

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE,
THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1994

JULY 22 (legislative day, JUNE 30), 1993.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2519]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2519) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with various amendments and presents herewith information relative to the changes made.

AMOUNT IN NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY

Total bill as reported to Senate	\$23,604,764,000
Amount of appropriations, 1993	23,756,642,000
Amount of budget estimates, 1994, as amended ...	24,928,085,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations for 1993	- 151,878,000
Below the estimates for 1994	- 1,323,321,000

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SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total of \$22,971,372,000 in discretionary budget authority for departments, agencies, and programs within the jurisdiction of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. This action would result in \$23,275,136,000 in new and prior year outlays, as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office. The Committee also recommends \$558,392,000 for mandatory programs within this bill, resulting in estimated mandatory outlays of \$544,654,000.

For discretionary programs, the Committee-recommended appropriations are \$1,210,443,000 in budget authority below the President's budget request and \$2,689,808,000 above the House-passed bill. The Committee notes that, as in past years, the House bill eliminates several ongoing programs and agencies because they lack annual authorization of appropriations. The Committee notes that many of the agencies and programs supported in this bill—such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Fulbright educational exchanges, and the Minority Business Development Agency—do not have authorization for appropriations in fiscal year 1994. The Committee recommends meeting its responsibilities to the American public and providing for these ongoing programs. It does not recommend following the stringent approach proposed by the House.

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS

The recommended bill is within the Committee's section 602(b) allocation for the agencies and programs within the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee's jurisdiction. This section 602(b) allocation for the departments, agencies, and programs within the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee's jurisdiction is \$1,154,692,000 in outlays below the President's budget request and \$523,862,000 in outlays below the Congressional Budget Office's estimate to maintain current services; that is, to keep programs operating at their current levels adjusted for inflation.

The Committee has made difficult, necessary tradeoffs to fashion a bill that is within the section 602(b) allocation. The Committee has not used any formulas or fair share methodologies as was used by the House in developing its version of H.R. 2519. The Committee recommended bill: (1) accords priority to programs that the Committee has consistently supported, such as law enforcement and technology programs; and (2) responds to the new administration's priorities as expressed in the budget request.

INVESTMENT PROGRAMS

With regard to the second point, the President's budget request for the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related

Agencies bill includes \$986,682,000 in budget authority and \$536,352,000 in estimated outlays for a category of programs categorized by the administration as investments. These investment expenditures principally are requested for commerce, justice, and small business programs and are specifically designated by the administration to be in excess of the discretionary spending caps provided for fiscal year 1994 in the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act. Many of these investments are not for new programs, but rather represent increased "must-pay" bills for ongoing Federal programs—such as procurement of tornado-detecting Nexrad weather radars and initial staffing for Federal prisons that are ready for activation. Other investments are for high priority programs needed for economic growth such as small business loans and advanced technology research.

While the President's budget request within the discretionary spending caps never actually provided for these programs, and the section 602(b) allocation does not provide funds above the discretionary caps to support them, the Committee has recommended reductions in other programs within the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill in order to support many of these program initiatives. The following table provides the investment request and the amounts included in the recommended bill:

INVESTMENT APPROPRIATIONS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation
Commerce Department:		
National Institute of Standards and Technology:		
External research	142,077	142,077
Intramural research	45,723	45,723
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	243,065	138,235
Economic Development Administration: Defense economic adjustment	33,000	80,000
NTIA: Information infrastructure and research	54,000	34,000
Justice Department:		
General administration: Federal/State partnerships	100,000	50,000
Support of prisoners	88,000	44,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	25,514	25,514
Federal Bureau of Investigation	19,000	9,000
Federal Prison System	151,000	86,600
Legal activities	6,630	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	11,040	5,300
Small Business Administration: Business loan guarantees	67,633	67,633
Total investment appropriations	986,682	728,082

PROGRAM CUTBACKS AND TERMINATIONS

The President's budget also proposes a number of specific program terminations and reductions. These cutbacks were announced in "A Vision of Change For America" released by the administration on February 17, 1993. Many of these programs are meritorious, but cannot be maintained in light of the constrained budgetary

resources available. The Committee's recommendation accepts many of these reductions as follows:

Program reductions and terminations

<i>Program</i>	[Budget authority]	<i>Savings</i>
Reduce Commerce Export Administration		\$6,268,000
Eliminate trade adjustment assistance for firms		13,720,000
Eliminate SBA special project grants		21,000,000
Eliminate State Department Russia/Eurasia research		4,961,000
Eliminate Federal payment for the North-South Center		8,700,000
Eliminate/reduce various NOAA projects/programs		30,500,000
Consolidate international broadcasting ¹		¹ 180,000,000

¹The President's proposal to rescind \$180,000,000 for the Israel relay station was implemented in the Fiscal Year 1993 Supplemental Appropriations Act (Public Law 103-50).

SPENDING PRIORITIES AND BILL HIGHLIGHTS

The Committee has continued its: (1) priority for law enforcement programs of the Department of Justice; (2) long-standing emphasis on public safety through modernizing the National Weather Service and warning Americans of severe, life-threatening weather; (3) support for economic growth and competitiveness through the technology and trade programs of the International Trade Administration and National Institute of Standards and Technology; and (4) emphasis on rebuilding the research and environmental monitoring infrastructure of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Major initiatives and bill highlights follow.

BORDER CONTROL INITIATIVE

In an effort to respond to the pressing needs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service for additional resources to combat the flow of illegal drugs and aliens into the United States, the Committee has included \$131,072,000 in new funding for a border control initiative. Illegal entry and its accompanying problems are particularly acute along the Southwest border in the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. For the fourth straight year, the border patrol has apprehended more than 1,000,000 aliens attempting to enter this country illegally. A nation's control of its borders is one of the most important attributes of its sovereignty, and the Committee has responded to that imperative with the following:

<i>Border control activity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
To restore 93 border patrol positions included as an administrative reduction in the budget request	\$5,920,000
To hire 600 new border patrol agents	39,152,000
To support 254 new positions to expand INS service processing centers as well as alien detention and deportation activities	11,000,000
To support the construction, renovation, and equipping of additional INS service processing centers and other alien detention facilities	75,000,000
Total	131,072,000

COUNTERTERRORISM INITIATIVE

The vulnerability of the United States to terrorist attack has been demonstrated by the February bombing of the World Trade

Center in New York City and the recent breakup of an alleged bomb/assassination plot against the United Nations, major public transportation facilities, Federal Government buildings, and elected Government officials. The Committee believes an adequate response to the emerging global terrorist threat must be twofold: first, preventing known or suspected terrorists from entering the United States; and second, providing the necessary law enforcement intelligence and investigative response to swiftly identify and apprehend terrorists who commit such acts within our borders. In an effort to expand and upgrade our counterterrorism capabilities, the Committee has focused \$20,000,000 in funding to support the following:

<i>Counterterrorism activity</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FBI training and activation of second hostage rescue team	\$4,600,000
Upgrade and expansion of existing FBI laboratory explosives and bomb analysis capabilities	1,250,000
Upgrade and expansion of existing capabilities of the FBI's terrorist research and analytical center and terrorist information system	1,250,000
Upgrade and replacement of weapons and related equipment used by local FBI special weapons and tactics teams	1,000,000
Counterterrorism research and development activities	900,000
Improved visas processing and passport control technologies for State Department consular officials at embassies and consulates overseas	10,000,000
Total	20,000,000

RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVE

The Committee is concerned with the deteriorating condition of National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] research and environmental monitoring assets. Throughout the 1980's almost no attention was given to maintaining and replacing the research infrastructure at these agencies.

NOAA's fleet of ships and aircraft and NIST laboratories are in urgent need of maintenance, repair, and modernization. NOAA maintains a fleet of 23 oceanographic, mapping and charting, and fisheries survey vessels that has an average age of 28 years per ship. The last ship constructed for the fleet, the *Chapman*, entered service in 1980. No new NOAA vessels have been constructed since that time, while the U.S. Navy constructed 242 major vessels and the U.S. Coast Guard 65 vessels. NOAA's hurricane monitoring and research are carried out by 18-year-old P-3 aircraft which, since they were designed for antisubmarine warfare, have altitude and speed limitations. These limitations prevent the development of new, more advanced computer models for predicting severe storm tracks and hurricane wind speed and intensity. Finally, NIST's laboratories are 25 to 40 years old and are in urgent need of repair and replacement if the agency is to maintain its leadership role in helping American manufacturing industries to modernize and become more competitive.

The Committee appreciates the new administration's support for the mission of both NIST and NOAA. The Committee believes that it makes little sense to invest in programs such as materials science and engineering research, fisheries information and collec-

tion, development of severe storm dynamic models, climate and global change research, and nautical charting, if there are no seaworthy ships, capable aircraft, and modern laboratories to carry out such programs. The Committee believes strongly that action must be taken to ensure that NIST and NOAA can continue their missions as preeminent Federal research agencies through the end of this decade and into the next century.

The Committee recommendation includes \$197,750,000, an increase of \$107,045,000 above the budget request, for projects and programs intended to rebuild National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] and National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] research and environmental monitoring infrastructure, as follows:

<i>Program</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Construct a NOAA oceanographic vessel [AGOR]	\$54,000,000
Repair and modernization of other NOAA vessels	23,064,000
Procure a high-altitude hurricane and severe storm monitoring and research aircraft	46,000,000
Construct, repair, and rebuild NIST laboratories	61,686,000
Perform real property maintenance and environmental remediation at NOAA field facilities	13,000,000

BILL HIGHLIGHTS

Department of Justice

- Total domestic discretionary appropriations of \$9,427,146,000, \$403,945,000, or 4.5 percent, above fiscal year 1993.
- \$131,072,000 in increased funding to support a border control initiative which includes the hiring of 600 new border patrol agents.
- \$683,314,000 for justice assistance grants, including \$430,750,000 for the Edward Byrne memorial State and local law enforcement program; \$25,000,000 for community policing; \$25,000,000 for criminal records upgrades; \$9,000,000 for correctional options; and \$100,000,000 for juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs.
- \$2,038,705,000 to support the activities of the FBI, fully funding requested adjustments to base and program enhancements totaling \$19,000,000. In addition to the requested program increase of \$9,000,000 for continued development of the integrated automated fingerprint identification system, the Committee has provided \$10,000,000 to expand and upgrade FBI counterterrorism capabilities.
- \$725,161,000 to support the activities of the DEA and allowing for program growth as a result of the \$42,123,000 in estimated revenue to be earned in DEA's "Diversion control fee" account.
- \$818,797,000 for U.S. attorneys, an increase of \$10,000,000 over the budget request which will provide for the reinstatement of the Summer Employment Program as well as mitigate the impact of the hiring freeze imposed in fiscal year 1993.
- \$1,048,538,000 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, an increase of \$83,538,000 over fiscal year 1993. Provides \$50,152,000 program increase for border control activities, including 600 new border patrol agents, and 254 positions to staff expanded service processing centers.

- \$351,850,000, \$75,000,000 above the request, to fully fund the Bureau of Prison's construction program, and target an additional \$75,000,000 for the construction, renovation, and equipping of INS service processing centers and other alien detention facilities. This level of support will expand BOP prison capacity by 3,663 beds and INS detention capability by at least 1,750 beds.
- An increase of \$289,793,000 for the care of a projected increase of 8,257 prison inmates in fiscal year 1994, for a total Federal prison population of 82,717 in fiscal year 1994. The recommendation permits the activation of new prison facilities the Committee expects to come on line in fiscal year 1994.
- \$312,884,000, an increase of \$44,000,000 to support the cost of U.S. prisoners held in State and local detention facilities in fiscal year 1994.

Department of Commerce

- \$727,082,000, an increase of \$145,119,000 above fiscal year 1993, for modernization and operation of the National Weather Service to ensure that modern technologies to detect severe weather, like NEXRAD doppler radar, are deployed expeditiously and weather stations across the Nation are fully staffed and operated.
- \$114,514,000 for the coastal zone management and the national sea grant programs, an increase of \$19,389,000 above fiscal year 1993.
- \$232,524,000 for NIST external research programs, such as manufacturing extension partnerships and the Advanced Technology Program. The House allowance provides no funding to continue these technology programs.
- \$251,103,000, an increase of \$29,658,000 above the House allowance, for International Trade Administration programs. Included is \$140,598,000 for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to promote American exports and business overseas, and \$32,341,000 for the Import Administration to ensure that America's trade laws are enforced.
- \$20,298,000 for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration, an increase of \$4,690,000 above fiscal year 1993 and \$20,298,000 above the House allowance which eliminated appropriations for the agency.
- \$80,927,000, an increase of \$19,000,000 above the House allowance, for National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] technology programs. Included is \$28,000,000 for the public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction program and \$31,000,000 for information infrastructure grants for communications technology applications.
- \$339,073,000 for Economic Development Administration programs, an increase of \$312,789,000 above the House allowance which proposed eliminating funding for EDA programs. Included is \$80,000,000 for defense economic adjustment grants to assist communities impacted by defense spending reductions and \$45,575,000 for title IX grants to communities impacted by severe economic dislocation, such as Hurricanes Iniki and An-

drew, Midwest flooding, and reductions in Federal timber sales in Western States.

Department of State

- \$4,135,442,000 for programs and agencies supported by Department of State appropriations. This represents a reduction of \$241,975,000 below fiscal year 1993 levels and \$488,757,000 below the budget request.
- \$410,000,000 for maintenance and repair of State Embassies and consulates overseas, a reduction of \$160,500,000 below fiscal year 1993, but \$28,519,000 above the House allowance.
- \$10,000,000, not included in the budget or the House allowance, to modernize and automate the visa processing system overseas.
- \$10,000,000, included in the budget but proposed for elimination in the House allowance, for environmental research sponsored by the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental Scientific Affairs.
- \$444,736,000 for international peacekeeping activities.

The Judiciary

- \$2,656,478,000 for the judiciary, a \$121,641,000, or 4.8-percent increase over fiscal year 1993 as increased in the recently enacted supplemental. While the Committee recommendation is \$508,082,000 below the judiciary's budget request, the amount provided is \$64,918,000 more than the amount assumed in the President's budget as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office [CBO].
- The Committee recommendation reflects the budgetary and management efficiencies that are included in the overall fiscal policy of the administration's budget for fiscal year 1994. For example, the judiciary's request included cost-of-living pay increases for judges and court personnel while budgets for the executive branch and legislative branch assumed a pay freeze for all Federal employees. The judiciary request also included funding to implement locality pay increases, while all other budgets reflected no such increases. These requested increases are not provided in the Committee recommendation.
- The Committee also achieved savings through implementation of the President's Governmentwide fiscal year 1994 cost savings measures which reduce administrative overhead 3 percent and reduce staff levels 2.5 percent below the 1993 fiscal year levels.
- \$2,070,400,000, an increase of \$91,400,000, has been provided courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services. The Committee recommendation reflects \$81,973,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions discussed above. In addition, the Committee notes that more than \$60,000,000 in savings can be made within requested adjustments to base to permit funding of programs vital to the smooth functioning of the courts. These reductions include denial of base increases for automation, prior-year cost absorptions, systems furniture purchases, and other discretionary expenses.

- \$286,170,000, an increase of \$16,049,000, has been provided defender services. The Committee recommendation reflects \$22,227,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze and the administrative overhead reduction discussed above, as well as additional savings totaling \$75,806,000 made possible by revised estimates which are discussed in more detail under title III of this report.

United States Information Agency

- \$741,693,000 for USIA diplomacy and Voice of America programs, \$11,693,000 above the House allowance. Included is \$10,000,000 to initiate Radio Free Asia.
- \$250,702,000 for educational and cultural exchange programs, \$27,255,000 above the House allowance.
- \$35,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy. An increase of \$5,000,000 above fiscal year 1993 and \$35,000,000 above the House allowance.
- \$28,351,000 for Radio and Television Marti to ensure the flow of free, uncensored news and information to the people of Cuba. The House allowance eliminates funding for these programs.

Small Business Administration

- \$212,987,000 for SBA business loan guarantee and direct loan programs, the same as the President's full budget request including the \$67,633,000 categorized as an investment.
- \$67,000,000 for small business development centers, \$3,500,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE], and \$14,635,000 for small business microloan grants, technical assistance, and credit subsidies to provide for a \$33,672,000 program level.

Other related agencies

- \$14,000,000 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency for the U.S. fiscal year 1994 contribution to the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition on Chemical Weapons. The House allowance did not provide appropriations for this purpose.
- \$129,889,000, the budget request, for the Federal Communications Commission. The Committee disapproves the new cable television fee proposed in the budget.
- Obligational authority of \$88,740,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, the same as the House allowance. The Committee has restored bill language, not included in the House allowance, prohibiting the FTC from regulating categories of commercial advertising on the basis of allegedly unfair acts or practice.
- \$57,856,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission which, in combination with carryover and fee collections, fully funds the SEC program request of \$255,356,000.

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND RELATED
AGENCIES**

The total amount of new domestic discretionary budget authority for the Department of Justice in fiscal year 1994 is \$9,427,146,000. This represents an increase of \$403,945,000, or nearly 4.5 percent, above 1993 appropriations to date, but is \$174,918,000 below the budget request.

As described in the introduction of this report, within the limited funds available in the CJS Subcommittee 602(b) allocation, a priority has been placed on sustaining the progress made to date in the war on drugs and violent crime, with a special emphasis on stemming the flow of illegal alien entry into this country. Recognizing that illegal drug use and the violence associated with it continues to escalate, the Committee has provided additional beds to house the expanding Federal prisoner population, and increased State and local assistance in an effort to fight the scourge of drugs head-on as it spreads through every neighborhood in this country. To complement these efforts, startup funds for newly authorized juvenile delinquency prevention programs have also been included in the Committee recommendation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1993	\$815,299,000
Budget estimate, 1994	665,652,000
House allowance	650,000,000
Committee recommendation	683,314,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$683,314,000 for justice assistance programs. This amount is \$131,985,000 below the 1993 appropriations to date, but \$17,662,000 above the budget request, and \$33,314,000 more than the House allowance.

The Office of Justice Programs is comprised of a number of separate and distinct programs. The Committee's recommendations for the program level for these programs are as follows:

<i>Program/activity</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>
National Institute of Justice	\$22,500,000
Bureau of Justice Statistics	20,943,000
Emergency assistance	6,621,000
Missing children	(2,000,000)
(Prior year carryover)	14,200,000
Regional information sharing system	25,300,000
Management and administration	95,000,000
Juvenile justice delinquency prevention	5,000,000
Victims of Child Abuse Act	493,500,000
Antidrug abuse grants	<u>493,500,000</u>
Total, new budget authority	683,314,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommendation provides \$22,500,000 for the National Institute of Justice for fiscal year 1994, a decrease of \$495,000 below the amount provided in 1993, the budget request for fiscal year 1994, and the House allowance.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

The Committee recommendation provides \$20,943,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics for fiscal year 1994, a decrease of \$430,000 below the amount provided in 1993, the budget request for fiscal year 1994, and the House allowance.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommendation provides no new budget authority for the Emergency Assistance Program for fiscal year 1994, as requested by the Department.

MISSING CHILDREN

The Committee recommendation provides \$6,621,000 for the Missing Children Program for fiscal year 1994. The Committee understands that \$2,000,000 in prior year unobligated balances for this program will carry over into fiscal year 1994, making a total of \$8,621,000 available for missing children programs in fiscal year 1994.

Included in this amount is not less than \$650,000 to continue funding of the Safe Return Program, a nationwide program designed to assist law enforcement officials in locating missing citizens afflicted with Alzheimer's disease.

REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation provides \$14,200,000 for the regional information sharing system [RISS] during fiscal year 1994, a decrease of \$291,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 1993, the budget request for fiscal year 1994, and the House allowance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes \$100,000,000 for grants and administrative expenses for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Program, an increase of \$22,200,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date, and \$21,000,000 more than the budget request. The Committee believes that delinquency prevention and drug abuse prevention are interrelated strategies and that the Department should continue its commitment toward reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency as part of the war on drugs.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Act, title II

The Committee recommendation includes \$88,000,000 for the various programs authorized under title II of the JJDP Act as follows:

Part A.—The recommendation provides a total of \$3,700,000 for management and administration of programs authorized under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Act.

Part B.—The recommendation provides \$76,000,000 for formula grants to States under the JJDP Act, \$3,000,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1993 and requested in the budget for fiscal year 1994.

Part C.—The recommendation provides a total of \$19,000,000 for discretionary grants. Within the amount provided for discretionary grants, the Committee expects the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs to provide:

- \$500,000 to carry out the provisions of section 241(f) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to provide financial and technical assistance to an organization representing the State advisory groups [SAG's].
- \$100,000 to an organization representing the State Advisory Groups [SAG's] to continue an information center for SAG's which will gather and publicize detailed information or programs which have demonstrated success in one or more States.
- \$3,500,000 for law-related education [LRE] programs, of which \$3,200,000 is for a grant to the National Coordinated Law-Related Education Program; and \$100,000 is for a grant to the national student/parent mock election.
- \$2,300,000 for continuation of a grant to the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts to provide continuing legal education in family and juvenile law.
- \$1,500,000 to expand the Teens, Crime, and the Community Program, a nationally based, locally administered program designed to reduce the high rate of teen substance abuse, delinquency, and victimization. In particular, the Committee is supportive of the continued efforts of TC&C and State LRE programs in their development of cooperative strategies with local school districts and law enforcement agencies to address the risk factors facing America's youth. These programs address such issues as teens as crime victims, under-age drinking, violence prevention, and conflict management. The Committee recognizes that efforts to address the risks facing our youth cannot be implemented in a vacuum but must be done in whole community, cooperative efforts to be successful.

Also from within the amount provided discretionary grants, the recommendation includes \$3,500,000 to implement a study of violence committed by and against juveniles. In Public Law 102-586, Congress directed the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] to conduct a 3-year study of youth violence to be conducted by three continuing studies and four new ones. The Committee notes that with the exception of some planning funds, OJJDP has failed to respond to this mandate. In light of the continuing seriousness of the problem of youth violence, the Committee expects full implementation of this study. Since the most immediate results will come from three ongoing studies—the Denver Youth Study, the Pittsburgh Youth Study, and the Rochester Youth Development Study—a total of \$1,500,000 should be made available to continue those studies at the beginning of fiscal year 1994. The new studies, which shall include the

Milwaukee County District Attorney's Homicide Action Project, the Center for Family in Society at the University of South Carolina, and other sites as designated in Public Law 102-586, will require a comparable amount.

Part D—Youth gangs.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 to expand this program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in violent juvenile gangs. The Committee believes that prevention programs such as this, which complement the efforts of local jurisdictions, are crucial elements in the war on drugs.

Within the amounts provided under title II of the JJDP Act, the Committee expects the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs to examine each of the following proposals and to provide grants if warranted, and to submit a report to the Committee on its intentions for each proposal:

- An innovative gang prevention program in northeast Portland, OR.
- A grant to Parents Anonymous, Inc. to expand its national network of State and local organizations which seek to reduce juvenile delinquency through family self-help groups.
- A grant for a youth pretrial diversion program in Douglas County, NE.
- A grant for a pilot child safety project, Kids and Company, in Bowling Green, KY.

Part G—Juvenile Mentoring Program [JUMP].—The recommendation includes \$7,000,000 for a new grant program which seeks to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the dropout rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors. JUMP brings together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention [JJDP] Act, title V

The Committee recommendation provides \$7,000,000 for a new delinquency prevention grant program authorized under title V of the JJDP Act. As authorized, these grants are transmitted through the State advisory groups to units of local government for delinquency prevention programs and activities for at-risk youth.

VICTIMS OF CHILD ABUSE

The Committee provides a total of \$5,000,000 for several programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act, as follows:

- \$1,500,000 for a grant for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 214a of the Victims of Child Abuse Act.
- \$1,000,000 for a grant to the National Court Appointed Special Advocates [CASA] Program for training and technical assistance, as authorized by section 217(b)(1) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act.
- \$2,000,000 for grants to expand at the local level the nationwide CASA Program, as authorized by section 217(b)(2) of the Victims of Child Abuse Act.

—\$500,000 for a grant to develop model programs to improve the judicial system's handling of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 223 of the Victims of Child Abuse Act.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The Committee recommends a total of \$493,750,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance programs in fiscal year 1994. This amount is \$152,250,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 1993, \$2,250,000 below the budget request, but \$66,750,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee notes that \$150,000,000 for grants to local communities to hire additional law enforcement personnel was enacted into law on July 2, 1993. These grants will be awarded during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1993 and over the course of fiscal year 1994. The Committee recommendation was made with this additional source of funding available to States and localities in mind.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and local law enforcement assistance programs

The Committee recommendation provides \$430,750,000 for the various programs authorized under part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as follows:

Formula grants—\$371,750,000.—The Committee recommendation for the State formula grant program is \$51,250,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 1993. As noted earlier, as a result of enactment of the 1993 Supplemental Appropriations Act on July 2, 1993, local communities will have access to \$150,000,000 in grants to hire additional law enforcement personnel. In addition, the Committee recommendation includes \$25,000,000 in special discretionary funds for local community policing projects and another \$25,000,000 in special discretionary funds for State criminal records upgrade projects. These additional moneys should augment any reduced level of formula funds provided the States in fiscal year 1994.

The Committee has included bill language to allow formula grant funds disbursed under the authority of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Enforcement Assistance Program to be used by States to fund programs for the prosecution of driving-under-the-influence charges and for the enforcement of laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles. The human costs of drunk driving are staggering; in 1992 more people were killed in the United States by drunk drivers (17,699) than were killed in the costliest year of the Vietnam war due to all causes—combat and noncombat (14,589). It is entirely appropriate that the war on drugs include modest efforts to reduce the impact of one of the deadliest aspects of alcohol abuse. The language does not mandate that States use formula grant funds for the enforcement of driving-under-the-influence laws, but it does provide them with that option.

Discretionary grants

Chapter A: Grants to public/private entities.—The recommendation provides a total of \$50,000,000 for discretionary grants to public or private agencies and nonprofit organizations for educational

and training programs, technical assistance, improvement of State criminal justice systems, and demonstration projects of a multijurisdictional nature. Within the amount provided for these discretionary grants, the Committee expects the Bureau of Justice Assistance to provide:

- \$2,800,000 to the National Crime Prevention Council to continue the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign (McGruff).
- \$1,200,000 to DARE America to continue the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program.
- \$2,500,000 to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to expand the number of clubs in public and Indian housing and to enhance existing programs. The Committee notes that an estimated 16,800 low-income, at-risk juveniles will be served through this expansion.
- \$2,800,000 to continue the Organized Crime Narcotics [OCN] Program to support regional organized crime task forces in order to foster improved Federal, State, and local cooperation.
- \$2,800,000 to the Financial Investigations [Finvest] Program for continuation of ongoing Finvest programs and for expansion into new projects.
- Not less than \$500,000 to continue the criminal drug organization project of the South Carolina State grand jury. This funding will maintain the current project's scope and operational capacity and allow for the model to be disseminated to other jurisdictions.
- \$750,000 to SEARCH, the national justice system information and statistics group, which has been instrumental in assisting State and local criminal justice agencies with improving their information systems. This funding will enable SEARCH to provide additional technical assistance to States and local agencies as they computerize and improve the accuracy of their criminal history records.
- \$16,000,000 for the continued payments to State and local agencies for overtime costs incurred as a result of their participation in joint Federal/State task forces. The Committee recommendation expects these funds to be distributed as follows: DEA, \$10,700,000; and OCDE, \$5,300,000. These are the same amounts as provided in fiscal year 1993.
- \$100,000 to the National Association of Town Watch to continue assisting neighborhoods throughout the country in their fight against crime.
- \$100,000 to the National Judicial College to provide drug legal education and training to State and local trial judges.
- \$1,000,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council's drug abuse prevention programs in schools and communities. The Committee is particularly pleased with the positive results of the Council's Community Responses to Drug Abuse and Teens as Resources Against Drugs Programs.

Chapter B: Correctional option grants.—The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$9,000,000 for discretionary grants to provide for correctional options (including the cost of construction) that provide alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration and offender release programs, to be allocated as follows:

—\$6,000,000 for grants to public agencies (sec. 515 (a)(1)). Within the amount provided, the Committee expects \$2,000,000 to be used to continue operation of Los Angeles County's pioneering juvenile boot camps. This cost effective and successful alternative for 4,500 young offenders utilizes innovative residential treatment programs that combine military-style discipline, education, counseling, and other services and has served as a model for the Nation. The Committee notes that one-half of the offenders committed to these camps do not commit other offenses and nearly 80 percent of those committed to the county's unique drug treatment boot camp remain arrest-free after their release. The Committee also expects \$400,000 be used for planning and design work for a multijurisdictional detention center in San Miguel County, NM. At the current time, local prisoners must be transported out of the county at considerable cost, which limits the funds available for rehabilitation and other purposes. Housing detainees and prisoners close to the home environment should assist in maintaining family and community relationships, which are essential for rehabilitation. The county has been working with the National Institute of Corrections in developing this concept. The grant is for planning and design purposes only; the county intends to fund the capital costs associated with this project.

—\$1,500,000 for grants to private nonprofit organizations (sec. 515(a)(2)).

—\$1,500,000 for grants to public agencies to establish boot camp prisons (sec. 515(a)(3)).

Special discretionary grants—\$63,000,000.—The Committee recommendation provides \$63,000,000 for special discretionary grants, as follows:

—\$13,000,000, the amount request by the Department, for continued funding of the modernization of the National Crime Information Center [NCIC]. The NCIC is an FBI-managed system which was designed to provide State and local police with instantaneous information on wanted persons, stolen property, and criminal history records. The NCIC is the only system by which local police can identify, in a timely manner, individuals who have committed a crime in one State and subsequently moved to another State. The current NCIC is over 20 years old, is technologically outdated, and is less reliable than state-of-the-art systems. An upgraded, modernized system [NCIC 2000] is vitally needed to ensure that the frontline troops in the war on drugs—the local police—are provided the proper tools to win that war. The Committee believes it is appropriate to fund the developmental costs of NCIC 2000 from the Antidrug Abuse Grant Program since State and local police groups will be the main beneficiaries of an upgraded NCIC.

—\$25,000,000 for grants to State and local governments to improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and the community by placing more officers on the streets and employing new, innovative techniques to prevent crime. The Committee is aware of an interjurisdictional, community policing proposal developed by the ACTIONS Ad Hoc Committee of the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments which

demonstrates how nonmetro units of local government and various agencies and organizations can work together to eliminate violent crime, drug trafficking and abuse, and gang activity in targeted high-crime areas. Within the amount provided, the Committee expects \$1,000,000 be used to support this multicounty initiative.

—\$25,000,000 for grants to States to upgrade their criminal records systems. Within this amount, the Committee expects \$10,000,000 will be used to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Investigation for startup costs associated with establishing a national repository of criminal history information for use in a national background check system. This national system will ultimately be used for background checks by firearms dealers to assist in the prevention of the sale of handguns to unauthorized persons.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$29,000,000 for management and administration [M&A] of the Office of Justice Programs:

Juvenile justice, management, and administration	\$3,700,000
Other programs	25,300,000
Total	29,000,000

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFIT PROGRAMS

DEATH BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1993	\$28,013,000
Budget estimate, 1994	28,936,000
House allowance	28,936,000
Committee recommendation	28,936,000

The Committee recommendation includes the requested language for death benefits under the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program for fiscal year 1994, which will fully fund anticipated payments. This program provides a death benefit payment to survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers who have died as a result of personal injury sustained in the line of duty.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$115,929,000
Budget estimate, 1994	117,389,000
House allowance	117,196,000
Committee recommendation	115,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$115,000,000, a decrease of \$929,000 below the 1993 appropriations to date, \$2,389,000 below the budget request, and \$2,196,000 below the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the development of policy objectives and the management of the Department and two organizations responsible for the administrative review and appeal of decisions relating

to individuals: the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the pardon attorney.

