

and refining HDS facilities, staff, and training is critical to keep pace with these emerging threats. The Committee is aware that the FBI and the Department of the Army are undergoing a staffing transition at HDS to maintain the instruction and operations at the school, while providing an opportunity for HDS to function more effectively and efficiently. In order to ensure sufficient staffing levels, the Committee recommendation reinstates the \$3,000,000 for the HDS staffing operations, which was eliminated in the administration's fiscal year 2016 request. The Committee also provides: \$700,000 for collocating the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate training at HDS; \$3,000,000 for training vehicles and render safe equipment; \$500,000 for project management; and \$1,700,000 to support Joint Duty Assignments with Department of Defense active duty instructors to ensure a TEDAC and HDS complementary and integrated whole-of-government approach to countering the IED threat.

FBI Headquarters Consolidation.—The Committee expects the FBI and the General Services Administration [GSA] to continue to coordinate closely to move forward in a timely and transparent way with the full consolidation of FBI Headquarters. Consolidation is critical to making more efficient an FBI workforce that is currently dispersed between the J. Edgar Hoover building and approximately 20 leased offices in the National Capital region. In addition to achieving full consolidation, the new FBI Headquarters facility must provide the operational work environment that is necessary for the FBI to be successful in performing its national security, intelligence, and criminal investigative missions. The Committee strongly encourages the FBI, GSA and the Administration to use all available financing authorities and options, including public-private partnerships, to ensure the goals of full consolidation and a work environment that is consistent with FBI operational requirements are achieved.

Human Rights Violations.—The Committee directs the FBI to continue its efforts to investigate and support the DOJ's criminal prosecution of serious human rights crimes committed by foreign nationals, including genocide, torture, use or recruitment of child soldiers, and war crimes. The Committee's recommendation continues funding this effort at the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Innocent Images National Initiative [IINI].—The Committee's recommendation provides the \$74,829,000 requested funding for the Innocent Images National Initiative, which allows the FBI to target and investigate sexual predators on the Internet. This funding will address the critical requirements for Federal law enforcement in targeting child sexual exploitation and child victimization. The Committee trusts that the budget request is sufficient to cover the current Innocent Images caseload. Should the threat of child predators on the Internet increase, however, the Committee expects that future budget requests for the FBI will include adequate resources dedicated to investigate those who prey on children online.

Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory.—The FBI's Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory [RCFL] provides law enforcement with valuable forensics expertise and training opportunities devoted to the examination of digital evidence in support of criminal investigations, including terrorism, child pornography, and Internet

fraud. Currently, 15 regional offices are located irregularly throughout the United States, each serving various geographic sizes of law enforcement populations. The Committee notes that the southeastern region of the United States is particularly void of a RCFL presence, requiring law enforcement in that area to travel greater distance to receive assistance. The Committee directs the RCFL's National Program Office, which is charged with facilitating the creation of new RCFL facilities, to report to the Committee within 120 days of enactment of this act with a recommendation for locating a RCFL in the southeastern United States that takes into consideration regional law enforcement agency relationships and leverages existing Federal facilities and expertise.

Training State and Local Law Enforcement.—The Committee recognizes the importance of strengthening the trust between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve, particularly in light of recent events around the country. In its longstanding commitment to training and supporting State and local law enforcement, the FBI can play an important part in the Federal Government's efforts to help improve community and police relations. The Committee encourages the FBI to incorporate the relevant recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing into its instruction for State and local law enforcement.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	\$110,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	68,982,000
House allowance	57,982,000
Committee recommendation	108,982,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$108,982,000 for FBI construction. The recommendation is \$1,018,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$40,000,000 above the budget request. Of the amount provided, \$32,000,000 is for the operations and maintenance for Terrorist Explosive Device Analytical Center [TEDAC] operations facilities, transfer, build-out, and related costs, and \$8,000,000 is provided for explosive range improvements and expansion for TEDAC and the Hazardous Devices School facility.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$2,400,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,463,123,000
House allowance	2,422,459,000
Committee recommendation	2,404,834,000

The Committee's recommendation provides total resources of \$2,404,834,000 for the Drug Enforcement Administration [DEA], of which \$371,514,000 is derived from the DEA's Drug Diversion Control Fee Account. The recommendation is \$4,834,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$58,289,000 below the budget request.

The DEA's mission is to enforce the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States and bring to the criminal and civil justice system of the United States—or any other competent jurisdiction—those organizations and principal members of organizations involved in the growing, manufacturing, or distribution of controlled substances appearing in or destined for illicit traffic in the United States; and to support non-enforcement programs aimed at reducing the availability of illicit controlled substances on the domestic and international markets.

Diversion Control Program.—Full funding of \$371,514,000 is provided for the Diversion Control Program, which is an increase of \$4,834,000 from the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for expanded forensic support of diversion cases and is fully offset with fee collections.

Drug Diversion at Veterans Health Administration Facilities.—The Committee is alarmed by the rates of prescription drug opioid abuse and related overdoses among veterans, as well as allegations of diversion of prescription opioids from Veterans Health Administration [VHA] facilities into the illicit drug market. The notion that VHA facilities are a source for the unauthorized distribution and use of opioids is extremely concerning. The Committee urges the DEA to maintain open communication with the VHA and treat investigations of drug diversion in VHA facilities as a priority.

DEA shall report to the Committee within 90 days after the enactment of this act on its drug diversion investigations involving VHA facilities and to report on the status of investigations on a quarterly basis thereafter. The initial report shall include: the number of ongoing DEA drug diversion investigations into VHA facilities, the number of DEA drug diversion investigations into VHA facilities concluded in the prior year, an analysis of trends in DEA and VHA drug diversion investigations over the past 10 years, the number of investigations that resulted in indictments, a review of factors that may be leading to drug diversion including VHA prescription drug prescribing practices, and recommendations or best practices to prevent drug diversion from VHA facilities.

Prescription Drug Abuse.—The Committee believes that prescription drug abuse continues to remain an urgent public health crisis. Of particular concern is the link between prescription opioid abuse and its connection to heroin use. The Committee urges the DEA to continue to combat prescription drug abuse and heroin use by fully utilizing all available resources, including the Diversion Control

Program, and by facilitating inter-agency and inter-department cooperation.

Locum Tenens Physicians.—The Committee urges the DEA, in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs, to resolve any alleged regulatory issues concerning prescription privileges for locum tenens professionals to ensure veterans have access to needed high-quality local VA healthcare.

Sensitive Investigative Units.—The Committee applauds the Drug Enforcement Administration's work with Afghan vetted units. To protect U.S. interests in counternarcotics investigations and ensure they result in convictions and sentencing in Afghanistan, the Committee strongly encourages the DEA to continue supporting vetted units in Afghanistan to the greatest extent practicable.

The Committee directs the DEA to submit a report providing an assessment of the effectiveness of its Sensitive Investigative Units, which shall include an analysis of the costs and benefits of continued expansion in Central America and West Africa, not later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

Cooperation with State and Local Forensic Crime Laboratory Community.—The Committee is aware of the important work that State and local forensic crime laboratories are doing to identify and combat the proliferation of new varieties of synthetic drugs known as "Spice." These herbal mixtures typically contain chemical additives which are Schedule I controlled substances, but manufacturers are increasingly working to avoid legal restrictions by using substitute chemicals in their products. These evasion tactics require constant and vigilant cooperation between State and local forensic crime laboratories and the DEA in the effort to recognize, analyze and control the growing use of synthetic, or designer, cannabinoid compounds. The Committee encourages the DEA to collaborate and share any available resources with State and local forensic crime laboratories in these important efforts.

National Drug Threat Assessment.—The Committee recognizes the need for strategies to limit the facilitation of illicit narcotics such as heroin and encourages the DEA to continue with their efforts to provide a National Drug Threat Assessment. The DEA should coordinate with the Office of National Drug Control Policy in order to work with the most current and reliable information. The National Drug Threat Assessment and other illegal narcotics information should be shared with State and local law enforcement agencies to meet the needs of individual communities.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,201,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,261,158,000
House allowance	1,240,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,201,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$1,201,000,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives [ATF]. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$60,158,000 below the budget request.

The ATF reduces the criminal use of firearms and illegal firearms trafficking, and assists other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence. The ATF investigates bombing and arson incidents and assists with improving public safety by reducing the criminal misuse of and trafficking in explosives, combating acts of arson and arson-for-profit schemes, and removing safety hazards caused by improper and unsafe storage of explosive materials.

Combating Gun Violence and Enforcing Existing Gun Laws.—The Committee's recommendation maintains ATF's ability to enforce existing firearms laws and perform regulatory oversight and training, including the National Integrated Ballistics Information Network [NIBIN]. This will enable the ATF to continue to collect, report, and share ballistic intelligence with Federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement partners to identify, target, and disrupt violent criminals, including serial shooters. Funds will support work with State and local law enforcement agencies and laboratories to collect ballistic hit information to provide leads to Firearms Intelligence Groups for investigations and document successful prosecutions as a result of NIBIN.

United States Bomb Data Center.—The Committee is encouraged by ATF's recent announcement that it is permanently moving the U.S. Bomb Data Center [USBDC] to the National Center for Explosives Training and Research, which will effectively combine the three components of explosives research, training, and information sharing in one location. DOJ has designated the Bomb Arson Tracking System [BATS] repository maintained at the USBDC as the sole repository for explosives incidents, and has directed all DOJ components to use this system to document explosives-related incidents. The Committee believes that the USBDC will be more productive with regular input and analysis from multiple agencies. The Committee encourages ATF to work with the FBI and the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Bombing Prevention to make space available for any analysts or agents from those agencies who may be assigned to the USBDC to increase Federal collaboration on bomb information.

United States-Mexico Firearms Trafficking.—The Committee continues to support the ATF's efforts to combat weapon trafficking on the border. The ATF shall continue to provide the Committee with annual data on the total number of firearms recovered by the Government of Mexico, and of those, the number for which an ATF trace is attempted, the number successfully traced, and the number

determined to have originated in the United States prior to being recovered in Mexico.

National Center for Explosives Training and Research [NCETR].—ATF has increased the number of staff and course offerings at NCETR, including restarting the advanced fire investigation training course and providing additional advanced explosives disposal techniques courses for public safety bomb technicians, which the Committee directs ATF to maintain in fiscal year 2016. Given that NCETR serves as the Bureau's Center of Excellence for arson and explosives training and expertise, the Committee directs ATF and the Department to provide a report not later than 120 days after enactment of this act detailing plans for the future to enhance both staffing levels and course availability, including collocating the Bureau's canine training operations for explosives and accelerant detection at NCETR.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The Committee's recommendation provides a total of \$6,956,700,000 for the Federal Prison System, or the Bureau of Prisons [BOP]. The recommendation is \$33,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$390,722,000 below the budget request.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 2015	\$6,815,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,204,158,000
House allowance	6,948,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,848,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$6,848,000,000 for BOP salaries and expenses. The recommendation is \$33,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$356,158,000 below the budget request.

Increasing Unit Officer Staff at High Security Institutions.—While overall overcrowding at Federal prisons has decreased and is expected to fall to 15 percent in 2016, medium and high security facilities have remained consistently overcrowded, creating unsafe environments for correctional officers and other BOP staff. The Committee supports the Bureau of Prison's fiscal year 2016 request for an additional \$32,000,000 to add one additional correctional officer for each housing unit at high security institutions. This increase in resources will allow all BOP high security institutions to have at least two correctional officers on duty in each housing unit for all three shifts.

Alleviating Overcrowding at High Security Facilities.—The overcrowding rate at high-security prisons continues to remain high at 52 percent with no indication of decreasing until new facilities are fully opened. The Committee supports BOP's efforts to alleviate overcrowding at high-security facilities through the process of opening additional prisons. The Committee expects the BOP to adhere to the activation schedule included in the BOP's budget submission regarding these prison facilities, including the new U.S. Penitentiary in Thomson, Illinois. The BOP shall notify the Committee of any deviations from this schedule.

Medication-Assisted Treatment Pilot Expansion.—The Committee supports the request of an additional \$1,000,000 for the Bureau of Prisons to increase the number of inmates participating in the medication-assisted treatment pilot program for individuals with heroin and opioid addiction. This voluntary pilot program will expand the number of inmates in the pilot from 10 to 200. The science supporting the use of medication as a critical component of opioid addiction, including heroin, treatment is clear in that it saves lives.

International Prisoner Transfer Program.—The Committee is interested in the Department's effective use and administration of the International Prisoner Transfer Program, which permits certain foreign national inmates from treaty nations to serve the remainder of their sentences in their home countries. While the BOP has made efforts to improve its utilization of this program after a

2011 review by the DOJ Office of the Inspector General, the Committee is disappointed that the program remains significantly underused. Increasing the number of foreign national inmates transferred out of BOP facilities to their home countries could result in considerable cost savings.

The BOP, in coordination with the Criminal Division, is directed to submit a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after enactment of this act detailing how the International Prisoner Transfer Program is currently being administered, including: methods for educating eligible foreign national inmates about the program, the estimated number of currently eligible foreign national inmates compared to the number of applicants, the process for approving transfers, the number of prisoner transfers in the previous 5 fiscal years, the corresponding countries to which prisoners were transferred, and the long-run cost savings this program has achieved for BOP along with projected cost savings if the program were operating at full capacity.

Contraband Cell Phones and Communication Devices.—The Committee remains concerned about the use of contraband cell phones in facilities administered by, or under contract with, BOP. The Bureau should ensure that criminal networks will no longer be controlled by incarcerated individuals who use these illicit devices to direct network activities beyond the prison walls. The Committee requests that the BOP submit a report not later than 180 days after the enactment of this act detailing methods and procedures on how BOP can achieve a total communications blackout between incarcerated and free members of criminal networks.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2015	\$106,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	140,564,000
House allowance	230,000,000
Committee recommendation	106,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$106,000,000 for the construction, modernization, maintenance, and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$34,564,000 below the budget request.

The Committee includes bill language in Title V—General Provisions stipulating that no BOP resources may be used for facilities to house detainees from the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

Reporting.—The Committee believes that the consideration of any new facility or facility expansion should be based upon a long-term strategic plan which incorporates a robust capital planning process including leading capital planning practices as outlined in OMB and GAO guidance. The Committee directs the BOP to continue providing quarterly reports to the Committee on the progress of its efforts, including funding for new prison construction if merited in future requests.

The Committee also directs the BOP to continue providing the Committee with the most recent monthly status of construction report, and to notify the Committee of any deviations from the construction and activation schedule identified in that report, includ-

ing detailed explanations of the causes of delays and actions proposed to address them.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

Appropriations, 2015	\$2,700,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,700,000
House allowance	2,700,000
Committee recommendation	2,700,000

The Committee's recommendation provides a limitation on the administrative expenses of \$2,700,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

In total, the Committee recommends \$2,292,800,000 for State and local law enforcement and crime prevention grant programs, including: \$1,841,800,000 in discretionary appropriations, \$72,000,000 in mandatory appropriations, and \$379,000,000 derived from funds provided under section 510 of this act. The total is \$36,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$206,100,000 below the budget estimate.

Management and Administration Expenses.—The Department shall, in preparing its fiscal year 2016 spending plan, assess management and administration [M&A] expenses compared to program funding. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that its assessment methodology is equitable and, for programs funded through the Crime Victims Fund, that the assessment reflects a fair representation of the share of each program devoted to common M&A costs. The Committee also directs grant offices to minimize administrative spending in order to maximize the amount of funding that can be used for grants or training and technical assistance. The Committee reiterates the direction provided in Public Law 113-76 that the Department shall detail, as part of its budget submission for fiscal year 2017 and future years, the actual costs for each grant office with respect to training, technical assistance, research and statistics, and peer review for the prior fiscal year, along with estimates of planned expenditures by each grant office in each of these categories for the current year and the budget year.

Prudence in Budget Proposals for Grant Programs.—Many of the initiatives proposed by the Department come at the expense of effective existing grant programs which currently serve our communities, including State and local law enforcement, well. Such proposals put the Committee in an untenable position in a fiscal environment of limited funding resources. As virtually all of the new programs proposed for funding have never been authorized or previously vetted by Congress, the Committee is left to choose between well-established grant programs and new ideas which are untested. The Committee reminds the Department to work more closely with the appropriate congressional committees to seriously consider the modification or omission of existing outdated programs before new proposals and initiatives are unveiled.

Grant Funding Set-Asides.—The Committee notes the significant number of reductions in grant funding allowable for various purposes, including training, technical assistance, research, evaluation and statistics activities with set-asides ranging anywhere from 2 percent to 10 percent of total grant funding provided. To that end, the Committee directs the Department to continue providing a comprehensive report concurrently with the spending plan that details the total amount provided for each grant program in this act, the specific reductions taken, the purpose for those reductions and the final use of those resources, including any transfers that may occur within the Office of Justice Programs, the Office on Violence Against Women, and the Community Oriented Policing Services. The Committee expects that the report will provide a complete

analysis of the final amounts externally awarded and the amounts retained internally for other purposes.

Grant Funds for Rural, High Poverty Areas.—The Committee is concerned about the needs of rural, high poverty areas, especially those communities with high crime rates. The Committee wants to ensure that the challenges encountered by the residents of these areas are being addressed through the equitable use of grant funding. The Committee reminds the Department to keep the unique needs of rural, high poverty communities in mind when making grant awards through the numerous programs funded under this act.

Performance Partnership Pilots.—The bill includes language permitting OJP to participate, with other Federal agencies, in the Performance Partnership Pilot program authorized in division H of Public Law 113–76 and division G of Public Law 113–235. Performance Partnership Pilots take an evidence-based approach to better serve disconnected youth in our communities. The Committee supports innovative efforts to coordinate programs across the Federal Government that serve these young people. Nonetheless, the Department must remain accountable for the proper use and effectiveness of its grant funds. The proposal for these pilots states that outcome-focused criteria will be used as part of the evaluation process. In addition, jurisdictions receiving funding will be held accountable to a set of cross-agency, data-driven outcomes and interventions will be measured and rigorously evaluated using real-time performance and outcome data.

The Department's Office of Inspector General should continue to coordinate with the Inspectors General of other participating departments and agencies to ensure timely audits and oversight of these funds.

One-Year Prison Rape Elimination Act [PREA] Exemption.—The Committee has included bill language providing a 1-year exemption from the penalties required under the PREA for the OVW's Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors [STOP] Grants.

Trauma-Informed Training.—The Committee encourages the Department's grant making agencies to focus on efforts to provide specialized trauma-informed training in responding to, and investigating, sexual assault, including forensic interviewing and evidence-gathering techniques and trauma-informed investigative skills. The goal is to increase the capacity of law enforcement agencies whose officers may come into contact with survivors of sexual assault, including survivors of sexual assault on college campuses, and to help ensure law enforcement resources are made available in an appropriate and timely manner.

Submission of Officer Training Information.—The Committee directs the Department to devise a plan to assist State and local law enforcement agencies to improve training in use of force, identifying racial and ethnic bias, and conflict resolution, throughout the course of officers' careers. As identified in the final report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, the Committee urges the Department to administer the development of Field Training Program policies and look for ways to partner with national law enforcement organizations to promote consistent standards for high quality training and assessment. This partnership

should result in the Department providing best practices, model policies, and a training toolkit for local law enforcement as well as free or reduced-cost courses for law enforcement agencies. The Department is directed to submit this plan within 45 days of enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs the Department to require law enforcement agencies to submit information on training on use of force, racial and ethnic bias, de-escalation of conflict, and constructive engagement with the public that officers have received as part of the grant application submission for Byrne-JAG and COPS Hiring programs. This information will help both the Committee and Department assess the true level of training provided in the field, along with gaps in training that the Federal government may be able to fill.

Improved Data Collection.—The Committee is concerned about insufficient and incomplete crime and arrest data submitted by States and law enforcement agencies to the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services Division [CJIS]. Since 1930, participating local, county, State, tribal, and Federal law enforcement agencies have voluntarily provided the FBI with a reliable set of crime statistics through the Uniform Crime Reporting [UCR] Program. The FBI's CJIS, which administers the UCR program, periodically releases these crime statistics to the public, which helps local law enforcement and governments assess crime trends. While some UCR data is required to be submitted as part of the process to receive Byrne-JAG funding under 42 U.S.C. 3755, and further incorporated into guidelines issued by OJP to States, the submission of more detailed National Incident-Based Reporting System [NIBRS] data is currently voluntary. NIBRS captures detailed crime incident data like arrests and officer-involved shootings, information that is critical in aiding State and local law enforcement agencies as they work to keep our communities safe. Although submissions have steadily grown, NIBRS data is still not entered frequently enough to make generalizations about crime in the United States; therefore, the Committee urges law enforcement agencies receiving Byrne-JAG and COPS Hiring awards to submit NIBRS data to CJIS in a timely manner.

As IT costs can be a barrier for agencies to transmit NIBRS data, the Committee directs the Department to derive a plan of action for helping law enforcement agencies submit NIBRS data to CJIS. The plan should include reasonable cost estimates for setting up IT systems to connect to CJIS as well as a timetable for getting law enforcement to submit this critical data. Should the Department need immediate resources to implement full participation of States' submission of NIBRS data, the Committee suggests the Department provide a reprogramming request. The Department is directed to submit this plan within 45 days of enactment of this act.

OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION
PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2015	\$430,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	473,500,000
House allowance	501,050,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 479,000,000

¹Of the \$479,000,000 provided in this heading, \$234,000,000 is provided in direct appropriations and \$245,000,000 is derived by transfer from amounts available for obligation in this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (42 U.S.C. 10601), notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such act of 1984.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$479,000,000 for OVW grants. The recommendation is \$49,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, and \$5,500,000 above the budget request. Resources are provided to the OVW above the budget request to respond to the needs of all victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking, including, but not limited to, Native women, immigrants, LGBT victims, college students, youths, and public housing residents.

The table below displays the Committee's recommendations for the programs under this office.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
STOP Grants	215,000
Transitional Housing Assistance	30,000
National Institute of Justice Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	3,000
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	11,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	51,000
Homicide Reduction Initiative	(4,000)
Sexual Assault Victims Services	35,000
Rural Domestic Violence Assistance Grants	35,000
Violence on College Campuses	20,000
Civil Legal Assistance	45,000
Elder Abuse Grant Program	5,000
Family Civil Justice	16,000
Education and Training for Disabled Female Victims	6,000
National Center on Workplace Responses	500
Research—Violence Against Indian Women	1,000
Sex Assault in Indian Country Clearinghouse	500
Tribal Special Domestic Violence Criminal Jurisdiction	5,000
Total	479,000

STOP Grants.—Within the discretionary budget authority appropriated, \$215,000,000 is for formula grants to the States. This is \$22,000,000 above the budget request and \$20,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The recommendation supports increasing access to comprehensive legal services for victims, providing short-term housing assistance and support services for domestic violence victims, and education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities.

Sexual Assault Services Act [SASA].—The Committee's recommendation provides \$35,000,000, which is \$8,000,000 above the budget request and \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, to directly fund the needs of sexual assault victims.

As part of VAWA 2005 and reauthorized by VAWA 2013, the Sexual Assault Services Program addresses considerable gaps in services to sexual assault victims. The Committee supports a dedicated stream of funding to provide a broad range of services to male, female, and child sexual assault victims and their families through the well-established and well-regarded system of community-based rape crisis centers throughout the United States, and maintains its strong commitment to ensuring that these rape crisis centers have access to technical assistance, training, and support.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The Office of Justice Programs [OJP] is responsible for providing leadership, coordination, and assistance to its Federal, State, local, and tribal partners to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the U.S. justice system in preventing, controlling, and responding to crime. As most of the responsibility for crime control and prevention falls to law enforcement officers in States, cities, and other localities, the Federal Government is effective in these areas only to the extent that it can enter into successful partnerships with these jurisdictions. Therefore, the OJP is tasked with administering grants; collecting statistical data and conducting analyses; identifying emerging criminal justice issues; developing and testing promising and innovative approaches to address these issues; evaluating program results; and disseminating these findings and other information to State, local, and tribal governments. The Committee directs the OJP to submit a quarterly report on grant programs that have not received a sufficient number of qualified applicants.