The Committee also recommends language making up to \$3,317,000 of this appropriation available for the Facilities Program 2000.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1993	\$30,622,000
Budget estimate, 1994	30,898,000
House allowance	30,898,000
Committee recommendation	30,723,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,723,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG]. The amount recommended is \$175,000 below the budget request, but \$101,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date.

The Committee has included language: (1) making up to \$10,000 of this appropriation available for emergencies of a confidential character; and (2) making funds available for the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles.

WEED AND SEED FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$13,150,000
Budget estimate, 1994	13,492,000
House allowance	12,829,000
Committee recommendation	13,150,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$13,150,000 for the Weed and Seed Program fund for fiscal year 1994. The amount recommended is the same as the 1993 appropriations to date, \$342,000 below the budget request, but \$321,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee expects the Weed and Seed Program fund to provide existing weed and seed grantees with supplemental grants to support the continuance of the projects through fiscal year 1994.

The Committee's recommendation includes bill language, similar to that included in fiscal year 1993, making funds available for grants or agreements with State agencies, or to reimburse Federal agencies in order to execute the weed and seed strategy. The language also allows the Attorney General to direct additional Department of Justice funds and personnel to support the Weed and Seed Program initiative upon notification of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in accordance with section 606 of this act.

FEDERAL/STATE PARTNERSHIPS

Appropriations, 1993 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1994	\$100,000,000
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation .....	.....

The Committee recommendation provides no funding for this new program. Specifically, the budget requested a total of \$100,000,000 for Federal/State partnerships to be allocated as follows: \$50,000,000 for community policing; \$25,000,000 for criminal records upgrade; and \$25,000,000 for police corps scholarships.

The Committee recommendation does, however, include \$25,000,000 in new funding to support community policing projects and another \$25,000,000 in new funding to support criminal records upgrades under the Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance, since these activities are authorized under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program.

U.S. PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$9,309,000
Budget estimate, 1994	9,385,000
House allowance	9,385,000
Committee recommendation	9,123,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,123,000 for the U.S. Parole Commission in fiscal year 1994. The recommendation is a decrease of \$186,000 below the 1993 appropriations to date and \$262,000 below the budget request and House allowance. The Committee recommendation reflects the continuation of the Parole Commission's phasedown and the implementation of the sentencing reform guidelines.

The U.S. Parole Commission is an independent body within the Department of Justice which makes decisions regarding the granting or denial of parole, conditions of parole, supervision of parolees, and mandatory releases, recommitment in the event of violation of the conditions of supervision, and termination of supervision as outlined in the 1976 Parole Commission and Reorganization Act.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$395,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	408,384,000
House allowance	400,968,000
Committee recommendation	400,086,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$400,086,000, an increase of \$4,586,000 over the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$8,298,000 below the budget request and \$882,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base but does not provide funding to support program enhancements.

This appropriation supports the Attorney General through the establishment of litigative policy, conduct of litigation, and various other legal responsibilities, through the Office of the Solicitor General, the Tax Division, the Criminal Division, the Office of Legal Counsel, the Civil Rights Division, the Land and Natural Resources Division, the Civil Division, and INTERPOL.

The Committee recommendation includes language which allows up to \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, \$10,000,000 for litigation support contracts, and not to exceed \$50,099,000 for office automation systems, to remain available until expended. In addition, the Committee has included language allowing INTERPOL to use \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR IMMIGRATION RELATED UNFAIR
EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

The Committee understands that of the \$8,561,000 in unobligated balances remaining in the immigration legalization fund to be carried over from fiscal year 1993 to fiscal year 1994, \$3,000,000 will be used by the Office of Special Counsel for grants to community-based organizations for outreach programs, as authorized in Public Law 102-140.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$2,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	3,000,000
House allowance	1,900,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000

The Committee recommendation provides for the reimbursement of \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 from the special fund for the Justice Department expenses associated with litigating cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986.

CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$500,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	105,000,000
House allowance	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes \$100,000,000 to continue payments to eligible individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned during World War II, as authorized in the Civil Liberties Act Amendments of 1992. The Committee recommendation does not, however, include \$5,000,000 in discretionary funding to begin the new educational grant program.

ANTITRUST DIVISION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$44,626,000
Budget estimate, 1994	44,817,000
House allowance	44,817,000
Committee recommendation	43,092,000

The Committee recommendation provides a total of \$62,092,000 in new obligational authority for the Antitrust Division for fiscal year 1994. Of this amount, \$19,000,000 will be derived from anticipated fee collections in fiscal year 1994, resulting in a net appropriation of \$43,092,000.

The Committee recommendation includes language which (1) allows \$19,000,000 in fees be retained; (2) reduces appropriated funds as fees are collected; and (3) makes fees in excess of \$19,000,000 available until expended in fiscal year 1995. The total program level of \$62,092,000 is the same as that assumed in the budget request.

U.S. ATTORNEYS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$768,300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	808,797,000
House allowance	808,797,000
Committee recommendation	818,797,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$818,797,000 for activities of U.S. attorneys, an increase of \$50,497,000 over the 1993 appropriation to date. The Committee recommendation is \$10,000,000 more than the budget request and House allowance. The Committee understands that, based on the latest available information, the U.S. attorneys' requested base increase of \$46,022,000 for GSA rent can be reduced by \$16,000,000. When this savings is coupled with the \$10,000,000 increase provided in the Committee recommendation, the deficit reduction proposal of \$32,702,000 and 217 FTE can be reduced to \$6,702,000 and no FTE. This will permit the U.S. attorneys to reinstate the Summer Employment Program at a cost of \$4,300,000, as well as to mitigate the impact of the hiring freeze in fiscal year 1994.

The primary mission of the U.S. attorneys is to execute the function of being the principal litigators of the U.S. Government. This mission is accomplished by 94 district offices in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Marianas. The U.S. attorneys' appropriation consists of six programs. These programs are: criminal litigation, civil litigation, debt collection, organized crime drug enforcement, legal education, and management and administration.

The Committee has included language which allows the U.S. attorneys to enter into intergovernmental agreements, expend up to \$2,500,000 to be used for debt collection purposes, expend up to \$8,000 for official reception and representation expenses, and expend up to \$10,000,000 for automated litigation support contracts.

The Committee is concerned with the increase in drug trafficking activity, drug-related violence, and illegal alien criminal activity in the Yakima Valley in Washington State and directs the Attorney General to provide to the Committee a report by March 30, 1994, addressing the Federal law enforcement needs in that area.

U.S. TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$57,221,000
Budget estimate, 1994	57,350,000
House allowance	56,521,000
Committee recommendation	46,150,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$46,150,000 for the U.S. Trustees Program for fiscal year 1994 which, when added to anticipated offsetting collections of \$53,687,000, will provide total obligational authority of \$99,837,000.

Public Law 99-554, the Bankruptcy Judges, U.S. Trustees, and Family Farmer Bankruptcy Act of 1986, established a U.S. trustee system fund in the U.S. Treasury and provided for the collection and deposit of filing fees and maintenance charges into the fund to

finance program operations. The system of fees and charges produces sufficient revenue to cover program costs.

As noted later in the report, section 111 of this act includes language increasing the filing fee in chapters 7 and 13 by \$15 and deposits the increase as offsetting collections into the U.S. trustee system fund. Estimated additional offsetting collections as a result of this fee increase are \$16,200,000. By reducing the direct authority by \$11,200,000 the net increase for U.S. Trustees Program activities is \$5,000,000 above the budget request for fiscal year 1994.

The Committee expects the U.S. trustees will use these additional resources to enhance their efforts in the area of trustee supervision and bankruptcy fraud, assuring that private trustees are subject to close supervision, adhere to strict fiduciary standards and act to maximize the distribution of estate assets to creditors and that violations of criminal laws by both trustees and debtors are referred to appropriate law enforcement authorities for further investigation and prosecution. The Committee is aware of the strides that the program has made since implementing these white-collar crime initiatives, but recognize that the resources provided to date have not been sufficient to adequately address the magnitude of fraud in the system, estimated in 10 percent of all bankruptcy cases with assets of \$28,000,000,000.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$898,000
Budget estimate, 1994	940,000
House allowance	940,000
Committee recommendation	898,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$898,000, the same as the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$42,000 below the budget request and the House allowance.

The principal mission of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission is to settle the claims of American citizens arising out of nationalization, expropriation, or other takings of their properties and interest by certain foreign governments. The Commission also serves in an advisory capacity to other Government agencies in matters of policy on claims of the United States against foreign governments.

U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$333,300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	339,808,000
House allowance	339,808,000
Committee recommendation	337,808,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$337,808,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service, an increase of \$4,508,000 over the 1993 appropriation to date. The Committee recommendation is \$2,000,000 below the budget request and House allowance.

The Federal Government is represented in each of the 94 judicial districts by a U.S. marshal. The primary mission of the U.S. Marshals Service is responsibility for the protection of the Federal judiciary, protection of witnesses, execution of warrants and court orders, and custody and transportation of unsentenced prisoners. It is the principal support force in the Federal judicial system and an integral part of the Federal law enforcement community.

The amount provided in the Committee recommendation will support 98 percent of requested adjustments to base. The Committee expects the U.S. Marshals Service to reexamine their request and eliminate those which may no longer be necessary or which are of a lower priority.

The Committee has included language in the bill which allows up to \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses for the U.S. Marshals Service.

SUPPORT OF U.S. PRISONERS

Appropriations, 1993	\$234,125,000
Budget estimate, 1994	356,884,000
House allowance	307,700,000
Committee recommendation	312,884,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$312,884,000, an increase of \$78,759,000 over 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$44,000,000 below the budget request but \$5,184,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base and will permit partial funding of requested program enhancements for the care of unsentenced Federal prisoners held in contract detention facilities.

The Committee notes the inclusion of language in section 110 of this act which allows the Attorney General to reimburse the Federal judiciary or a State or local government for the cost of incarceration. In fiscal year 1993, it costs the Bureau of Prisons about \$58 per day to incarcerate a Federal detainee or prisoner and the average daily cost for housing Federal unsentenced prisoners in local facilities is about \$53 per day. Electronic monitoring, on the other hand, costs the U.S. Probation Service about \$17 to \$19 per day per prisoner/detainee maintained. If alternative sentencing practices are utilized more frequently for Federal prisoners, the Committee believes the budget estimate of cost of jail days for fiscal year 1994 can be substantially reduced.

Funds for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP], which were appropriated under this account prior to fiscal year 1994, are provided in the buildings and facilities appropriation of the Federal Prison System, as requested by the administration.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$81,010,000
Budget estimate, 1994	103,022,000
House allowance	103,022,000
Committee recommendation	103,022,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$103,022,000, an increase of \$22,012,000 above the 1993 appropriation to date. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and the

House allowance. Because this account is considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes, the Committee was able to include the full budget request. However, because the new D.C. Information Program is considered discretionary, the Committee was unable to accommodate its funding within our constrained 602(b) allocation.

This appropriation provides for fees and expenses of witnesses who appear on behalf of the Government in cases in which the United States is a party, including fact and expert witnesses, mental competency examinations, and witness protection. The Committee has included language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which allows up to \$4,750,000 for protected witness safesites, and up to \$1,000,000 for the purchase and maintenance of armored vehicles for prisoner transportation. The recommendation provides new language making up to \$4,000,000 available until expended for the purchase, installation and maintenance of a secure automated information system.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$26,106,000
Budget estimate, 1994	34,545,000
House allowance	26,792,000
Committee recommendation	26,106,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,106,000, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 1993. The Committee recommendation is \$8,439,000 below the budget request and \$686,000 below the House allowance.

The Community Relations Service was established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide assistance to communities in resolving disagreements arising from discriminatory practices. The Service is also responsible for administering the program of assistance for Cuban and Haitian entrants, as mandated by section 501(c), title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980.

The Committee recommendation includes bill language which makes up to \$16,278,000 available for the Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program, and which will allow the Federal Prison System and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to transfer funds to the Community Relations Service [CRS] to expedite the outplacement of eligible Mariel Cuban prisoners, and other aliens, to CRS facilities. The Cuban-Haitian Entrant Program can often house Mariel Cubans at a lower average cost than housing them in Bureau of Prisons [BOP] or INS facilities. Also, moving Mariel Cubans, and other aliens, out of BOP facilities frees up space in facilities that are currently operating over their rated capacity.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$58,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	63,000,000
House allowance	60,275,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee recommends \$58,000,000 for the assets forfeiture fund, the same amount as appropriated to date in fiscal year 1993. The recommendation is \$5,000,000 below the budget request and

\$2,275,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation includes amounts for program-related expenses, such as payment of awards for information, retrofitting of seized conveyances, and purchase of evidence.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

PAYMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$170,750,000
Budget estimate, 1994	250,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommends no new funds for payment to the radiation exposure compensation trust fund for fiscal year 1994. The Department has informed the Committee that amounts previously appropriated are sufficient to cover anticipated payments of claims in fiscal year 1994 to eligible individuals exposed to radiation as a result of atmospheric nuclear tests and uranium mining activity. Recent estimates indicate that approximately \$110,000,000 will carry forward into fiscal year 1994.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$2,722,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,722,000
House allowance	2,586,000
Committee recommendation	2,668,000

The Committee recommends \$2,668,000 to support administering radiation exposure claims in fiscal year 1994. The Committee recommendation is \$54,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date and the budget request, but \$82,000 above the House allowance. The Committee believes the recommendation is sufficient to meet the Civil Division's expenses for handling the claims and litigation arising from the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

ORGANIZED DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1993	\$385,248,000
Budget estimate, 1994	384,381,000
House allowance	384,381,000
Committee recommendation	382,381,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$382,381,000, a decrease of \$2,867,000 below 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$2,000,000 below the budget request and House allowance. However, subsequent to submission of the budget request and House Committee consideration of this act, the Committee was informed by the Office of Management and Budget of a \$2,000,000 adjustment to base for nonrecurring computer equipment purchases made in fiscal year 1993.

The Committee recommendation includes language, included in previous acts, which allows the Attorney General to reallocate unobligated balances among participating organizations, and which makes \$50,000,000 available until expended. The recommendation provides funds to OCDE agencies as follows:

OCDE REIMBURSEMENTS BY AGENCY

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	1993 enacted	1994 request	
Drug law enforcement:			
Drug Enforcement Administration	97,126	96,907	96,907
Federal Bureau of Investigation	99,298	99,144	99,144
Immigration and Naturalization Service	11,019	10,946	10,946
U.S. marshals	1,160	1,169	1,169
Customs Service	29,220	29,153	29,153
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	10,675	10,633	10,633
Internal Revenue Service	38,673	38,523	38,523
Coast Guard	910	922	922
State and local overtime (reimbursement)	(5,300)	(5,300)	(5,300)
Subtotal	288,081	287,397	287,397
Regional drug intelligence:			
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,222	2,245	2,245
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11,512	11,566	9,566
Undistributed	2,000	2,054	2,054
Subtotal	15,734	15,865	15,865
Prosecutions:			
U.S. attorneys	78,069	77,717	77,717
Criminal Division	742	751	751
Tax Division	1,273	1,286	1,286
Subtotal	80,084	79,754	79,754
Administrative support: Executive office	1,349	1,365	1,365
Total	385,248	384,381	382,381

As noted above, the Committee recommendation reduces by \$2,000,000 the level of funding provided the FBI under regional drug intelligence squads [RDIS]. A \$2,000,000 enhancement provided this account in fiscal year 1993 was distributed to the FBI for the purchase of computer equipment in support of the RDIS' and should not appear as a recurring expense.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$2,007,423,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,060,405,000
House allowance	2,024,705,000
Committee recommendation	2,038,705,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,038,705,000, an increase of \$31,282,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$21,700,000 below the budget request but \$14,000,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base funding as well as \$19,000,000 in program enhancements.

As discussed earlier in the report, the Committee is operating under a constrained 602(b) allocation for outlays in 1994 and is unable to fund many of the administration's requested program increases. The Committee has, however, attempted to prioritize the limited resources available for fiscal year 1994 and expects the FBI to do likewise when allocating the funds provided in this act. In particular, the Committee urges the Attorney General and other policy officials of the Department of Justice [DOJ] to review with precision the drug law enforcement operation of the Department with the result being elimination of duplication of effort in the war on drugs. The Committee urges that the first efficiencies be sought in elimination of redundant overhead and support infrastructures.

INTEGRATED AUTOMATED FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Committee recommendation includes \$84,400,000 to continue the development of the integrated automated fingerprint identification system [IAFIS] in fiscal year 1994. This represents an increase of \$9,000,000 above the 1993 appropriation to date but \$16,700,000 below the amended budget request.

The Committee continues to recognize and support the critical law enforcement services provided by the FBI to State and local law enforcement agencies, and believes one of the most vital is the provision of fingerprint identification services. The FBI has embarked on a major initiative to automate these services in order to reduce the response time. In 1993, State and local law enforcement agencies submitted 4,630,000 criminal fingerprint requests, or approximately 90 percent of the total requests. The Committee believes the requested enhancement of \$9,000,000 for the continued development of the integrated automated fingerprint identification system is critical to the future success of law enforcement on the Federal, State, and local level, and has provided these resources by reducing the funds allocated for the State and local drug grant formula program.

In addition, the Committee recommendation provides \$13,000,000 through the Office of Justice Programs for the final installment for the National Crime Information Center [NCIC] 2000 initiative.

The Committee notes that the budget request for fiscal year 1994 was amended to include an increase of \$16,700,000 to provide funding to transfer an estimated 500 employees, involved in fingerprint identification operations, from FBI headquarters to satellite facilities in Clarksburg, WV, as part of the ongoing IAFIS automation initiative. The Committee notes that this requirement has been accommodated within funds provided the FBI in fiscal year 1993, and accordingly additional appropriations are not required in fiscal year 1994.

COUNTERTERRORISM INITIATIVE

The Committee recommendation also includes \$10,000,000 for expanding and upgrading FBI counterterrorism capabilities. The vulnerability of the United States to terrorist attack has been demonstrated by the February bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City and the recent breakup of an alleged bomb/assas-

sination plot against the United Nations, major public transportation facilities, Federal Government buildings, and elected Government officials. The Committee recognizes that an adequate response to the emerging global terrorist threat must be twofold: first, preventing known or suspected terrorists from entering the United States, and second, providing the necessary law enforcement intelligence and investigative response to swiftly identify and apprehend terrorists who commit such acts within our borders. This recommendation compliments funding being provided to the Department of State to improve the identification of known and suspected terrorists through the use of improved visa and passport technologies.

Specifically, the Committee recommendation will allow the FBI to: train and activate a second hostage rescue team (\$4,600,000); upgrade and expand FBI Laboratory explosives and bomb analysis capabilities and install safety-related equipment for examiners and technicians (\$1,250,000); improve the capabilities of the Terrorist Research and Analytical Center by integrating electronic filing, digital imaging, and multimedia technologies into the terrorist information system (\$1,250,000); acquire replacement weapons and related equipment for local special weapons and tactics teams to insure full compatibility and interoperability with hostage rescue teams (\$1,000,000); develop tactical operations techniques for crisis response/hostage barricade situations (\$1,000,000); and conduct counterterrorism research and development activities, to include technology assessment and development, operational techniques, terrorist profiling, and special events management (\$900,000).

The Committee also recommends language which allows for the purchase of up to 1,665 passenger vehicles without regard to general purchase price limitations; up to \$70,000 for unforeseen emergencies; up to \$25,000,000 for ADP and telecommunications; up to \$1,000,000 for undercover operations to remain available until September 30, 1995; up to \$8,000,000 for research and development to remain available until expended; up to \$10,000,000 for terrorism expenses; \$84,400,000 for expenses for the automation of fingerprint identification services to remain available until expended; \$1,500,000 to maintain an independent program office for the relocation of the Identification Division and the automation of fingerprint identification services; and up to \$45,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$718,684,000
Budget estimate, 1994	731,639,000
House allowance	718,684,000
Committee recommendation	725,161,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$725,161,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], an increase of \$6,477,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is \$6,478,000 below the budget request but \$6,477,000 above the House allowance. The Committee notes that the funding level proposed allows for some program growth as a re-

sult of the revenue earned in DEA's "Diversion control fee" account. The Committee understands that the "Diversion control fee" account is expected to earn \$42,123,000 in 1994, compared to \$12,000,000 in 1993. Thus, a substantial portion of the Diversion Control Program, which was funded with direct appropriations in 1993, will now be funded with user fees in 1994. This, in turn, frees up other resources to enhance DEA operations.

However, by reducing the amount requested, the Committee intends to signal that the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Department of Justice [DOJ] need to begin to institute program efficiencies. In particular, the Committee expects the Attorney General to review with precision the drug enforcement operation of the Department with the result being elimination of duplication of effort in the war on drugs. The Committee does not support redundant field operational assets and urges that the first efficiencies be sought in elimination of redundant overhead and support infrastructures.

The Committee recommendation includes language which allows for the purchase of up to 1,117 passenger vehicles without regard to purchase price limitations; up to \$70,000 for unforeseen emergencies; up to \$4,000,000 for ADP and telecommunications; up to \$4,000,000 for evidence and information; up to \$2,000,000 for laboratory equipment to remain available until expended; and up to \$45,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The Committee recognizes that many areas of the country require additional DEA agents and it expects the DEA to continue to carefully consider its placement of these resources, positioning manpower as needed in both rural and high-intensity drug trafficking areas. In addition, the Committee is concerned with the DEA's intention to reduce funding for the State and local task force program, particularly in view of this administration's support of Federal/State partnerships in fighting illegal drug trafficking and the violent crime that accompanies it. The Committee urges the Department to carefully review the DEA's execution of the resources provided in this act to ensure the administration's strategy for fighting the war on drugs is implemented.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$965,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,018,052,000
House allowance	1,059,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,048,538,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,048,538,000, an increase of \$83,538,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date and \$30,486,000 more than the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides in full for the requested adjustments to base as well as a \$50,152,000 enhancement for border patrol activities. In addition, as noted below, an anticipated increase in fees collected at land border ports of entry will permit the hiring of 200 new inspectors in fiscal year 1994. This is 37 positions and \$7,000,000 more than the 163 positions and \$10,000,000 program enhancement requested in the budget.

The Committee recommends bill language, similar to that included in previous appropriations acts, which allows up to \$50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies and up to \$5,000 to be used for official reception and representation expenses; for the purchase of motor vehicles for police-type use and for uniforms without regard to general purchase price limitations; for the acquisition and operation of aircraft and for research; up to \$400,000 for research to be available until expended; and up to \$25,000 to be paid to individuals employees for overtime. The recommendation also includes new bill language which allows up to \$10,000,000 for basic officer training, and extends the land border fee pilot project from September 30, 1993, to September 30, 1996 for projects on the northern border of the United States only.

ADDITIONAL LAND BORDER INSPECTORS

The Committee understands that the INS has initiated a rule-making that would allow INS to charge a nominal fee for certain adjudicatory services provided along United States land borders. These fees could result in the collection of an anticipated \$17,000,000 in offsetting receipts in fiscal year 1994. The Committee expects the INS to apply these additional fees, if regulations are promulgated, to the improvement or expansion of services at the land border ports of entry by the hiring of 200 inspectors in fiscal year 1994.

ADDITIONAL BORDER PATROL STAFFING

The Committee recommendation provides a total increase of \$45,072,000 for the border patrol in fiscal year 1994. Specifically, the Committee expects the INS to apply \$5,920,000 to restore the 93 border patrol positions included as an administrative reduction in the budget request; and \$39,152,000 to hire 600 new border patrol agents. The Committee expects the additional border patrol agents to be primarily targeted on the Southwest border and notes that these additional agents, when properly deployed, should aid in deterring the current flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

DETENTION AND DEPORTATION ENHANCEMENT

The Committee recommendation also includes the requested increase of \$11,000,000 to support 254 new positions to staff the expanded service processing centers at Florence, AZ, and El Centro, CA. These two expanded facilities will be ready to house up to 375 additional aliens. Staffing will also be increased at other existing service processing centers. In addition, the Committee expects \$2,252,600 of the increase to be directed to alien deportation and detention costs. The Committee notes the importance of providing this detention and deportation enhancement, particularly in light of anticipated increased illegal alien apprehensions resulting from the 600 additional border patrol agents provided through this act.

ALIEN DETENTION FACILITIES ENHANCEMENT

An additional \$75,000,000 has been provided by the Committee under the Federal Prison System, "Buildings and facilities" account

for the express purpose of construction, renovation, and equipping of Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] service processing centers and other alien detention facilities. The Committee expects \$65,000,000 to be used to add at least 1,750 additional beds in five to six new service processing centers along the Southwest border. The remaining \$10,000,000 is expected to be used to provide new detention space for aliens transiting into the country via our international air ports of entry.

The Committee believes that as part of the Nation's attempt to deter illegal alien entry into the country, there must be a credible detention deterrent available to INS as its enhanced border patrol complement and its investigative efforts apprehend a greater number of persons who are illegally in the United States.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

The Committee is aware of the State of Hawaii's efforts to ease facilities constraints at the international arrivals building of Honolulu International Airport and commends the State for undertaking this port expansion. The Committee is also aware that computer equipment is necessary to make the additional stations operational. The Committee expects the INS to ensure that adequate resources are provided from the "Inspections user fee" account to purchase and install this computer equipment so that the additional lanes may become operational as soon as possible as a means to facilitate inspection at this port of entry.

NATIONAL CRIMINAL ALIEN TRACKING CENTER

Section 7343 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and section 242(a) of the Immigration Act of 1990 directs the Attorney General to devise and implement a system to make available daily (on a 24-hour basis), to Federal, State, and local authorities, the investigative resources of the INS to determine whether individuals arrested for aggravated felonies by such authorities, are aliens. The Committee is aware that INS has done substantial planning on this project over the last several years, and that South Burlington, VT, has been selected by the Justice Department as the site for the National Criminal Alien Tracking Center [NCATC].

The Committee directs the INS to utilize a portion of its enforcement fines resources in fiscal year 1994 to implement this project on a nationwide basis by fiscal year 1996. In meeting the authorized requirements for the tracking center, the Committee does not expect INS to run this project in an initial pilot or test phase with a predetermined period of cessation and study. Instead, INS is to implement this project on a nationwide basis as quickly as feasible, drawing on the substantial planning that INS has already done on the NCATC over the preceding years. The Commissioner of INS and management representatives should work closely with Investigations Division staff to expedite implementation.

INS/CUSTOMS VIDEO REPORTING SYSTEM

The Committee is aware that the INS and the Customs Service are developing a video reporting system for the tracking of Canadian boaters traveling over the international border which divides

Lake Memphremagog between Canada and the United States. The Committee supports this innovative demonstration project and encourages INS to continue its development with the Customs Service.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,681,822,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,036,003,000
House allowance	1,950,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,971,615,000

The Committee recommends \$1,971,615,000, an increase of \$289,793,000 over fiscal year 1993 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation provides in full for requested adjustments to base, as well as program increases totaling \$86,612,000 to allow for the activation of new prisons in fiscal year 1994 and for increases in the prisoner population.

More specifically, the Committee recommendation provides \$64,612,000 for the planned activation of new prison facilities in fiscal year 1994. Assuming a 3-month delay in the requested activation schedule, the following facilities would come on line in fiscal year 1994:

Facility	Date of activation	Recommended amount
Fort Dix, NJ, (low)	January 1994	\$22,056,000
Miami, FL MDC	March 1994	14,947,000
Allenwood, PA (high)	April 1994	16,307,000
Atlanta, GA (expansion)	September 1993	5,026,000
Fort Worth, TX (expansion)	April 1994	6,276,000
Total .....	.....	64,612,000

In addition, the recommendation provides \$5,000,000 to activate the joint Federal Prison System [FPS]/Immigration and Naturalization Service INS Southwest contract facility, and \$17,000,000 for prisoner population adjustments.

The Committee recommendation also includes language which allows: up to \$50,000,000 for activation of prisons to be available until September 30, 1995; up to \$6,000 for reception and representation expenses; for the purchase of up to 770 motor vehicles for police-type use and the purchase of uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation; for the provision of technical advice to foreign governments; for transfer of funds to the Health Resources and Services Administration; and for the Director to enter into contract to furnish health care.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

Appropriations, 1993	\$10,250,000
Budget estimate, 1994	10,211,000
House allowance	10,211,000
Committee recommendation	9,995,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,995,000, a decrease of \$255,000 below the 1993 appropriations to date and \$216,000 below the budget request and House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for adjustments to base but does not provide funding to support program increases.

The National Institute of Corrections works with State and local governments to assist them in developing and training their corrections staff, to conduct and support research regarding ways to improve correctional programs, and to serve as a clearinghouse for information on improvements in corrections.

Within the amount provided, the Committee expects the NIC to continue to support training at the National Sheriffs' Institute at Long Mount, CO. The Committee understands this training will enhance the office of sheriff and increase the professionalism of the office nationwide.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$339,225,000
Budget estimate, 1994	276,850,000
House allowance	175,000,000
Committee recommendation	351,850,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$351,850,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 above the budget request and \$176,850,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides for the requested adjustments to base funding, requested program increases totaling \$174,278,000, and an additional \$75,000,000 for construction of Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] detention facilities.

The Committee recommendation includes \$141,880,000 to support the acquisition and construction of new prison facilities. These resources will expand capacity of the Federal Prison System by 3,663 beds. Specifically, the Committee recommendation provides for the construction of a low-security facility adjacent to the medical facility at Fort Devens, MA; partial construction of a detention center in the middle district of Florida; site and planning of a detention center in Phoenix, AZ; construction of a joint INS/USMS detention facility in Buffalo, NY; and the expansion of existing facilities at FCI Pleasanton and FCI Lexington. In addition, \$20,000,000 is included for the USMS Cooperative Agreement Program to obtain 687 guaranteed beds in State and local facilities.

An additional \$75,000,000 has been provided by the Committee for the express purpose of construction, renovation, and equipping of Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] service processing centers and other alien detention facilities. The Committee expects \$65,000,000 be used to add at least 1,750 additional beds in five to six new service processing centers along the Southwest border. The remaining \$10,000,000 is expected to be used to provide new detention space for aliens transiting into the country via our international air ports of entry.

The Committee believes that as part of the Nation's attempt to deter illegal alien entry into the country, there must be a credible detention deterrent available to INS as its enhanced Border Patrol complement and its investigative efforts apprehend a greater number of persons who are illegally in the United States.

The Committee recommendation also includes language which allows for the use of prison labor; leasing of the Oklahoma City Airport trust facility; for transfer up to 10 percent of funds in buildings and facilities to be transferred to the "Salaries and expenses" account; and up to \$14,074,000 to construct inmate work areas. In addition, the Committee recommends new bill language which makes up to \$16,000,000 in unobligated balances available until expended for the Cooperative Agreement Program [CAP], and which prohibits funds for CAP agreements which exceed \$50,000 per bedspace, or where the agreement exceeds \$25,000 per bedspace and the agreement remains in effect for less than 15 years.

The Committee is supportive of the cooperative efforts of the Bureau of Prisons and the town of Alderson, WV, to resolve drinking water and waste disposal problems to the mutual satisfaction of the Bureau of Prisons and the community.

The Committee understands that the Federal Bureau of Prisons' "Building and facilities" account has a current unobligated balance of \$1,900,000,000. As directed in Public Law 103-50, the Committee expects the Bureau of Prisons to promptly undertake a review of its estimated bedspace needs, and proceeds with planning, design, and construction of prisons, such as Pollock, LA, the funding of which was provided by the Committee in previous appropriation acts.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 1993	\$3,181,000
Budget estimate, 1994	3,395,000
House allowance	3,100,000
Committee recommendation	3,395,000

The Committee recommendation includes a limitation on administrative expenses of \$3,395,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for fiscal year 1994.