Gang Prevention Grants and Crime Rates.—The Committee remains concerned about gang activity and violent crime throughout the country, noting that Federal partnership with law enforcement is essential—not only in our largest cities, but also in suburban and rural jurisdictions, where gang activity and violent crime rates can exceed national averages. To strengthen Federal partnership across all jurisdictions, the Committee directs the OJP to review the criteria by which the OJP awards discretionary grants relating to gang violence and prevention under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance and Juvenile Justice Programs on a per capita basis of applicant cities and jurisdictions where gang activity and violent crime rates exceed national averages. The Committee encourages the OJP to report on the relative success rate of awards granted to applicant cities and jurisdictions with disproportionately high gang and violent crime activity, including the murder rates of those cities and jurisdictions. The report should also consider the relative success rate of applicant cities and jurisdictions that have an established gang commission or community planning body, have completed the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention [OJJDP] gang assessment, and have consulted with or received technical assistance from the OJJDP National Gang Center regarding gang initiatives in the community.

Legal Training.—Training of State and local prosecutors and defense attorneys is essential to the functioning of the criminal justice system and ensuring justice is served. The Committee encourages OJP to explore funding options, including Byrne-JAG, that support training for prosecutors and defense attorneys that provide a hands-on approach to topics such as criminal process, trial advocacy, ethics, and evidence.

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

Appropriations, 2015	\$111,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	151,900,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	117,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$117,000,000 for the Research, Evaluation and Statistics account. The recommendation is \$6,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$34,900,000 below the budget request.

Funding in this account provides assistance in the areas of research, evaluation, statistics, hate crimes, DNA and forensics, criminal background checks, and gun safety technology, among others.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	Committee recommendation
Bureau of Justice Statistics	41,000
National Institute of Justice	36,000
Regional Info Sharing Activities	35,000
Forensic Initiative	5,000
Transfer to NIST	(4,000)
Total	117,000

Spending Plans.—The Department shall submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics [BJS], respectively, for approval by the Committee prior to the obligation of any such funds.

National Institute of Justice [NIJ].—The Committee's recommendation provides \$36,000,000 for the NIJ, in addition to \$4,000,000 transferred from the OVW for research and evaluation on violence against women and Indian women. The NIJ's mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to advance the administration of justice and public safety.

Forensic Initiative.—The Committee provides \$5,000,000 for a forensic initiative, of which \$4,000,000 is provided by transfer to the National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST] to support Scientific Working Groups. The Department of Justice shall coordinate its forensic initiative activities with NIST.

Building Digital Forensics Capabilities.—The Committee continues to stress the importance of training and equipping State and local law enforcement with the tools and expertise needed to investigate and prosecute electronic crime. As smartphones and the Internet have become fundamental parts of daily life, these technologies have also become a fundamental part of criminal acts and enterprises, from drug deals and murder hits ordered by text to ATM heists via laptops, to child pornography Web sites.

Given that more than 95 percent of all criminal cases are investigated and prosecuted at the State and local levels, the Committee remains concerned that the ability of State and local law enforcement to investigate and effectively prosecute cases involving digital evidence- and computer-based crimes will diminish without the Department's support of training and research. The Committee encourages the Department to prioritize State and local assistance for

computer forensics tool development and digital evidence training for investigations surrounding drug, violent, and financial crimes, and crimes against children.

Regional Information Sharing Activities.—The Committee recommends \$35,000,000, an increase of \$10,000,000 above the budget request and \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, to support activities that enable the sharing of nationwide criminal intelligence and other resources with State, local, and other law enforcement agencies and organizations. Such activities should address critical and chronic criminal threats, including gangs, terrorism, narcotics, weapons and officer safety or “event deconfliction,” and should reflect regional as well as national threat priorities. In addition, funds shall be available to support local-to-local law enforcement data and information sharing efforts focused on solving routine crimes by sharing law enforcement information not categorized as criminal intelligence. All activities shall be consistent with national information-sharing standards and requirements as determined by the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2015	\$1,241,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	1,142,300,000
House allowance	1,141,900,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 1,102,000,000

¹Of the \$1,102,000,000 provided for State and local law enforcement assistance grants, \$93,000,000 is provided under section 510 of this act.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$1,102,000,000 for State and local law enforcement assistance. The recommendation is \$139,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level, and \$40,300,000 below the budget request.

The Committee’s recommendations are displayed in the following table:

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	382,000
VALOR Initiative	(15,000)
Smart Policing	(10,000)
Smart Prosecution	(2,500)
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	(15,000)
Body-Worn Cameras	(20,000)
NamUS	(2,400)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	75,000
Victims of Trafficking Grants	[50,000]
Drug Courts	41,000
Mentally Ill Offender Courts	10,000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	12,000
Capital Litigation/Wrongful Prosecution Review	4,000
Economic, High-Tech, and Cybercrime Prevention	13,000
IP Enforcement	(2,500)
John R. Justice Grant Program	3,000
Adam Walsh Act Implementation	20,000
Children Exposed to Violence Initiative	[16,000]
Bulletproof Vests Partnership	22,500
Transfer to NIST/OLES	(1,500)
National Sex Offender Public Web site	1,000
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	8,500

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—Continued
 (In thousands of dollars)

Program	Committee recommendation
National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative	55,000
NICS Improvements	(12,000)
Paul Coverdell Forensic Science	15,000
DNA Initiative	125,000
Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grants	(117,000)
Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grants	(4,000)
Sex Assault Exam Kits	(4,000)
Community-Based Sexual Assault Response Reform	41,000
Court-Appointed Special Advocates [CASA]	[12,000]
Second Chance Act	68,000
Smart Probation	(6,000)
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	(5,000)
Pay for Success	(7,500)
Veterans Treatment Courts	5,000
Prescription Drug Monitoring	7,000
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	22,000
Project HOPE	4,000
Vision 21	[15,000]
Comprehensive School Safety Program	75,000
Total	¹ 1,102,000,000

¹ Of the \$1,102,000,000 provided for State and local law enforcement assistance grants, \$93,000,000 is provided under section 510 of this act, and the applicable Committee recommendations are denoted in brackets.

Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program.—The Committee recommends \$382,000,000 for Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants [Byrne-JAG]. Funding is not available for luxury items, real estate, or construction projects. The Department should expect State, local, and tribal governments to target funding to programs and activities that conform with evidence-based strategic plans developed through broad stakeholder involvement. The Committee directs the Department to make technical assistance available to State, local, and tribal governments for the development or update of such plans.

Training for Forensic Services.—The Committee is interested in solution-based approaches to train local law enforcement officers and utilize available technology to reduce court backlogs and prosecutions. To the extent appropriate, OJP should explore ways to provide resources for multi-jurisdictional forensic service providers, in collaboration with universities, to provide access to forensic expertise, assistance, and continuing education to law enforcement agencies. The Committee encourages OJP to remind awardees that these objectives could be met through the Byrne-JAG program.

VALOR Initiative.—The Committee's recommendation fully funds the budget request of \$15,000,000 within Byrne-JAG for the Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability Initiative [VALOR]. This is a national training initiative that promotes a culture of safety within Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies by training officers to respond to and react better in deadly situations, such as ambush attacks, while on duty. The Committee expects Federal law enforcement agencies to continue and expand on efforts to provide local police with information as to whether or not a suspect has a violent history, to the extent that transfer of such information is allowable

and available via Federal law enforcement databases, in an effort to prevent officer deaths.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System [NICS] Initiative Grants.—The Committee recommends funding the program at \$55,000,000, equal to the budget request, to continue to improve the submission of State criminal and mental health records to NICS. This investment will strengthen the national background check system by assisting States in finding ways to make more records available in the NICS system, especially mental health records, thereby addressing gaps in Federal and State records currently available in NICS. Those gaps significantly hinder the ability of NICS to quickly confirm whether a prospective purchaser is prohibited from acquiring a firearm.

Grants to Combat Human Trafficking.—Trafficking victims are subjected to physical, mental, and sexual abuse and need various types of assistance to begin healing and recovery, including counseling, housing, medical care, support groups, and legal assistance. The Committee's recommendation provides \$50,000,000 from funds provided under section 510 of this act for services and task force activities for U.S. citizens, permanent residents, and foreign nationals who are victims of trafficking, including not less than \$15,000,000 for victim services for foreign national victims of trafficking. The OJP shall consult with stakeholder groups in determining the overall allocation of Victims of Trafficking funding and shall provide to the Committee a plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's fiscal year 2016 spending plan.

The Committee notes that funding provided in this program may be used for victims of sex and labor trafficking who are minors, as authorized under VAWA 2013. Child trafficking victims require specialized care, and these resources can be used for items like residential care, emergency social services, mental health counseling, and legal services.

Funding to assist State and local law enforcement in strengthening and expanding the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking and training law enforcement personnel on the identification of trafficking victims was authorized under VAWA 2013. The Committee recommends that funds be made available for human trafficking task forces, particularly those that combat the sex trafficking of minors in High Intensity Child Prostitution areas identified by the FBI. Trafficking task forces can also use funding for innovative technological instruments to assist in the rescue of trafficking victims.

Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program.—Persistent crime and public safety problems, especially gang activity and youth violence, cannot be addressed solely by law enforcement. These issues require a comprehensive interagency approach that enables law enforcement, educators, social services agencies, and community organizations to address both public safety problems and their underlying causes.

The Committee provides \$15,000,000 within Byrne-JAG to support the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program, which provides demonstration grants in communities to support innovative, evidence-based approaches to fighting crime and improving public safety, as well as addressing its underlying problems. The OJP will

coordinate with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other agencies to promote interagency collaboration and enable a wide range of new and existing partners to further stabilize neighborhoods that face the most severe violence and crime. This program builds upon the approach of supporting communities with strategies that combine law enforcement, community policing, prevention, intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration.

Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction.—Violent crime and homicide continue to exact a heavy toll on victims, families, and neighborhoods. The Committee's recommendation provides \$8,500,000, which is \$3,500,000 above both the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request, for competitive grants aimed at reducing homicides and gun-related violent crime in communities overwhelmed by gangs of national significance and illegally purchased and trafficked guns. Popularly known as the Project Safe Neighborhoods model, this funding shall be used to hire new Federal and State prosecutors, support investigators, provide investigative and litigation training, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts, as well as to support other gun and gang violence reduction strategies.

Veterans Treatment Courts.—The Committee urges the Department to work in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide grant support for collaborative, rehabilitative approaches for continuing judicial supervision of offenders who are veterans. The Committee recommends not less than \$5,000,000 for Veterans Treatment Courts and urges the Department to strengthen funding for existing Veterans Treatment Courts with successful track records to promote best practices.

Bulletproof Vests.—Within the \$22,500,000 provided for bulletproof vests, \$1,500,000 is to be transferred directly to the NIST Office of Law Enforcement Standards [OLEES] to continue supporting ballistic- and stab-resistant material compliance testing programs. The Committee expects the BJA to continue strengthening internal controls to manage the Bulletproof Vest Partnership program. Improving grantee accountability in the timely use of Federal funds to purchase body armor will help every police officer who needs a vest to get one, thus saving officers' lives.

Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry Programs.—The recommendation provides \$68,000,000 for Second Chance Act [SCA] grants. The Committee expects that SCA funding will support grants that foster the implementation of strategies that have been proven to reduce recidivism and ensure safe and successful reentry back to their communities of adults released from prisons and jails. The SCA supports activities such as employment assistance, substance abuse treatment, housing, mentoring, family programming, and victim support. SCA grants will also support demonstration projects designed to test the impact of new strategies and frameworks. Within the amount provided, the Committee's recommendation makes targeted investments in initiatives requested by the administration to test and replicate new models of improving criminal justice efficiencies and recidivism outcomes.

The Department is directed to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance a strategy for the use of all funds appropriated for Second Chance Act pro-

grams, including new initiatives requested by the Department that are funded in this recommendation. It is expected that such a strategy will designate funds for proven, evidence-based programs that will further the goal of maximizing public safety, as well as for promising new approaches and projects.

Criminal Justice Reform and Recidivism Reduction.—The Committee provides \$22,000,000 for a justice reinvestment initiative, which expands OJP's investment in data-driven approaches to improve public safety, drive down corrections and related criminal justice spending, and reinvest savings in effective strategies that can reduce crime and recidivism and strengthen neighborhoods. The Committee supports the OJP's steps to make justice reinvestment a national model for much-needed criminal justice reform. Funds may be used to provide technical assistance and competitive financial support to States, counties, cities, and tribes that are either currently engaged in justice reinvestment activities or are preparing to undertake such work.

Coverdell National Forensic Science Grant Program.—The Committee rejects the budget request to eliminate the Coverdell National Forensic Science Grant Program and provides \$15,000,000 to continue assistance of forensic sciences.