Federal Prison Industries, Inc., is entirely self-sustaining. The corporation, which was established in 1934, is authorized to operate industries in Federal penal and corrections institutions and disciplinary barracks. Profits from the corporation's industrial activities are used to compensate inmates performing outstanding services in institutional operations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

In section 101 of the bill, the Committee has included language which makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for official reception and representation expenses.

In section 102 of the bill, the Committee recommends language, included in previous appropriations acts, which continues in fiscal year 1994 certain authorities for the Justice Department that were contained in the Department of Justice Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980.

In sections 103 and 104 of the bill, the Committee has continued language, included in previous appropriations acts, regarding abortions in the Federal Prison System.

In section 105 of the bill, the Committee has continued language, included in previous appropriations acts, to allow the Federal Bureau of Investigation to offer a reward for information regarding acts of terrorism against a U.S. person or property.

In section 106 of the bill, the Committee has continued language, included in previous appropriations acts, which allows the use of funds transferred from the assets forfeiture fund to the "Federal prison buildings and facilities" account to be used for construction of Marshals Service and Immigration Service detention facilities.

In section 107 of the bill, the Committee has included language, included in the 1993 appropriations act, which provides the Attorney General the authority to transfer up to 5 percent between any Department of Justice appropriation, except justice assistance, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

In section 108 of the bill, the Committee has included new language, requested by the administration, which allows the Attorney General to credit to the working capital fund up to 3 percent of debt collected by the Department, to be used only for the processing and tracking of debt collection activities.

In section 109 of the bill, the Committee has include language which repeals the authorization governing the use of extraordinary surpluses which at times are available within the assets forfeiture fund at the end of a given fiscal year. Such surpluses were available at the end of fiscal years 1991 and 1992. After notification of the Committees on Appropriations, the Attorney General has been able to invest these surpluses in certain critical law enforcement, prosecution, and correctional initiatives.

The administration's 1994 budget, however, projects a surplus of only \$5,000,000 in the justice assets forfeiture fund at the end of fiscal year 1993. Under existing law, this \$5,000,000 must be transferred to the Office of National Drug Control Policy administered special forfeiture fund. The Committee notes that there is currently no projection of surpluses to be available to the Attorney General as had been the case at the end of fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

Nonetheless, the Committee has been advised by the Congressional Budget Office that the Committee will be scored for the obligation, in fiscal year 1994, of \$20,000,000 from end of year 1993 assets forfeiture fund surpluses. As noted above, the administration has indicated that such a surplus will not exist. Therefore, the Committee finds itself in the untenable position of repealing the surplus authority to avoid being scored for an expenditure that will not occur.

In section 110, the Committee has included new language to allow the Attorney General to reimburse the Federal judiciary, or a State or local government, for the cost of alternatives to incarceration.

In fiscal year 1993, it costs the Bureau of Prisons about \$58 per day to incarcerate a Federal detainee or prisoner and the average daily cost for housing Federal unsentenced prisoners in local facilities is about \$53 per day. Electronic monitoring, on the other hand,

costs the U.S. Probation Service about \$17 to \$19 per day per prisoner/detainee maintained.

The Department of Justice, however, must adhere to the directives of the Federal judiciary as to whether Federal detainees or prisoners are to partake of alternatives to incarceration. The Committee believes the Federal courts may be reluctant to employ greater use of such alternatives to incarceration because there is a cost to be borne by the pretrial and probation organizations, which are part of the judicial branch. The Committee's language will allow the Attorney General to reimburse the judiciary, or a State or local government, for these costs.

With an increasing unsentenced and sentenced Federal prisoner population, coupled with constrained fiscal budgets, the Committee believes it is wise and practical to look at less costly forms of incarceration for selected detainees/prisoners. The Committee estimates that for every prisoner year served under electronic monitoring, the Department of Justice would save about \$14,000 per year. That would total \$14,000,000 per year for 1,000 prisoner-years under electronic monitoring. The Committee notes that the \$14,000,000 in base funding saved could be used to activate a new prison in future years to incarcerate more violent offenders.

In section 111 of the bill, the Committee has included language which increases the filing fee in chapters 7 (liquidation) and 13 (reorganization) of the Bankruptcy Code by \$15, thereby raising the total filing fee collected in those cases from \$120 to \$135. Language has also been included to allow this incremental increase to be deposited as offsetting collections in the U.S. trustee system fund and to be available to address the continuing increase in the caseload for these chapters.

RELATED AGENCIES

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$7,776,000
Budget estimate, 1994	7,923,000
House allowance	7,565,000
Committee recommendation	7,923,000

The Committee recommends \$7,923,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, an increase of \$147,000 above 1993 appropriations to date. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget request and \$358,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee has continued funding limitations for regional offices (\$2,000,000) and monitoring of civil rights enforcement (\$700,000). The Committee has also included a funding limitation of \$20,000 for consultants.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$222,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	234,845,000
House allowance	230,000,000
Committee recommendation	227,305,000

The Committee recommends \$227,305,000 for fiscal year 1994 expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, \$5,305,000 above the 1993 appropriations to date, but \$7,540,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for partial adjustments to base as well as an increase of \$3,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies.

As noted earlier, the Committee bill language provides \$28,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies in fiscal year 1994. This will allow the agencies to resolve a higher number of charges, thereby reducing its seriously growing pending inventory. The bill also includes language allowing the Commission to make nonmonetary awards to private citizens, and makes available up to \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

The Committee is aware of legislation moving through the Senate, Senate 404, the Federal Employee Fairness Act of 1993, which would shift the responsibility for processing claims of employment discrimination brought by Federal employees to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. While the Committee supports the goal of ensuring equal employment opportunity in the Federal workplace, the Committee is concerned about the fiscal impact this policy would have on the EEOC. Therefore, should legislation expanding the authority of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to process Federal equal employment opportunity claims become enacted into law, the Committee directs the EEOC, in conjunction with the General Accounting Office, to provide to the Committees on Appropriations in the House and Senate, a report on the total cost of implementing such legislation not later than 30 days following its enactment.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$140,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	129,889,000
House allowance	129,889,000
Committee recommendation	129,889,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$129,889,000 of which \$300,000 would remain available until September 30, 1994, for research and policy studies. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Committee is restoring bill language included in previous years that maintains ongoing telecommunications policy including:

One, no appropriated funds shall be used to repeal, to retroactively apply changes in, or to continue a reexamination of, the policies of the Federal Communications Commission with respect to comparative licensing, distress sales, and tax certificates granted under 26 U.S.C. 1071, to expand minority and women ownership

of broadcasting licenses, including those established in the statement of policy on minority ownership of broadcasting.

Two, no appropriated funds may be used to diminish the number of VHF channel assignments reserved for noncommercial educational television stations in the television table of assignments.

Three, no appropriated funds may be used to repeal, to retroactively apply changes in, or to begin or continue a reexamination of the rules and the policies established to administer such rules of the Federal Communications Commission as set forth in section 73.3555(c) of title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Cable fees.—The budget proposes that the Committee establish a new cable television fee that would charge cable television subscribers for the Federal Communications Commission's cost of regulating cable television. The budget proposes that \$16,105,000 be charged and credited to the FCC salaries and expenses appropriation. The Committee opposes this user fee and has not included the requested bill language.

Wireless information network.—The amount provided in the Committee recommendation includes \$30,000 to permit the Commission to continue to subscribe to the Rutgers University Wireless Information Network Laboratory for fiscal year 1994. The Committee expects the Commission to move expeditiously to continue to subscribe to this important technological information.

Automatic vehicle monitoring systems.—The Committee notes the House report language urging the Commission to complete within 6 months (optimally) its proceeding numbered PR Docket No. 93-61. While not advocating unnecessary delay, the Committee expects that such encouragement will not be perceived as an endorsement of the NPRM as issued, nor as endorsement of any plan which would diminish spectrum capacity and limit the multiplicity of users. The Committee also notes that the pending reconciliation bill contains authority for spectrum auctions in situations requiring exclusivity and makes available 200 MHz of new spectrum for auction.

The Committee also supports the adoption of automatic vehicle monitoring and automatic vehicle identification rules that, consistent with the policies and goals of the Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems Act of 1991, would promote the development and implementation of intelligent vehicle highway systems by providing access to essential electronic spectrum and enable public entities to install IVHS as part of their transportation infrastructure. The Committee is concerned that the rules proposed in Docket No. 93-61 may inhibit such development and impede operational tests approved by this Committee. The Committee generally encourages rules that maximize flexibility for users selecting competing AVM systems.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$18,300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	19,450,000
House allowance	18,383,000
Committee recommendation	19,450,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$19,450,000 for the Federal Maritime Commission's salaries and expenses appropriation. The recommendation is the same as the budget request and \$1,067,000 above the House allowance.

The Federal Maritime Commission regulates the waterborne domestic and foreign offshore commerce of the United States. The Commission is charged with keeping international maritime trade open to all nations on fair and equitable terms and with protecting against unauthorized, concerned activity in the waterborne commerce of the United States.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$69,650,000
Budget estimate, 1994	71,740,000
House allowance	69,740,000
Committee recommendation	69,740,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$69,740,000. This amount is the same as the House allowance and \$2,000,000 less than the budget request. The Committee notes that collections from Hart-Scott-Rodino antitrust filing fees will approximate \$19,000,000, resulting in a total program level of \$88,740,000. Bill language is recommended that provides that collections over that level shall not be available until fiscal year 1995.

The Federal Trade Commission is charged by law with ensuring that competition in the marketplace is vigorous, free, and fair. This is accomplished by eliminating threats to fair and honest competition from all sources, both public and private. However, the Committee is also aware of the concerns that the FTC may become too aggressive in regulating advertisers. As in previous years, the Committee has continued the policy decision made in 1980 regarding the operation of the Federal Trade Commission. In the 1980 Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act (Public Law 96-252; 94 Stat. 374), Congress denied the Commission the authority to prohibit or regulate through rulemaking any commercial advertising on the basis of an allegedly unfair act or practice. Additionally, Congress denied the Commission the authority to study, investigate, or prosecute any agricultural cooperative for conduct which may violate the Capper-Volstead Act and to study or investigate any agricultural marketing orders. More specifically, the restrictions are as follows:

Public participation: Sections 10 (a) and (c).—The FTC Improvements Act of 1975 established a program under which certain participants in FTC rulemaking could be reimbursed for their expenses if they were deemed to represent an important interest that could not otherwise afford to participate. Limits on public participation awards were included in the 1980 Improvements Act because of congressional concern that such funds were not as readily available to eligible business representatives as to consumer representatives and that the public participation funds were being allocated narrowly; that is, to only a few representatives.

Rulemaking based on unfairness: Section 11(b).—This provision restricts the FTC from issuing any rule declaring a particular cat-

egory or type of commercial advertising to be an unfair or deceptive trade practice, although the FTC retains the authority, on a case-by-case basis, to declare a particular ad to be unfair.

Trademark cancellation: Section 18.—The Lanham Trademark Act authorized the FTC to petition the Commissioner of Patents/ Trademark Trials and Appeals Board for cancellation of a registered trademark on the ground that the mark has become the common descriptive name of a product or article, and thus no longer serves to distinguish the goods of a given seller. This provision prohibits the FTC from expending funds to petition the Patent Commissioner on this basis.

Agricultural cooperatives: Section 20.—This restricts the FTC's authority to expend funds for any study or investigation of agricultural marketing orders; and for any study, investigation, or prosecution of agricultural cooperatives for action that the Capper-Volstead Act exempts from the antitrust laws in order to carry out the spirit of the Capper-Volstead Act.

These prohibitions have been consistently extended through the annual appropriations legislation. The Committee-recommended bill language continues this policy in fiscal year 1994.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$127,235,000
Budget estimate, 1994	57,856,000
House allowance	57,856,000
Committee recommendation	57,856,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,856,000. The appropriated amount recommended is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. This amount is \$69,379,000 less than the amount provided in fiscal year 1993. However, the Committee has also included bill language, as in past years, that requires the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] to raise the rate of fees under section 6(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 from one-fiftieth to one twenty-ninth of 1 percent.

The Committee notes that the combination of the 1994 recommended appropriation, carryover, and the offsetting fee collection will fully fund the SEC program request of \$255,356,000 for fiscal year 1994. The Committee has continued language to provide for an investment advisor program offset by fee collections, should this program be authorized.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO SUPPORT LAW ENFORCEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	
House allowance	\$500,000
Committee recommendation	

The Committee recommendation does not include funding for the National Commission to Support Law Enforcement. The Committee notes that no funds were requested in the budget to support this

Commission's startup, and finds itself, instead, looking for ways to restrain the expenditure of limited resources on new programs.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

Appropriations, 1993	\$13,550,000
Budget estimate, 1994	13,550,000
House allowance	13,550,000
Committee recommendation	13,000,000

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the State Justice Institute for fiscal year 1994, \$550,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date and the House allowance, but \$13,000,000 more than the administration's budget request. The bill also includes language which allows the State Justice Institute to use up to \$2,500 in available funds for official reception and representation expenses.

The State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (Public Law 98-620) created and authorized the State Justice Institute. The act established the Institute as a private, nonprofit corporation to improve the administration and operation of the courts of the States and thus assure each person ready access to a fair and effective system of justice. The Institute is governed by an 11-member board of directors and operates with a small administrative staff. The Institute makes grants to State courts and their support organizations, law schools, and other organizations working in the field of judicial administration. Through such grants, the Institute has broad authority to fund research, technical assistance, demonstration, clearing-house, education, training, and related activities to improve the administration of justice.

The Committee believes that SJI serves many of the same Federal purposes that justify Federal assistance to State law enforcement, prosecution, and correctional agencies. Specifically, SJI-supported innovations can help the State courts deal with their growing drug caseloads that result, in large part, from increased Federal assistance devoted to the arrest and prosecution of drug offenders. SJI can also help to assure that State judges are directing those offenders to appropriate treatment programs, an important goal of this administration.

The Committee notes that SJI is also able to help State courts discharge their increased child support enforcement responsibilities arising from Federal legislation. This includes developing new approaches in order to enforce child support payments, especially those due from noncustodial, out-of-State parents. Individual States do not have the authority or ability to act effectively in this area.

In addition, the SJI is the only Federal grantmaking entity able to assist the State courts with their civil caseloads, which are seriously affected by criminal case backlogs. SJI assistance is particularly needed to help the courts address the family violence cases arising with growing frequency in family and juvenile courts, and the mass tort litigation that is spread across State and Federal forums nationally.

The Committee believes the SJI has the expertise to effectively work with the State courts and ensure they have the resources necessary to meet the demands placed on them by Federal legislation. However, in order to provide adequate funding to the SJI to meet

these needs, the Committee reduced the State and local formula grant program under the Office of Justice Programs [OJP] by \$13,000,000. The Committee expects the SJI and the OJP agencies to work closely together in order to promote coordination among State and local law enforcement agencies, courts, treatment providers, and community representatives, as appropriate.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

A total of \$3,655,656,000 in appropriations is recommended for the Department of Commerce, \$79,720,000 more than the budget request, and \$868,650,000 above the House allowance which did not propose funding for a number of ongoing programs.

The Committee recommendation gives priority to: (1) investing in manufacturing technology and the research programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology; (2) rebuilding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's infrastructure, such as the NOAA fleet, enabling that agency to carry out research and environmental monitoring in the future; (3) modernizing the National Weather Service to protect public safety, including procurement and deployment of Nexrad tornado-detecting doppler weather radars; (4) bolstering the trade protection and export promotion programs of the International Trade Administration; and (5) enhancing economic development programs and defense economic adjustment programs of the Economic Development Administration.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

In total, the Committee recommends \$535,000,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology. This level is \$151,191,000 above the level appropriated in fiscal year 1993, \$325,198,000 above the House allowance, and the same as the President's budget request. The House proposed no funding for NIST external grant programs and construction.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] is the Federal research and development agency explicitly charged with conducting research and providing technical assistance to improve the competitiveness of the U.S. manufacturing industry. As stated in the 1988 Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, NIST is charged with: (1) enhancing competitiveness by helping develop precompetitive generic technologies and helping industry adopt Government-developed technological advances; and (2) providing measurements, calibrations, and quality assurance techniques which support U.S. commerce, technological progress, improved product reliability, manufacturing processes, and public safety.

Because NIST's mission is specifically tailored to assisting and revitalizing American manufacturing and job creation, the agency has become a centerpiece in the administration's technology policy. Further, the report accompanying the Senate concurrent budget resolution specifically supported NIST's budget within budget function 370 expenditures (Commerce and housing credit).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

Appropriations, 1993	\$192,940,000
Budget estimate, 1994	240,988,000
House allowance	210,000,000
Committee recommendation	240,988,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$240,988,000 for the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] scientific and technical and research and services. This level is the same as the budget request and \$30,988,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation account supports NIST's intramural laboratory research and development programs. The Committee recommendation fully funds the agency's adjustments to base as well as must-pay bills such as maintaining reactor safety through replacement of heavy water (\$4,000,000). The Committee recommended changes by program are displayed in the following table:

NIST INTRAMURAL RESEARCH ¹
 [Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	1993 enacted	1994—	
		Budget estimate	Committee recommendation
Electronics and electrical engineering	26,508	30,668	30,668
Manufacturing engineering	10,092	14,400	14,400
Chemical science and technology	19,303	23,054	23,054
Physics	26,372	26,884	26,884
Materials science and engineering	35,568	47,236	47,236
Building and fire research	12,070	12,873	12,873
Computer systems	12,141	37,080	37,080
Applied mathematics and scientific computing	6,779	7,002	7,002
Technology assistance	8,522	10,534	10,534
Research support	35,585	31,257	31,257
Total	192,940	240,988	240,988

¹ The House allowance provides \$210,000,000 for NIST research but does not allocate the funding between programs.

The Committee recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for the international trade and standards program. Through this program, NIST, in coordination with the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, is to ensure that U.S. standards are used for procurement of products overseas. This program, which is run as a cooperative effort with United States businesses, is intended to provide American exporters with a level playing field when competing with European and Asian manufacturers. The first such program has operated in the Persian Gulf, and since 1989, 400 draft Saudi Arabian standards have been reviewed by the United States Government and the private sector, and no standard incompatible with American products has been promulgated. The Committee recommendation provides \$300,000 to continue the United States-Saudi Arabian Standards Cooperation Program.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

Appropriations, 1993	\$86,067,000
Budget estimate, 1994	232,524,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	232,524,000

The Committee recommends \$232,524,000 for NIST's "Industrial technology services appropriation" account. This funding level is the same as the budget request and \$232,524,000 above the House allowance which proposes no funding to continue NIST external grant programs.

This appropriation account provides for NIST's outreach and grant programs which are intended to help American industry to improve its performance in manufacturing and developing advanced technologies. Three principal programs are supported:

Advanced Technology Program.—The Advanced Technology Program [ATP] provides a shared-risk, industry-led program providing financing to U.S. businesses and joint R&D ventures to assist them in becoming more competitive by accelerating the development of precompetitive generic technologies. The program's goal is to bridge the gap between more fundamental R&D and commercial applications. The types of technologies that have been supported by the ATP program include the following: machine tools, medical imaging technology, lasers and electro-optics, ceramics, robotics, superconductors, high-performance computers, and plastic recycling.

Manufacturing extension partnership.—The manufacturing extension partnership combines the Manufacturing Technology Center Program and the State Technology Extension Program, and provides for a new, smaller type of MTC or manufacturing outreach center. The MTC and MOC programs provide technical assistance to small- and medium-sized manufacturers. They accelerate adoption of advanced technologies and are tailored to the regions in which they are located. STEP provides grants to States to provide technical assistance to plan and implement State extension services to assist manufacturers. The Committee recommended funding level will enable NIST to: (1) add two new manufacturing technology centers; (2) create eight manufacturing outreach centers; and (3) provide six new STEP grants.

Quality outreach.—The Quality Outreach Program promotes industrial technology and innovation, productivity, and industrial quality. The best known component is the Baldrige Award named after former Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

The Committee's recommendation by program area is displayed in the following table:

NIST EXTRAMURAL PROGRAMS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	1993 enacted	1994—		
		Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Advanced Technology Program [ATP] ...	67,880	199,489	.....	199,489
Manufacturing extension partner- ship	18,187	30,235	.....	30,235
Quality outreach .....	.....	2,800	.....	2,800
Total	86,067	232,524	.....	232,524

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$105,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	61,686,000
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation	61,686,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$61,686,000 for construction of research facilities. This is the same as the budget request and \$61,686,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation finances new construction and renovation to rebuild and equip NIST laboratories. It was first recommended by the Committee in fiscal year 1993 to give priority to rebuilding NIST's infrastructure and insuring that the agency maintains its leadership role in research and development to support industry. The Committee is pleased that the administration has included funding in the budget request. This appropriation is part of a multiyear effort.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

In total, the Committee recommends \$1,918,798,000 for all National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] appropriations. This level is \$56,049,000 above the budget request and \$162,312,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has continued its initiative begun in fiscal year 1992 to emphasize maintenance and modernization of NOAA's equipment and facilities so that the agency can continue its environmental monitoring and research mission into the next century.

The Committee has given priority to the following NOAA programs and activities: (1) the modernization of the National Weather Service through procurement of doppler radar and interactive processing and prediction systems; (2) increases in training and staffing for the National Weather Service and construction of new modernized weather forecast offices; (3) NOAA's coastal and ocean programs, including the Sea Grant Program, Coastal Zone Management Program, marine and estuarine sanctuary programs; (4) modernization of the NOAA fleet of ships and aircraft; and (5) improvements in NOAA's acquisition systems.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,501,366,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,757,672,000
House allowance	1,640,366,000
Committee recommendation	1,685,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,685,000,000. The amount recommended is \$72,672,000 below the budget request, but \$35,000,000 above the House allowance and \$183,634,000 above fiscal year 1993 enacted levels.

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

(In thousands of dollars)

	1993 appropriation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommendation
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE				
Mapping, charting, and geodesy:				
Mapping and charting	29,300	27,773	27,773	29,300
Automated nautical charting system I	1,500	1,500	1,300	1,500
Great Lakes mapping project	465	465		
Subtotal	31,265	29,738	29,073	30,800
Geodesy	15,750	18,402	17,402	18,402
SC cooperative geodetic survey	554			600
Land information system	1,674		1,500	600
Subtotal	17,978	18,402	18,902	19,602
Total, mapping, charting, and geodesy	49,243	48,140	47,975	50,402
Observation and assessment:				
Observation and prediction	11,084	12,112	11,511	12,112
Circulatory survey program	738	738	738	700
California marine observation buoys	140		140	
Chesapeake Bay observation buoys	400		400	
Institute for Marine Engineering	500			
Ocean services	4,442	4,442	4,442	4,442
COAP	456	456	450	450
Subtotal	17,760	17,748	17,681	17,704
Estuarine and coastal assessment	2,420	2,448	2,448	2,420
Ocean assessment program	11,925	11,925	11,925	17,369
Damage assessment	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Transfer from damage assessment fund	17,506	1,500	1,500	1,500
South Carolina wetland management demonstration	1,800	1,800		500
Marine protective structures	100			
New York harbor water quality model	75			
Oil Pollution Act of 1990	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,395
Subtotal	36,421	20,268	18,468	24,384
Coastal ocean science:				
Coastal ocean program	12,000	11,874	11,874	10,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	1993 appro- priation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Maui algal bloom crisis	450			400
Subtotal	12,450	11,874	11,874	10,400
Total, observation and assessment	66,631	49,890	48,023	52,488
Ocean and coastal management:				
Coastal management:				
CZM grants	33,534	33,287	41,500	42,000
Acquisition of estuarine sanctuaries	3,214	3,214	3,214	3,214
CZM program administration	3,597	3,534		3,500
Charleston, SC, special area manage- ment plan	960			1,000
Nonpoint pollution control	1,920	1,920	4,000	3,000
Subtotal	43,225	41,955	48,714	52,714
Ocean management	1,627	1,841	1,700	1,500
Marine sanctuary program	7,000	7,000	9,000	9,150
Humpback Marine Sanctuary Insti- tute	144			
Subtotal	8,771	8,841	10,700	10,650
Total, ocean and coastal management ...	51,996	50,796	59,414	63,364
Total, NOS	167,870	148,826	155,412	166,254
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE				
Information collection and analyses:				
Resource information	49,056	52,872	52,000	53,000
Conservation engineering by catch	716	716	716	1,716
Antarctic research	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Fishery resource data error reduction	960	960	960	960
Oyster disease research	1,500		1,500	1,500
Marine mammal research	2,314	2,314	2,314	2,314
Laboratory consolidation	-1,300			
Protected species research	3,630	3,630	3,630	3,630
Halibut/sablefish IFQ's				1,370
Chesapeake Bay studies	1,890	1,890	1,890	1,890
Right whale research	214	214	214	214
Gear entanglement studies	651	651	651	651
MARFIN	3,780	3,780	3,780	3,780
SEAMAP	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340
Aquaculture	2,225	2,225	2,500	2,225
Stuttgart	576			600
Alaskan groundfish surveys	661	661	661	661
Bering Sea pollock research	945	945	945	945
West coast groundfish	780	780	780	780
New England stock depletion	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,116
Hawaii stock management plan	500			500
Yukon River chinook salmon	700	700	700	700
Winter Run chinook salmon	500	500	250	250
Atlantic salmon research	710	710	710	710
United States/Canada lobster study				300
Gulf of Maine groundfish survey	567	567	567	567
Dolphin safe technologies	500	500	500	500

[In thousands of dollars]

	1993 appropriation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommendation
Habitat research/evaluation	470	470	470	470
Pacific salmon treaty program	5,587	5,587	5,587	5,587
Fish Cooperative Institute enhancement	384	384	384	384
Hawaiian monk seals	520	.....	.....	520
Stellar sea lion recovery plan	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Hawaiian sea turtles	240	240	240	240
Atlantic bluefin tuna research	300	.....	300	250
Center for Shark Research	140	.....	140	.....
Subtotal	84,812	86,392	87,485	92,310
Fishery industry information:				
Fish statistics	9,838	10,734	10,162	10,734
Alaska groundfish monitoring	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,500
PACFIN/catch effort data	2,046	2,046	2,046	2,046
Recreational fishery harvest monitoring	2,046	2,046	2,195	2,195
Subtotal	18,030	18,926	18,503	19,475
Information analyses and dissemination	19,424	21,562	20,112	21,562
Computer hardware and software	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
Subtotal	21,424	23,562	22,112	22,562
Total, information, collection, and analyses	124,266	128,880	128,100	134,347
Conservation and management operations:				
Fisheries management programs	13,507	13,070	14,069	13,070
Columbia River hatcheries	10,300	10,300	10,300	10,300
Columbia River smolt	112	.....	100	100
Columbia River endangered species studies	288	288	288	288
Regional councils	8,556	8,556	8,556	8,556
International fisheries commissions	1,100	400	900	1,200
Management of George's Bank	480	480	480	480
Sandy Hook lease ¹ .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Pribilof Islands	300	.....	.....	.....
Béluga whale committee	192	.....	192	200
Pacific tuna management	1,606	1,606	1,606	2,000
Subtotal	36,441	36,200	36,491	36,194
Protected species management	3,756	4,036	4,000	4,036
ESA listing and status review	930	930	930	930
Tissue bank and stranding network	295	295	295	295
Driftnet Act implementation	3,278	3,278	2,900	3,278
Marine Mammal Protection Act	7,750	7,750	7,750	7,750
Endangered Species Act recovery plan	218	218	218	218
Fishery observer training	96	.....	96	200
East coast observers	700	.....	700	700
Subtotal	17,023	16,507	16,889	17,407
Habitat conservation	5,800	6,306	6,200	6,300
Enforcement and surveillance	11,000	12,637	11,700	12,600

(In thousands of dollars)

	1993 appro- piation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Total, conservation and management operations	70,264	71,650	71,280	72,501
State and industry assistance programs:				
Grants to States:				
Interjurisdictional fisheries grants ..	3,239	3,156	3,156	3,156
Anadromous grants	2,108	2,108	2,108	2,108
Anadromous fishery project	186	.....	300	.....
North Atlantic fish reinvestment .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Louisiana emergency fund	5,100	.....	.....	.....
Interstate fish commissions	295	295	295	295
Subtotal	10,928	5,559	5,859	7,559
Fisheries Development Program:				
Fisheries trade promotion activities	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
Product quality and safety	8,700	9,854	8,700	9,854
Fish oils	900	900	500	.....
Fisheries biotechnology .....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Export strategies/Hawaiian fisheries	768	.....	.....	750
Seafood inspection	5,500	5,500	5,000	5,500
Subtotal	17,568	17,954	15,900	19,804
Total, State and industry assistance programs	28,496	23,513	21,759	27,363
Total, National Marine Fisheries Service	223,026	224,043	221,139	234,211
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH				
Climate and air quality research:				
Interannual and seasonal climate research	7,909	7,945	7,945	7,945
Long-term climate and air quality research	23,666	27,099	25,000	25,000
National acid precipitation assessment	1,376	1,376	1,376	1,376
High performance computing .....	.....	2,600	1,000	.....
Subtotal	25,042	31,075	27,376	26,376
Climate and global change	46,997	69,902	66,902	53,000
Total, climate and air quality	79,948	108,922	102,223	87,321
Atmospheric programs:				
Weather research	27,450	30,515	28,486	28,486
PROFS/advanced forecasting applications	1,870	1,870	1,870	.....
Wind profiler	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350
Federal/State weather modification grants	2,639	.....	2,900	2,500
Southeastern storm research	372	.....	372	.....
Subtotal	36,681	36,735	37,978	35,336
Solar-terrestrial services and research	4,850	5,368	5,000	3,500

(In thousands of dollars)

	1993 appro- piation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Total, atmospheric programs	41,531	42,103	42,978	38,836
Ocean and Great Lakes programs:				
Marine prediction research	8,850	9,693	9,409	9,000
GLERL	4,558	4,558	4,558	4,558
Great Lakes nearshore research	500	500	.....	500
VENTS	2,496	2,496	.....	2,496
SE US/Caribbean FOCI program	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
GLERL/zebra mussel	911	.....	911	.....
Lake Champlain study	190	.....	.....	190
Pacific Island technical assistance	190	.....	.....	200
Subtotal	18,695	17,247	15,878	16,944
Sea grant:				
Sea grant college program	40,000	39,787	40,787	48,000
Sea grant-zebra mussel	2,800	.....	2,800	.....
National Coastal R&D Institute	1,300	.....	1,300	1,000
Subtotal	44,100	39,787	44,887	49,000
Undersea Research Program:				
NOAA Undersea Research Program	15,998	2,038	17,823	17,000
Maine Marine Research Center	1,900	.....	.....	1,900
Regional marine research centers .....	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Subtotal	17,898	6,038	17,823	18,900
Total, ocean and Great Lakes pro- grams	80,693	63,072	78,588	84,844
Total, oceanic and atmospheric re- search	202,172	214,097	223,789	211,001
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE				
Operations and research:				
Local warnings and forecasts	298,725	319,868	319,868	319,868
MARDI	23,316	75,813	56,991	60,000
WSFO's—reduce 8 stations	752	752	752	752
Southern region headquarters	814	814	.....	.....
Data buoy engineering and test	518	.....	.....	.....
Data buoy maintenance for Hawaii	542	542	.....	550
Pacific and Alaska region headquarters	366	366	366	366
Agricultural and fruit frost program	2,316	2,316	2,316	2,316
Fire weather services	449	449	449	449
Susquehanna River basin flood system	669	669	900	669
Aviation forecasts	35,596	35,596	35,596	35,596
Flood warning system/Colorado River	288	288	288	288
Contract observers	190	.....	.....	.....
Samoa	240	.....	.....	240
Regional climate centers	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
California data buoys	205	205	200	200
Subtotal	367,986	440,678	420,726	424,294
Central forecast guidance	28,211	30,034	28,555	29,000

(In thousands of dollars)

	1993 appro- priation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Atmospheric and hydrological research	2,350	2,544	2,390	2,544
Total, operations and research	398,547	473,256	451,671	455,838
Systems acquisition:				
Public warning and forecast systems:				
Nexrad	84,516	123,545	114,044	133,545
ASOS	18,000	18,135	18,135	18,135
AWIPS/NOAA—port	23,779	43,564	27,818	43,564
Computer facility upgrades	7,826	14,600	12,000	8,000
Total, systems acquisition	134,121	199,844	171,997	203,244
Total, National Weather Service	532,668	673,100	623,668	659,082
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE				
Satellite observing systems:				
Polar spacecraft and launching	148,432	162,099	156,099	139,000
Geostationary spacecraft and launching	118,000	182,746	123,746	123,746
Environmental observing services	47,600	50,284	49,443	50,000
Total, satellite observing systems	314,032	395,129	329,288	312,746
Environmental data management systems	22,346	23,768	23,139	22,000
Data and information services	10,300	10,300	10,300	15,300
Total, environmental data management sys- tems	32,646	34,068	33,439	37,300
Total, National Environmental and Satellite, Data, and Information Service	346,678	429,197	362,727	350,046
PROGRAM SUPPORT				
Administration and services:				
Executive direction and administration	25,000	25,269	25,269	25,000
Systems Program Office [SPO]	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,500
Subtotal	26,100	26,369	26,369	26,500
Central administrative support	38,000	39,244	39,244	38,000
Retired pay commissioned officers	7,333	7,706	7,706	7,706
Total, administration and services	71,433	73,319	73,319	72,206
Marine services	60,056	62,037	62,037	63,000
Southeast marine facility	258	258	258	.....
Marine electronics agenda	700	.....	.....	.....
New England Science Center	186	.....	.....	.....
Total, marine services	61,200	62,295	62,295	63,000
Aircraft services	9,000	8,995	8,995	9,500
Critical safety and instrumentation	500	500	500	500
Total, aircraft services	9,500	9,495	9,495	10,000

[In thousands of dollars]

	1993 appro- piation	1994 budget request	1994 House allowance	Committee recommen- dation
Total, program support	142,133	145,109	145,109	145,206
Direct obligations	1,614,547	1,834,372	1,731,844	1,765,800
Reimbursable obligations	369,081	390,385	390,385	390,385
Total obligations	1,983,628	2,224,757	2,122,229	2,156,185
Financing:				
Deobligations	-11,800	-13,800	-24,800	-25,300
Reimbursable obligations:				
Federal funds	-332,128	-353,650	-353,650	-353,650
Non-Federal funds	-36,953	-36,735	-36,735	-36,735
Trust funds				
Budget authority	1,602,747	1,820,572	1,707,044	1,740,500
Financing from proposed transfers:				
Promote and develop American fisheries	-55,000	-61,400	-55,544	-54,000
Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund	-17,506	-1,500	-1,500	-1,500
Miscellaneous adjustment: Less fiscal year 1993 transfers				
Appropriation, operations, research, and fa- cilities	1,530,241	1,757,672	1,650,000	1,685,000

¹ \$1,500,000 is provided for in the NOAA "Construction" account.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$166,254,000 for National Ocean Service programs. This funding level is \$17,428,000 above the budget request and \$10,842,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommends \$65,514,000 for coastal zone management programs (including \$7,800,000 made available by the appropriation for the coastal zone management fund and \$5,000,000 for acquisition of estuarine sanctuaries provided in the "Construction" account). The recommended level represents an increase of \$14,489,000 over fiscal year 1993 levels. The Committee continues to believe that CZM administrative costs should be clearly identified in the "Operations, research and facilities" appropriation account. Funds provided for the section 306 and 306a grants are for States that were included in the Coastal Zone Management Program when the budget was transmitted in April 1993.