DNA Backlog and Crime Lab Improvements.—The Committee is once again extremely disappointed that the Department's budget request slashes funding by \$20,000,000 for critical grant programs to help State and local agencies address their backlogs and test forensic evidence. The Committee continues its strong support for DNA backlog and crime lab improvements by recommending \$125,000,000 to strengthen and improve Federal and State DNA collection and analysis systems that can be used to accelerate the prosecution of the guilty while simultaneously protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. Within funds provided, \$117,000,000 is for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, \$4,000,000 is for Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing grants, and \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners grants.

From within the funding provided for Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Reduction grants, the Committee expects the Department to prioritize reducing rape kit backlogs, given that it is the primary reason why the Committee continues to provide robust funding for these grants. The Committee directs the Department to provide not less than 75 percent of the total grant amounts for direct testing activities to reduce the backlog. The Committee further directs DOJ to provide at least 5 percent of funds to law enforcement agencies to conduct audits of their backlogged rape kits and to prioritize testing in those cases in which the statute of limitations will soon expire, as authorized by the Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4).

The Committee expects that the OJP will make funding for DNA analysis and capacity enhancement a priority in order to meet the purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan with respect to funds appropriated for DNA-related and forensic programs, including the alignment of appropriated

funds with the authorized purposes of the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program.

Reducing the Rape Kit Backlog.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$41,000,000 to continue a competitive grant program started in fiscal year 2015 as part of the initiative to reduce the backlog of rape kits at law enforcement agencies. The NIJ shall provide competitively awarded grants with a comprehensive community-based approach to addressing the resolution of cases in the backlog. The Committee directs the NIJ to provide a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act on its progress in developing a strategy and model to serve as best practices for discovering and testing kits, training law enforcement, and supporting victims throughout the process as required by Public Law 113–235.

Comprehensive School Safety.—The Committee's recommendation includes \$75,000,000 to continue a competitive grant program as part of the comprehensive school safety initiative started in fiscal year 2014. The NIJ shall provide competitively awarded grants with strong research and evaluation components to local school districts and State educational agencies to support the implementation of school safety interventions under the existing construct. The Committee directs the NIJ to provide a report not later than 90 days after enactment of this act, on its progress on continued development of a strategy and model for comprehensive school safety.

Economic, High-Tech, and Cybercrime Prevention.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic, high-tech, and Internet crimes. Given the importance of protecting our Nation's new technologies, ideas, and products, the Committee includes the request of \$2,500,000 for competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property [IP] thefts, such as counterfeiting and piracy.

Flexible Tribal Assistance.—The Committee recommends funding tribal grant programs by permitting 7 percent of discretionary grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the OJP to be used for tribal criminal justice assistance, and continues to strongly support efforts to help tribes improve the capacity of their criminal justice systems. The OJP is expected to consult closely with tribal stakeholders in determining how tribal assistance funds will be awarded for detention facilities, courts, alcohol and substance abuse programs, civil and criminal legal assistance, and other priorities. The Committee directs the OJP to submit, as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2016, a plan for the use of these funds that has been informed by such consultation. The Committee notes that the bill includes additional grant funding for tribal law enforcement programs through COPS and OVW.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.—The Committee directs the Bureau of Justice Assistance to assess the impact of establishing threshold enrollment and utilization rates for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and, where enrollment and utilization rates are below 100 percent, assess the feasibility of requiring benchmarks for improvements in enrollment and utilization as grant eligibility criteria. The Committee directs the Department to report, not later than 180 days after enactment of this act, on this assessment, including the potential of prioritizing funding based on

the goal of optimizing prescriber and dispenser enrollment and utilization rates for Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs by prescribers and dispensers as a ratio compared to the potential universe of prescribers and dispensers and controlled substance prescribing rates, respectively.

Vision 21: Transforming Victim Services.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$15,000,000 under section 510 of this act for Vision 21. The Committee directs the Department to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the use of all funding administered by the Office for Victims of Crime [OVC] for Vision 21.

The Committee supports Vision 21's goals of funding initiatives that will address the need for more data-driven research and evaluation on victimization and services; holistic legal assistance for crime victims; resources to reach tribal and rural victims in areas where service providers do not exist; support of national emergency hotlines, online, and other programs that serve American crime victims at the national and international level; and capacity building to provide technology- and evidence-based training and technical assistance.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2015	\$251,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	339,400,000
House allowance	186,500,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 294,500,000

¹ Of the \$294,500,000 provided for juvenile justice programs grants, \$41,000,000 is provided under section 510 of this act.

The Committee's recommendation provides \$294,500,000 for juvenile justice programs. The recommendation is \$43,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$44,900,000 below the budget request.

The Committee strongly supports a comprehensive approach of substantial funding for a robust portfolio of programs that work to improve the lives of the youth in our communities. Title II State Formula and title V juvenile delinquency prevention grants are the backbone of programs assisting State and local agencies to prevent juvenile delinquency and ensure that youth who are in contact with the juvenile justice system are treated fairly. Combined with other critical programs like youth mentoring, the Committee believes that a balanced level of programming is the way to best help at-risk and vulnerable youth and their families.

The Committee's recommendations are displayed in the following table:

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Part B—State Formula	65,500
Emergency Planning—Juvenile Detention Facilities	(500)
Youth Mentoring Grants	75,000
Title V—Delinquency Prevention	40,000
Tribal Youth	(10,000)
Gang and Youth Violence Education and Prevention	(5,000)
Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)	[20,000]
Community-Based Violence Prevention	[18,000]
Missing & Exploited Children Programs	68,000
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	[3,000]
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	500
Girls in the Justice System	2,000
Juvenile Indigent Defense	2,500
Total	¹ 294,500,000

¹ Of the \$294,500,000 provided for juvenile justice programs grants, \$41,000,000 is provided under section 510 of this act, and the applicable Committee recommendations are denoted in brackets.

Any deviation from the above plan is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this act.

Part B: State Formula Grants.—The Committee provides \$65,500,000 for grants to implement comprehensive State juvenile justice plans, including community-based prevention and intervention programs and activities for juvenile offenders. This amount is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$4,500,000 below the budget request.

Within the amount provided, the Committee recommends \$500,000 for competitive demonstration grants for State, local, and tribal juvenile justice detention facilities and systems to meet the needs of children and adolescents housed in detention facilities in

preparation for, during, and after a disaster, as detailed in the 2011 emergency planning guidance issued by the OJJDP.

The Committee directs the OJP to submit as part of its spending plan for State and Local Law Enforcement Activities a plan for the administration of Part B State Formula Grants. The Committee expects this plan to include details pertaining to the formulas utilized in awarding grants under this heading.

The Committee urges DOJ to encourage title II grant recipients to coordinate with their State education agencies to support continuity of education opportunities for adjudicated youth.

Youth Mentoring Grants.—To support the critical work of national, regional, and local organizations in nurturing and mentoring at-risk children and youths, the Committee recommends \$75,000,000 for competitive, peer-reviewed youth mentoring grants. Within 45 days of enactment of this act, the OJP is directed to provide a report and spend plan to the Committee detailing the criteria and methodology that will be used to award these grants, as well as an explanation of any deviations from the criteria and Committee directions used in fiscal year 2015. The Committee expects that the OJJDP will take all steps necessary to ensure fairness and objectivity in the award of these and future competitive grants.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The Committee's recommendation provides \$20,000,000 under section 510 of this act for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act [VOCA] (Public Law 101-647) and directs the OJJDP to ensure that not less than 90 percent of the grants awarded are for the purposes of developing and maintaining child advocacy centers, including training and accreditation. Within the funds provided, \$5,000,000 shall be for Regional Children's Advocacy Centers [RCACs] Programs. The RCACs were established to provide information, consultation, training, and technical assistance to communities, and to help establish child-focused programs that facilitate and support coordination among agencies responding to child abuse.

Missing and Exploited Children Programs.—The OJP works with law enforcement agencies to find missing children and to target and prosecute predatory child molesters and those who traffic in child pornography. The Committee recommends \$68,000,000 for Missing and Exploited Children Programs and expects the Department to allocate no less than the current funding level for task force grants, training and technical assistance, research and statistics, and administrative costs for the Internet Crimes Against Children [ICAC] program. The Committee directs the OJP to provide a spending plan for the use of these funds as part of the Department's spending plan for fiscal year 2016.

The Committee supports efforts across the country to train child protection professionals, beginning with undergraduate and graduate curricula and following up with ongoing training for professionals in the field, including the development of State forensic interviewing courses. The Committee directs the OJJDP to provide training and technical assistance to improve forensic interview training for investigation and prosecution professionals, evidence-based community prevention programs for child protection professionals, and undergraduate and graduate curricula on the maltreatment and exploitation of children.

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners.— The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners and provides \$3,000,000 for grants to improve the judicial system’s handling of child abuse and neglect cases, enhance parental involvement, reduce the cost and population of foster care, and increase positive outcomes of child abuse victims.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

Appropriations, 2015	\$87,300,000
Budget estimate, 2016	88,300,000
House allowance	88,300,000
Committee recommendation	88,300,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$88,300,000 for public safety officers benefits. The recommendation is \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget estimate. This program provides a one-time death benefit payment to eligible survivors of Federal, State, and local public safety officers whose death was the direct and proximate result of a traumatic injury sustained in the line of duty or certain eligible heart attacks or strokes. Within funds provided, \$72,000,000 is for death benefits for survivors, an amount estimated by the Congressional Budget Office and considered mandatory for scorekeeping purposes.

The Committee also recommends \$16,300,000, as requested, for disability benefits for injured officers and education benefits for the families of officers who have been permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2015	\$208,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	303,500,000
House allowance	251,500,000
Committee recommendation	212,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$212,000,000 for community oriented policing services. The recommendation is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$91,500,000 below the budget request.

Local law enforcement is not only essential to ensuring the safety of the public but also plays a critical role in preventing and responding to terrorist threats. Since its creation, the Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Office has assisted State and local law enforcement agencies by providing grants, training, and technical assistance that not only ensure public safety from traditional crime, but also better enable law enforcement officers to address the growing threat from terrorist organizations.

The Committee’s recommendations are displayed in the following table:

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Committee recommendation
Methamphetamine Lab Cleanup (Transfer to DEA)	11,000
COPS Hiring Grants	187,000
Transfer to Tribal Resources Grant Program	(30,000)
Community Policing Development/Training and Technical Assistance	(10,000)
Collaborative Reform Model	(10,000)
Anti-Meth Task Forces	7,000
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	7,000
Total	212,000

Any deviations from the above plan are subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 505.

COPS Hiring Program.—The Committee recommends \$187,000,000 for COPS Hiring grants to help State, local, or tribal law enforcement agencies to create and preserve police officer positions and to increase community policing capacity and crime prevention efforts. As in the request, the grants will have an award cap of \$125,000 and require grantees to provide a 25 percent local match.

Community Policing Development—Training and Technical Assistance.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$10,000,000 within the COPS Hiring Program to provide Training and Technical Assistance to assist agencies with developing innovative community policing strategies through applied research and evaluation initiatives. Of these funds, the COPS Office is directed to provide up to \$5,000,000 within this program for diversity and inclusion training to organizations with experience in training law enforcement personnel. The goal of this training is to improve community policing and create partnerships between police officers and the citizens they protect.

Methamphetamine Hot Spots.—The Committee’s recommendation includes a \$11,000,000 transfer to reimburse the DEA for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs, and to initiate container programs. This is the level the DEA estimates will be sufficient in fiscal year 2016 to operate the full cleanup program for States to transition to container program cleanups, and to cover the costs of smaller methamphetamine cleanups in States where the problem is intermittent.

Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces.—The Committee’s recommendation provides \$7,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures. These funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities such as precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers.

Anti-Heroin Task Forces.—The Committee has repeatedly expressed its concern over the dramatic rise of heroin abuse and related crime in the United States. The need for additional resources and training to address these challenges is apparent, and the Com-

mittee created the anti-heroin program within the COPS Office in fiscal year 2015. Despite the plea for additional resources from law enforcement as well as the interest of the Committee, the Department eliminated this program as part of the fiscal year 2016 budget request. The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for the COPS Office to make competitive grants to law enforcement agencies in States with high per capita levels of primary treatment admissions for both heroin and other opioids. These funds shall be utilized for drug enforcement, including investigations and activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful diversion and distribution of prescription opioids. Priority shall be given to those drug task forces, managed and operated by the State, serving a majority of counties in the State.