The Committee has continued bill language to provide minimum and maximum funding levels for section 306 and 306a grants. The Committee also has included \$3,000,000 for nonpoint-source pollution control planning grants.

The Committee has provided \$17,369,000 for NOAA estuarine and coastal assessment programs, an increase of \$5,444,000 above the budget request. These funds are intended to enhance NOAA-wide efforts, led by the National Ocean Service, to conduct research on nonpoint source pollution, remediation of environmental contamination and hazardous waste, habitat restoration, and environmental remediation in estuarine and coastal areas. NOAA should

employ such technologies as remote sensing, geographic information systems, and modeling in this effort.

The Committee recommendation includes \$9,150,000 for the National Marine Sanctuary Program. This amount includes \$150,000 to continue the Hawaii humpback whale marine sanctuary. The \$2,000,000 increase over last year's level provides funding for two new sanctuaries: Stellwagon Bank, biologically productive and ecologically diverse waters in the Gulf of Maine and Olympic Coast, a pristine area off the coast of Washington State.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Coastal Ocean Program. Of this amount, \$700,000 is to continue the University of South Carolina's research at the Baruch Institute on small, high-salinity estuaries. This research is in collaboration with the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeastern Fisheries Laboratory.

The Committee supports the House report language regarding contracting out NOAA mapping and charting. The Committee recommendation, however, maintains mapping and charting at \$29,300,000 while NOAA proceeds with its plans to accomplish operational efficiencies. The Committee also has included bill language to allow NOAA to retain collections derived by increasing the price of aeronautical charts. Aeronautical charts have little to do with NOAA's mission, and if the agency cannot recover its costs of production through product price increases, the production likely will be reduced significantly as was proposed in a fiscal year 1993 reprogramming request by the Department of Commerce.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$245,436,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service [NMFS]. This amount includes the \$7,944,000 for Saltonstall-Kennedy fisheries development grants and special fishery funds. The Committee recommendation is \$18,443,000 above the budget request and \$14,616,000 above the House allowance.

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 only for a grant to the Joint Institute for Marine and Atmospheric Research in Hawaii to conduct research on Pacific tuna and billfish stocks. This research will include: (1) stock boundary identification and tagging experiments; (2) fisheries interactions and catch rate studies; and (3) an assessment of tuna and billfish stocks, including identification of effective conservation measures. This program was authorized by the Central, Western, and South Pacific Fisheries Development Act.

The sum of \$1,716,000 is recommended for conservation engineering and bycatch, an increase of \$1,000,000 above the budget request. This increase is to be used to support the ongoing research programs of the National Marine Fisheries Service through the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation to assess finfish bycatch in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic shrimp trawl fisheries. The Committee anticipates that the program will provide for: (1) characterization of the catch and bycatch in the southeastern shrimp trawl fishery through observers placed on board participating commercial fishing vessels; and (2) development and evaluation of bycatch reduction devices that can be used effectively during commercial fishing operations.

The Committee recommends \$4,500,000 for Alaska groundfish monitoring, of which \$1,100,000 is available only for crab management and research. A total of \$250,000 is directed for use by the State of Alaska to implement a Federal fishery management plan for crab. The Committee directs that \$400,000 of the total provided be used for rockfish research, of which \$250,000 shall be provided to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. In addition, \$300,000 shall be made available to the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association for community development quota development and implementation work in western Alaska.

The Committee intends that \$1,370,000 be made available for the purchase of computers and software, along with personnel necessary for programming and operating such equipment, for implementing the halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota plan approved by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council.

The Committee recommends \$1,440,000 for stellar sea lion research and assessments. Of this amount, \$825,000 is for a grant to the State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game and \$615,000 is for internal National Marine Fisheries Service efforts.

The Committee expects the National Marine Fisheries Service to maintain operations at the Oxford, MD, laboratory. The Committee recommends \$750,000 in construction appropriations to be used to improve the facility.

The Committee recommendation includes not less than \$350,000 of the funds provided for the aquaculture program be used to continue support of the Newport Marine Sciences Center in Oregon.

Pursuant to the original intent of the Mitchell Act, it is the intention of the Committee that the hatcheries rearing or releasing fish at or below the Bonneville Dam include a program in fiscal year 1994 to release fish above the dam to rebuild upriver natural runs.

The Committee has provided \$18,500,000 for Columbia River salmon hatcheries as authorized by the Mitchell Act. Of this amount, \$10,300,000 is provided for operations in the "Operations, research and facilities" account, and in construction \$3,500,000 is included for hatchery facilities, and \$4,700,000 for irrigation screens to assist in the recovery of endangered salmon stocks. Working with the Bonneville Power Administration and the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations an inventory of current unscreened diversions on the Columbia and Snake Rivers and an estimate of future funding needs in the area of diversion screening. In addition, to accompany this assessment, the Secretary shall submit a recommendation on enforcement of current laws that prohibit the proliferation of illegal diversions.

The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 in the "Construction" account to continue the multispecies aquaculture project at Rutgers University.

The recommendation includes \$500,000 for the Hawaii stock management and enhancement program related to mullet; and \$750,000 is recommended to continue Hawaiian fisheries aquaculture technology development for papio fisheries and the Asian interchange program to transfer aquaculture technology.

The Committee recommends \$7,750,000 to implement the Marine Mammal Protection Act, of which \$1,500,000 shall be available to fund marine resource observers in the North Pacific fisheries. In addition, \$500,000 shall be available only for harbor seal research by the State of Alaska.

The Committee has included \$350,000 to be allocated to the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission for the following purposes: (1) scientific research, (2) International Whaling Commission representation, and (3) for implementation of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission and NOAA cooperative agreement. The funds shall not be used to influence any decision by, or to support any litigation against, any decision of government.

The Committee wishes to clarify the fact that funds provided for implementation of the High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act may be also used to implement the North Pacific Anadromous Stocks Convention Act and the Central Bering Fisheries Enforcement Act as well.

Within the "Construction" account, the Committee recommends \$500,000 to continue architectural and engineering work on a joint Federal-State facility at Near Island off Kodiak, AK, provided that matching funds of an equal or greater amount are made available from non-Federal sources. Further, it has come to the Committee's attention that questions have arisen about whether NOAA has the authority to assess the needs of other Federal and State of Alaska agencies in doing the facility requirements study and A&E work on the proposed facility on Near Island. It is the Committee's intent that NOAA be allowed to assess the combined needs of NOAA agencies, other Federal agencies, and the State of Alaska in Kodiak as part of its ongoing review of this facility.

The Committee intends that NOAA expend the balance of the funds appropriated in fiscal year 1992 and fiscal year 1993 for a new NOAA facility in Juneau, AK, to complete site surveys and initial utility planning and installation for such a facility on the land that was transferred from the Coast Guard to NOAA pursuant to section 50 of Public Law 102-241. The facility should be capable of accommodating NMFS, NWS, and other NOAA personnel that are housed in temporary or overcrowded facilities in the Juneau area, as well as new or existing personnel that are necessary for implementation of fishery management plans, weather forecast services, and other NOAA functions. Except where necessary for the effective and efficient execution of NOAA objectives, nothing in the preceding sentence is intended to transfer any personnel or funds from the Alaska Fishery Center or other NOAA operations at the NOAA facility located at Sand Point in Seattle, WA.

The Committee recommends \$200,000 for the North Pacific Fisheries Observer Training Center in Anchorage, AK. This center conducts certification training for the Alaska domestic observer and shellfish observer programs, and is a critical part of the observer program at the University of Alaska at Anchorage. Since it became operational last year, the center has trained over 100 students.

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for the Northwest Atlantic Ocean Fisheries Reinvestment Program as authorized in the Magnuson Act. These funds are intended to address the decline in the New England groundfishery. The Committee recommendation

will enable the promotion of markets for and improve value-added processing for underutilized species, more efficient processing, and expanded uses for fish waste.

The Committee recommendation includes \$300,000 to complete the joint United States/Canada study on the North American lobster industry. This project is being conducted by a consortium of four universities in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 for fisheries biotechnology and toxicology research at the National Marine Fisheries Service Southeastern Laboratory in Charleston, SC. This funding covers activities required under the 1986 memorandum of understanding between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Institutes of Health to produce test materials for biomedical research. Funds also are provided to support the transition from biomedical test materials production to a broader program emphasizing marine forensics and marine biotechnology. This broader program offers important opportunities for the development and application of new methods to rebuild fisheries, protect endangered and threatened species, improve seafood safety, enforce marine environmental statutes, and address coastal pollution.

The Committee has included \$1,200,000 for payment to international fisheries commissions. This level is an increase of \$800,000 compared with the budget request and the House allowance. Of the recommended increase, \$400,000 is for the Pacific Salmon Commission, \$200,000 is to continue sea lamprey control in Lake Champlain, and \$200,000 is for transfer to the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission.

The Committee also has included \$1,800,000 in the "Construction" account for dock facilities at the Newport Marine Sciences Center in Newport, OR, in support of NOAA's VENTS Program and other Federal oceanographic and marine research activities at the center.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Committee recommends \$210,501,000 for NOAA's oceanic and atmospheric research programs. The recommendation is \$3,596,000 below the budget request and \$13,288,000 below the House allowance.

The Committee recommends \$49,000,000 for the National Sea Grant Program, an increase of \$4,900,000 over the current level. The Committee again has opposed earmarking Sea Grant Program funds. The additional funding recommended should allow a substantial increase in marine biotechnology efforts. The importance of biotechnology to the national economy is growing, with proven applications in seafood safety, aquaculture, fisheries management, and environmental cleanup. Through its research, technology transfer, and educational activities, the National Sea Grant Program is well suited to promote partnerships between industry, academia, and the Government. Additional funds provided are for grants to be awarded on a competitive basis by the National Sea Grant Program.

The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 for the National Undersea Research Program. The Committee recommendation includes not less than \$3,800,000 for the Hawaii Undersea Research Laboratory. The Committee anticipates that each NURP center will receive at least \$1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$1,900,000 to continue the University of Maine regional marine research center.

The Committee commends the air and water research program that NOAA's Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory has established with the Lake Champlain Basin Consortium. The Committee is aware that the excellent research on Lake Champlain could be improved further with a more accurate global positioning system [GPS]. NOAA has entered into several memorandum of agreements [MOA's] with the Coats Guard in the lower Mississippi basin to establish differential base stations. Accordingly, the Committee urges NOAA to commit up to \$100,000 toward building a differential station that would serve GPS users on Lake Champlain and to work closely with the Coast Guard in establishing this system.

The Committee is aware that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration has been using a wind profiler dedicated for use at Tucumcari, NM, as a source for spare parts. The Committee directs that such use cease, and that spare parts be obtained from the contractor at the earliest possible date in order to restore operations of the profiler as part of the wind profiler demonstration network.

The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for long-term climate and air quality research, an increase of \$1,334,000 over fiscal year 1993; \$500,000 of this increase is specifically for the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory [GFDL] in Princeton, NJ.

The Committee recommendation includes no funding to continue the PROFS project. PROFS was established as a test bed to develop and demonstrate state-of-the-art weather forecasting technologies and to adapt those technologies to the National Weather Service. The National Weather Service is now procuring and deploying Nexrad radars, GOES-NEXT satellites, wind profiling radars, and the AWIPS and ASOS automated forecasting and data systems. PROFS proved its value as a demonstration project and its mission has been completed.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$727,082,000 for the National Weather Service procurement, construction, and operational programs. The Committee recommendation is \$40,630,000 above the House allowance. The recommendation also is \$145,119,000 above current funding levels.

The Committee remains committed to modernizing the National Weather Service and has provided the following increases:

MODERNIZATION OF THE NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1993 enacted	House allowance	Committee recommenda- tion	Increase above fiscal year 1993	Increase above House allowance
Nexrad doppler radar	84,516	114,044	133,545	+ 49,029	+ 19,501
AWIPS forecast system	23,779	27,818	43,564	+ 19,785	+ 15,746
MARD/staffing and training in- creases	23,316	56,991	60,000	+ 36,684	+ 3,009
New forecast offices	49,295	62,784	68,000	+ 18,705	+ 5,216

The recommendation fully funds the National Weather Service request for staffing and operations of current stations. This action precludes the need to close any weather stations across the country. The Committee has recommended \$60,000,000, an increase of \$36,684,000 for staffing increases and training necessary to deploy Nexrad doppler radars across the country.

The recommendation provides for the integrated flood observing and warning system in West Virginia, the Susquehanna River basin flood warning system, regional climate centers, fruit frost, agricultural and fire weather services, and an increase of \$50,000 above base requirements for the Stoneville, MS, station.

The Committee recommendation for Nexrad is \$133,545,000 or \$10,000,000 above the budget request and \$19,501,000 above the House allowance. The Committee recommends that NOAA, through the System Program Office, use these funds and \$10,000,000 of funds requested for spares, to procure six additional Nexrad systems. These systems are available due to a reduced buy on the part of the U.S. Air Force, and can be procured from the contractor at the current option price of \$3,200,000 per system. If NOAA were to delay, the option would expire and future systems could cost over \$5,000,000 or more per system by next year. These six Nexrad's could be used for training, back-up capacity, or potentially to fill gaps in the nationwide network, if necessary.

Southern region NWS headquarters.—The Committee notes the House report language stating that no funds would be made available for the southern region NWS headquarters. The Committee further notes that it understands that the NWS believes that closure of the southern region headquarters would have an adverse affect on the pace of equipment modernization throughout the 10 State southern region, and that assumed cost savings may be inaccurate. Therefore, the Committee directs that any decision on consolidation of NWS regional headquarters be made by the Administrator of NOAA only after a careful review of the savings involved and of the impact on NWS activities in the southern region.

While both the House and Senate Committees have provided significant increases for the National Weather Service, this funding is intended for field operations. The Committee believes that administrative overhead and redundancies should be identified and reduced. The Committee expects the Department of Commerce to identify additional efficiencies and to proceed expeditiously to reduce unnecessary management levels.

NOAA SATELLITE AND DATA INFORMATION PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$350,046,000 for NOAA satellites and data information programs. The Committee recommendation is \$79,151,000 below the budget estimate and \$12,681,000 below the House allowance. The recommendation is, however, \$3,368,000 above current fiscal year 1993 levels.

The Committee has reduced the polar-orbiting satellite program by \$17,000,000 assuming that the current shared-launch cost procedures with the Air Force at Vandenberg Air Force Base, CA, will continue in fiscal year 1994. The NOAA budget is predicated on the agency assuming sole-user charges for the launch pad.

The Committee concurs with House report language regarding polar-orbiting satellite program convergence. A very real opportunity for Governmentwide savings could occur through convergence of NOAA and Air Force polar-orbiting satellite programs. Any interagency plan must clearly and specifically detail, by Federal agency, current budget projections, and how convergence would impact appropriation requirements compared with fiscal year 1994 levels.

The Committee has provided \$15,300,000 for environmental data and information services, an increase of \$5,000,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee recommendation provides funds for procurement of computers and storage capacity as part of NOAA's data rescue program. The Committee is concerned that the new systems in the procurement and development pipeline will lead to an exponential increase in environmental data that current NOAA facilities and operations are unable to absorb.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$145,206,000 for NOAA program support activities. The recommendation is virtually the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Committee continues to strongly support the NOAA Systems Program Office and has provided \$1,500,000 for its operations, an increase of \$400,000 above the House allowance and the budget estimate.

The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for aircraft services, an increase of \$505,000 above the budget estimate and the House allowance. This increase is for additional maintenance and support for NOAA's P-3 hurricane hunter aircraft.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

The Committee recommends \$7,800,000 for the coastal zone management fund which was established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. This is the same level as the budget estimate and the House allowance. The fund consists of loan repayments, stemming from the former Coastal Energy Impact Program, which are transferred to the "Operations, research and facilities" account for program grants, as discussed above. The Committee continues to believe that program management costs should be budgeted for in that account.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1993	\$94,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	79,063,000
House allowance	89,775,000
Committee recommendation	109,703,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$109,703,000 for NOAA's "Construction" account. This amount is \$15,203,000 above fiscal year 1993, \$19,928,000 above the House allowance, and \$30,640,000 above the budget request.

This account provides for the construction, repair, and modification of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, planning, design, and land acquisition. It provides for new weather forecast offices needed for Nexrad doppler radars and other modern weather observing equipment.

Real property maintenance.—The Committee recommends \$9,000,000 for real property maintenance and repair projects. The recommendation is \$4,998,000 above the budget estimate and \$4,801,000 above the House allowance. Included is \$500,000 to continue necessary repairs and modernization at the Southeastern Fisheries Laboratory. NOAA has traditionally underinvested in the maintenance and repair of laboratories and facilities. The average age of the agency facilities is 30 years.

Nexrad facilities.—The Committee recommends \$68,000,000 for construction of new weather forecast offices and Nexrad facilities. The program involves land acquisition, engineering, facility design, and modification of 116 new offices. This appropriation is necessary to maintaining Nexrad's deployment schedule.

Sandy Hook Laboratory.—The Committee has included \$1,500,000 for lease of the Sandy Hook, NJ, fisheries laboratory, the same as the House allowance.

Columbia River facilities.—The Committee recommendation contains \$8,200,000 for irrigation screens and hatchery facilities on the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington. This was further explained earlier in this report.

Lafayette, LA, laboratory.—The Committee recommendation includes \$6,250,000 for the construction of the proposed Lafayette, LA, National Marine Fisheries Service Estuarine Research Laboratory.

Environmental compliance.—The Committee recommends \$4,000,000 for environmental projects, such as removal of asbestos, at NOAA's facilities. The recommendation is \$2,047,000 above the request.

Estuarine reserves.—\$5,000,000 is recommended for acquisition of real property for national estuarine reserves. The House included \$1,000,000 for this purpose.

FLEET MODERNIZATION, SHIPBUILDING, AND CONVERSION

Appropriations, 1993	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	23,064,000
House allowance	23,064,000
Committee recommendation	77,064,000

The Committee recommends \$77,064,000 for NOAA fleet modernization, shipbuilding, and conversion. The Committee rec-

ommendation is \$54,000,000 above the budget estimate and the House allowance. This appropriation provides for the construction, repair, acquisition, and modernization of NOAA ships.

NOAA maintains a fleet of 23 research, mapping, and fisheries vessels that are an essential component of the agency's research and data-gathering infrastructure. It would be almost impossible for the agency to carry out its environmental mission, in such areas as bathymetric mapping and hydrographic surveys, fisheries and marine mammal management, oceanography and climate and global change research, without a safe and reliable fleet.

The NOAA fleet is antiquated. The average age of NOAA ships is now 28 years. The *Surveyor*, an oceanographic research and survey vessel, is 34 years old, and the *John N. Cobb*, a fisheries survey vessel, is 44 years old. The newest ship, the *Chapman* was launched in 1980. There is a great deal of concern regarding the safety and seaworthiness of the fleet, let alone the need to modernize equipment for mission activities. Before Committee hearings this year, the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere testified: "I would say that the condition of the NOAA fleet is terrible * * *. It must be modernized." The previous Undersecretary testified before the Committee that without an immediate program of construction and replacement "we will not have a fleet by the end of the century."

In fiscal year 1992, the Congress initiated a program to begin modernizing the NOAA fleet. To date, emergency repairs and service-life extensions have been performed, and in fiscal year 1993 Congress provided \$22,000,000 to convert a Navy T-AGOS vessel for NOAA mapping activities.

The Committee believes that much more needs to be done and that the research infrastructure of the agency needs desperately to be modernized. It makes little sense to invest in programs such as climate and global change, fisheries information collection, and mapping if there are no ships and equipment to conduct such investigations. If the new administration is serious about restoring NOAA's focus on the oceans, then it must get serious about modernizing the fleet.

The Committee is aware that NOAA has an option on a Navy shipbuilding contract to acquire an oceanographic research vessel [AGOR]. The AGOR class vessels are 274 feet long and weigh 3,250 tons; they can accommodate 40 scientists and researchers with 4,000 square feet of laboratory space; and have a range of 12,000 nautical miles. This NOAA oceanographic vessel's missions include: (1) physical, chemical, and biological oceanography; (2) ocean engineering, marine geology, and geophysics; and (3) bathymetry and marine acoustics. The Committee recommended increase for fleet modernization, shipbuilding, and conversion," provides \$54,000,000 to procure this vessel. The appropriation provides full funding for the cost of ship construction, procurement, and installation of mission systems and equipment, and Navy engineering, inspection, and contract management costs.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT AND MODERNIZATION

Appropriations, 1993	
Budget estimate, 1994	
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	\$46,000,000

The Committee recommends \$46,000,000 for a new account "Aircraft procurement and modernization." This recommended appropriation is \$46,000,000 more than the budget estimate and the House allowance which did not address this issue.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration maintains a fleet of 10 fixed-wing aircraft. Two of these aircraft, P-3 Orions, are used for hurricane surveillance and research. These aircraft were built in 1975 and some of their electronic instrumentation is becoming obsolete. More importantly, as noted in hearings before the Committee, these aircraft, which were designed for Navy antisubmarine warfare, cannot operate above an altitude of 25,000 feet. Performance limitations have constrained NOAA's capability to perform more advanced hurricane research and environmental missions in climate and global change, air chemistry, and mesocyclone research.

In response to hearing questions before the Committee, NOAA has noted the following:

Recent research results at the Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory and the National Meteorological Center indicate that considerable improvements can be made in predicting storm tracks and strengths if operational, state-of-the-art dynamic computer models are given proper initial data sets in the tropical cyclone and its near environment. Faster, wider ranging aircraft are required to adequately cover the area needed to describe the cyclone; more altitude is required to enable depiction of a deeper layer of the atmosphere with the dropwindsondes. A mid-size jet similar to the Gulfstream IV apparently has the altitude, speed, and range capabilities to provide a platform for instrumentation that could generate a comprehensive data set in real-time for operational and research use that would adequately describe the cyclone's core and its near environment.

The Committee believes that the payoff in lives saved through better severe storm and hurricane prediction make procurement of such a mid-size research aircraft, with monitoring equipment, a good long- and short-term investment for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This aircraft would have one-half the operation and maintenance costs of a P-3 and it would be capable of performing additional missions. Again, the Committee believes that both the Congress and the administration must modernize and rebuild the agency's infrastructure to conduct environmental monitoring and research.

FISHING VESSEL OBLIGATIONS GUARANTEE

Appropriations, 1993	\$470,000
Budget estimate, 1994	
House allowance	459,000
Committee recommendation	459,000

The Committee recommends \$459,000 in subsidy appropriations for NOAA's fishing vessel obligation guarantees. This funding level is the same as the House allowance, but \$459,000 more compared with the budget which proposed terminating the program. This appropriation should guarantee loans totaling \$45,900,000.

The Committee recommends that administrative expenses should be paid from loan receipts accrued in the "Fishing vessels liquidity" account of the Federal ship financing fund.

FISHING VESSEL AND GEAR DAMAGE FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,306,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,335,000
House allowance	1,273,000
Committee recommendation	1,273,000

The Committee recommends \$1,273,000 for NOAA's fishing vessel and gear damage fund. This funding level is the same as the House allowance and \$62,000 below the budget request.

This fund provides compensation to fishing vessel owners who sustain losses or damage to their gear or vessels attributed to foreign fishing. The fund is supported by a surcharge imposed upon foreign fishing permit fees. It operates through the appropriation of existing balances from the previous year surcharges and interest earned.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,025,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,051,000
House allowance	999,000
Committee recommendation	999,000

The Committee recommends \$999,000 for the fishermen's contingency fund. This funding level is the same as the House allowance and \$52,000 below the budget estimate.

The fishermen's contingency fund pays claims for damages to fishing gear caused by oil and gas exploration equipment. Under title IV of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Amendments of 1978, U.S. commercial fishermen are entitled to compensation for damage or loss of fishing gear and resulting economic loss due to obstructions related to oil and gas exploration, development, and production in any area of the Outer Continental Shelf.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$565,000
Budget estimate, 1994	564,000
House allowance	550,000
Committee recommendation	550,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$550,000 for the foreign fishing observer fund. This level is the same as the House allowance and \$14,000 below the budget estimate.

The foreign fishing observer fund supports salaries, administrative costs, and data management costs associated with full observer coverage aboard certain foreign fishing vessels fishing within the U.S. fishery conservation zone.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$31,712,000
Budget estimate, 1994	38,042,000
House allowance	33,042,000
Committee recommendation	31,712,000

The Committee recommends \$31,712,000 for the salaries and expenses appropriation for fiscal year 1994. This is \$6,330,000 below the budget request and \$1,330,000 below the House allowance. The Committee recommendation freezes the appropriation at the fiscal year 1993 level.

This appropriation provides support for the Office of the Secretary of Commerce, and provides for management of the Department bureaus and programs.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1993	\$15,805,000
Budget estimate, 1994	18,381,000
House allowance	15,860,000
Committee recommendation	16,500,000

The Committee recommends \$16,500,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This level is \$1,881,000 below the budget estimate and \$640,000 above the House allowance. The Committee appreciates the high quality of the audits and investigations carried out by the Department of Commerce inspector general organization.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$123,955,000
Budget estimate, 1994	140,798,000
House allowance	131,170,000
Committee recommendation	128,286,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$128,286,000, an increase of \$4,331,000 from 1993 but a decrease of \$12,512,000 from the budget request. The recommendation is also \$2,884,000 less than the House allowance. The recommendation assumes the President's initiatives to reduce the Federal work force and administrative costs. Finally, as in past years, the recommendation includes \$390,000 to maintain census reports on a monthly basis relating to cotton and soybean cotton, and sunflower oilseeds—the M22P, M20J, and the M20K reports.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1993	\$173,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	130,918,000
House allowance	110,000,000
Committee recommendation	120,084,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$120,084,000, a decrease of \$10,834,000 from the 1994 budget request. However, the recommendation is an increase of \$10,084,000 over the House allowance. The recommended funding level maintains the Periodic Census Program at the requested 1994 base operating level and includes \$1,100,000 to conduct a census for the Federated States of Micronesia in September 1994. Given the constrained budgetary environment, this level of funding compares favorably to many programs which are being funded below 1994 base operating levels. This recommendation also assumes the President's initiatives to reduce the Federal work force and administrative costs. The House report cited an inspector general report that identified \$10,000,000 of prior-year funding that could be recovered by the Bureau of the Census. The Bureau of the Census recently advised the Subcommittee on Regulation and Government Information, Committee on Governmental Affairs, that \$4,000,000 of this funding was previously included in its fiscal year 1994 budget, leaving \$6,000,000 to be applied against 2000 decennial census geographic mapping requirements. The Committee encourages the Bureau of the Census to continue its aggressive efforts to identify prior-year funding that could be deobligated to meet other fiscal year 1994 requirements.

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$39,353,000
Budget estimate, 1994	49,802,000
House allowance	45,220,000
Committee recommendation	45,220,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$45,220,000, an increase of \$5,867,000 above fiscal year 1993 but a decrease of \$4,582,000 from the budget request. This recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base and is the same as the House allowance.

Additionally, the Committee recommendation does not include \$3,000,000 in new budget authority requested for national and international economic accounts and to develop and acquire source data. The Committee notes, however, that the ESA program was reduced by 37 full-time equivalent—but no corresponding funding—in 1993 as part of the President's initiative to reduce the size of the Federal work force. The Committee believes funding associated with the 1993 work-year reduction—approximately \$2,738,000—could be applied toward those enhancements requested in 1994.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1993	\$213,851,000
Budget estimate, 1994	246,333,000
House allowance	221,445,000
Committee recommendation	251,103,000

The Committee recommends \$251,103,000 for the International Trade Administration. This funding level is \$4,770,000 above the budget estimate and \$29,658,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendations by ITA component are shown in the following table:

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1993 enacted	Fiscal year 1994—		
		Budget request	House allowance ¹	Committee recommendation
US&FCS	113,396	140,598	124,000	140,598
Import administration	28,423	29,341	28,261	32,341
International economic policy	17,325	24,883	17,838	21,101
Trade development	54,707	51,511	51,346	57,063
Total	213,851	246,333	221,445	251,103

¹This table provides the Committee's understanding of the House allocation for ITA. The House report did not specifically allocate its recommended funding levels between ITA components.

The Committee notes that any change in the allocations by ITA component is subject to standard notification procedures.

United States and Foreign Commercial Service.—The Committee recommends \$140,598,000 for US&FCS operations, which is the same as the budget request, \$16,598,000 above the House allowance, and \$27,202,000 above the fiscal year 1993 appropriation.

The Committee continues to strongly support the operations and programs of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service. The mission of the US&FCS is to promote U.S. business and U.S. exports abroad. It is the only Federal agency tasked with promoting U.S. exports that has a global network of both domestic offices in 68 cities across the Nation and overseas posts in 130 U.S. embassies and consulates. The US&FCS is tasked with: (1) helping U.S. firms compete successfully in international markets, thus contributing to economic growth and job creation in the United States; (2) providing advocacy for U.S. companies bidding on major overseas projects; and (3) helping infrequent or first time exporters gain access to overseas markets and become established exporters. In a post-cold war world, US&FCS is the type of Federal program that needs to receive additional emphasis and resources.

The Committee recommendation reallocates to the US&FCS \$7,969,000 in foreign affairs administrative services expenses that were appropriated in fiscal year 1993 directly to the State Department. The recommendation further provides resources to restore program losses due to overseas inflation and dollar devaluations during the past 3 years. The Committee recommendation allows US&FCS to build upon its initiative in the republics of the former Soviet Union and again directs the US&FCS to open and operate posts in the Russian Far East in the cities of Khabarovsk and Vladivostok. The Committee recommendation also should allow the US&FCS to fill vacancies for American national commercial officers at other overseas posts, such as Costa Rica and New Zealand.

Finally, the Committee notes that it has fully funded the US&FCS request for domestic operations of \$26,517,000. This negates the need to reduce or close any domestic offices, including those in Charleston, WV, and Portland, OR. The Committee supports continued efforts by US&FCS management to integrate overseas and domestic operations, such as the assignment of foreign commercial officers to tours in U.S. domestic and personnel offices.

Further, the Committee understands that, despite a fourfold increase in exports since 1987, Vermont is the only State in the Northeast without a full-time trade specialist from the International Trade Administration [ITA]. Instead, Vermont's exporters are served by an ITA representative from the Department's Boston office who spends up to 80 percent of his time on Vermont export issues.

The Committee believes a permanent ITA representative in Vermont is long overdue, and urges the Department of Commerce to situate such a trade specialist in the State. By establishing a full-time position in Vermont, the Department will use its limited resources more effectively by reducing the travel time required under the arrangement. The Committee understands that the State of Vermont is committed to providing office space to the Department of Commerce at no charge.

Import Administration.—The Committee recommends \$32,341,000 for the Import Administration. The recommended funding level is \$4,080,000 above the House allowance and \$3,000,000 above the budget request.

The Import Administration is responsible for administering the antidumping and countervailing duty program. The primary mission of the Import Administration is to ensure that domestic industries are not being injured by unfair foreign competition in U.S. markets. Under the antidumping provisions of the law, the agency is responsible for investigating complaints that foreign governments are unfairly subsidizing their industries that export of the United States.

When the Import Administration proceeds with an investigation, it evaluates significant accounting and financial information presented by the U.S. petitioner as well as from the applicable foreign firm or government. These investigations entail significant cost accounting and pricing analysis. Import Administration personnel often find themselves outnumbered by high-priced accountants and attorneys in the employment of the very foreign firms, often large multinational corporations, which have been accused of unfair trading practices.

The agency has a small staff of accountants to help conduct some investigations and administrative reviews. Most of the caseload is performed by analysts who do not have the training to thoroughly review complex financial statements and records. Many analysts lack a business degree or substantial educational training in financial analysis and accounting.

During hearings on the fiscal year 1994 budget, the Committee learned that the Import Administration's backlog of antidumping/countervailing duty reviews had grown from 22 cases in February 1992 to 72 cases in May 1993. At one point during this period, the Import Administration had only seven trained accountants on

board. It currently counts 16 accountants within an overall staff of 276 full-time positions.

The Committee is aware that the Department of Commerce inspector general has found the Import Administration's resources lacking to adequately enforce U.S. trade laws. Accordingly, the Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 above the budget request to hire additional staff who are trained professional auditors, accountants, and financial analysts. It is the Committee's intention that this initiative should bolster the efficacy of investigations and reduce backlogs.

Trade development.—The Committee recommends \$57,063,000 for the trade development component of ITA. The Committee has fully funded the budget request, and has increased the National Textile Center by \$1,552,000 as proposed by the House. The Committee also has provided \$4,000,000 to continue and expand the operations of the Tailored Clothing Technology Corp. Finally, the Committee's recommendation includes \$4,040,000 for the Office of Textiles and Apparel, the requested level.

International economic policy.—The Committee recommends \$21,101,000 for the international economic policy component of ITA. This funding level is \$3,782,000 less than the budget request and \$3,263,000 more than the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation allows for requested adjustments to base and \$2,118,000 for new initiatives to assist United States businesses to gain access to markets in the former Soviet Union/Newly Independent States. The Committee has included bill language clarifying the International Trade Administration's general grant making authority and ability to enter into cooperative agreements. In the delivery of assistance, the ITA should not have to rely on using Agency for International Development mechanisms.

Finally, \$500,000 is included for a program to provide technical assistance to help foreign governments enforce intellectual property laws. In 1992, the 28 countries with the worst records respecting intellectual property, cost American companies \$4,600,000,000. This program should be coordinated with U.S. industry efforts and the Patent and Trademark Office.

The Committee recommendation includes \$250,000 to support the U.S. Government's memorandum of understanding with the Joint Commercial Commission. The Joint Commercial Commission was founded in 1990 and represents 13 Pacific Island nations. The Commission's purpose is to promote the development of mutually beneficial commercial and economic relations between and among the Pacific Island nations and the United States. The recommended funding will allow the United States to establish a secretariat Hawaii. These funds are to be administered by the Hawaii State Office of International Relations.

Coal exports.—The Committee continues to be concerned that U.S. coal exports may be at a disadvantage in the international marketplace as a result of practices in other nations which subsidize, directly or indirectly, the production or transportation of coal and subsidize or provide financing or services for construction of facilities in other nations which utilize coal as a fuel or raw material feedstock when that assistance is tied to the use of coal pro-

duced or sold through entities in the nation which provided the assistance. In this regard, the Committee remains interested in the type and level of subsidies or incentives provided by other nations or governmental or quasi-governmental units of other nations utilized to promote and facilitate the export of coal produced within other nations. The Committee expects the International Trade Administration [ITA] to monitor carefully the existence of these subsidies and incentives and continue to keep the Committee informed of the efforts being made by the ITA and other Government agencies on the removal of such subsidies and incentives.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1993	\$41,015,000
Budget estimate, 1994	34,747,000
House allowance	34,747,000
Committee recommendation	34,747,000

The Committee recommends \$34,747,000 for the Export Administration. This is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Bureau of Export Administration, which was established by Public Law 99-64, in 1985, administers the Export Administration Act. The administration has proposed reductions in the Export Administration's funding and staffing levels in recognition of declining workload, which has reduced by one-third since 1990.

The Committee has restored bill language specifying \$1,880,000 for the Office of Antiboycott Compliance. This office is charged with monitoring and combating the Arab League Boycott against Israel and firms trading with Israel. Both the budget request and the House bill proposed deleting this language.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1993	\$37,889,000
Budget estimate, 1994	45,381,000
House allowance	38,362,000
Committee recommendation	43,381,000

The Committee recommends \$43,381,000 to support the Minority Business Development Agency. This funding level is \$5,019,000 above the House allowance and \$2,000,000 below the budget. The recommendation represents an increase of 14 percent above fiscal year 1993 levels.

The Minority Business Development Agency [MBDA] has the lead role in the Federal Government for coordinating minority business development programs. The agency was created to promote private sector development of minority-owned businesses. Its central delivery mechanism continues to be contractor run business development centers.

The Committee understands that the Secretary of Commerce intends to accord priority to MBDA and is committed to invigorating the agency's programs. The Committee notes that the administration should understand that MBDA's charter includes technical as-

sistance to minority businesses in rural as well as urban areas. Increases provided should not be used by the Department only to provide enhanced assistance for minority business startups and expansions in urban areas.

U.S. TRAVEL AND TOURISM ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$15,608,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,298,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	20,298,000

The Committee recommends \$20,298,000 for the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. This level is \$20,298,000 above the House allowance which eliminated USTTA funding and the same as the budget request.

The U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration [USTTA] was established in 1961 and is tasked to promote foreign travel to and within the United States.

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,500,000 for the International Tourism Trade Development Financial Assistance Program authorized in Public Law 102-372, the Tourism Policy and Export Promotion Act of 1992. USTTA would use these funds for grants to support cooperative tourism marketing programs of State, local, and nonprofit organizations. The recommended funding level also transfers to USTTA \$1,140,000 for overseas administrative support which was appropriated to the State Department in fiscal year 1993.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$86,672,000
Budget estimate, 1994	103,000,000
House allowance	88,329,000
Committee recommendation	88,329,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$88,329,000, an increase of \$1,657,000 from 1993 appropriated levels. However, the recommendation is a decrease of \$14,671,000 from the budget request.

Funding for the Patent and Trademark Office is provided from two sources; one source is offsetting fee collections that are deposited directly in the appropriations account, and thus are not subject to further action by the Committee. They are available irrespective of the appropriation of additional funds. Of the requested program level of \$518,692,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office [PTO] in 1994, \$415,692,000 is estimated to be derived from this source.

The second source is an appropriation from a special fee account that was created several years ago pursuant to the 1990 Budget Reconciliation Act. New filing fees and user fees were imposed which, instead of being collected by PTO, did not become available for expenditure until appropriated by the Congress. Thus appropriations from this fee account are treated like any other appropriation from the general fund of the Treasury or from other spe-

cial funds; they are scored as discretionary spending, and must be balanced against other programs supported by the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies bill. When this new fee program was proposed by a previous administration several years ago, the Committee asked that the fees be treated as offsetting collections and thus be available for expenditure in full; however, this was not done. In light of the Committee's section 602(b) allocation for this bill and the budgetary growth that PTO has experienced, the Committee does not recommend reducing other agencies in order to make this second category of fees available.

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$4,450,000
Budget estimate, 1994	5,425,000
House allowance	4,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000 for the Technology Administration. This funding level is \$1,500,000 above the House and \$575,000 above the budget request. The Technology Administration was created in 1989 in recognition of the critical importance of technology to the Nation's long-term industrial competitiveness and economic strength. The Technology Administration serves as the Commerce Department's focal point for technology policy and for effectively coordinating policies to enhance U.S. industrial competitiveness.

The Committee urges the Under Secretary for Technology to utilize, to the greatest extent possible, the National Technology Transfer Center as a resource in the development of technology policy and in the development of the manufacturing extension program.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

In total, the Committee recommends \$80,927,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. This level is \$13,636,000 below the budget request, but \$19,000,000 above the House allowance and \$40,707,000 above current fiscal year 1993 levels.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$17,900,000
Budget estimate, 1994	21,927,000
House allowance	18,927,000
Committee recommendation	20,927,000

The Committee recommends \$20,927,000 for the operations and management of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration. This funding level is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and \$2,000,000 more than the House allowance.

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration [NTIA] is responsible for the development and presentation of domestic and international telecommunications and information policy for the executive branch of the Federal Government. The

Committee recommendation provides for base adjustments and spectrum management and telecommunications sciences research initiatives.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 1993	\$21,320,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,636,000
House allowance	20,254,000
Committee recommendation	28,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,000,000 for public telecommunications, facilities, planning, and construction. This funding level is \$6,680,000 above fiscal year 1993, \$7,364,000 above the budget estimate, and \$7,746,000 above the House allowance.

The Public Telecommunications and Facilities Program [PTFP] provides matching grants to help public radio and television stations purchase equipment to put new stations on the air, and upgrade or replace worn-out or obsolete equipment in existing stations. While the PTFP has been in creation since the early 1960's, 14 percent of Americans are still without a public radio signal. Further, many public radio and television stations cannot afford the cost of replacing equipment.

The Committee has continued bill language providing \$1,000,000 for the Pan-Pacific Education and Communications by Satellite (Peacesat) Program.

American Indian higher education consortium.—Included in this appropriation is \$500,000 for continuation of the tribally controlled community college telecommunications technology project as a grant to the American Indian higher education consortium through the National Telecommunication and Information Administration [NTIA] to enable the consortium to provide matching funds for its members who become successful applicants for facility grants from NTIA, and for other purposes consonant with the year one final report and recommendations of the consortium dated April 14, 1993. Funds disbursed by the consortium to successful applicants in the competitive grant program of NTIA shall be considered as non-Federal funds for the purpose of meeting matching requirements for public telecommunication facility grants. Planning for the timely disbursement of the \$500,000 grant to the consortium for the tribal college telecommunications project shall be carried out in consultation with the NTIA.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

Appropriations, 1993 .....	.....
Budget estimate, 1994	\$51,000,000
House allowance	21,746,000
Committee recommendation	31,000,000

The Committee recommends \$31,000,000 for information infrastructure grants. The recommended level is \$20,000,000 less than the President's budget request and \$9,254,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation supports the administration's new program to demonstrate applications of telecommunications technology for education, health care, public and community serv-

ices, and public safety. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration's part of the National Information Infrastructure Program will provide grants to assist States, local governments, school systems, and other entities in purchasing equipment and undertaking the planning to ensure effective development of telecommunications infrastructure. The Committee expects the NTIA to run competitive solicitations in the selection and award of information infrastructure grants.

In this regard, the Committee has been made aware of several worthwhile proposals for demonstration projects which may be eligible under the applicable guidelines and authorities for this program. The Committee urges NTIA to examine the following proposals and provide grants if warranted, and to report its intentions to the Committee: (1) the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education [WICHE] Western Cooperative for Educational Telecommunications has a proposal to deliver telecommunications delivered higher education degree programs in Western States; (2) the Southwest border infrastructure initiative includes proposals for a telecommunications network for Dona Ana County, NM; (3) the Nebraska global community initiative for using advanced telecommunication technologies to improve enterprise competitiveness, economic development, health care, education, and public service; (4) the Buena Vista College, IA, proposal to establish a model distance learning center geared to improving job retraining in rural areas; (5) the Emporia State University, KA, proposal to modernize its off-campus interactive audio-only teacher education network with a fiber-optic network; (6) Northern Arizona University's School of Telecommunications' foreign language instruction program, which emphasizes native American and minority populations, proposal to create an interactive telecommunications network; (7) the University of Arkansas' proposal to build and equip a central switching station and studios to permit expansion of the university's substantive services to remote areas; (8) the Alaska Public Broadcasting Commission's proposal to construct a C-band satellite interconnection system that employs a digital compression technology to serve the State's distance delivery needs in education, training, other programs, and public broadcasting; and (9) the southeastern Pennsylvania consortium for information technology and training's proposal to establish a model information highway network to facilitate the sharing of information, resources, and expertise between eight small independent colleges in the Philadelphia area.

ENDOWMENT FOR CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for the endowment for children's educational television. This funding level is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The endowment for children's educational television was created by the Children's Television Act of 1990, Public Law 101-437. The endowment is charged with enhancing the education of children

through the creation and production of television programming specifically directed toward the development of fundamental intellectual skills. The endowment is intended to serve as a national advocate for excellence in children's television and a funding source to facilitate the production of quality, educational, children's programs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

In total, the Committee recommends \$339,073,000 for the Economic Development Administration [EDA]. This funding level is \$85,772,000 above the budget request and \$312,789,000 above the House allowance which proposed no funding to continue EDA grant programs.

The Economic Development Administration provides grants to local governments and nonprofit agencies for public works, planning, and other projects to reduce substantial and persistent unemployment in distressed areas. The program is intended to help local communities help themselves through facilitating economic growth and job creation. The EDA also provides assistance to areas hit by sudden and severe economic impacts, whether caused by nature (such as damage caused by hurricanes Iniki and Andrew) or by private and public sector cutbacks (such as military base closures).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1993	\$217,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	223,150,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	228,922,000

The Committee recommends \$228,922,000 for economic development assistance programs operated by the Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration. This level is \$5,772,000 above the President's budget request, but \$228,922,000 above the House which proposed no appropriations to continue EDA grant programs. In addition, the Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for a new appropriation account titled "Defense economic adjustment."

The Committee recommended funding levels are provided in the following table. The Committee recommendation: (1) restores title I public works grants to fiscal year 1993 levels; (2) discontinues trade adjustment assistance for firms as proposed by the President; (3) provides a \$2,000,000 increase for the district planning assistance program, the backbone of the EDA assistance delivery system; and (4) provides the \$80,000,000 for defense economic adjustment community assistance, which includes the President's request of \$33,000,000 for such funds, in a separate appropriation account. Finally, the Committee has provided an increase of \$26,500,000 above the budget request for title IX assistance to communities impacted by severe economic dislocations, such as Kauai, HI, which is still recovering from the devastation of Hurricane Iniki, and communities in the Pacific Northwest and other regions of the West, which have been and will be adversely impacted by reductions in Federal timber sales.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMS BUDGET AUTHORITY

(In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal year 1993	Fiscal year 1994—		
		Budget request	House allowance	Committee recommendation
Public works grants	147,435	135,385	.....	147,435
Planning assistance	24,770	24,770	.....	26,770
Districts	(17,353)	(17,353)	.....	(19,353)
Indians	(2,901)	(2,901)	.....	(2,901)
States	(1,933)	(1,933)	.....	(1,933)
Urban	(2,583)	(2,583)	.....	(2,583)
Technical assistance	9,000	10,420	.....	9,142
Defense economic adjustment ¹ ..	.....	33,000	.....	(¹)
Economic adjustment	22,075	19,075	.....	45,575
Trade adjustment assistance	13,720	.....	.....	.....
Research and evaluation .....	.....	500	.....	.....
Total	217,000	223,150	.....	228,922

¹The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for defense economic adjustment in a separate appropriation account "Defense economic adjustment and community assistance."

The Committee is aware of several new and worthwhile proposals for economic development assistance and strongly urges EDA to consider applications for the following proposals within applicable procedures and guidelines and provide a grant if warranted: (1) to complete infrastructure improvements for the Santa Clara Pueblo shopping center in New Mexico; (2) to construct a native American center to be located in the Espanola, NM, cultural plaza; (3) to construct a trades and technology center at Crownpoint Institute, NM; (4) the YWCA of greater Milwaukee, WI, proposal to establish and construct a women's enterprise center/business incubator which will offer technical assistance to low- and moderate-income women entrepreneurs; (5) for infrastructure improvements of the South Central Kentucky Industrial Park in Bowling Green, KY; (6) a tri-county sewer extension project at Benedum Airport in Harrison, Marion, and Taylor Counties, WV; and (7) the development of the West Virginia High Technology Consortium Innovation Center.

DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 1993	(¹)
Budget estimate, 1994	(¹)
House allowance .....	.....
Committee recommendation	\$80,000,000

¹The fiscal year 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations Act provided \$80,000,000 for EDA assistance to defense impacted communities. The fiscal year 1994 administration request for EDA proposed \$33,000,000 in economic development assistance programs as part of the administration's investment package.

The Committee recommends \$80,000,000 for a new appropriation account "Defense economic adjustment community assistance." This is the same amount as was proposed by the Committee for inclusion in the fiscal year 1993 Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies bill, and the same as the level appropriated in the fiscal year 1993 Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The administration proposed \$33,000,000 in the economic development assistance programs for defense economic adjustment

as part of its investment package. The House did not address this issue.

The Committee recommendation provides funds to assist communities with adverse impacts from reductions in Department of Defense contracts, installation realignments, and base closures. Also included is assistance to communities impacted by reductions at Department of Energy laboratories and facilities. These funds would be available until expended and are provided under the authorities of the title IX program which can provide grants for both planning and infrastructure. In providing this assistance, the Committee recommends that the Economic Development Administration work closely with the Department of Defense Office of Economic Adjustment and the interagency Economic Adjustment Committee to ensure that assistance is carried out in a coordinated and effective manner.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$27,118,000
Budget estimate, 1994	30,151,000
House allowance	26,284,000
Committee recommendation	30,151,000

The Committee recommends \$30,151,000 for EDA's "Salaries and expenses" account. This recommended level is \$3,033,000 above the fiscal year 1993 level and the same as the budget request. The recommended level is \$3,867,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee has not continued restrictive bill language regarding the regional structure and operations of the Economic and Development Administration. Fiscal year 1994 represents the first request for EDA grant funds and operational funds, other than costs related to shutting down the agency, since 1980. The Committee has provided the Secretary of Commerce with flexibility to reinvigorate and manage EDA. The recommended increase provides funds to strengthen grants management, program and policy analysis, information systems and enhanced defense economic adjustment activities.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Committee has continued and agreed with several general provisions for the Department of Commerce that were contained in the fiscal year 1993 appropriations act (Public Law 102-395).

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

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

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

Section 204 prohibits the use of Commerce Department funds in this or any previous act from being used for the purpose of reimbursing the unemployment trust fund or any other account of the

Treasury to pay unemployment compensation for temporary census workers for services performed after April 20, 1990.

Section 205 provides the authority to transfer funds between Department of Commerce appropriation accounts. The language makes such transfers subject to the Committee's standard reprogramming procedures.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

The funds provided under title III of the bill are for the operation of the Federal courts, including salaries of judges, judicial officers, and employees, and other expenses of the Federal judiciary.

The budget request submitted for fiscal year 1994 for the activities of the Federal judiciary totals \$3,164,560,000. The Committee recommends a total of \$2,656,478,000 to carry out these activities. This amount is \$508,082,000 less than the judiciary's budget request, but \$121,641,000 more than the total amount available to date for the judiciary for fiscal year 1993 and \$64,918,000 more than the amount assumed in the President's budget as reestimated by the Congressional Budget Office.

It traditionally has been the practice of the judiciary to submit its budget directly to the Congress without revision by the Office of Management and Budget [OMB]. However, since the judiciary's budget is primarily classified as discretionary appropriations under the Budget Enforcement Act, it is necessary to ensure that its requests are accommodated within the overall discretionary spending limits.

The Committee notes that in the fiscal year 1994 President's budget, the OMB allowed the judiciary's budget to be technically transmitted to the Congress with a \$690,223,000, or 28 percent increase. However, the OMB proceeded to simultaneously negate the request by putting a negative allowance in another section of the budget (budget function 920) that reduced the judiciary's request by \$573,000,000 in budget authority and \$506,000,000 in outlays. The Congressional Budget Office [CBO] accordingly reduced the President's budget request for the judiciary to reflect this change, and the 602(b) allocation provided the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill reflects this as well.

While the Committee is not in agreement with the action of the OMB in applying an arbitrary \$573,000,000 negative allowance to the request of the judiciary, the Committee does believe it is appropriate that the judiciary share in the budgetary and management efficiencies that are reflected in the overall fiscal policy of this administration. For example, the judiciary's budget request for fiscal year 1994 included cost-of-living pay increases for judges and court personnel while budgets for the executive branch and legislative branch assumed a pay freeze for all Federal employees. The judiciary also included funding in their request to implement locality pay increases, while all other budgets reflected no such increases.

In addition, the judiciary's budget submission failed to take into account two Executive orders issued by the President in an effort to reduce Government spending. The President's governmentwide fiscal year 1994 cost savings measures would reduce administrative overhead 3 percent and reduce staff levels 2.5 percent below the 1993 fiscal year levels.

In developing its recommendation for fiscal year 1994, the Committee applied the administration's cost savings initiatives to the requests of the judiciary, where appropriate, and is hopeful that future requests will be more in line with the overall fiscal policy of the administration. With this guidance in mind, the Committee has provided a 4.8-percent increase in funding for the courts in fiscal year 1994.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$22,286,000
Budget estimate, 1994	24,575,000
House allowance	22,326,000
Committee recommendation	23,217,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,217,000, an increase of \$931,000 over the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,358,000 below the budget request but reflects savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze and a 3-percent reduction in administrative overhead. It will allow for all other adjustments to base as requested by the Court.

The Committee believes that the Court may, in its discretion, use its nonappropriated funds for official receptions and other representative expenses. The Committee does not anticipate that such expenditures from nonappropriated funds would exceed \$10,000 in any fiscal year.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

Appropriations, 1993	\$3,320,000
Budget estimate, 1994	3,120,000
House allowance	2,699,000
Committee recommendation	2,983,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,983,000, a decrease of \$337,000 below the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$137,000 below the budget request but reflects savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President. The Committee recommendation provides for all other requested adjustments to base, as well as \$225,000 in program increases to support modifications to meet ADA requirements and renovation of elevator No. 4.

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the U.S. Supreme Court building and grounds, including maintenance and operation of mechanical equipment.

The Committee has included language to allow a portion of the appropriated funds to remain available until expended. This will facilitate planning and execution of long-term contracts and projects associated with care of the buildings and grounds.

U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$11,554,000
Budget estimate, 1994	15,112,000
House allowance	13,127,000
Committee recommendation	12,195,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$12,195,000, an increase of \$641,000 over the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$2,917,000 below the budget request but reflects savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President. The Committee recommendation provides for all other requested adjustments to base, as well as \$260,000 in program increases for additional staff attorneys and clerical positions.

U.S. COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$10,345,000
Budget estimate, 1994	12,262,000
House allowance	11,100,000
Committee recommendation	10,718,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$10,718,000, an increase of \$373,000 over the 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$1,544,000 below the budget request but reflects savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President. The Committee recommendation provides for all other requested adjustments to base.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,979,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,427,440,000
House allowance	2,189,131,000
Committee recommendation	2,070,400,000

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,070,400,000, an increase of \$91,400,000 over 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$357,040,000 below the budget request but reflects \$81,973,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions as proposed by the President. In addition, the Committee notes that there is more than \$60,000,000 in reductions that can be made within requested adjustments to base to permit the funding of programs vital to the smooth functioning of the courts. These reductions include denial of base increases for automation, prior-

year cost absorptions, systems furniture purchases, and other discretionary expenses.

The Committee has included language to allow the purchase of firearms and ammunition principally for the use of probation officers, and to allow a certain portion of the appropriation to remain available until expended; \$500,000 to remain available for acquisition of books, periodicals, newspapers, and other legal reference materials which permits the courts to continue receiving such materials without having to renew orders each fiscal year. In addition, \$20,000,000 is to remain available until expended for space alteration projects.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$2,075,000
Budget estimate, 1994	2,172,000
House allowance	2,063,000
Committee recommendation	2,075,000

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660) authorized the filing of vaccine injury petitions with the U.S. Claims Court. For expenses associated with the processing of these claims, the Committee has provided the claims court \$2,075,000 to be available from the vaccine injury compensation trust fund. The Committee intends that these funds be available solely for processing vaccine injury claims.

DEFENDER SERVICES

Appropriations, 1993	\$270,121,000
Budget estimate, 1994	387,268,000
House allowance	297,252,000
Committee recommendation	286,170,000

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

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$286,170,000, an increase of \$16,049,000 over 1993 appropriations to date. The amount recommended is \$101,098,000 below the budget request but reflects \$22,227,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze and the administrative overhead reduction proposed by the President. A further reduction of \$12,235,000 for Federal defender organizations and \$19,796,000 for panel attorneys is realized due to revisions to the average cost per case. These revisions reflect the estimated average cost per representation in fiscal year 1993, adjusted for increases in average costs projected for fiscal year 1994. The request for death penalty resource centers has been reduced by \$18,969,000 and, due to a decrease in the projected number of representations, the Committee recommendation reduces the request for Federal defender organizations by \$3,630,000 and panel attorney representations by \$21,176,000.

The following chart illustrates the Committee recommendation:

1994 request	\$387,268,000
Less Committee reductions:	
Fiscal year 1994 increase for pay costs	(1,904,000)
Locality pay for FDO staff	(1,134,000)

Annualization of 5-year COLA [FPCA's]	(13,506,000)
Reduction to base for 5-year COLA	(3,900,000)
Federal Pay Comparability Act for 1994	(1,494,000)
Reduction in DPRC request	(18,969,000)
FDO caseload reestimate	(3,630,000)
Panel attorney reimbursement reestimate	(21,176,000)
FDO operations reestimate	(12,235,000)
Panel attorney cost per case reestimate	(19,796,000)
Administrative overhead	(3,354,000)
Total reductions	(101,098,000)
	286,170,000

FEDERAL DEFENDER ORGANIZATIONS

The Committee recommends establishing defender organizations in all districts where an organization would be cost effective, where more than a specified number of appointments is made each year, or where the interests of effective representation otherwise require establishment of such an office. Further, the Committee expects the Judicial Conference of the United States to ensure implementation of the recommendations it adopted in its March 1993 "Report of the Judicial Conference of the United States on the Federal Defender Program", with regard to the establishment of Federal defender organizations. The Committee feels that establishing additional defender-type organizations is a sound fiscal response to providing representation under the Criminal Justice Act, because Federal defender organizations provide more cost-effective representation than panel attorneys. Consistent with the Judicial Conference position as reiterated in the March 1993 report, the Committee also endorses legislation to eliminate the statutory requirement of 200 cases for establishing a defender organization in a district. Enactment of such legislation would make 31 additional districts eligible to establish defender-type organizations.

PANEL ATTORNEY RATE INCREASES

The Committee has not included, and does not approve, the request for \$18,900,000 associated with a 5-year catchup Federal pay comparability adjustment for panel attorneys. Similarly, the Committee continues to oppose expansion of the \$75 hourly out-of-court rate for panel attorneys in districts outside the 16 currently receiving this rate.

The Committee notes that the judiciary suspended payments to court-appointed attorneys under the Criminal Justice Act on May 27, 1993, as a result of a fiscal year 1993 shortfall in this account. Implementation of a 5-year aggregate cost-of-living adjustment in the hourly rate paid panel attorneys or expansion of the \$75 hourly rate currently paid panel attorneys in 16 districts would only serve to exacerbate an already difficult situation. The Committee, therefore, has included language prohibiting the use of funds provided in this act to increase panel attorney rates above the rates in effect on July 2, 1993.

DEATH PENALTY RESOURCE CENTERS

The Committee has not included the requested increase of \$10,428,000 for the operation of death penalty resource centers,

and notes the inclusion of bill language providing not more than \$11,524,000 for this program in fiscal year 1994.

As discussed in the Committee hearing earlier this year, the Committee is concerned with the escalating cost of this program. The Committee notes the original intent of establishing death penalty resource centers was to achieve greater cost effectiveness in processing habeas corpus cases. It appears the opposite is true. In light of a 64 percent increase in representation costs over a 2-year period, as well as the mere cost per representation of \$23,693, the Committee expects the judiciary to reevaluate this program.

The Committee has included language which allows for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel which avoids having to restart the trial if the judge determines the defendant is unable to represent himself. The Committee has also included language for the compensation and reimbursement for the travel expenses of guardians ad litem acting on behalf of financially eligible minor or incompetent offenders in connection with transfers from the United States to foreign countries with which the United States has a treaty for the execution of penal sentences.

FEEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

Appropriations, 1993	\$74,320,000
Budget estimate, 1994	79,095,000
House allowance	77,095,000
Committee recommendation	77,095,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$77,095,000, an increase of \$2,775,000 above the amount available for fiscal year 1993. The amount recommended is \$2,000,000 below the budget request, however, the Committee notes that when faced with the prospect of a shortfall in funding for civil jury trials in fiscal year 1993, the court's were able to monitor juror utilization and reduce their estimate by \$2,000,000. The Committee recommendation assumes this same scrutiny will occur in fiscal year 1994.