School Resource Officers.—The placement of law enforcement officers in schools carries a risk that these officers will contribute to a “school-to-prison pipeline” process where students are arrested or cited for minor, non-violent behavioral violations and then sent to the juvenile court system. This pipeline wastes community resources and can lead to academic failure and greater recidivism rates for these students. The Committee directs that the COPS Office continue to utilize requirements and procedures regarding a written memorandum of understanding and proper training for any COPS Hiring Grant funds used to hire school-based law enforcement officers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Committee recommends the following general provisions:

Section 201 limits the amount of funding the Attorney General can use for official reception and representation.

Section 202 prohibits the use of funds in this title to pay for an abortion except where the life of the mother would be in danger.

Section 203 prohibits the use of funds in this title to require a person to perform or facilitate an abortion.

Section 204 requires female prisoners to be escorted when off prison grounds.

Section 205 allows the Department of Justice, subject to the Committee's reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between appropriations, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Section 206 authorizes the Attorney General to terminate a personnel management demonstration project.

Section 207 limits the placement of maximum or high security prisoners to appropriately secure facilities.

Section 208 restricts Federal prisoner access to certain amenities.

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

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

Section 211 prohibits the use of funds for OMB Circular A-76 competitions for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

Section 212 prohibits U.S. Attorneys from simultaneously holding multiple jobs outside of the scope of a U.S. Attorney's professional duties.

Section 213 permits up to 3 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs to be used for training and technical assistance, permits up to 2 percent of grant and reimbursement program funds made available to that office to be transferred to the National Institute of Justice or the Bureau of Justice Statistics for criminal justice research and statistics, and permits up to 7 percent of discretionary grant and reimbursement program funds made available to OJP to be used for tribal criminal justice assistance. The Committee continues to strongly support efforts to help tribes improve the capacity of their criminal justice systems.

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

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

Section 216 prohibits funds, other than funds for the national instant criminal background check system established under the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act, from being used to facili-

tate the transfer of an operable firearm to a known or suspected agent of a drug cartel where law enforcement personnel do not continuously monitor or control such firearm.

Section 217 requires the Department to provide documents to the Inspector General that are necessary as part of audits and investigations.

Section 218 exempts the penalties required by the Prison Rape Elimination Act on certain grant programs for 1 year.

Section 219 permits the Department of Justice to participate in Performance Partnership Pilot collaboration programs.

TITLE III
SCIENCE

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,555,000
Budget estimate, 2016	5,566,000
House Allowance	5,555,000
Committee recommendation	5,555,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$5,555,000 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$11,000 below the budget request.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy [OSTP] was created by the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–282) and coordinates science and technology policy for the White House. OSTP provides scientific and technological information, analysis, and advice for the President and the executive branch; participates in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of national and international policies and programs that involve science and technology; maintains and promotes the health and vitality of the U.S. science and technology infrastructure; reviews and analyzes, with the Office of Management and Budget, the research and development budgets for all Federal agencies; and coordinates research and development efforts of the Federal Government to maximize the return on the public’s investment in science and technology and to ensure Federal resources are used efficiently and appropriately.

Open Access to Federal Research.—The Committee has received reports by OSTP on the progress of all Federal agencies in developing and implementing policies to increase public access to federally funded scientific research. To date, OSTP and OMB have given approval to 14 departments and agencies’ public access plans, with 13 of the 14 currently publically available and another to be made available in the near future. The Committee is pleased by the progress being made, but had previously instructed OSTP in fiscal year 2015 to have all relevant departments and agencies’ plans approved by the end of calendar year 2014 with implementation occurring by early calendar year 2015. Unfortunately, six departments and agencies have yet to have their plans receive final approval in order to move toward implementation. OSTP is directed to continue providing quarterly reports to the Committee in order to keep Congress apprised of the remaining progress that needs to be made in making federally funded research accessible to the public as expeditiously as possible.

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics Education.—Within the fiscal year 2016 budget request, the administration has again proposed a government-wide consolidation of STEM education programs.

The Committee continues to support effective mission-oriented STEM education programs at NASA, NOAA, and NIST within this bill, and encourages OSTP to work with non-Federal education and outreach communities to present a proposal that supports effi-

ciencies while garnering wider support. In seeking efficiencies for STEM programs, OSTP and its partners should be mindful of ensuring that scientists supported by the Federal Government are not absolved of responsibility to educate and train the next generation. OSTP should also take care to preserve effective training and education programs designed to directly fulfill the unique STEM-related mission needs of the agencies administering them.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$18,010,200,000
Budget estimate, 2016	18,529,100,000
House allowance	18,529,100,000
Committee recommendation	18,289,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$18,289,500,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA]. The recommendation is \$279,300,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$239,600,000 below the budget request.

NASA was established by the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-568) to conduct space and aeronautical research and development and to conduct flight activities for peaceful purposes. NASA’s unique mission of exploration, discovery, and innovation is intended to preserve the United States’ role as both a leader in world aviation and as the pre-eminent space-faring nation. It is NASA’s mission to: advance the human and robotic exploration, use and development of space; advance and communicate scientific knowledge and understanding of the Earth, the solar system, and the universe; and research, develop, verify, and transfer advanced aeronautics and space technologies.

For Science, the Committee’s recommendation strives to keep NASA’s near-term launches on track to continue progress in exploring our solar system and the universe, understanding the sun, and observing and protecting our planet. The Committee expects NASA to continue making progress on the recommendations of National Academies’ decadal surveys, now and in the future.

The Committee believes this bill represents a solid path forward for human spaceflight that reaches beyond low-Earth orbit with affordable crew and launch vehicles; invests in the burgeoning domestic launch industry that is bringing cargo, and eventually crew, to the International Space Station [ISS]; and supports NASA science and technology programs. These elements should be viewed as complementary pieces of a balanced whole.

NASA utilizes a broad variety of launch vehicles, from suborbital to heavy configurations, in order to successfully execute its missions. The Committee encourages NASA to choose those launch vehicles that prioritize their manifests such that NASA has a high confidence level that missions can be reliably launched on schedule. NASA is directed to continue providing the Committee with a quarterly launch schedule, by mission, that describes risks associated with launch delays due to problems with the launch vehicle; impacts of launch delays to other missions in the launch queue, and a budget estimate of the anticipated carrying costs for missed launch windows.

The Committee is supportive of NASA’s STEM education efforts that provide hands-on learning experiences at NASA centers for

middle, high school, and college students, including space launch activities. These types of programs allow students to experience the full range of STEM related skills involved in designing, testing, and launching vehicles and payloads to deepen their interest in science and engineering fields.

The Committee is counting on NASA to maintain focus on improving oversight and accountability throughout the agency. NASA's acquisition management continues to be on the Government Accountability Office's [GAO] "high risk" list. The Committee notes that NASA is making progress in strengthening financial management. GAO's most recent assessment of NASA's large-scale projects found the agency's cost and schedule performance on major projects has improved since GAO's first assessment in 2009. The average cost overrun is down from 4 percent to 3 percent, while average launch delays are down from 4 months to under 3 months. NASA is directed to cooperate fully and to provide timely program analysis, evaluation data, and relevant information to the GAO so that GAO can report to Congress shortly after the annual budget submission of the President and semiannually thereafter on the status of large-scale NASA programs, projects, and activities based on its review of this information.

In addition, NASA is directed to include in its budget justification the reserve assumed by NASA to be necessary within the amount proposed for each directorate, theme, program, project, and activity, or, if the proposed funding level for a directorate, theme, program, project, or activity is based on confidence level budgeting, the confidence level assumed in the proposed funding level.

This bill makes tough choices in order to afford a balanced space program. To do that, the Committee was informed by the priorities of the Senate as well as the administration. However, the Committee does not always agree with the administration. The Committee grants NASA flexibility to craft spending plans that manage funds appropriately and, where necessary, address funding shortfalls that were not foreseen by the Congress or the agency prior to passage of annual appropriations. However, that latitude should not be viewed as a license to disregard the Congress' direction about where limited resources should be spent. The Federal funding priorities for NASA set forth in this bill should not be interpreted as a suggestion from the Committee; rather they should be interpreted like any other statutory requirement levied upon NASA. The Committee objects to NASA's efforts in recent fiscal years to redirect funding away from priorities clearly set by the Congress in law. NASA's continued use of section 505 of this bill in this manner will result in limited funding flexibility in the future.

The Committee has chosen to articulate the funding levels of programs, where appropriate, in the form of tables and, if necessary, supplemented with explanatory report language.

SCIENCE

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,244,700,000
Budget estimate, 2016	5,288,600,000
House allowance	5,237,500,000
Committee recommendation	5,295,000,000

The Committee provides \$5,295,000,000 for Science, which is \$50,300,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$6,400,000 above the budget request. The Science account encompasses: Earth Science, Planetary Science, Astrophysics, the James Webb Space Telescope, Heliophysics, and Education. This funding seeks to answer fundamental questions concerning the ways in which Earth's climate is changing; the comparison of Earth with other planets in the solar system and around other stars; the connections between the Sun and Earth; and the origin and evolution of planetary systems, the galaxy, and the universe, including the origin and distribution of life in the universe. These objectives are assisted by input from the scientific community through decadal surveys and are achieved through robotic flight missions, ground-based scientific research and data analysis, and the development of new technologies for future missions. NASA shall continue its progress toward implementing decadal surveys in Earth Science, Heliophysics, Planetary Science, and Astrophysics, including recommendations for large, flagship projects and small and medium sized missions.

SCIENCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Earth Science	1,931,600
Planetary Science	1,321,000
Astrophysics	730,600
James Webb Space Telescope	620,000
Heliophysics	649,800
Education	42,000
Total, Science	5,295,000

Earth Science.—The recommendation includes \$1,931,600,000 for Earth Science, including \$100,000,000 to continue formulation and development of Landsat-9 as a copy of Landsat-8. The Committee has not provided funding for an additional free flying thermal infrared instrument ahead of Landsat-9. Rather, NASA is directed to maintain a target launch date for Landsat-9 of 2020 so that the risk of losing the 16-day revisit cycle is minimized by having Landsat-9 on orbit before Landsat-7 fails. The recommendation also includes \$75,000,000 for the Pre-Aerosol, Clouds, and Ocean Ecosystem [PACE] mission. The Committee expects NASA to clarify the proposed cost baseline for PACE, including the treatment of science operations and the science definition team's instrument recommendations.

Planetary Science.—The Committee supports Planetary Science at \$1,321,000,000, including the request level of \$228,000,000 for the Mars 2020 Rover, \$50,000,000 for Near Earth Object Observations within Planetary Science Research, and \$189,700,000 for the

Origins Spectral Interpretation Resource Identification and Security-Regolith Explorer. The recommendation also includes \$7,000,000 for New Frontiers Future Missions, which is \$5,000,000 above the request, to enable NASA to accelerate the next New Frontiers Announcement of Opportunity to a date before February 1, 2016. The Committee welcomes the rendezvous of New Horizons with Pluto scheduled for July 14, 2015, and encourages NASA to continue the momentum generated by this mission to carry over for future research on the outer planets, including Uranus. The Committee supports Advanced Sterling Radioisotope Generator research and development to enable planetary and other science research.

Europa.—A mission to Europa represents one of the highest large mission priorities of the Planetary Science Decadal Survey, and NASA announced in May 2015 the selection of nine scientific instruments that will enable this mission. As one of these top priorities, Europa also presents NASA with an opportunity to capitalize on investments it has made in producing a heavy lift launch vehicle capability. The Committee believes that any ongoing planning for a Europa mission should seek to maximize the scientific return for this mission and also utilize the capabilities of NASA's own heavy lift launch vehicle. The Committee directs NASA, in setting the baseline Europa mission highlighted in the decadal survey, to use the Space Launch System as the launch vehicle.

Astrophysics.—Within funds provided to advance scientific knowledge of the origins of the universe, the Committee provides \$98,300,000 for the Hubble Space Telescope and \$85,200,000 for the Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy [SOFIA], and \$90,000,000 for the Wide-Field Infrared Survey Telescope [WFIRST].