This appropriation provides for the compensation of jury commissioners and land commissioners and for the fees and allowances of grand and petit jurors, including expenses associated with sequestered jurors and transportation of juries of view. The Committee has included language providing these funds will remain available until expended because the cost of jury trials is uncontrollable precluding the possibility of obligating funds for jury trials. The Committee has also included language providing that the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

COURT SECURITY

Appropriations, 1993	\$81,253,000
Budget estimate, 1994	105,965,000
House allowance	84,500,000
Committee recommendation	80,952,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$80,952,000, a decrease of \$301,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date and

\$25,013,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base less \$3,290,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President.

This appropriation provides for the necessary expenses of security and protective services for the U.S. courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas. The Committee has included language authorizing funds from this appropriation to be expended directly by the judiciary or transferred to the U.S. Marshals Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$45,100,000
Budget estimate, 1994	57,553,000
House allowance	44,612,000
Committee recommendation	43,358,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$43,358,000, a decrease of \$1,742,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date and \$14,195,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base less \$3,717,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President. In addition, the Committee recommendation does not include \$2,340,000 requested to restore the rent base.

The Committee has included language which provides that funds from this appropriation may be used for advertising as in the case of personnel recruiting and to rent space as needed in the District of Columbia and elsewhere. It also authorizes an amount not to exceed \$7,500 for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$17,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,453,000
House allowance	18,467,000
Committee recommendation	18,296,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$18,296,000, an increase of \$796,000 above the 1993 appropriation to date, but \$2,157,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base less \$1,030,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President.

The Committee recommendation includes the permanent transfer of \$1,100,000 for the training of new court personnel from the "Salaries and expenses" account for Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services. The Center is charged with the responsibility of furthering the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in the U.S. Courts.

The Committee recommendation provides language allowing not to exceed \$1,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS' RETIREMENT AND JUDICIAL SURVIVORS' ANNUITY FUNDS

Appropriations, 1993	\$8,520,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,545,000
House allowance	20,545,000
Committee recommendation	20,545,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,545,000, an increase of \$12,025,000 over 1993 appropriations to date and the same as the budget request.

The Committee recommendation will cover the estimated annuity payments to be made to retired bankruptcy judges and magistrates, claims court judges and spouses, and dependent children of deceased judicial officers in fiscal year 1994.

U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	9,000,000
House allowance	8,468,000
Committee recommendation	8,474,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,474,000, a reduction of \$526,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date and the budget request. The Committee recommendation provides for requested adjustments to base less \$335,000 in savings achieved through implementation of a pay freeze, and the administrative overhead and FTE reductions proposed by the President.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

In section 301 of the bill, the Committee has included language which permits funds in the bill for salaries and expenses for the judiciary to be available for employment of experts and consultant services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

In section 302 of the bill, the Committee has included language which authorizes appropriations for the special court of appeals established under the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, Public Law 93-236.

In section 303 of the bill, the Committee has included language which permits up to 5 percent of any appropriation made available for fiscal year 1994 for the judiciary in this act to be transferred between judiciary appropriations accounts with the proviso that no judiciary appropriation shall be decreased by more than 5 percent or increased by more than 10 percent as a result of such transfer. In addition, the language requires that any such transfer shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 606 of the accompanying bill and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section. The Committee encourages the judiciary to utilize this transfer authority to avert any shortfall in funding for accounts in fiscal year 1994.

In section 304 of the bill, the Committee has included language allowing not more than \$10,000 from within the salaries and expenses appropriation for district courts, courts of appeals, and other judicial services for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING/DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES

(APPROPRIATION TO LIQUIDATE AUTHORITY)

Appropriations, 1993	\$225,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	240,870,000
House allowance	240,870,000
Committee recommendation	240,870,000

The Committee recommends \$240,870,000 for payment of obligations incurred for operating/differential subsidies of American-flag vessels, an increase of \$15,870,000 over the fiscal year 1993 appropriated level. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and House allowance.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1993	\$71,736,000
Budget estimate, 1994	80,081,000
House allowance	76,423,000
Committee recommendation	76,423,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$76,423,000. The amount recommended is \$4,687,000 above the fiscal year 1993 enacted level but \$3,658,000 below the budget request. The amount recommended is the same as that allowed by the House. The Committee recommendation assumes the President's initiative to reduce FTE and administrative costs. The Committee directs that \$6,937,000 requested for the National Defense Reserve Fleet be funded from the Ready Reserve Force and not operations and training.

The Committee also recommends continuing bill language that allows the Maritime Administration to use proceeds from the sale or disposal of obsolete National Defense Reserve Fleet ships for facility and training ship maintenance, modernization and repair, ship conversion, and fuel costs at the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and at State maritime academies. The Committee also has restored bill language deleted in the budget request and the House allowance specifying appropriation levels for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy and State maritime academies.

READY RESERVE FORCE

Appropriations, 1993	\$440,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	300,000,000
House allowance	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	300,000,000

The Committee recommends \$300,000,000 for the Ready Reserve Force [RRF], the same as requested by the Administration.

This appropriation, established in fiscal 1989, supports the Ready Reserve Force, which is comprised of Government-owned, U.S.-flag merchant ships, that are intended to provide sealift for U.S. Armed Forces in time of war or national emergency. The Committee is disturbed by the administration's action which reduced the Ready Reserve Force by \$140,500,000 below fiscal year 1993 levels (\$100,500,000 of this reduction was from maintenance and exercise funding). The Committee hopes that the Secretary of Transportation, Secretary of Defense, and the Director of OMB will accord sealift a higher priority in fiscal year 1995.

COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION REFORM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,452,000
House allowance	900,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommends \$500,000 for the Commission on Immigration Reform, an increase of \$200,000 above the level appropriated to date in fiscal year 1993. The Committee recommendation is \$952,000 below the budget request and \$400,000 below the House allowance.

The Commission on Immigration Reform was established under section 141 of the Immigration Act of 1990. The mandate of the Commission is to review and evaluate the impact of the Immigration Act of 1990 and report its findings and recommendations for additional changes that should be made with respect to legal immigration into the United States to Congress not later than September 30, 1997. An interim report is due not later than September 30, 1994.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,102,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,099,000
House allowance	1,047,000
Committee recommendation	1,099,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,099,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The amount recommended is the same as the budget request and \$52,000 above the House allocation.

The Commission was established in 1976 to monitor compliance with the final act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe with particular regard to provisions dealing with humanitarian affairs. Public Law 99-7, approved March 27, 1985, pro-

vided that the chairmanship of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe shall rotate between Members appointed from the House of Representatives and Members appointed from the Senate. This legislation also permits additional staff appointments by the chairman or cochairman.

COMPETITIVENESS POLICY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,223,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,200,000
House allowance	1,140,000
Committee recommendation	1,140,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,140,000, the same as the House allocation. The recommendation is \$60,000 below the budget request.

The Competitiveness Policy Council serves to advise the Federal Government on issues of global economic competitiveness. The Council's function is to provide insight into problems hindering U.S. competitiveness in world markets and to provide advice as to how these obstacles can be overcome.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,260,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,290,000
House allowance	1,226,000
Committee recommendation	1,290,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,290,000. This amount is the same as the budget request and \$74,000 above the House allowance.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	302,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Martin Luther King, Jr., Federal Holiday Commission, which is \$200,000 above the House allowance. The recommendation is \$198,000 above the requested level.

This Commission was established in order to encourage appropriate ceremonies and activities throughout the United States relating to the observance of the Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr., and to provide advice and assistance to Federal, State, and local governments and to private organizations with respect to the observance of such holiday.

OFFICE OF THE U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$20,492,000
Budget estimate, 1994	20,143,000
House allowance	21,318,000
Committee recommendation	20,143,000

The Committee recommends \$20,143,000 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the level requested in the President's budget. The recommended amount is \$1,175,000 less than the House allowance. The Committee recommendation assumes the President's initiative to reduce FTE and administrative costs.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$246,800,000
Budget estimate, 1994	227,494,000
House allowance	243,326,000
Committee recommendation	215,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$215,000,000 for the Small Business Administration's "Salaries and expenses" account. The amount recommended is \$12,494,000 below the budget request and \$28,326,000 below the House allowance.

Under the Credit Reform Act of 1990, both administrative costs and subsidy appropriations are provided in credit program accounts. Therefore, in addition to the \$215,000,000 appropriated in the "Salaries and expenses" account, the Committee has provided \$94,737,000 for administrative costs in SBA's "Business loans program" account and \$76,101,000 for administrative costs in SBA's "Disaster loans program" account. Thus, excluding the inspector general, the Committee has provided a total of \$385,838,000 for SBA salaries and expenses programs.

The Committee has restored bill language providing \$3,500,000 for the Service Corps of Retired Executives [SCORE], an increase of \$400,000, and \$3,000,000 for the Small Business Institute [SBI]. The Committee believes that these ongoing SBA programs are extremely cost effective.

The Committee proposes striking restrictive House language that prohibits the administration from imposing new credit or management assistance fees. The Committee does not believe that the House position is consistent with the current budget environment, or the administration's objectives to reduce the budget deficit. The Committee believes that SBA should explore such approaches to reduce reliance on general fund appropriations.

Funding adjustments.—The Committee recommendation supports the administration's proposal to eliminate all special economic development projects, university research projects, and other earmarks contained in the fiscal year 1993 appropriations bill. The Committee recommendation also includes \$67,000,000 for the Small Business Development Center Program.

The Committee recommends a reduction of \$16,000,000 contained in the budget request and the House allowance for the SBA natural resource development program, which is commonly referred

to as the SBA "tree planting" program. The Committee does not believe that tree planting is a high priority for SBA or the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill.

The Committee has provided an increase of \$506,000 for the Office of Women's Business Ownership. This will allow the Office to provide \$2,000,000 in demonstration grants under the terms of Public Law 100-533. These grants are to be used to support organizations that provide business consultation, training, and financial assistance to women interested in starting or expanding a small business. The Committee has supported, and continues to support, the successful EXCEL Program in New Jersey. In addition, it notes that the WESST Corp. (Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team) of New Mexico has proposed a unique program that would assist low-income and minority women, and urges the SBA to give every consideration to an application from this organization as well.

The Committee recommends \$9,500,000 for microloan grants and technical assistance. This represents an increase of \$3,500,000 above the budget request. This level is needed to operate the \$33,672,000 loan program provided for in the "Business loans program" account.

The Committee also has reduced SBA's operating budget reflecting efficiencies and personnel reductions that should be made at headquarters, and at regional and district offices. In its efforts to economize operations within the levels provided for salaries and expenses programs in fiscal year 1993, the Committee suggests that the Administrator continue his efforts to reduce overhead and duplicative management positions at regional offices. SBA should continue to examine its tooth-to-tail ratio, give priority to district and local offices, and reduce headquarters and regional staff. The total amount of SBA resources, such as the Small Business Development Center and SCORE personnel, should be taken into account in determining requirements for direct-funded SBA Federal employees. Further, the Committee believes that SBA's current regional and district office structure appears to have little rationale, with most States having one office while other States have more than seven offices. The Committee recommends that SBA consolidate and streamline its presence in States with multiple offices.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1993	\$8,300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	9,454,000
House allowance	7,962,000
Committee recommendation	7,962,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,962,000 for the Office of the SBA Inspector General. This amount is a reduction of \$1,492,000 from the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1993	¹ \$506,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	312,710,000
House allowance	337,190,000
Committee recommendation	307,724,000

¹ Congress provided a special, one-time \$175,000,000 supplemental for the section 7(a) loan guarantee program as part of the fiscal year 1993 supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 2118.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$307,724,000 for credit subsidies and administrative costs in the "Business loans program" account. This amount is \$4,986,000 below the budget request and \$29,466,000 below the House allowance.

The recommended level includes \$94,737,000 for administrative costs and \$212,955,000 for credit subsidies. Of this amount \$21,032,000 is recommended for direct loans and \$191,955,000 is recommended for guaranteed loans. The Committee recommendations for direct loan and guaranteed loan program levels are the same as the President's request. The recommended level for the section 7(a) loan guarantee program includes the \$67,633,000 included in the President's budget as an investment which was requested specifically in excess of the discretionary spending limits in the 1990 Budget Enforcement Act.

The "Business loans program" account is required under the Credit Reform Act of 1990 which requires appropriations for the subsidy value of loan guarantees and direct loans.

Direct loans.—The recommendation supports \$21,032,000 in subsidy appropriations which provide for \$82,718,000 in direct loans. This includes \$5,135,000 to subsidize \$33,672,000 for the successful microloan program. The House allowance provides \$22,994,000 for direct loan subsidies, but did not indicate which programs were supported by this credit appropriation.

The following table compares the budget request and recommendation for direct loans:

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DIRECT LOAN PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1994 budget request subsidy appropriation	Fiscal year 1994 budget request credit/program level financed ¹	Committee recom- mendation subsidy appropriation	Committee recom- mendation credit/program level financed ¹
Handicapped	3,081	7,896	3,081	7,896
Veterans	2,982	10,468	2,982	10,468
Economic opportunity	1,643	6,359	1,643	6,359
8(a) loans	875	4,991	875	4,991
MESBIC	7,315	19,352	7,315	19,352
Microloans	5,135	33,672	5,135	33,672
Total	21,031	82,738	21,031	82,738

¹The House allowance provides \$22,994,000 for subsidies of direct loan programs. However, House Report 103-157 does not provide a programmatic description.

Guaranteed loans.—The recommendation supports \$191,955,000 for guaranteed loan programs. This is the same as the President's request. The House allowance provides \$219,459,000 for SBA guaranteed loans, but does not indicate program levels.

The following table provides the Committee recommendations by guaranteed loan program. The recommendations are the same as the President's request.

SBA GUARANTEED LOANS BUDGET AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1994 budget request subsidy appropriation	Fiscal year 1994 Committee rec- ommendation subsidy appropriation ¹	Program level with current program guidelines	Program level with requested program changes
Section 7(a)	154,842	154,842	3,147,195	6,589,021
Section 502 companies	2,271	2,271	146,497	146,497
Section 504 companies	3,882	3,882	761,188	761,188
SBIC program	25,809	25,809	167,697	167,697
MESBIC program	5,151	5,151	17,868	17,868
Total	191,955	191,955	4,240,445	7,682,271

¹ The House allowance provides \$219,459,000 for guaranteed loan programs. However, House Report 103-157 does not provide a programmatic description.

The President's fiscal year 1994 budget request for the SBA section 7(a) loan guarantee program assumes several legislative changes that would reduce subsidy costs to the taxpayer and allow higher program levels to be financed by the same appropriation. These include a charge on secondary market transactions in which lenders sell Federal guarantees for profit, and reducing the portion of a loan guaranteed by the Government from an average of 81 percent to 75 percent. For fiscal year 1994, the subsidy rate under current law is 4.92 percent. This means that the President's request and the Committee recommendation of \$154,842,000 will subsidize a \$3,147,000,000 program. However, if the legislative changes proposed by the President are enacted, the subsidy rate would drop to 2.35 percent and the Committee recommended appropriation level would subsidize a \$6,589,000,000 section 7(a) program level.

The President's budget requests the Appropriations Committee to make the statutory changes for the section 7(a) program in this appropriations bill. However, the Senate's oversight committee for the Small Business Administration has consistently maintained that such programmatic changes fall within its jurisdiction, and not the Committee's purview. The Committee has accordingly not included these substantive program changes in this bill. The Committee, however, strongly recommends that the Small Business Committee adopt the programmatic changes proposed by the administration or other reforms that will reduce subsidies. If such changes are not made, and current demand trends continue, the section 7(a) program may well experience the same shortfalls as occurred in fiscal year 1993.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1993	\$153,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	130,031,000
House allowance	151,101,000
Committee recommendation	216,101,000

The Committee recommends \$216,101,000 for the Small Business Administration's "Disaster loans program" account. This amount is \$86,070,000 above the budget request and \$65,000,000 above the House allowance.

The recommended level includes \$65,000,000 for discretionary credit subsidies, \$75,000,000 for contingency credit requirements, and \$76,101,000 for administrative costs.

The Committee discretionary subsidy appropriation is \$15,075,000 above the budget request. The Committee further has restored the \$75,000,000 contingency appropriation that was provided to the previous administration on several occasions to ensure that disaster funds are readily available should they be required. Disasters, such as the recent flooding in the upper Mississippi, demonstrate why such a contingency appropriation should continue to be provided to the President on an annual basis.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$13,020,000
Budget estimate, 1994	13,372,000
House allowance	12,369,000
Committee recommendation	12,369,000

The Committee has approved \$12,369,000 for additional capital for the surety bond guarantees revolving fund for fiscal year 1994. The amount recommended is \$651,000 below the fiscal year 1993 appropriation and \$1,003,000 below the budget request.

The capital funding provided will support the continuing expenses of the fund, including payments of claims resulting from defaulted bonds guaranteed in prior years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON COMMEMORATIVE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$100,000
Budget estimate, 1994	200,000
House allowance	62,000
Committee recommendation	

Funding initially provided for the Thomas Jefferson Commemorative Commission during fiscal year 1993 was reduced from \$200,000 to \$100,000 under H.R. 2118, the 1993 Supplemental Appropriations Act. Commissioners were not named by the administration until June 1993—2 months after the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The Committee notes that Public Law 102-343, the authorization for the Commission, requires that the Commission terminate on March 1, 1994. The Committee believes sufficient carryover funding will be available to support the Commission until its scheduled termination and, therefore, does not recommend any funding for the Commission in fiscal year 1994.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 1993	\$357,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	432,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	349,000,000

The Committee recommends \$349,000,000 for the Legal Services Corporation during fiscal year 1994, a \$7,140,000 decrease below the amount appropriated to date in fiscal year 1993. The Commit-

tee recommendation is \$83,000,000 below the budget request, but \$349,000,000 more than the House allowance which proposed no funding for the Legal Services Corporation.

The Committee's recommendation for the various components of the Legal Services Corporation program follows:

Basic field programs	\$298,904,000
Native American programs	7,826,000
Migrant programs	10,808,000
Law school clinics	1,226,000
Supplemental field programs	1,113,000
Regional training centers	695,000
National support	8,056,000
State support	9,236,000
Clearinghouse	963,000
CALR grants	569,000
Corporation management and administration	9,555,000
Board of Directors initiatives	49,000
Total	349,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes a decrease of approximately 2.24 percent below fiscal year 1993 appropriated funding levels for each of the program's service components. In section 607 of this act, the Committee has again included a distribution formula governing the allocation of funds among the basic field programs. Such programs have been reduced by an equal percentage of approximately 2.1 percent. The Committee intends that the funding decreases to other components be allocated to the programs funded in those categories by an equal percentage of approximately 2.3 percent.

It is the Committee's understanding that the Corporation will have minimal fiscal year 1993 carryover funding due, in large part, to its compliance with the Committee's directives against utilizing funds for new initiatives or other budget categories unrelated to the activities for which they were originally statutorily mandated. It is the Committee's desire that all of the funds allocated in fiscal year 1994 for delivery of legal assistance and for the support of the delivery of legal assistance be used for the purposes for which they were allocated.

Funding continues to be governed by the restrictions contained in section 607 of Public Law 101-515, except that two provisions restricting the activities of the Board of Directors are removed upon the nomination by the President and confirmation by the Senate of 11 directors.

TITLE V—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$4,135,442,000 for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of State and related agencies. This amount is \$241,975,000 less than was appropriated in fiscal year 1993. The amount recommended is \$488,757,000 below the budget request. While such reductions are necessitated by the current budget situation and the stringent allocation available for this bill, the Committee is concerned about the impact that reductions of this magnitude may have on the conduct of American foreign policy overseas. For fiscal year 1994, the account structure for the Department of State has been changed, reflecting the Committee's agreement with action proposed by the House bill and the House and Senate authorizing committees.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1993 ¹	\$1,667,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994 ¹	1,667,000,000
House allowance	1,612,206,000
Committee recommendation	1,658,184,000

¹ Amounts are shown for comparison purposes only. In fiscal year 1993, these funds were provided in salaries and expenses and new diplomatic posts. In the President's budget request for fiscal year 1994, all State Department operating funds were provided in one account.

The Committee recommends \$1,658,184,000 for a new appropriation account, diplomatic and consular programs. The Committee recommendation is \$1,400,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1993 for the same programs supported by this account, and \$9,400,000 less than the amount requested for these programs under salaries and expenses in the fiscal year 1994 budget request. The Committee recommendation is \$45,978,000 above the House allowance in order to fund visa system improvements and environmental grants and to accommodate the funding realignment of the Foreign Service Institute from salaries and expenses.

This appropriation provides funds for the formulation and execution of the foreign policy of the United States, including the conduct of diplomatic and consular relations with foreign countries, diplomatic relations with international organizations, and related activities. It includes support for the Foreign Service Institute.

Counterterrorism/Visa system improvements.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 above the House allowance to modernize and automate the Department of State's visa processing system overseas so that visas are not issued to unqualified individuals. Recent terrorist acts by aliens and the circumstances regarding the entry into the United States of Sheik Abdel Rahman, underscore

the need for consular officers to be able to expeditiously perform background checks on individuals seeking entry into the United States.

The recommended increase will enable the Department to replace microfiche readers at the 109 overseas posts that still rely on such outdated technology. During fiscal year 1994, the Department will be able to install distributed name check [DNC] and consular look-out support system [CLASS] at all overseas posts. Of the recommended increase, \$3,000,000 is provided for the Department to conduct research and development, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards, on photodigitization technologies to counter passport photo substitution and combat passport fraud.

Environmental research.—The Committee does not concur with the House proposal to eliminate \$10,000,000 requested in the budget for environmental research sponsored by the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental Scientific Affairs. This program was initiated in fiscal year 1992 by Congress and has provided valuable research and multilateral cooperation in such areas as international fisheries, Antarctica and the Arctic, climate and global change, and deforestation. The House proposed action is especially unfortunate in light of the Secretary of State's reorganization which created an Under Secretary of Global Affairs with a charter to address such international environmental issues.

Promotion of American exports/business.—As part of the Department's reorganization, the administration has given a new priority to promoting American business and exports overseas. The Committee fully supports this policy change, and believes that the direct involvement of Ambassadors and senior departmental officials can make a significant contribution in securing contracts for American firms.

The Committee notes, however, that the principal mission for assisting U.S. businesses overseas, and the responsibility for coordinating interagency business promotion programs resides with the United States and Foreign Commercial Service [US&FCS] and the Department of Commerce. The Foreign Commercial Service was transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Commerce in 1980, after extensive review, in order to focus attention on assisting U.S. industry and to change the professional background and training of the commercial officers tasked with this mission. The US&FCS is the only Federal agency that has an extensive structure of offices across the United States and overseas to ensure that American businesses, especially small- and medium-sized businesses, can readily receive technical assistance and information on overseas markets. The US&FCS maintains on-line information systems on U.S. and foreign companies, products, and services, and it has established extensive performance criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of its programs and personnel.

While the Committee applauds the policy change at the Department of State, this shift should not result in recreating a foreign commercial service in the Department of State. The General Accounting Office and others have noted that Federal export promotion programs already are too fragmented, and it is the Committee's view that US&FCS commercial officers should continue to

serve their current mission at U.S. Embassies and consulates overseas.

Overseas posts/staffing.—The Committee continues to recommend that the Department reduce its overseas installation structure and staffing levels. The Committee approved and has supported the Department's proposal to close 20 overseas Embassies and consulates during fiscal year 1993; these closures will result in savings of \$7,086,000 in fiscal year 1994. As noted during Committee hearings, the consular agent program provides a low cost and effective alternative to maintaining consulates and should be put to greater use by the Department. The Committee continues to believe that the Department could yield significantly larger savings by reducing positions at large overseas posts, such as in Germany. Much of the Department's presence in Germany was justified by the cold war and United States military presence. With the demise of East Germany and the Soviet Union, and the large reductions in United States troop presence—the Department of State should make commensurate reductions in its personnel levels.

The Committee has consistently provided flexibility to the Department in its efforts to reduce costs. The Committee, however, is aware that occasionally Ambassadors and Department of State regional bureaus have opposed and have tried to prevent overseas reductions and post closures when proposed by other foreign affairs agencies, such as the U.S. Information Agency. Since much of the State Department's presence overseas is related directly to the presence of other Federal agencies, the Committee believes that the Department must be willing to accord the same flexibility to other agencies and should not stand in the way of post closures, management efficiencies, and budgetary savings.

Foreign national pay increases.—The Committee is pleased that the Department has been changing the manner in which it surveys and sets foreign service national pay. However, a March 1993 report by the inspector general indicates that much needs to be done. The Department needs to take overall benefits into consideration, including annual and sick leave benefits, when examining comparability. The Committee's recommended funding level assumes reduction of the \$5,149,000 proposed in the budget request for new foreign service national pay raises. At a time when the Department's American employees are being asked to forego pay raises and cost-of-living adjustments as part of the effort to reduce the Federal deficit, it would not be fair to provide general fund appropriations for pay raises and cost-of-living increases for foreign employees.

OFFICE OF MUNITIONS CONTROL—REGISTRATION FEES

For fiscal year 1994, the Committee recommends \$665,000, the same as the House allowance, in the use of registration fees to permit the hiring of contract help to fix temporary processing bottlenecks and effect the loading of critical historical information into the new ADP system.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993 ¹	\$506,416,000
Budget estimate, 1994 ¹	506,416,000
House allowance	481,416,000
Committee recommendation	455,816,000

¹ Amounts are shown for comparison purposes only. In fiscal year 1993, and in the President's budget request for fiscal year 1994, all State Department operating funds were provided in one account.

The Committee recommends \$455,816,000 for the State Department's "Salaries and expenses" account. The recommendation is \$50,600,000 below the budget request, which represented a freeze at fiscal year 1993 levels, and is \$25,600,000 below the House allowance.

This new appropriation account supports the immediate Office of the Secretary of State, the management and information systems, medical services, and financial management; \$52,148,000 of the appropriation is for mandatory rent payments to the General Services Administration.

Passport processing.—The Committee is concerned that the processing of Arizona passport applications are not being expeditiously met and directs the Department of State to move Arizona's passport jurisdiction to San Francisco. The Committee understands that this action will have no impact on staffing levels at the Houston passport office.

Asia Pacific economic cooperation [APEC].—During the recent G-7 summit in Japan, it was decided that a followup trade and economic summit be held in Seattle, WA, in November 1993. The Committee is aware that the State Department, through the international organizations appropriation, has requested \$382,000, which is included in this bill.

The end of the cold war presents the United States with an opportunity to turn its attention to the Pacific basin in which the United States has extremely important economic interests. More than one-half of all U.S. exports, a total of \$218,000,000,000, goes to the Asia-Pacific region.

Additional funds likely will be required to support the APEC and the Seattle trade summit. Accordingly, the Committee would favorably entertain a reprogramming from the Secretary of State which provides funds for the APEC and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council [PECC] from one or more of the following accounts: International organizations; diplomatic and consular programs, salaries and expenses; acquisitions and maintenance of buildings abroad; the Asia Foundation; or the payment to the American Institute in Taiwan.

U.N. Conference on Women.—In preparation for the 1995 U.N. Conference on Women, the Department of State should ensure that sufficient resources are provided to the offices responsible for carrying out activities related to this conference and for the purpose of supporting the work of the U.S. Representative to the Commission on the Status of Women.

BUYING POWER MAINTENANCE

Appropriations, 1993	\$14,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,000,000
House allowance	3,800,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the "Buying power maintenance" account. This level is \$1,000,000 less than the budget request and \$800,000 less than the House allowance. The recovery of the U.S. dollar overseas should reduce requirements for this account in fiscal year 1994.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1993	\$24,055,000
Budget estimate, 1994	24,055,000
House allowance	23,469,000
Committee recommendation	23,469,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,469,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. This is the same as the House allowance but \$586,000 less than the budget request.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

Appropriations, 1993	\$4,900,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,881,000
House allowance	4,780,000
Committee recommendation	4,780,000

The Committee has recommended \$4,780,000 for overseas representation allowances, which is the same as the House allowance but \$101,000 below the budget estimate.

Representation allowances provide partial reimbursement to Ambassadors, principal officers, and other Foreign Service officers for costs incurred in their official capacities abroad in establishing and maintaining relations with foreign officials and governments. Representation allowances are authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

Appropriations, 1993	\$10,814,000
Budget estimate, 1994	10,814,000
House allowance	10,551,000
Committee recommendation	10,551,000

The Committee recommends \$10,551,000 for the "Protection of foreign missions and officials" account. The recommendation is the same as the House allowance but \$263,000 below the budget estimate.

This appropriation funds two programs. The first is to reimburse the city of New York for protection of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United Nations and other international organizations located there. The second, originally authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982, provides for the protection in extraordinary circumstances of foreign missions and officials accredited to the United States. The protection must be authorized by the Secretary of State and can be provided directly by contract or through State or local authorities.

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS ABROAD

Appropriations, 1993	\$570,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	420,500,000
House allowance	381,481,000
Committee recommendation	410,000,000

The Committee recommends \$410,000,000 for the "Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad" account. This amount is \$10,500,000 less than the budget estimate but \$28,519,000 more than the House allowance.

Funds in this appropriation are used for the construction or acquisition and maintenance of office space and support facilities for the U.S. foreign affairs agencies, as well as living quarters for American staff at diplomatic and consular posts where housing problems exist.

The Committee's recommendation takes account of the fact in fiscal year 1994 the Department's program calls for no new construction. Therefore, the House proposed reductions would be assessed against such programs as real property maintenance, energy conservation programs, antiterrorism, and security upgrades.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Appropriations, 1993	\$8,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	8,000,000
House allowance	7,805,000
Committee recommendation	7,805,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,805,000 for emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service. This amount is \$195,000 below the budget estimate but the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation funds unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, such as emergency evacuations; \$1,000,000 of this fund is for domestic representation expenses of the Secretary of State, senior Department officials, and the President.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Appropriations, 1993	\$817,000
Budget estimate, 1994	817,000
House allowance	186,000
Committee recommendation	776,000

The Committee recommends \$776,000 for the "Repatriation Loans Program" account. This amount is \$41,000 below the budget estimate but \$590,000 above the House recommendation. This account was created in fiscal year 1992 to conform to the Credit Reform Act of 1990 which requires appropriations for the subsidy value of loan guarantees and direct loans; \$183,000 is provided for administrative expenses necessary to operate the program.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

Appropriations, 1993	\$15,543,000
Budget estimate, 1994	15,484,000
House allowance	15,165,000
Committee recommendation	15,165,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,165,000 for payment to the American Institute in Taiwan. The amount recommended is the same as the House allowance but \$319,000 below the budget estimate.

The Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) requires that programs involving Taiwan be carried out by or through the American Institute in Taiwan, and authorizes funds to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out the provisions of the act. The Institute administers programs in the areas of economic and commercial services, cultural affairs, travel services, general affairs, and logistics. The Department of State contracts with the American Institute in Taiwan to carry out these activities.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$119,082,000
Budget estimate, 1994	125,084,000
House allowance	125,084,000
Committee recommendation	125,084,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$125,084,000 for payments to the Foreign Service retirement and disability fund. This is the same as the budget request and \$6,002,000 above fiscal year 1993. The "Foreign Service retirement and disability" account is considered to be a mandatory appropriation.

The amount recommended represents the cost of maintaining the old retirement system for those employees declining to switch to the new system, as well as the amortization of previous unfunded liabilities that will continue to be funded by this separate appropriation. This separate payment is authorized by section 821 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465). This provision authorizes an appropriation to the fund, in 30 equal annual installments, of the amount required for the unfunded liability created by new or liberalized benefits, new groups of beneficiaries, or increased salaries on which benefits are computed.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Appropriations, 1993	\$913,214,000
Budget estimate, 1994	1,121,620,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	904,926,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$904,926,000 for contributions to international organizations. This amount is \$8,288,000 below the fiscal year 1993 appropriation and \$216,694,000 below the budget estimate. The Committee recommendation is \$904,926,000 above the House allowance which proposed no contributions to international organizations. The recommendation fully funds assessed contributions of \$860,885,000 and provides \$44,041,000 for the fiscal year 1994 arrearage payments. The recommendation does not provide for an advance appropriation for fiscal year 1995 arrearages as requested by the administration.

The Committee fully agrees with the House report language regarding the need for reform at the United Nations. Some international agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, refuse to carry out meaningful budget reforms and increase employment of American citizens. The former United Nations Under Secretary-General for Management and Administration, an American, issued a report this year that documented inefficiency and mismanagement in the United Nations. The Committee's recommendation, which is \$216,694,000 below the United Nations' request, takes account of that fact. The Committee also notes that the United Nations, including traditional U.S. allies, have blocked attempts by the U.S. delegation to create an inspector general. Therefore, the Committee has included bill language prohibiting the release of arrearage appropriations to the United Nations until such an office is established.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$460,315,000
Budget estimate, 1994	641,728,000
House allowance	422,499,000
Committee recommendation	444,736,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$444,736,000 for assessed contributions for international peacekeeping operations. This amount represents the President's budget request, less the contingency appropriation request of \$175,000,000 and advance appropriations of \$21,992,000 requested for fiscal year 1995. The Committee recommendation is \$22,237,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the U.S. assessed contribution for the cost of maintaining a number of U.N. peacekeeping forces around the world. Until recently, the assessed rate for the United States was 30.4 percent. The Committee continues to believe that the U.S. share for peacekeeping should be no greater than the regular assessed rate for the United Nations (25 percent). However, the Committee understands that the United Nations has unilaterally decided to increase the U.S. share to 31.7 percent.

The Committee believes that the current assessment rate for peacekeeping is not equitable. American taxpayers are now expected to pay almost one-third of any international peacekeeping operation. Yet other industrialized countries are paying far less, and some of the richest nations in the world are voting for new peacekeeping operations, but are paying virtually nothing to support them. The following chart compares assessed rates for selected countries:

Selected U.N. peacekeeping assessments

	<i>Percent</i>
United States of America	31.70
Japan	11.38
Germany	9.36
France	7.68
United Kingdom	5.97
China .....	.97
Brazil .....	.29
Saudi Arabia .....	.20

	<i>Percent</i>
Kuwait .....	.06
United Arab Emirates .....	.04

The effect of this assessment scale is well illustrated in the UNIKOM mission, the United Nations peacekeeping operation on the Iraq/Kuwait border. The current fiscal year 1992-94 estimate for this operation totals \$65,489,000, with the United States being expected to finance \$20,760,000. Without a more equitable distribution of assessments the major beneficiaries—Kuwait and Saudi Arabia—will contribute only \$38,000 and \$157,000, respectively.

Peacekeeping and United Nation's assessments have been one of the fastest growing expenditures in the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill. This trend started long before the current administration took office. In fiscal year 1989, international peacekeeping appropriations totaled \$29,000,000. By fiscal year 1991, they increased to \$107,000,000, and to \$460,315,000 by the end of fiscal year 1992. In fiscal year 1994, the budget requests \$619,736,000, excluding advance fiscal year 1995 appropriations. (The Committee also notes that the Congressional Budget Office considers the administration's outlay estimate for U.N. peacekeeping to be understated, and estimated that the President's proposed program would require \$142,565,000 more outlays than estimated in the budget.)

The Committee continues to support the goals of international peacekeeping. However, in a budget environment in which the discretionary outlays available for this bill are \$1,154,692,000 below the President's request, such increases cannot be accommodated without significant reductions in law enforcement programs, technology investments, public safety programs, as well as further reductions in other foreign affairs agencies' programs, including State Department operations. The Committee recommends that the administration conduct a thorough review of the current process of committing to peacekeeping operations and change its policy of seeking all funding for such operations within the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies bill. Further, the Committee recommends that the administration renew efforts to redistribute assessments levied by the United Nations to more accurately reflect the distribution of world wealth and international commitment to maintaining peace, so that American taxpayers are not expected to carry a disproportionately large burden.

Peacekeeping procurement.—The Committee is concerned that United States domestic firms should be able to compete fairly with foreign entities for procurements and contracts for materials, supplies, and services for United Nations peacekeeping forces. The fiscal year 1993 appropriations act included a provision which prohibited the expenditure of funds for the United Nations Transactional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] until the Secretary of State certified that American firms were being given an equal opportunity to provide goods and services for that peacekeeping operation. In addition, the act required that the U.S. mission to the United Nations establish procedures to provide information on all United Nations procurement regulations and solicitations, domestic manufacturers, and suppliers. The former Secretary of State submitted the necessary certification to the Committee and stated that American

companies gained 55 percent of the contracts in connection with the UNTAC peacekeeping operations. The report revealed that this percentage was based on the number of contracts awarded and not their value. On a value basis, U.S. firms had obtained only 16 percent.

The Committee has modified the 1993 bill language to apply to all procurements for peacekeeping operations. In addition, the Committee requests that the U.S. mission to the United Nations review the procurement procedures at the United Nations to determine whether they operate on a basis that is fair and open to all applicants. The Committee is concerned with reports of irregular contracting procedures, and desires that the United Nations function as professionally and ethically as possible in all its business relationships. The Committee would expect a report on the findings of the State Department in this area by December 1, 1993.

Future budget estimates.—The Committee directs that the administration provide the Congress with realistic and updated budget estimates of the cost of assessed and other peacekeeping operations as part of its fiscal year 1995 budget request, including proposed methods and sources of payment, and expects that such cost projections will be updated on a quarterly basis in reports to the appropriate committees of the Congress. Such cost projections should begin on October 1, 1993. In addition, at the earliest practicable date in regard to any new or expanded peacekeeping operation, the administration should report on the expected costs and the proposed method for payment of U.S. assessments. Without an adequate review and consideration of the costs of peacekeeping proposals, neither the administration nor the Congress can adequately weigh the merits and budgetary implications of specific operations. The Committee also expects that the contributions of money, material, and manpower provided by the U.S. Armed Forces, such as the cost of the fiscal year 1993 Department of Defense operation in Somalia, will be credited toward assessments due to the United Nations for peacekeeping expenses.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$5,600,000
Budget estimate, 1994	6,600,000
House allowance	5,463,000
Committee recommendation	6,600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$6,600,000 for international conferences and contingencies. This is the same as the budget request and \$1,137,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation finances U.S. participation in multilateral intergovernmental conferences and contributions to new or provisional international organizations. The basic objective of this activity is to assure that the United States is represented at international conferences by effective and efficient delegations formed to attain U.S. policy objectives. The principal expense of international conference participation is the U.S. share of administrative costs borne by the host country. This appropriation also provides partial funding for travel, per diem, and support costs of the U.S. delegations and administrative costs when the United States serves as host for international conferences.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSIONS, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Appropriations, 1993	\$26,120,000
Budget estimate, 1994	26,120,000
House allowance	25,105,000
Committee recommendation	26,120,000

The Committee recommends appropriations of \$26,120,000 for the salaries and expenses and construction appropriations of the International Boundary and Water Commission [IBWC]. This amount is the same as the budget request and \$1,015,000 more than the House allowance. The Committee's recommendation includes \$11,330,000 for IBWC salaries and expenses and \$14,790,000 for IBWC construction.

The International Boundary and Water Commission is responsible, through a series of treaties between the United States and Mexico, for exercising the rights and obligations the two governments have assumed for the solution of boundary problems requiring joint engineering action. The principal actions in which the IBWC is engaged are: water and sewer projects, flood control projects, development of hydroelectric energy, border sanitation problems, maintenance of the Rio Grande River boundary, and demarcation of the land boundary.

The Committee recommendation provides \$2,000,000 for construction to stabilize the Rio Grande channel near Caballo Dam in New Mexico. As requested by the administration, the Committee recommendation assumes that \$2,500,000 be redirected within the "Construction" account to reimburse the city of San Diego, CA, for treatment of Tijuana, Mexico, sewage. This action will provide a total of \$2,816,000 for this purpose.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1993	\$4,403,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,403,000
House allowance	4,290,000
Committee recommendation	4,290,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,290,000. This amount is \$113,000 less than the budget estimate but the same as the House allowance.

This appropriation provides funds for the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission and the International Joint Commission. The International Boundary Commission maintains the physical boundary between the United States and Canada by surveying, inspecting, and clearing the boundary and replacing or repairing markers as needed. In addition, the International Joint Commission regulates and conducts investigations of boundary waters for the regulation of levels and flows of water, pollution abatement and water quality control, and such other related matters referred by the governments of the United States and Canada and of mutual concern to both countries.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

Appropriations, 1993	\$14,200,000
Budget estimate, 1994	14,200,000
House allowance	14,200,000
Committee recommendation	14,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$14,200,000 for international fisheries commissions. The recommendation is the full amount requested by the administration and the same amount as the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the U.S. share of expenses of 13 bilateral and multilateral international fishing organizations established by treaties, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and expenses of the U.S. commissioners. The Committee has provided payments of \$800,000 for international fisheries commissions in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's budget.

OTHER

UNITED STATES BILATERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AGREEMENTS

Appropriations, 1993	\$4,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,500,000
House allowance	4,275,000
Committee recommendation	4,275,000

The Committee recommends \$4,275,000 for the United States bilateral science and technology agreements with Poland and Hungary. The amount recommended is \$225,000 less than the budget request but the same as the House allowance.

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 1993	\$16,693,000
Budget estimate, 1994	16,693,000
House allowance	16,287,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$15,000,000 for payment to the Asia Foundation. The amount recommended is \$1,693,000 less than the budget request and \$1,287,000 below the House allowance.

The Asia Foundation provides grants, services, and exchange programs in Asia and the Pacific. This appropriation provides the basic grant supporting the operational expenses of the Foundation. The Asia Foundation also receives project grants through the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Agencies appropriation bill. Since 1990, the Asia Foundation has received \$42,815,000 through appropriations in that bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 501. *Allowances.*—Continues an annual general provision, requested in the fiscal year 1993 budget, that, pursuant to current law, permits funds appropriated in this act for the Department of State to be available for allowances and differentials, services, and hire of passenger vehicles.

SEC. 502. *Transfer authority.*—As requested in the budget, the Committee has included a general provision providing transfer authority. The Committee agrees that in the management of worldwide diplomatic programs, the Secretary should be allowed the flexibility to propose transfer reprogrammings. The Committee notes that such transfers shall only be permitted on a case-by-case basis, under the reprogramming requirements of section 606 of this bill.

RELATED AGENCIES

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 1993	\$46,500,000
Budget estimate, 1994	62,500,000
House allowance	47,279,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$58,000,000. This is \$11,500,000 more than the level appropriated in 1993 and \$4,500,000 under the budget request. The Committee has included bill language designating \$14,000,000 for the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency advises and assists the President, the National Security Council, the Secretary of State, and other senior Government officials on arms control matters. It is responsible for interagency coordination and performs research.

The Committee recommendation provides \$44,000,000 for base Arms Control and Disarmament Agency [ACDA] programs. This represents a freeze at fiscal year 1993 levels, net of a \$2,050,000 reprogramming for the Chemical Weapons Commission. This reduction in operating funds is proportionate to the level of reduction proposed for other international affairs agencies in this bill, such as the Department of State.

The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for payment to the Preparatory Commission for the Organization on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The budget requested \$16,000,000 for this purpose and the House provided no funding. The Committee also recommends bill language specifying that these additional funds are only for support of the Commission.

The Chemical Weapons Convention was concluded, after 8 years of negotiation and signed on January 13, 1993. The Organization for the Prevention of Chemical Weapons [OPCW] and the preceding Preparatory Commission will be based in The Hague, in The Netherlands. The U.S. contribution will go to establishing the organization, carrying out detailed verification planning, and recruitment; and training of inspectors and chemical inspection equipment. The U.S. contribution represents 25 percent of the OPCW's requirements. The Committee recommendation supports the OPCW through the beginning of fiscal year 1995, or the fourth quarter of calendar year 1994. The Committee has reviewed ACDA's estimates for the OPCW payments, and believes that at least \$2,000,000 of the request is excess to requirements during fiscal year 1994.

BOARD FOR INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

GRANTS AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$220,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	220,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	210,000,000

The Committee recommends the appropriation of \$210,000,000 for grants to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. [RFE/RL] and for the administrative expenses of the Board for International Broadcasting for fiscal year 1994. The amount recommended is \$10,000,000 below the budget request and \$210,000,000 above the House allowance which proposes elimination of Board for International Broadcasting funding.

The Board for International Broadcasting is responsible for financial and programmatic oversight and granting of funds to Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, Inc. RFE/RL broadcasts to the peoples of the former Soviet Union, the Baltic Nations, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Afghanistan in 23 of the languages native to these countries.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE
ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$200,000
Budget estimate, 1994	200,000
House allowance	200,000
Committee recommendation	200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000 for the Commission on the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. This amount is the same as the budget request and last year's appropriation.

The Commission was authorized in section 1303 of the Foreign Aid Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1986. The purpose of the Commission is to encourage the preservation of cemeteries, monuments, and historic buildings associated with the foreign heritage of the United States. The Committee anticipates that future expenses of the Commission will be financed exclusively from gifts and contributions.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$44,852,000
Budget estimate, 1994	45,416,000
House allowance	44,391,000
Committee recommendation	42,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,000,000 for the International Trade Commission. This amount is \$3,416,000 below the budget estimate and \$2,852,000 below the 1993 appropriation to date.

The International Trade Commission is an independent, quasi-judicial agency that performs a unique role within the Federal Gov-

ernment. The Commission's major responsibilities include: (1) Conducting trade-related investigations under the Tariff Act of 1930, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Trade Act of 1974, the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, and the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988; (2) providing the Congress and the President with independent, expert advice to assist in the development and implementation of United States international trade policy; (3) responding to requests from the Congress and the President on various matters affecting international trade; (4) maintaining the harmonized commodity description and coding system of internationally accepted product nomenclature; and (5) providing technical assistance to eligible small businesses seeking remedies and benefits under the trade laws.

Within the funds provided, the Office of Inspector General should be funded at no less than a level sufficient to support three full-time permanent positions; one staff year for temporary positions to include legal counsel, summer hires, and investigative assistance.

Commission travel.—The Committee is quite concerned about travel policy at the International Trade Commission, and directs that actions be taken to better control such administrative expenditures. For example, data received in response to hearing questions indicate that the ITC Chairman has traveled extensively over the past several years. In fiscal year 1992, his travel costs totaled \$23,383, and through May 30, 1993, his travel costs have totaled \$19,742. Further, it appears that the Chairman has traveled extensively to his home State of Texas. In 1992, 15 of 24 trips involved stops in Texas, and to date, for fiscal year 1993, 11 of 16 trips were to Texas. The Committee also notes that the Chairman was on travel for 112 days in 1992 and 97 days for fiscal year 1993.

The International Trade Commission is an independent Commission with virtually no oversight by the executive branch, and the Committee believes that the Commission should share in many of the administrative savings and sacrifices that other agencies in this bill are being expected to conform to. Therefore, the Committee directs that: (1) the ITC inspector general audit all travel by Commissioners and report to the Committee on a quarterly basis on the nature, extent, and cost of travel and per diem for each Commissioner for each proceeding quarter; and (2) that all travel and per diem expenses for Commissioners be drawn from one office account, with authorization for travel to be determined by the Commission as a whole.

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$1,250,000
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)
Budget estimate, 1994	1,250,000
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)
House allowance	1,250,000
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)
Committee recommendation	1,250,000
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the Japan-United States Friendship Commission. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance. The Committee also recommends an amount of Japanese currency not to exceed the equivalent of \$1,420,000.

In accordance with Public Law 94-118, interest earned on investment of the principal in the trust fund is subject to the appropriations process. These funds are used for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic activities between Japan and the United States.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,144,072 for carrying out the activities of the U.S. Information Agency [USIA] for fiscal year 1994. This level is \$84,694 below the budget request and \$59,302,000 above the fiscal year 1993 appropriation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1993	\$736,693,000
Budget estimate, 1994	773,024,000
House allowance	730,000,000
Committee recommendation	741,693,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$741,693,000, \$31,331,000 below the budget request. The Committee recommendation is \$11,693,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation includes \$10,000,000 to initiate Radio Free Asia instead of \$30,000,000 as requested in the budget. Also included is \$1,700,000 for competitive grants to support Latin American studies and Latin American data bases at American universities, such as the program at the University of New Mexico.

The Committee is aware of the work the U.S. Information Agency has done in conflict resolution, and believes that further activity is justified in connection with commercial and other relations between the United States and Mexico. Therefore, the Committee expects that USIA will provide a grant of \$993,000 to New Mexico State University, to establish a United States-Mexico Conflict Resolution Center, in association with the Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez. Such a center would provide an expedient and relatively inexpensive alternative to court-mandated settlements in disputes involving the environment, business relations, and commercial activities.

Foreign national pay increases.—The Committee recommendation assumes a reduction of \$5,477,000 for foreign national pay raises which were proposed in the budget. At a time when the USIA's American employees are being asked to forego pay raises and cost-of-living adjustments as part of the effort to reduce the Federal deficit, it would not be fair to provide pay raises and cost-of-living increases to foreign employees.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1993	\$4,390,000
Budget estimate, 1994	4,390,000
House allowance	4,247,000
Committee recommendation	4,247,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,247,000 for the USIA inspector general's office. This amount is the same as the House allowance, but \$143,000 below the budget request.

EDUCATION AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1993	\$223,447,000
Budget estimate, 1994	242,922,000
House allowance	217,650,000
Committee recommendation	250,702,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,702,000. This amount is \$27,255,000 over the 1993 enacted level and \$7,780,000 above the budget estimate. The Committee recommendation is \$33,052,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee recommendation provides for administrative costs necessary to operate USIA exchange programs and several adjustments related to changes proposed in the fiscal year Foreign Relations 1994-95 authorization bill. Included is an increase of \$2,000,000 for Vietnamese exchanges in the Fulbright program.

The Committee has not provided \$19,475,000 requested for exchange programs that were authorized in the Freedom Support Act and funded in the Fiscal Year 1993 Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-391). The Committee recommends that these programs continue to be supported through the fiscal year 1994 Foreign Operations appropriations bill, and not be realigned as proposed in the budget.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	1993 enacted	Fiscal year 1994 request	House allowance ¹	Committee recommendation
Fulbright and other academic programs	134,390	137,043	.....	141,338
(Campus)	(4,228)	(4,228)	.....	(4,750)
International visitors	51,495	52,295	.....	50,000
Pepper scholarship	700	200	.....	700
Muskie Scholarship Program	7,000	7,000	.....	7,000
Humphrey fellowships	7,977	7,977	.....	7,477
Congress-Bundestag Program	2,750	2,750	.....	2,750
Inst. representative government	600	600	.....	600
NIS and Eastern Europe Training Program	3,800	3,800	.....	3,800
World University Games	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Interparliamentary exchanges	1,341	.....	.....	.....
World Scholar Athlete Games	800	.....	.....	.....
American Studies Program .....	.....	.....	.....	1,000
Arts America Program	1,577	1,577	.....	1,577
Exchange support .....	.....	.....	.....	19,255
Citizen Exchange Program	10,205	10,205	.....	10,205
Freedom Support Act—Secondary school exchanges .....	.....	19,475	.....	.....
New programs/enhancement .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS—Continued

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	1993 enacted	Fiscal year 1994 request	House allowance ¹	Committee rec- ommendation
Financing	(1,188)			
Total	223,447	242,922	217,650	250,702

¹House Report 103-157 did not allocate between programs but noted that the allowance assumes 95 percent of current services for most programs, and also assumes that Freedom Support Act programs will continue to be funded by the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Agencies bill.

American Studies and Collections Program.—The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for a new American studies program to provide for the establishment of collections of American studies materials at university libraries abroad. This program is intended to increase the level of understanding of the United States in other countries, both for the purposes of building goodwill and of improving the conduct of U.S. relations with those countries.

This program would build on successful programs that have been conducted by the U.S. Information Agency, which has supported activities of the Organization of American Historians [OAH] to promote American studies abroad, particularly in newly democratic countries. The Committee understands that the USIA has already engaged in regional meetings of scholars of American studies abroad to quickly implement this program.

New exchange programs.—The Committee has included a general enhancement of \$5,000,000 for exchange programs, some of which are new programs being created in the fiscal year 1994/1995 authorization process. Included in this enhancement is the following: (1) \$500,000 for the Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program; (2) \$650,000 for East Timor and Cambodia exchange programs; (3) \$1,350,000 for environment and sustainable development exchanges; (4) \$2,000,000 for enhancements to the Fulbright program for programs in Pacific Island nations in the Western and South Pacific; and (5) \$522,000 for the Central American Program for Undergraduate Students [CAMPUS]. The Committee has not provided enhancements for sporting events as is being proposed in the authorization process. The Committee believes that exchange program funds should be used for academic exchanges of students, researchers, and teachers, and the support necessary for USIA to run these programs.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

Appropriations, 1993	\$300,000
Budget estimate, 1994	300,000
House allowance	300,000
Committee recommendation	300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$300,000 for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, the same as the budget request. The appropriation of interest from the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program trust fund is authorized in Public Law 101-454.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1993	\$397,000
Budget estimate, 1994	159,000
House allowance	159,000
Committee recommendation	159,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$159,000, the same as the budget estimate. The appropriation of interest from the Israeli Arab scholarship trust fund was authorized by section 214 of Public Law 102-138. The program is designed to provide scholarships for Israeli Arabs to attend institutions of higher education in the United States.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 1993	\$103,647,000
Budget estimate, 1994	103,620,000
House allowance	75,164,000
Committee recommendation	57,620,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$57,620,000 for radio construction. This recommendation is \$57,620,000 below the budget request and \$17,544,000 below the House allowance.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

Appropriations, 1993	\$28,531,000
Budget estimate, 1994	28,351,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	28,351,000

The Committee supports the budget request of \$28,351,000 for Broadcasting to Cuba. The recommendation is \$180,000 less than the fiscal year 1993 appropriation and is \$28,351,000 more than the House which proposed elimination of this program.

This appropriation supports Radio and Television Marti. The objectives of the program are to provide free uncensored information to the Cuban people and to serve as a reliable and consistent source of accurate, objective, and comprehensive news.

While totalitarian Communist regimes have fallen in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, Fidel Castro's regime remains standing in the Western Hemisphere. The Committee strongly believes that Radio and TV Marti can play the same role in Cuba as Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty played in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. If the modest investment recommended in this appropriation can lead to fundamental change, it will benefit both the people of Cuba and the United States. The House action, if upheld, would simply provide a propaganda victory for Fidel Castro and would be a severe setback to prodemocracy and free market forces in Cuba.

EAST-WEST CENTER

Appropriations, 1993	\$26,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	26,000,000
House allowance	23,000,000
Committee recommendation	26,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$26,000,000 for the East-West Center. This amount is the same as the budget request and is \$3,000,000 above the House allowance.

This appropriation provides for the operation and maintenance of the East-West Center. This Center is a national educational institution administered on behalf of the agency by a public nonprofit corporation chartered by the State of Hawaii. The Center was first proposed by President Lyndon Johnson and established under Public Law 86-472, to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and nearly 60 nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative programs of research, study, and training. The focus on Pacific rim economic issues at the recent G-7 summit in Tokyo underscores the relevance and potential of this program.

NORTH-SOUTH CENTER

Appropriations, 1993	\$8,700,000
Budget estimate, 1994	
House allowance	8,000,000
Committee recommendation	

Consistent with the President's request, the Committee recommends no new appropriations for the North-South Center. The recommendation is \$8,000,000 below the House allowance and \$8,700,000 below fiscal year 1993 appropriated levels. The North-South Center is located at the University of Miami, FL, and was established in 1984. Direct Federal support started in fiscal year 1991 as a congressional add-on in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Agencies appropriations bill. Since that time the Federal Government has provided \$23,700,000 for the Center's operations.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

Appropriations, 1993	\$30,000,000
Budget estimate, 1994	50,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	35,000,000

The Committee recommends \$35,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy [NED], \$15,000,000 less than the budget request. The recommended funding level is \$35,000,000 more than the House allowance which proposes no funding for the endowment. The Committee recommendation provides NED with a \$5,000,000 increase above current funding levels.

While the cold war is over, many parts of the world, including the nations of the former Soviet Union, are far from being democratic. The National Endowment for Democracy uses appropriations to provide small-scale grants for groups that promote democracy. Foreign leaders, like Lech Walesa, have praised the contribution that NED has made in helping bring democratic reform to their countries. American leaders, such as former President Carter, are actively involved in NED's programs, conducting election monitoring and civic education programs. The Committee continues to believe that NED has an important mission in the post-cold war world, and does not concur with the House proposal to terminate the endowment's activities.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has included the following general provisions for the departments and agencies:

Section 601 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from being used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress. This provision is identical to section 601 as approved by the House.

Section 602 prohibits any appropriation contained in the act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided. This provision is identical to section 602 as approved by the House.

Section 603 provides that the expenditure for any appropriation contained in the act for any consulting service through procurement contracts shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection except where otherwise provided under existing law or under existing executive order issued pursuant to existing law. This provision is identical to section 603 as approved by the House.

Section 604 provides that if any provision of the act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provisions to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby. This provision is identical to section 604 as approved by the House.

Section 605 prohibits the use of any appropriation contained in the act from being used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in shipyards located outside the United States. This section was included in the previous year appropriations act but not included by the House.

Section 606 provides for the Committee's policy concerning the reprogramming of funds. This section is identical to section 605 as approved by the House. Section 606(a) prohibits the reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates offices of employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any function or activity presently performed by Federal employees unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 606(b) prohibits a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$500,000, or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from

any general savings due to a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance.

Section 607 provides language specifying the formula under which Legal Services Corporation funding will be allocated to basic field programs and the conditions under which the funding can be spent. The section includes a proviso restricting any abortion litigation that has been carried in previous appropriations acts. This section was not included by the House.

Section 608 restores bill language contained in the Fiscal Year 1993 Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Act that states congressional intent that equipment and services procured with funds in this bill should be from American sources. The Committee has not changed this general provision as proposed in section 606 of the House bill.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Rule XVI, paragraph 7 requires that every report on a general appropriation bill filed by the Committee must identify items of appropriation not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The following appropriations have not been authorized either in whole or in part and fall under this rule:

Title I: Department of Justice (portions of the Office of Justice Programs, Immigration and Naturalization Service salaries and expenses and land border inspection fund, Federal Bureau of Investigation salaries and expenses, general administration salaries and expenses, Office of Inspector General, weed and seed fund, United States Parole Commission salaries and expenses, legal activities salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission salaries and expenses, fees and expenses of witnesses, Community Relations Service salaries and expenses, Radiation Exposure Commission administrative expenses, interagency law enforcement organized crime drug enforcement, Drug Enforcement Administration salaries and expenses, Federal Prison System salaries and expenses, National Institute of Corrections, buildings and facilities, and Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated limitation on administrative expenses); Commission on Civil Rights; Federal Communications Commission; Federal Trade Commission; and Securities and Exchange Commission offsetting collections, investment advisor fee, and special fund;

Title II: Department of Commerce (National Institute of Standards and Technology scientific and technical research and services, industrial technology services, and construction of research facilities, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operations, research, and facilities (portions) and construction, aircraft procurement and modernization, fishing vessels obligations guarantee, International Trade Administration operations and administration (portions), Export Administration operations and administration, Minority Business Development Agency, Patent and Trademark Of-

office salaries and expenses, Technology Administration salaries and expenses, National Technical Information Administration programs, and Economic Development Administration development assistance programs, defense economic adjustment community assistance, and administrative expenses);

Title IV: Department of Transportation, Maritime Administration (operating-differential subsidies, operations and training, Ready Reserve Force maintenance, operations and fleet addition); Competitiveness Policy Council; Marine Mammal Commission; Office of the United States Trade Representative; Legal Services Corporation; and

Title V: Department of State (salaries and expenses, registration fees, Office of the Inspector General, representation allowances, protection of foreign missions and officials, acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad, emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service, payments to the American Institute in Taiwan, contributions to international organizations, contributions for international peacekeeping, international conferences and contingencies, International Boundary and Water Commission salaries and expenses and construction, American sections of international commissions, international fisheries commissions, United States bilateral science and technology agreements, and payment to the Asia Foundation); Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Board for International Broadcasting; International Trade Commission; and United States Information Agency (salaries and expenses, Office of the Inspector General, education and cultural exchange programs, Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship program trust fund, Israeli Arab scholarship program, radio construction, broadcasting to Cuba, East-West Center, and National Endowment for Democracy).

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the accompanying bill was ordered reported from the Committee, subject to amendment and subject to the subcommittee allocation, by recorded vote of 26-0.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is

printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

1. In connection with section 109—

TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * *

§ 524. Availability of appropriations

* * * * *

(a) Appropriations for the Department of Justice are available for payment of—

(1) notarial fees, including such additional stenographic services as are required in connection therewith in the taking of depositions, and compensation and expenses of witnesses and informants, all at the rates authorized or approved by the Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General for Administration; and

(2) when ordered by the court, actual expenses of meals and lodging for marshals, deputy marshals, or criers when acting as bailiffs in attendance on juries.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, a claim of not more than \$500 for expenses related to litigation that is beyond the control of the Department may be paid out of appropriations currently available to the Department for expenses related to litigation when the Comptroller General settles the payment.

(c)(1) There is established in the United States Treasury a special fund to be known as the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the "Fund") which shall be available to the Attorney General without fiscal year limitation for the following law enforcement purposes—

(A) the payment, at the discretion of the Attorney General, of any expenses necessary to seize, detain, inventory, safeguard, maintain, advertise, sell, or dispose of property under seizure, detention, or forfeited pursuant to any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice, or of any other necessary expense incident to the seizure, detention, forfeiture, or disposal of such property including—

(i) payments for—

(I) contract services;

(II) the employment of outside contractors to operate and manage properties or provide other specialized services necessary to dispose of such properties in an effort to maximize the return from such properties; and

(III) reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local agency for any expenditures made to perform the functions described in this clause;

(ii) payments to reimburse any Federal agency participating in the Fund for investigative costs leading to seizures;

(iii) payments for contracting for the services of experts and consultants needed by the Department of Justice to assist in carrying out duties related to asset seizure and forfeiture; and

(iv) Payments made pursuant to guidelines promulgated by the Attorney General if such payments are necessary and directly related to seizure and forfeiture program expenses for—

(I) the purchase or lease of automated data processing systems (not less than a majority of which use will be related to such program);

(II) training;

(III) printing;

(IV) the storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances; and

(V) contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeitable assets, and the processing of and accounting for forfeitures;

(B) the payment of awards for information or assistance directly relating to violations of the criminal drug laws of the United States or of sections 1956 and 1957 of title 18, sections 5313 and 5324 of title 31, and section 6050I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) at the discretion of the Attorney General, the payment of awards for information or assistance leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture involving any Federal agency participating in the Fund;

(D) the compromise and payment of valid liens and mortgages against property that has been forfeited pursuant to any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice, subject to the discretion of the Attorney General to determine the validity of any such lien or mortgage and the amount of payment to be made, and the employment of attorneys and other personnel skilled in State real estate law as necessary;

(E) disbursements authorized in connection with remission or mitigation procedures relating to property forfeited under any law enforced or administered by the Department of Justice;

(F)(i) for equipping for law enforcement functions of any Government-owned or leased vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by any Federal agency participating in the Fund;

(ii) for equipping any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency to enable the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft to assist law enforcement functions if the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft will be used in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal agency participating in the Fund; and

(iii) payments for other equipment directly related to seizure or forfeiture, including laboratory equipment, protective equipment, communications equipment, and the operation and maintenance costs of such equipment;

(G) for purchase of evidence of any violation of the Controlled Substances Act, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, chapter 96 of title 18, or sections 1956 and 1957 of title 18;

(H) payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State or local law enforcement officers that are incurred in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal law enforcement agency participating in the Fund;

(I) after all reimbursements and program-related expenses have been met at the end of fiscal year 1989, the Attorney General may transfer deposits from the Fund to the building and facilities account of the Federal prison system for the construction of correctional institutions.