Hubble Space Telescope.—2015 marked the 25th Anniversary of the launch of the Hubble Space Telescope. Hubble has made more than 1,200,000 observations and has rewritten the astronomy textbooks, from revealing the age of the universe to discovering that the universe is expanding spurred on by dark energy. Astronomers using Hubble data have published more than 12,800 scientific papers, including research that led to a Nobel Prize in Physics. Hubble's incredible scientific productivity would not have been possible without five repair missions that gave Hubble a new contact lens and, ultimately, new gyroscopes and more powerful instruments. Hubble's productivity will live on well beyond the telescope because of its well-managed archives containing more than 100 terabytes of data are free and available to the world on the Internet so researchers, teachers, and students around the world can access its observations, along with those of other telescopes including Spitzer and NASA's next generation of telescopes, such as the James Webb Space Telescope.

SOFIA.—The Committee includes the full budget request for SOFIA, a program that had been previously proposed for cancellation in fiscal year 2015 after operations began in May 2014. The Committee understands NASA is now proposing a Senior Review panel evaluation of the program's scientific productivity in 2016, 3 years ahead of schedule. Typically, a NASA program is given 4 to 5 years to prove the merit of its science before undergoing a Senior

Review. Therefore, the Committee directs that any early Senior Review of SOFIA shall only be for the purposes of allowing SOFIA to undergo such a review in preparation for future evaluation and that the results of this review shall not be used to justify early cancellation.

WFIRST Science Mission.—The Committee has provided funding for completion of pre-formulation and initiation of formulation of the WFIRST mission using the Astrophysics Focused Telescope Assets, with the goal of completing Key Decision Point-A no later than January 15, 2016. The Committee has accelerated this key mission recommended by the decadal survey and expects it to achieve overlap and scientific synergy with Hubble and the James Webb Space Telescope, including linking science operations and the science archive.

James Webb Space Telescope.—The Committee maintains strong support for the completion of the James Webb Space Telescope [JWST], and provides \$620,000,000, the same as the budget request. JWST has reached a level of development where 100 percent of the telescope's mass is now beyond Key Decision Point-C, a milestone that indicates that significant progress has been made towards its 2018 launch date. The bill maintains an overall development cost ceiling for JWST at \$8,000,000,000, and the Committee intends to hold NASA and its contractors to that commitment. The Committee expects to be kept fully informed on issues relating to program and risk management, achievement of cost and schedule goals, and the program's technical status. The Committee appreciates GAO's continuing work to monitor JWST progress, costs, and schedule.

Explorers.—Small- and medium-sized Explorer missions have been recognized by decadal surveys as missions that meet multiple goals of providing frequent flight opportunities; allowing students and Principal Investigators to gain hands on flight experience; responding rapidly to new developments in science; providing pathfinders for larger missions; and providing value when comparing science productivity to cost. The Committee continues its strong support of Astrophysics and Heliophysics Explorers and expects NASA to provide adequate resources within the amount provided to increase frequency of Explorer Announcements of Opportunity [AO]. Explorer AOs should occur at least every 3 years, and NASA's goal should be to increase the frequency to every 2 years.

Solar Probe Plus.—The Committee provides \$230,400,000 for the Solar Probe Plus mission, the same as the budget request. The Committee strongly affirms its multiyear commitment to a 2018 launch for the solar probe plus mission and fully expects that all future NASA budget submissions will adhere to a funding profile that guarantees a 2018 launch.

Science Mission Directorate, Education.—Within Astrophysics, the request includes \$20,000,000 for education funding within the Science Mission Directorate [SMD], which is \$22,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 level. For fiscal year 2016, the Committee provides no less than \$42,000,000 for education as reflected in a more transparent single line within the SMD funding chart. This includes the \$20,000,000 education funding included in the budget submission within the Astrophysics program. However, the Committee sup-

ports the recommendation that the Astrophysics program administer this SMD-wide education funding. The Committee encourages NASA to prioritize funding for on-going education efforts linked directly to its science missions and to encourage SMD-funded investigators to be directly involved in outreach and education efforts. The Committee notes that the \$42,000,000 is well below the authorized mandate that 1 percent of all NASA science funds are allocated to education-related efforts. Thus, this amount does not represent a cumulative total of all on-going and longstanding education activities that will be conducted throughout SMD in fiscal year 2016.

AERONAUTICS

Appropriations, 2015	\$651,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	571,400,000
House allowance	600,000,000
Committee recommendation	524,700,000

The Committee provides \$524,700,000 for Aeronautics, which is \$126,300,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$46,700,000 below the budget request. The Aeronautics account funds research in key areas related to the development of advanced aircraft technologies and systems, including those related to aircraft safety, environmental compatibility and fuel efficiency, and research that supports the Next Generation Air Transportation System in partnership with the Joint Planning and Development Office.

The Committee recommendation supports the fiscal year 2015 enacted level for the Advanced Composites Project within the Advanced Air Vehicles Program.

Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee notes that integration of Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS] into the National Airspace System [NAS] remains a national priority with the potential to increase public safety and bring economic benefits to a wide range of industries. The Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] has designated six sites it will use to conduct research into safety standards and technology necessary to safely integrate UAS into the NAS. NASA Aeronautics research plays a critical role in the NAS, contributing capabilities that reduce technical barriers related to safety and operational challenges. The Committee supports UAS and its related activities, including the UAS traffic management program, as a key component to the NAS. NASA is directed to coordinate its UAS activities with FAA and to utilize the six FAA test sites to the greatest extent possible to ensure the safest and most efficient integration of these platforms into the NAS. As this effort moves forward, the Committee directs NASA, in cooperation with the FAA, to provide the Committee with a coordinated research plan for UAS integration, including testing, analysis and assessments.

SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Appropriations, 2015	\$596,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	724,800,000
House allowance	625,000,000
Committee recommendation	600,000,000

The Committee provides \$600,000,000 for Space Technology, which is \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$124,800,000 below the budget request. The Space Technology Program funds basic research that can advance multi-purpose technologies to enable new approaches to NASA's current missions. It includes NASA's Small Business Innovative Research [SBIR] and Small Business Technology Transfer [STTR] programs.

Satellite Servicing/RESTORE-L.—The Committee recommends \$150,000,000 for satellite servicing to continue the pathfinder mission [RESTORE-L] to refuel Landsat-7 or another U.S. Government-owned satellite in low-Earth orbit no later than 2019. The Committee has chosen to fund Satellite Servicing's RESTORE-L mission within Space Technology. Pathfinder technologies were funded and proven on the International Space Station. The Committee recommendation includes funding for a full-scale, stand-alone demonstration which will benefit multiple NASA mission directorates and, therefore, is more appropriately funded within Space Technology. The mission shall be co-managed and led by the Science Mission Directorate.

In allocating funding for RESTORE-L, NASA shall not include amounts carried over from previous fiscal years. The Committee has also included bill language for this initiative so it continues in a timely fashion and to avoid lingering drains on satellite servicing funds that have been diverted to other purposes in earlier years. Celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Hubble Space Telescope demonstrated the value of repair, upgrades, and life extension for productive but expensive Government-owned space assets. Given constraints imposed by the Budget Control Act, satellite servicing offers a unique and valuable means to stagger the capital requirements for new satellites by significantly extending the useful life of existing ones. The funds set aside for the RESTORE-L Pathfinder mission should lead to the immediate funding of efforts to formulate a rapid mission, done in partnership with and overseen by NASA's existing satellite servicing expertise. The Administrator shall furnish the Committee with a written schedule to accomplish the execution of RESTORE-L not later than 30 days after the enactment of this act.

Small Business Innovation Research [SBIR].—The Committee recognizes the importance of the SBIR program and its previous success in commercialization of results from federally funded research and development projects. The SBIR program encourages domestic small businesses to engage in Federal research and development, and creates jobs. The Committee therefore directs NASA to place an increased focus on awarding SBIR awards to firms with fewer than 50 employees.

Flight Opportunities.—Within the funds provided for Cross-cutting Space Technology Development, the Committee provides \$20,000,000 for Flight Opportunities. The Committee notes that NASA initiated a program during fiscal year 2015 to promote the development of nano-launch orbital capabilities within Flight Opportunities, and directs NASA to further pursue the design and development of an affordable system that can carry nanosatellites to low-Earth orbit from within the funds provided.

EXPLORATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$4,356,700,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,504,400,000
House allowance	4,759,300,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 3,831,200,000

¹For fiscal year 2016, the Exploration account does not include funds for Commercial Crew, which are now located under ISS Crew and Cargo transportation in the Space Operations account.

The Committee provides \$3,831,200,000 for Exploration, which is \$525,500,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$673,200,000 below the budget request. The Exploration account funds the capabilities required to develop, demonstrate, and deploy the transportation, life support, and surface systems that will enable sustained human presence beyond low-Earth orbit and throughout the solar system. The Committee believes the Nation deserves a safe and robust human spaceflight program to explore beyond low-Earth orbit.

EXPLORATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
Space Launch System	1,900,000
Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle	1,200,000
Exploration Ground Systems	410,000
Exploration Research and Development	321,200
TOTAL	3,831,200

The Space Launch System [SLS], Orion multi-purpose crew vehicle [Orion], and Exploration ground systems are all critical to the timely and successful initial launch of Exploration Mission-1 [EM-1]. To date, both SLS and Exploration ground systems have completed Key Decision Point-C reviews, and Orion is expected to complete its review in the third quarter of 2015. Once that point is reached, NASA intends to develop an integrated schedule by the end of calendar year 2015 that will solidify the schedule for EM-1, and provide the necessary guidance to ensure EM-1 is launched as early in 2018 as possible.

The Committee continues to be disappointed that the funding requested by NASA for SLS and Orion once again bears little relation to necessary funding levels or to amounts provided in previous years. The lack of support for these programs indicates that NASA is allowing an artificially low development funding profile and inefficient decision processes to create unnecessary risks to the EM-1 schedule. The Committee has repeatedly been compelled to provide appropriate funding to keep the human exploration program from incurring costly setbacks and to maintain development schedules. Continued insufficient funding proposals from NASA for all aspects of related to EM-1 and its crewed follow on test flight will only lead to cost escalation and unnecessary schedule delays that will then have to be addressed in future budget years.

Space Launch System.—The Committee reiterates its unwavering support of the Space Launch System [SLS] and the ability for SLS to open the human exploration of space to a wide range of mis-

sions. SLS is the heavy lift launch vehicle that will allow NASA to enable humans to explore space beyond low-Earth orbit. Its ability to be configured for lifting as much as 130 metric tons also enables a broad range of both human and scientific missions. From the goal of landing humans on Mars, to robotically visiting Europa and other celestial bodies, no other currently available or planned launch vehicle possesses the versatility that SLS will have to accomplish such a diverse range of NASA missions.

SLS has successfully passed its Key Decision Point-C [KDP-C] milestone and the program is diligently working towards its first flight in 2018. While KDP-C defines a readiness date of November 2018, the current progress of SLS will result in the vehicle being delivered ahead of its planned schedule.

The Committee finds that the budgetary resources provided for SLS in the fiscal year 2016 budget request are insufficient and do not take into account the current management schedule for flight readiness, nor does the funding level present a path forward beyond EM-1. In February 2015, the U.S. Government Accountability Office [GAO] reported that NASA's cost estimates for both SLS and Orion do not extend beyond the first flight of the combined system. GAO further reported that NASA's budget estimates do not include the development costs for upper-stage development for SLS or production costs for the second test flight scheduled for 2021. GAO also stated that NASA's funding requests do not meet SLS program requirements. While the Committee has chosen to correct the funding shortfalls in fiscal year 2016, NASA is directed to address these issues identified by GAO in future budget submissions.

The Committee is concerned that NASA will attempt to take the Interim Cryogenic Propulsion Stage [ICPS] that will be used for EM-1 and create a human rated variant. In doing so, NASA would spend \$150,000,000 to develop a human rated engine that would be used only once, before being replaced by the Exploration Upper Stage [EUS]. Such planning wastes valuable time and funding resources that should be used for developing the EUS from the beginning so that it will be available for all crewed SLS missions.

To ensure proper funding, the Committee provides \$1,900,000,000 in fiscal year 2016 for SLS, with no less than \$100,000,000 provided for the direct development of the EUS to be used for EM-2. This funding level is necessary in order for the SLS to continue its progress towards a successful EM-1 launch as early as possible in 2018, to facilitate development of essential EUS propulsion hardware, and to begin the procurement process of long lead items for a crewed launch in 2021.

Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle [Orion].—Orion is the Nation's next human exploration vehicle designed to carry astronauts to deep space destinations, provide emergency abort capability, sustain the crew, and provide a safe return to Earth. In December 2014, Orion completed a successful test flight that proved its development was on schedule and that the vehicle is capable of performing in the space and reentry environments it will encounter on deep space missions. Orion is an essential component of NASA's human exploration goals that extend beyond low-Earth orbit.

However, in the same report by GAO that cited issues with funding levels for SLS, GAO also concluded that NASA is not budgeting

for the production, operations, and sustainment costs associated with Orion beyond this first successful test flight. GAO has found that technical risks and budgetary uncertainty threaten Orion's future success. Moreover, current NASA plans lack sufficient requests for funding needed to build and test systems essential for crew such as environmental control, life support, and critical displays. The Committee looks forward to a successful result for Orion's KDP-C review and consistent with previous appropriations acts, has provided \$1,200,000,000 for Orion which is \$103,700,000 above the fiscal year 2016 request to continue its progress toward a successful EM-1 flight as early in 2018 as possible.

Joint Confidence Level [JCL].—To ensure that NASA follows its own guidance and does not require SLS and Orion to incur a higher risk profile than other major missions, the bill directs NASA to formulate a reliable and realistic JCL. In doing so, NASA shall provide the Committee with an annual budget profile based upon NASA's own 70 percent JCL standard which is to be submitted concurrently with the annual budget submission. Any JCL that is less than 70 percent shall be justified and documented, and NASA shall still provide the Committee with the full cost estimates that would be needed to achieve a 70 percent JCL.

Testing Infrastructure.—The Committee encourages NASA to develop plans to fully utilize NASA-owned rocket testing infrastructure for commercially developed launch vehicles to ensure that these vehicles are not only tested in the same manner as Government-developed launch vehicles but at the same facilities to ensure consistency in testing across all potential vehicles.

Advanced Exploration Systems.—Within Exploration Research and Development, the Committee recommends the request level of \$321,200,000 for Advanced Exploration Systems. The Committee encourages NASA to continue to develop and test technology for supporting human spaceflight, including habitat systems such as the Exploration Augmentation Module.

SPACE OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2015	\$3,827,800,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,005,200,000
House allowance	3,957,300,000
Committee recommendation	¹ 4,756,400,000

¹ For fiscal year 2016, the ISS Crew and Cargo transportation activity includes funds for Commercial Crew, which had previously been provided under the Exploration account.

The Committee provides \$4,756,400,000 for Space Operations, which is \$928,600,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$751,200,000 above the budget request. The Space Operations account funds the International Space Station [ISS], and the supporting functions required to conduct operations in space. The ISS is a complex of research laboratories in low-Earth orbit in which American, Russian, Canadian, European, and Japanese astronauts are conducting unique scientific and technological investigations in a microgravity environment.

Beginning in fiscal year 2016, the Committee has chosen to fund all activities related to the ISS within the same account to consolidate funding required for the supply and operation of this national asset and to allow the ISS to be managed as a whole program, within the budgetary resources provided. This realignment and

unification of ISS activities will allow NASA's programs associated with operating the ISS, developing crew capabilities, and supporting human activity in low-Earth orbit, to be analyzed and evaluated in its entirety. This budgetary adjustment will only affect the structure of ISS-related funding and will not alter the many aspects of the ISS program, or its management structures that are currently in place within Human Exploration and Operations.

International Space Station [ISS].—The Committee provides \$3,951,600,000 for the ISS Program, which is comprised of: ISS Operations; ISS Research; and ISS Crew and Cargo Services.

This Committee has consistently supported the construction and operation of the ISS on the premise that it would support world-class science conducted by the United States, as well as our international partners. The Committee encourages NASA to work with its international partners to support the ISS through 2024, to maintain a high level of safety, and maximize the return of scientific research. In addition, the Committee considers astronaut safety its highest priority and NASA must ensure that safety standards for transportation are not compromised as NASA begins to replace its reliance on existing Russian capabilities with purchasing services from domestic crew transportation providers.

ISS Crew and Cargo Transportation.—The Committee recommends \$2,505,500,000 for ISS cargo resupply and crew transportation, including \$900,000,000 for development milestone payments to U.S.-based ISS Crew providers, which had previously been accounted for within the Exploration account.

The Committee notes that the initial rounds of development funding for ISS Crew capabilities represented a \$1,900,000,000 investment prior to awarding another \$6,800,000,000 in potential payments for two ISS Crew providers to finish development of their vehicles and conduct initial flights. At the end of this final round of vehicle development and testing of this capability, NASA will have paid a total of \$8,700,000,000 to conduct a competition between several companies. This substantial investment from the Federal Government comes prior to NASA purchasing future crew services for the ISS from these domestic providers.

It is incumbent that these funds are regularly reviewed given the significant sums being invested by NASA. To date, milestones intended to show progress in the development of the ISS Crew capability have already begun to be delayed. More technically challenging milestone completion dates are about to be reached or may be potentially postponed further. It is the intent of the Committee to continue to closely monitor and review progress of the ISS Crew capability through the quarterly reports that are provided by NASA.

Furthermore, NASA issued a notice of intent on February 6, 2015, to purchase another six seats from the Russians during the 2018–2019 time period. While NASA appears to be protecting its access to ISS, the Committee notes NASA has consistently stated that domestically launched crew transportation capabilities will be ready during this time period so that the United States can end our reliance on such vehicles. Particularly concerning is that the notice of intent specifically states that “NASA needs to secure crew transportation with a known reliable provider to ensure a contin-

ued U.S. presence aboard the ISS.” Such statements are deeply concerning and indicate that even NASA, which has continual insight and oversight of the ISS crew program, does not have confidence that even with significant financial and technical support, the availability of a reliable domestic ISS crew capability by 2017 is guaranteed.

The Committee has provided the requested amount for ISS Cargo in anticipation that during fiscal year 2016, the companies contracted to provide cargo services will be capable of delivering cargo to, and returning it from, the ISS, consistent with current agreements.

21st Century Launch Complex Program.—The Committee provides \$30,300,000 for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex, which is \$7,000,000 above the request. The Committee is concerned about the ability of commercial space launch providers to plan for the future, given the preponderance of funding that is dedicated from the 21st Century Space Launch Complex to the facilities at Kennedy Space Center. The program’s authorized purposes include projects at all NASA-owned launch facilities. The Committee directs that any new Commercial Space Flight infrastructure investment proposals for the 21st Century Space Launch Complex program take into account the cargo mission needs also demonstrated at the Wallops Flight Facility [WFF], which is expected to complete repairs on the launch pad and return to flight in fiscal year 2016. There are now growing capacity issues at WFF that, if not resolved, could soon prevent the center from taking on small and large missions due to limitations associated with facilities related to spacecraft processing and fueling. Therefore, the Committee provides the increased funding to fill maintenance gaps at the WFF launch complex, and further directs NASA to take into consideration the full potential of all NASA-owned launch complexes.

Space Communications.—The Committee recognizes and appreciates the complexities involved in sustaining NASA’s Near Earth, Space, and Deep Space communications networks and infrastructure that support NASA’s scientific and exploration activities. The Committee directs NASA to develop a plan, budget, and timeline for sustainment of the existing network and infrastructure upgrades within 180 days of enactment of this act.

EDUCATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$119,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	88,900,000
House allowance	119,000,000
Committee recommendation	108,000,000

The Committee provides \$108,000,000 for Education, which is \$11,000,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$19,100,000 above the budget request. The Education account funds science, technology, engineering, and mathematics [STEM] education activities to educate and inspire our next generation of explorers and innovators.

EDUCATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Committee recommendation
NASA Space Grant	40,000
Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research	18,000
Minority University Research and Education Program	30,000
STEM Education and Accountability Projects	20,000
TOTAL	108,000

Space Grant.—The Committee provides \$40,000,000 for Space Grant, and directs NASA to support an extension of the current Space Grant program, and to allocate the entire funding amount for consortia-led institutions in all 52 participating jurisdictions according to the percentage allocation provided to States in the current 5-year grant award.

The Committee is supportive of independent evaluations to assess effectiveness of NASA programs, but cautions that NASA should not use the evaluation process to preemptively interrupt ongoing activities.

STEM Education and Accountability Program.—The Committee provides up to \$10,000,000 for the Competitive Program for Science, Museums, Planetariums and NASA Visitors Centers within the STEM Education and Accountability Program [SEAP]. This competitive grant program creates interactive exhibits, professional development activities, and community-based programs to engage students, teachers, and the public in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SAFETY, SECURITY, AND MISSION SERVICES

Appropriations, 2015	\$2,758,900,000
Budget estimate, 2016	2,843,100,000
House allowance	2,768,600,000
Committee recommendation	2,784,000,000

The Committee provides \$2,784,000,000 for Safety, Security, and Mission Services, which is \$25,100,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$59,100,000 below the budget request. The Safety, Security, and Mission Services account funds agency management, including headquarters and each of the nine NASA field centers, as well as the design and execution of non-programmatic Construction of Facilities and Environmental Compliance and Restoration activities.

Independent Verification and Validation [IV&V] Program.—Within the amounts provided for cross-agency support, the Committee recommends \$39,100,000 for NASA’s IV&V Program.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee’s recommendation includes the full request for the Agency Information Technology [IT] Services to support shifting NASA’s IT model to one that enhances cybersecurity with strong governance and strong information security practices.

National Center for Critical Information Processing and Storage.—The National Center for Critical Information Processing and Storage [NCCIPS], that is managed by NASA, was established to consolidate efforts across Federal agencies to store and secure data.

NCCIPS is designed to be a shared service, multi-tenant Federal data facility and is currently utilized by NASA, the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Navy. The Committee encourages NASA to make agencies aware of NCCIPS capabilities in order to help the Federal Government reduce IT costs and more rapidly achieve IT modernization. The Committee urges NASA to offer NCCIPS to other agencies in order to take full financial advantage of this secure data facility, to help the Federal Government reduce IT costs, and to more rapidly achieve IT modernization.

Management Fees.—The Committee is concerned by recent news reports suggesting that certain Federal grant and cooperative agreement recipients have used management fees inappropriately by spending federally awarded funds on, for example, lobbying, alcohol, and entertainment. NASA is directed to ensure that all funding recipients understand and are in compliance with Office of Management and Budget guidance on appropriate uses of such funds.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$419,100,000
Budget estimate, 2016	465,300,000
House allowance	425,000,000
Committee recommendation	352,800,000

The Committee provides \$352,800,000 for Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration, which is \$66,300,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$112,500,000 below the budget request. The Construction and Environmental Compliance and Remediation account provides for design and execution of programmatic, discrete and minor revitalization, construction of facilities projects, facility demolition projects, and environmental compliance and remediation activities.

In order to maintain continuity within the projects for major construction, NASA shall prioritize available funding towards repairs, minor revitalization, and activities that have initiated demolition, site preparation, or construction activities during previous fiscal years, followed by projects that were deferred in previous budget requests and have since been requested again for funding in the fiscal year 2016 request.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2015	\$37,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	37,400,000
House allowance	37,400,000
Committee recommendation	37,400,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$37,400,000 for the Office of Inspector General [OIG], which is \$400,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the same as the budget request. The Office is responsible for promoting efficiency and preventing and detecting crime, fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee includes bill language regarding the availability of funds for certain prizes and for Shuttle program closeout activities. In conjunction with the closeout activities, NASA shall provide

a report, not later than 45 days from enactment of this act, which includes a timeline that has been coordinated with the Defense Contract Audit Authority to conclude these activities as expeditiously as possible.

The Committee also includes bill language regarding transfers of funds between accounts and the NASA spending plan for fiscal year 2016.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$7,344,205,000
Budget estimate, 2016	7,723,550,000
House allowance	7,394,205,000
Committee recommendation	7,343,775,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$7,343,775,000 for the National Science Foundation [NSF]. The recommendation is \$430,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$379,775,000 below the budget request.

The National Science Foundation was established as an independent agency by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-507) and is authorized to support research and education programs that promote the progress of science and engineering in the United States. The Foundation supports research and education in all major scientific and engineering disciplines through grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, and other forms of assistance in all parts of the United States. The Foundation also supports unique domestic and international large-scale research facilities.

RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,933,645,000
Budget estimate, 2016	6,186,300,000
House allowance	5,983,645,000
Committee recommendation	5,933,645,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$5,933,645,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$252,655,000 below the budget request.