Amounts for paying the expenses authorized by subparagraphs (A)(ii), (B), (C), (F), and (G) shall be specified in appropriations Acts and may be used under authorities available to the organization receiving the funds. Amounts for other authorized expenditures and payments from the Fund, including equitable sharing payments, are not required to be specified in appropriations acts. The Attorney General may exempt the procurement of contract services under subparagraph (A) under the fund from the section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5), title III of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 251 and following), and other provisions of law as may be necessary to maintain the security and confidentiality of related criminal investigations. . . .

(9)(A) There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for the purposes described in subparagraphs (A)(iv), (B), (C), (F), (G), and (H) of paragraph (1).

(B) Subject to subparagraph (C), in each of fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, the Attorney General may transfer from the Fund not more than \$150,000,000 to the Special Forfeiture Fund established by section 6073 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. Such transfers shall be made at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year involved and on a quarterly pro rata basis.

(C) Transfers under subparagraph (B) may be made only from excess unobligated amounts and only to the extent that, as determined by the Attorney General, such transfers will not impair the future availability of amounts for the purposes under paragraph (1). Further, transfers under subsection (B) may be made only to the extent that the sum of the transfers for the current fiscal year and the unobligated balance at the beginning of the current fiscal

year for the Special Forfeiture Fund do not exceed \$150,000,000.

(D) At the end of each of fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, the Attorney General may retain in the Fund not more than \$15,000,000, or, if determined by the Attorney General to be necessary for asset-specific expenses, a greater amount equal to not more than one-tenth of the total of obligations from the Fund in preceding fiscal year.

[(E) Subject to the notification procedures contained in section 606 of Public Law 101-515, and after reserving the amounts authorized in subparagraph (D) above, any unobligated balances remaining in the Fund on September 30, 1991, and on September 30 of each fiscal year thereafter, shall be available to the Attorney General, without fiscal year limitation, for law enforcement, prosecution and correctional activities, and related training requirements of Federal agencies. Any amounts provided pursuant to this section may be used under authorities available to the organization receiving the funds.]

(10) Following the completion of procedures for the forfeiture of property pursuant to any law enforced or administered by the Department, the Attorney General is authorized, at his discretion, to warrant clear title to any subsequent purchaser or transferee of such forfeited property. . . .

2. In connection with section 111—

TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

* * * * *

§ 1930. Bankruptcy fees

* * * * *

(a) Notwithstanding section 1915 of this title, the parties commencing a case under title 11 shall pay to the clerk of the court the following filing fees:

(1) For a case commenced under chapter 7 or 13 of title 11, ~~[\$120]~~ \$135.

(2) for a case commenced under chapter 9 of title 11, \$300.

(3) For a case commenced under chapter 11 of title 11 that does not concern a railroad, as defined in section 101 of title 11, \$600.

(4) For a case commenced under chapter 11 of title 11 concerning a railroad, as so defined, \$1,000.

(5) For a case commenced under chapter 12 of title 11, \$200.

(6) In addition to the filing fee paid to the clerk, a quarterly fee shall be paid to the United States trustee, for deposit in the Treasury, in each case under chapter 11 of title 11 for each quarter (including any fraction thereof) until a plan is confirmed or the case is converted or dismissed, whichever occurs first. The fee shall be \$250 for each quarter in which disburse-

ments total less than \$15,000; \$500 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$15,000 or more but less than \$150,000; \$1,250 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$150,000 or more but less than \$300,000; \$3,750 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$300,000 or more but less than \$3,000,000; \$5,000 for each quarter in which disbursements total \$3,000,000 or more. The fee shall be payable on the last day of the calendar month following the calendar quarter for which the fee is owed.

An individual commencing a voluntary case or a joint case under title 11 may pay such fee in installments. For converting, on request of the debtor, a case under chapter 7, or 13 of title 11, to a case under chapter 11 of title 11, the debtor shall pay to the clerk of the district court or the clerk of the bankruptcy court, if one has been certified pursuant to section 156(b) of this title, a fee of \$400.

3. In connection with section 111—

TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

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§ 589a. United States Trustees System Fund

* * * * *

(a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a special fund to be known as the "United States Trustee System Fund" (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Fund"). moneys in the Fund shall be available to the Attorney General without fiscal year limitation in such amounts as may be specified in appropriations Acts for the following purposes in connection with the operations of United States trustees—

- (1) salaries and related employee benefits;
- (2) travel and transportation;
- (3) rental of space;
- (4) communication, utilities, and miscellaneous computer charges;
- (5) security investigations and audits;
- (6) supplies, books, and other materials for legal research;
- (7) furniture and equipment;
- (8) miscellaneous services, include those obtained by contract; and
- (9) printing.

(b) There shall be deposited in the Fund—

- (1) [one-fourth] 22.2 per centum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(1) of this title;
- (2) 50 per centum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(3) of this title;

(f) For the purpose of recovering the cost of services of the United States Trustee System, there shall be deposited as offsetting collections to the appropriation "United States

Trustee System Fund", to remain available until expended, the following—

- (1) 16.7 per centum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(3) of this title;
- (2) 40 per centum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(6) of this title; and
- (3) 11.1 per centum of the fees collected under section 1930(a)(1) of this title.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1994: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies:				
Discretionary	23,206	22,971	23,276	¹ 23,275
Mandatory	561	558	546	¹ 545
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1994				² 16,906
1995				3,778
1996				1,615
1997				564
1998 and future year				98
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1994 in bill	NA	1,241	NA	350

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994
 [Amounts in dollars]

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)					
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation		
			1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice Assistance.....	815,299,000	665,652,000	650,000,000	683,314,000	+17,662,000	+33,314,000
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits.....	28,013,000	28,936,000	28,936,000	28,936,000	---	---
Disability benefits.....	---	2,000,000	---	---	-2,000,000	---
Total, Office of Justice Programs.....	843,312,000	696,588,000	678,936,000	712,250,000	-131,062,000	+33,314,000
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses.....	115,929,000	117,389,000	117,196,000	115,000,000	-929,000	-2,389,000
Advance appropriation.....	---	20,000,000	---	20,000,000	+20,000,000	+20,000,000
Repeal of Advance Appropriation.....	---	---	---	-20,000,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
Office of Inspector General.....	30,622,000	30,898,000	30,898,000	30,723,000	+101,000	-175,000
Quantico Training Center.....	7,700,000	---	---	---	-7,700,000	---
Weed and Seed Fund.....	13,150,000	13,492,000	12,829,000	13,150,000	---	+321,000
Federal/State partnerships.....	---	100,000,000	---	---	-100,000,000	---
Total.....	167,401,000	281,779,000	160,923,000	158,873,000	-8,528,000	-2,050,000
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses.....	9,309,000	9,385,000	9,385,000	9,123,000	-186,000	-262,000

Legal Activities

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	395,500,000	408,384,000	400,968,000	400,086,000	+4,586,000	-6,298,000	-882,000
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	---	-1,000,000	+100,000
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite).....	4,500,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-500,000	---	---
Civil liberties public education fund (permanent, definite).....	500,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	-400,000,000	---	---
Civil liberties public education fund.....	---	5,000,000	---	---	---	-5,000,000	---
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	44,626,000	44,817,000	44,817,000	43,092,000	-1,534,000	-1,725,000	-1,725,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	(16,900,000)	(17,275,000)	(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)	(+2,100,000)	(+1,725,000)	---
Total budget authority available.....	(61,526,000)	(62,092,000)	(63,817,000)	(62,092,000)	(+566,000)	---	(-1,725,000)
Salaries and expenses, United States Attorneys.....	768,300,000	808,797,000	808,797,000	818,797,000	+50,497,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
Assets forfeiture fund surplus.....	22,400,000	---	---	---	-22,400,000	---	---
Total budget authority available.....	790,700,000	808,797,000	808,797,000	818,797,000	+28,097,000	+10,000,000	+10,000,000
United States Trustee System Fund.....	57,221,000	57,350,000	56,521,000	46,150,000	-11,071,000	-11,200,000	-10,371,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	(32,300,000)	(37,487,000)	(37,487,000)	(53,687,000)	(+21,387,000)	(+16,200,000)	(+16,200,000)
Total budget authority available.....	(89,521,000)	(94,837,000)	(94,008,000)	(99,837,000)	(+10,316,000)	(+5,000,000)	(+5,829,000)
Salaries and expenses, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.....	898,000	940,000	940,000	898,000	---	-42,000	-42,000
Salaries and expenses, United States Marshals Service.....	333,300,000	339,808,000	339,808,000	337,808,000	+4,508,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Support of United States prisoners.....	254,125,000	356,884,000	307,700,000	312,884,000	+78,759,000	-44,000,000	+5,184,000
Assets forfeiture fund surplus.....	27,600,000	---	---	---	-27,600,000	---	---
Total budget authority available.....	261,725,000	356,884,000	307,700,000	312,884,000	+51,159,000	-44,000,000	+5,184,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses.....	81,010,000	103,022,000	103,022,000	103,022,000	+22,012,000	---	---
D.C. Informant Protection.....	---	1,400,000	---	---	---	-1,400,000	---
Total budget authority available.....	81,010,000	104,422,000	103,022,000	103,022,000	+22,012,000	-1,400,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1993		Committee recommendation		Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		
	appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	recommendation	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Salaries and expenses, Community Relations Service.....	26,106,000	34,545,000	26,792,000	26,106,000	---	-8,439,000	-686,000
Assets forfeiture fund.....	58,000,000	63,000,000	60,275,000	58,000,000	---	-5,000,000	-2,275,000
Total, Legal activities.....	2,555,586,000	2,530,947,000	2,255,540,000	2,252,843,000	302,743,000	-78,106,000	-2,697,000
Radiation Exposure Compensation							
Administrative expenses.....	2,722,000	2,722,000	2,586,000	2,668,000	-54,000	-54,000	-82,000
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund.....	170,750,000	250,000	---	---	-170,750,000	-250,000	---
Total.....	173,472,000	2,972,000	2,586,000	2,668,000	-170,804,000	-304,000	-82,000
Interagency Law Enforcement							
Organized crime drug enforcement.....	385,246,000	364,381,000	394,381,000	382,381,000	-2,867,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation							
Salaries and expenses.....	1,932,023,000	1,976,005,000	1,949,305,000	1,954,305,000	+22,282,000	-21,700,000	+5,000,000
Identification division automation.....	75,400,000	84,400,000	75,400,000	84,400,000	+9,000,000	---	+9,000,000
Total.....	2,007,423,000	2,060,405,000	2,024,705,000	2,038,705,000	+31,282,000	-21,700,000	+14,000,000
Drug Enforcement Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	718,684,000	731,639,000	718,684,000	725,161,000	+6,477,000	-6,478,000	+6,477,000
Diversion control fund.....	(12,000,000)	(42,123,000)	(42,123,000)	(42,123,000)	(+30,123,000)	---	---
Total budget authority available.....	(730,684,000)	(773,762,000)	(760,807,000)	(767,284,000)	(+36,600,000)	(-6,478,000)	(+6,477,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with		
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	222,000,000	234,845,000	230,000,000
			227,305,000
			+5,305,000
			-7,540,000
			-2,695,000
Federal Communications Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	140,000,000	129,889,000	129,889,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	---	(16,105,000)	---

			(-16,105,000)

Total budget authority available.....	(140,000,000)	(145,994,000)	(129,889,000)
			(-10,111,000)
			(-16,105,000)

Federal Maritime Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	18,300,000	19,450,000	18,383,000
			19,450,000
			+1,150,000

			+1,067,000
Federal Trade Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	69,650,000	71,740,000	69,740,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	(16,900,000)	(17,275,000)	(19,000,000)
			(19,000,000)
			+90,000
			-2,000,000
			(+1,725,000)

Total budget authority available.....	(86,550,000)	(89,015,000)	(88,740,000)
			(88,740,000)
			(-2,190,000)
			(-275,000)

National Commission to Support Law Enforcement			
Salaries and expenses.....	---	---	500,000

			-500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission			
Salaries and expenses.....	127,235,000	57,856,000	57,856,000
Offsetting fee collections.....	(96,000,000)	---	---

			(172,000,000)
			(-69,379,000)
			(+76,000,000)
			(+172,000,000)
			(+172,000,000)

Offsetting fee collections - carryover.....	(30,000,000)	---	---	(31,238,000)	(+1,238,000)	(+31,238,000)	(+31,238,000)
Investment Advisor Fee.....	---	16,587,000	---	16,600,000	+16,600,000	+13,000	+16,600,000
Investment advisor fee offsetting receipt.....	---	-16,587,000	---	-16,600,000	-16,600,000	-13,000	-16,600,000
Special Fund (Registration Fees).....	---	180,000,000	---	---	---	-180,000,000	---
Offsetting receipts.....	---	-180,000,000	---	---	---	+180,000,000	---
Total budget authority available.....	(253,235,000)	(57,856,000)	(57,856,000)	(261,094,000)	(+7,859,000)	(+203,238,000)	(+203,238,000)

State Justice Institute

Salaries and expenses 1/.....	13,550,000	20,000,000	13,550,000	13,000,000	-550,000	-7,000,000	-550,000
Total, related agencies.....	598,511,000	541,703,000	527,483,000	525,163,000	-73,348,000	-16,540,000	-2,320,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice and related agencies.....	10,406,883,000	10,380,915,000	9,976,854,000	10,189,165,000	-217,718,000	-191,750,000	+212,331,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(3,181,000)	(3,395,000)	(3,100,000)	(3,395,000)	(+214,000)	---	(+295,000)

TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Institute of Standards and Technology

Scientific and technical research and services.....	192,940,000	240,988,000	210,000,000	240,988,000	+48,048,000	---	+30,988,000
Industrial technology services.....	86,067,000	232,524,000	---	232,524,000	+146,457,000	---	+232,524,000
Construction of research facilities.....	105,000,000	61,686,000	---	61,686,000	-43,314,000	---	+61,686,000
Total.....	384,007,000	535,198,000	210,000,000	535,198,000	+151,191,000	---	+325,198,000

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Operations, research, and facilities.....	1,518,872,000	1,757,672,000	1,650,000,000	1,685,000,000	+166,128,000	-72,672,000	+35,000,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund).....	(55,000,000)	(61,400,000)	(55,544,000)	(54,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(-7,400,000)	(-1,544,000)
(By transfer from Damage assessment & restoration revolving fund, permanent).....	---	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)						
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation			
				1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
(Damage assessment & restoration revolving fund).....	-17,506,000	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	-1,500,000	+16,006,000	---	
Total.....	1,501,366,000	1,757,672,000	1,650,000,000	1,685,000,000	+183,634,000	+35,000,000	
Construction.....	94,500,000	79,063,000	89,775,000	109,703,000	+15,203,000	+19,928,000	
Fleet modernization, shipbuilding and conversion.....	30,000,000	23,064,000	23,064,000	77,064,000	+47,064,000	+54,000,000	
Aircraft procurement and modernization.....	---	---	---	46,000,000	+46,000,000	+46,000,000	
Fishing vessel obligations guarantee.....	470,000	---	459,000	459,000	-11,000	---	
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund.....	1,306,000	1,335,000	1,273,000	1,273,000	-33,000	-62,000	
Fishermen's contingency fund.....	1,025,000	1,051,000	999,000	999,000	-26,000	-52,000	
Foreign fishing observer fund.....	565,000	564,000	550,000	550,000	-15,000	-14,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Admin.....	1,629,232,000	1,862,749,000	1,766,120,000	1,921,048,000	+291,816,000	+154,928,000	
General Administration							
Salaries and expenses.....	31,712,000	38,042,000	33,042,000	31,712,000	---	-6,330,000	
Office of Inspector General.....	15,805,000	18,381,000	15,860,000	16,500,000	+695,000	+640,000	
Total.....	47,517,000	56,423,000	48,902,000	48,212,000	+695,000	-690,000	
Bureau of the Census							
Salaries and expenses.....	123,955,000	140,799,000	131,170,000	128,286,000	+4,331,000	-2,884,000	
Periodic censuses and programs.....	173,300,000	130,918,000	110,000,000	120,084,000	-53,216,000	+10,084,000	
Total.....	297,255,000	271,716,000	241,170,000	248,370,000	-48,885,000	+7,200,000	

Economic and Statistical Analysis	39,353,000	49,802,000	45,220,000	45,220,000	+5,867,000	-4,582,000	---
Salaries and expenses.....							
International Trade Administration	213,851,000	246,333,000	221,445,000	251,103,000	+37,252,000	+4,770,000	+29,658,000
Operations and administration.....							
Export Administration	41,015,000	34,747,000	34,747,000	34,747,000	-6,268,000	---	---
Operations and administration.....							
Minority Business Development Agency	37,889,000	45,381,000	38,362,000	43,381,000	+5,492,000	-2,000,000	+5,019,000
Minority business development.....							
United States Travel and Tourism Administration	15,608,000	20,298,000	---	20,298,000	+4,690,000	---	+20,298,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Proposed fees, offsetting receipts.....	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	---	-3,000,000	---	---	-3,000,000
Patent and Trademark Office	86,672,000	103,000,000	88,329,000	88,329,000	+1,657,000	-16,671,000	---
Salaries and expenses.....							
Technology Administration	4,450,000	5,425,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	+1,550,000	+575,000	+1,500,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
National Technical Information Service	8,000,000	---	---	---	-8,000,000	---	---
NTIS revolving fund.....							
National Telecommunications and Information Administration	17,900,000	21,927,000	18,927,000	20,927,000	+3,027,000	-1,000,000	+2,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction.....	21,320,000	20,636,000	20,254,000	28,000,000	+6,680,000	+7,364,000	+7,746,000
Endowment for Children's Educational Television.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---
Information infrastructure grants.....	---	51,000,000	21,746,000	31,000,000	+31,000,000	-20,000,000	+9,254,000
Total.....	40,220,000	94,563,000	61,927,000	80,927,000	+40,707,000	-13,636,000	+19,000,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
 (Amounts in dollars)

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with					
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation		
			1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs.....	217,000,000	223,150,000	---	228,922,000	+5,772,000	+228,922,000
Defense Economic Adjustment Community Assistance.....	---	---	---	80,000,000	+80,000,000	+80,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	26,243,000	30,151,000	26,284,000	30,151,000	+3,908,000	+3,867,000
Administrative expenses.....	875,000	---	---	---	-875,000	---
Total.....	244,118,000	253,301,000	26,284,000	339,073,000	+94,953,000	+312,789,000
Total, Department of Commerce.....	3,086,187,000	3,575,936,000	2,787,006,000	3,658,906,000	+572,719,000	+871,900,000
(By transfer).....	(35,000,000)	(61,400,000)	(33,544,000)	(34,000,000)	(-1,000,000)	(-1,344,000)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices.....	1,601,000	1,641,000	1,616,000	1,616,000	+15,000	-25,000
Other salaries and expenses.....	20,685,000	22,934,000	20,710,000	21,601,000	+916,000	+891,000
Total.....	22,286,000	24,575,000	22,326,000	23,217,000	+931,000	+891,000
Care of the building and grounds.....	3,320,000	3,120,000	2,699,000	2,983,000	-337,000	+284,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States.....	25,606,000	27,695,000	25,025,000	26,200,000	+594,000	+1,175,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges.....	1,714,000	1,755,000	1,727,000	1,727,000	+13,000	-28,000

Other salaries and expenses.....	9,840,000	13,357,000	11,400,000	10,468,000	+628,000	-2,889,000	-932,000
Total.....	11,554,000	15,112,000	13,127,000	12,195,000	+641,000	-2,917,000	-932,000
United States Court of International Trade							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges.....	1,307,000	1,358,000	1,331,000	1,331,000	+24,000	-27,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	9,038,000	10,904,000	9,769,000	9,387,000	+349,000	-1,517,000	-382,000
Total.....	10,345,000	12,262,000	11,100,000	10,718,000	+373,000	-1,544,000	-382,000
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services							
Salaries and expenses:							
Salaries of judges.....	165,777,000	174,921,000	172,131,000	172,131,000	+6,354,000	-2,790,000	---
Other salaries and expenses.....	1,813,223,000	2,252,519,000	2,017,000,000	1,898,269,000	+85,046,000	-354,250,000	-118,731,000
Subtotal.....	1,979,000,000	2,427,440,000	2,189,131,000	2,070,400,000	+91,409,000	-357,040,000	-118,731,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.....	2,075,000	2,172,000	2,063,000	2,075,000	---	-97,000	+12,000
Total.....	1,981,075,000	2,429,612,000	2,191,194,000	2,072,475,000	+91,409,000	-357,137,000	-118,719,000
Defender services.....	270,121,000	387,268,000	297,252,000	286,170,000	+16,049,000	-101,098,000	-11,082,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners.....	74,350,000	79,095,000	77,095,000	77,095,000	+2,775,000	-2,000,000	---
Court security.....	81,253,000	105,945,000	84,500,000	80,952,000	-301,000	-25,013,000	-3,548,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.....	2,406,769,000	3,001,940,000	2,650,041,000	2,516,692,000	+109,923,000	-485,248,000	-133,349,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts							
Salaries and expenses.....	45,100,000	57,553,000	44,612,000	43,358,000	-1,742,000	-14,195,000	-1,254,000
Federal Judicial Center							
Salaries and expenses.....	17,500,000	20,453,000	18,467,000	18,296,000	+796,000	-2,157,000	-171,000
Judicial Retirement Funds							
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds.....	8,520,000	20,545,000	20,545,000	20,545,000	+12,025,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
(Amounts in dollars)

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with					
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation		
				1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal						
Salaries and expenses.....	443,000	---	---	-443,000	---	---
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,468,000	8,474,000	-526,000	+6,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary.....	2,534,837,000	3,164,560,000	2,791,385,000	2,656,478,000	+121,641,000	-134,907,000
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						
Department of Transportation						
Maritime Administration						
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority).....	(225,000,000)	(240,870,000)	(240,870,000)	(240,870,000)	(+15,870,000)	---
Operations and training.....	71,756,000	80,081,000	76,423,000	76,423,000	+4,687,000	-3,658,000
Ready reserve force: Maintenance, Operations, and facilities.....	240,500,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	-100,500,000	---
Fleet addition.....	200,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000	-40,000,000	---
Total, Ready reserve force.....	440,500,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	-140,500,000	---
Military useful vessel obligation guarantees: Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	48,000,000	---	---	---	-48,000,000	---
Administrative expenses.....	4,000,000	---	---	---	-4,000,000	---
Total, Military useful vessel oblig guarantees.....	52,000,000	---	---	---	-52,000,000	---
Total, Maritime Administration.....	564,256,000	380,081,000	376,423,000	376,423,000	-187,813,000	-3,658,000

Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission	200,000	---	---	---	-200,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses.....							---
Commission on Agricultural Workers	578,000	---	---	---	-578,000	---	---
Salaries and expenses.....							---
Commission on Immigration Reform	300,000	1,452,000	900,000	500,000	+200,000	-952,000	-400,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe	1,102,000	1,099,000	1,047,000	1,099,000	-3,000	---	+52,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Competitiveness Policy Council	1,223,000	1,200,000	1,140,000	1,140,000	-83,000	-60,000	---
Salaries and expenses.....							
Marine Mammal Commission	1,260,000	1,290,000	1,226,000	1,290,000	+30,000	---	+64,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission	300,000	302,000	300,000	500,000	+200,000	+198,000	+200,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Office of the United States Trade Representative	20,492,000	20,143,000	21,318,000	20,143,000	-349,000	---	-1,175,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Small Business Administration	246,800,000	227,494,000	243,326,000	215,000,000	-31,800,000	-12,494,000	-28,326,000
Salaries and expenses.....							
Office of Inspector General.....	8,300,000	9,454,000	7,962,000	7,962,000	-338,000	-1,492,000	---
Business Loans Program Account:							
Direct loans subsidy.....	20,479,000	21,032,000	22,994,000	21,032,000	+553,000	---	-1,962,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy.....	388,920,000	191,955,000	219,459,000	191,955,000	-196,965,000	---	-27,504,000
Administrative expenses.....	97,101,000	99,723,000	94,737,000	94,737,000	-2,364,000	-4,986,000	---
Total.....	506,500,000	312,710,000	337,190,000	307,724,000	-198,776,000	-4,986,000	-29,446,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
(Amounts in dollars)

Item	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)		House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate			1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy.....	---	49,925,000	75,000,000	65,000,000	+65,000,000	+15,075,000
Administrative expenses.....	78,000,000	80,106,000	76,101,000	76,101,000	-1,899,000	-4,005,000
Subtotal.....	78,000,000	130,031,000	151,101,000	141,101,000	+63,101,000	+11,070,000
Contingency fund.....	75,000,000	---	---	75,000,000	---	+75,000,000
Total.....	153,000,000	130,031,000	151,101,000	216,101,000	+63,101,000	+86,070,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund.....	13,020,000	13,372,000	12,349,000	12,349,000	-651,000	-1,003,000
Total, Small Business Administration.....	927,620,000	693,061,000	751,948,000	759,156,000	-168,464,000	+66,095,000
Thomas Jefferson Commemoration Commission						
Salaries and expenses.....	100,000	200,000	62,000	---	-100,000	-200,000
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation 1/.....	357,000,000	525,515,000	---	349,000,000	-8,000,000	-176,515,000
Total, Related agencies.....	1,874,411,000	1,624,343,000	1,154,364,000	1,509,251,000	-365,160,000	-115,092,000
(Limitation on direct loans).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Limitation on guaranteed loans).....	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Liquidation of contract authority).....	(225,000,000)	(240,870,000)	(240,870,000)	(240,870,000)	(+15,870,000)	---

TITLE V - DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of Foreign Affairs

Diplomatic and Consular Programs 2/	---	1,657,584,000	1,612,206,000	1,658,184,000	+1,658,184,000	-9,400,000	+45,978,000
Salaries and expenses 2/	2,134,000,000	506,416,000	481,416,000	455,816,000	-1,678,184,000	-50,600,000	-25,600,000
Registration fees	700,000	700,000	665,000	665,000	-35,000	-35,000	---
Total	2,134,700,000	2,174,700,000	2,094,287,000	2,114,665,000	-20,035,000	-60,035,000	+20,378,000
Buying power maintenance	14,000,000	4,000,000	3,800,000	3,000,000	-11,000,000	-1,000,000	-800,000
Office of Inspector General	24,055,000	24,055,000	23,469,000	23,469,000	-586,000	-586,000	---
Representation allowances	4,900,000	4,881,000	4,780,000	4,780,000	-120,000	-101,000	---
Protection of foreign missions and officials	10,814,000	10,814,000	10,551,000	10,551,000	-263,000	-263,000	---
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad	570,500,000	420,500,000	381,481,000	410,000,000	-160,500,000	-10,500,000	+28,519,000
New diplomatic posts	25,000,000	---	---	---	-25,000,000	---	---
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	8,000,000	8,000,000	7,805,000	7,805,000	-195,000	-195,000	---
Repatriation loans program account:							
Direct loans subsidy	624,000	624,000	186,000	593,000	-31,000	-31,000	+407,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(780,000)	(780,000)	---	---	(-780,000)	(-780,000)	---
Administrative expenses	193,000	193,000	---	183,000	-10,000	-10,000	+183,000
Total	817,000	817,000	186,000	776,000	-61,000	-61,000	+590,000
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,543,000	15,484,000	15,165,000	15,165,000	-378,000	-319,000	---
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	119,082,000	125,084,000	125,084,000	125,084,000	+6,002,000	---	---
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,927,411,000	2,780,335,000	2,666,608,000	2,715,295,000	-212,116,000	-73,040,000	+48,687,000

1/ The Legal Services Corporation is authorized to submit its budget request directly to Congress. The President's budget includes \$432,000,000 for the Corporation.

2/ The President's budget included this request in a combined Salaries and expenses account which totaled, \$2,174,000,000.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994—Continued
 (Amounts in dollars)

Item	1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with	
					1993 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations.....	820,495,000	860,885,000	---	860,885,000	+40,390,000	+860,885,000
Arrearage payments.....	92,719,000	97,719,000	---	44,041,000	-48,678,000	+44,041,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriation, FY 1995	---	163,016,000	---	---	---	-163,016,000
Total.....	913,214,000	1,121,620,000	---	904,926,000	-8,288,000	+904,926,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities.....						
Arrearage payments.....	438,323,000	597,744,000	401,607,000	422,744,000	-15,579,000	+21,137,000
Arrearage payments, advance appropriation, FY 1995	21,992,000	21,992,000	20,892,000	21,992,000	---	+1,100,000
Total.....	460,315,000	641,728,000	422,499,000	444,736,000	-15,579,000	+22,237,000
International conferences and contingencies.....						
Total.....	5,600,000	6,600,000	5,463,000	6,600,000	+1,000,000	+1,137,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences.....						
	1,379,129,000	1,769,948,000	427,962,000	1,356,262,000	-22,867,000	+928,300,000
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses.....	11,330,000	11,330,000	11,054,000	11,330,000	---	+276,000
Construction.....	14,790,000	14,790,000	14,051,000	14,790,000	---	+739,000
American sections, international commissions.....	4,403,000	4,403,000	4,290,000	4,290,000	-113,000	---
International fisheries commissions.....	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	14,200,000	---	---
Total.....	44,723,000	44,723,000	43,595,000	44,610,000	-113,000	+1,015,000

Other

United States Bilateral Science and Technology Agreements.....	4,500,000	4,275,000	4,275,000	4,275,000	-225,000	-225,000	---
Payment to the Asia Foundation.....	16,693,000	16,287,000	16,287,000	15,000,000	-1,693,000	-1,693,000	-1,287,000
Russian, Eurasian, and East European research and training program.....	4,961,000	---	---	---	-4,961,000	---	---
Total.....	26,154,000	21,562,000	20,562,000	19,275,000	-6,879,000	-1,918,000	-1,287,000
Total, Department of State.....	4,377,417,000	4,624,199,000	3,158,727,000	4,135,442,000	-241,975,000	-688,737,000	+976,715,000

RELATED AGENCIES

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency							
Arms control and disarmament activities.....	46,500,000	47,279,000	47,279,000	58,000,000	+11,500,000	-4,500,000	+10,721,000
Board for International Broadcasting							
Grants and expenses.....	220,000,000	220,000,000	---	210,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	+210,000,000
Israel Relay Station (rescission).....	---	---	-180,000,000	---	---	---	+180,000,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad							
Salaries and expenses.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	---	---	---

International Trade Commission

Salaries and expenses.....	44,852,000	45,416,000	44,391,000	42,000,000	-2,852,000	-3,416,000	-2,391,000
Japan - United States Friendship Commission							
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	---	---	---
(Foreign currency appropriation).....	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	---	---	---

United States Information Agency

Salaries and expenses.....	736,693,000	773,024,000	730,000,000	741,693,000	+5,000,000	-31,331,000	+11,693,000
Office of Inspector General.....	4,390,000	4,390,000	4,247,000	4,247,000	-143,000	-143,000	---
Educational and cultural exchange programs.....	223,447,000	242,922,000	217,650,000	250,702,000	+27,255,000	+7,780,000	+33,052,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund.....	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	---	---	---