The Research and Related Activities [R&RA] appropriation funds scientific discovery, trains a dynamic workforce, and supports broadly accessible state-of-the-art tools and facilities. Research activities will contribute to the achievement of these outcomes through expansion of the knowledge base; integration of research and education; stimulation of knowledge transfer between academia and the public and private sectors; and international activities, and will bring the perspectives of many disciplines to bear on complex problems important to the Nation. The Foundation's discipline-oriented R&RA account includes: Biological Sciences; Computer and Information Science and Engineering; Engineering; Geosciences; Mathematical and Physical Sciences; Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences; Office of Cyberinfrastructure; Office of International Science and Engineering; Office of Polar Programs; Integrative Activities; and the U.S. Arctic Research Commission.

The Committee's fiscal year 2016 recommendation renews its support for Federal long-term basic research that has the potential to be transformative to our economy and our way of life in the context of a stagnant Federal budget.

Scientific Facilities and Instrumentation.—A critical component of the Nation's scientific enterprise is the infrastructure that supports researchers in discovery science. Investments to advance the frontiers of research and education in science and engineering are critical to the Nation's innovation enterprise. The Committee encourages the National Science Foundation to fully fund its U.S. scientific research facilities and instruments to adequately support

scientists and students engaged in ground-breaking research to maximize sustained investments in research.

Astronomy.—U.S.-based astronomy facilities continue to make groundbreaking discoveries and maintain excellent world-class scientific research even as operating budgets have been continually constrained. This area of research is particularly important because NSF's network of observatories and its individual investigators are significant resources to all astronomers, including those from U.S. colleges and universities that do not have dedicated observatories. The Committee encourages NSF to sustain support for the programs and scientific facilities funded by the Astronomical Sciences division, including the National Radio Astronomy Observatory. Additionally, NSF is expected to request sufficient funding to maintain operations at both new and existing observatories as additional facilities come online in future years.

Super Computing Planning.—The National Research Council [NRC] is in the process of finalizing their report on advanced computing infrastructure. This report may be instructive in identifying priorities and approaches that NSF can take to modernize its high-performance computing infrastructure and associated software and applications in order to support scientific research and education. The Committee requests that NSF, upon reception of the NRC final report, provide the Committee with a response to the report and any plans to incorporate the recommendations into its approach for supercomputing over the next decade.

Advanced Manufacturing.—The Committee recognizes the importance of domestic biomanufacturing to the U.S. economy and the considerable investments made by U.S. competitors in this field. As part of its Advanced Manufacturing initiative, the Committee encourages NSF to include not less than \$15,000,000 for research in biomanufacturing to maintain and advance the U.S. global competitiveness in this area.

Biennial Report by National Science Foundation on Arctic Research.—The National Science Foundation chairs the Arctic Research Commission [ARC] that is charged with submitting a biennial report to the Congress with recommendations of the Commission with respect to Federal activities in the Arctic. The Committee directs the ARC to have the biennial report provided to Congress explain in greater detail the ongoing Arctic activities and associated funding of each agency represented on the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Commission.

Industrial Innovation and Partnerships [IIP].—Demand for steel in the United States has led to this country becoming the number one net importer of steel. The Committee remains concerned about the U.S. industry's manufacturing ability to meet our Nation's steel needs and supports the National Science Foundation's Industrial Innovation and Partnerships [IIP] program's continued research into the steel industry and its capabilities.

Mathematical Sciences Institutes.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the NSF Mathematical Sciences Institutes across the country, which provide important basic research across multiple fields.

Technology Transfer.—The Committee urges the NSF, within current authority, to allow public and private nonprofit technology

transfer organizations that facilitate or accelerate commercialization of technologies developed by one or more institutions of higher education to apply as principal investigators for grants that are focused on commercialization of technology.

Vortex-SE.—The Committee understands that NSF and NOAA will conduct a week-long Vortex-SE Science Workshop in 2015 addressing the questions of tornadic activity as it pertains to the southeastern United States. As part of this workshop, a timeline for submission of potential designs and science plans will be developed to enable this important research campaign to proceed. The workshop will also develop preliminary science questions, identify emerging beneficial technologies, and initiate calls for smaller field programs and research that will inform the larger Vortex-SE campaign. The Committee expects to be updated, within 90 days of completion of the workshop, the progress made, and the preliminary research opportunities that will be pursued as the total program takes shape. As part of Vortex-SE, the Committee directs NSF to look beyond the traditional research disciplines and programs utilized in previous Vortex programs and to include and utilize the collaborative opportunities of the Prediction of and Resilience against Extreme Events [PREEVENTS] program for co-funding grants that enhance understanding of the fundamental natural processes and hazards of tornadoes in the southeast and to improve models of these seasonal extreme events. NSF shall also continue its coordinated efforts with NOAA to ensure that NSF's funded research complements work funded through NOAA.

Cybersecurity.—The Committee's recommendation includes the fiscal year 2015 enacted level of \$159,000,000 for cybersecurity research, including support for core computer science research at academic institutions. The discovery and innovation in cybersecurity supported by NSF will form the intellectual foundations for practical applications that make our information networks safer, more secure, and better able to predict, resist, repel, and recover from cyber attacks.

Innovation Corps.—The Committee supports the NSF's request to increase funding for the Innovation Corps [I-Corps] program to build on the initial successes of its innovative public-private partnership model. However, the Committee is concerned that of the over 577 I-Corps team, site, and node awards to date, only six have been made to HBCUs. Failing to include HBCUs does little to connect minority-serving institutions to local innovation ecosystems that create new economic opportunities in all communities. The Committee directs NSF to make awards to public and private HBCUs and to find ways to encourage greater HBCU participation and success within the I-Corps program.

HBCUs Excellence in Research.—HBCUs often lack the human capital and research infrastructure to effectively compete for Federal research funding. Currently, a very small number of HBCU research universities have achieved only modest success in winning Federal research dollars.

With the Committee's urging, NSF has developed some research experience programs through its Education and Human Resources directorate. However, NSF's primary research directorates have a far more anemic track record in this area, and the Committee be-

lieves this must change in order to maximize America's economic competitiveness. In fiscal year 2015, the Committee directed NSF to convene a high-level panel to devise a comprehensive strategy to accelerate significant competitive opportunities for HBCUs, enabling them to tap NSF's core research directorates rather than its education and human resources program base. A report on this strategy, which should include measurable milestones, shall be submitted to the Committee and made publicly available on its Web site not later than 120 days after enactment of this act. Additionally, in fiscal year 2016, NSF shall initiate a pilot program setting aside up to \$10,000,000 for research investment at both public and private HBCUs. If recommended by the Excellence in Research panel's report, the Committee expects funding for this program to be included in NSF's fiscal year 2017 budget request.

Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability [SEES].—The Committee recognizes that the Science, Engineering, and Education for Sustainability [SEES] program is scheduled to sunset in fiscal year 2017, but encourages NSF to continue hazards and disaster research through activities associated with the Risk and Resiliency program and to continue research on sustainable chemistry, engineering, and materials within existing program areas.

Experimental Program To Stimulate Competitive Research [EPSCoR].—Within the amount provided, the Committee provides \$159,690,000 for EPSCoR, an amount equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Dyslexia.—The Committee encourages NSF to continue funding meritorious research on dyslexia and other learning disabilities through the Research on Disabilities Education program under the Education and Human Resources Directorate. Dyslexia related research grants are expected to fully meet NSF's merit review standards and should have a goal of practical application.

Ocean Science Infrastructure.—The Committee supports NSF's plan and design for the fleet renewal of Regional Class Research Vessels [RCRV] and funds the continuance of this activity at not less than the fiscal year 2015 enacted level. The Committee directs NSF to diligently work towards submitting an RCRV proposal for consideration as a candidate for inclusion in a future budget request.

Icebreakers.—The Committee supports the interagency process to develop requirements for a new polar-class icebreaker, recognizing the strategic importance of Arctic operations to our Nation's future security and prosperity and the critical support that such a vessel will provide to NSF's research and logistics in Antarctica. NSF is encouraged to work with its interagency partners to support this effort.

MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations, 2015	\$200,760,000
Budget estimate, 2016	200,310,000
House allowance	200,030,000
Committee recommendation	200,310,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$200,310,000 for Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction. The recommendation is \$450,000 below the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The Major Research Equipment and Facilities Construction appropriation supports the acquisition, procurement, construction, and commissioning of unique national research platforms and facilities as well as major research equipment. Projects supported by this appropriation will push the boundaries of technology and offer significant expansion of opportunities for the science and engineering community. Preliminary design and development activities, ongoing operations, and maintenance costs of the facilities are provided through the Research and Related Activities appropriation account.

The Committee's recommendation includes funding at the requested level: the Daniel K. Inouye Solar Telescope; the National Ecological Observatory Network; and the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Appropriations, 2015	\$866,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	962,570,000
House allowance	866,000,000
Committee recommendation	866,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$866,000,000 for this account. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$96,570,000 below the budget request.

The Education and Human Resources appropriation supports a comprehensive set of programs across all levels of education in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics [STEM]. The appropriation supports activities that unite school districts with institutions of higher learning to improve precollege education. Other precollege activities include the development of the next generation of STEM education leaders, instructional materials, and the STEM instructional workforce. Undergraduate activities support curriculum, laboratory, and instructional improvement; expand the STEM talent pool; attract STEM participants to teaching; augment advanced technological education at 2-year colleges; and develop dissemination tools. Graduate support is directed to research and teaching fellowships, internships, and instructional workforce improvement by linking precollege education systems with higher education. Programs also seek to broaden the participation of groups underrepresented in the STEM enterprise and promote informal science education.

Committee on STEM Education.—The Committee believes that NSF is well suited to handle undergraduate and graduate fellowships, internships, and specific grants similar to NSF's current mission and, if there are general needs across Government, that NSF could similarly serve as a clearinghouse for such students. The

Committee requests that NSF continue to work with OSTP on refining a plan for ways NSF could implement a broader program for graduate and undergraduate programs across the entire Federal Government, and to identify which programs across Government could benefit from such a program.

Advanced Technological Education.—The Committee provides funding for Advanced Technological Education at not less than the fiscal year 2015 enacted level.

Robert Noyce Scholarship Program.—The Committee provides the budget request level of \$60,890,000 for the Robert Noyce Scholarship program. This program helps fill the critical need for STEM teachers in elementary and secondary schools by funding scholarships, stipends, and programmatic support to recruit and prepare STEM majors and professionals to become K–12 teachers. Scholarship and stipend recipients are required to complete 2 years of teaching in a high-need school district for each year of support.

CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service.—The CyberCorps: Scholarships for Service program helps the Federal Government respond to threats to our information technology infrastructure by providing scholarships to train cybersecurity professionals. In return, scholarship recipients agree to serve in a Federal Government agency building the Government's capacity to understand, respond to, and prevent cyber threats. More than 2,359 students have completed the program, which was initiated in fiscal year 2001, and over 93 percent of students have been placed, serving more than 140 Federal agencies. The Committee provides the requested amount of \$45,000,000 for the Federal Cyber Service: Scholarships for Service program, of which not less than \$5,000,000 should be used to continue work with community colleges that have been designated as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance 2–Year Education [CAE2Y] by the National Security Agency and the Department of Homeland Security.

Informal Science Education.—The Committee maintains its strong support for NSF's informal science education program and supports the requested levels of \$60,000,000 for Advancing Informal STEM Learning and \$51,880,000 for STEM + C Partnerships. The Committee encourages the NSF to coordinate and provide necessary support for investments in both in and out-of-school time STEM education programs across Federal agencies, including support for extracurricular STEM programs.

Division of Research on Learning in Formal and Informal Settings.—As part of the research funded through the DRL, the Committee recognizes the importance of out-of-school time STEM mentor-led engagement programs, including STEM networks, festivals, and competitions. Such programs are highly effective in filling the higher education STEM pipeline. The Committee urges NSF to focus on populations underrepresented in the STEM fields and encourages NSF to fund out-of-school time STEM engagement program activities.

Division on Human Resource Development.—The Committee continues its longstanding support for existing initiatives to broaden participation in STEM fields and recognizes these programs have various purposes and engage students in a different manner. The Committee notes that support for these programs has stagnated

within NSF in spite of increases to the overall NSF budget. The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 for the Historically Black Colleges and Universities [HBCUs] Undergraduate Program, \$8,000,000 for the Alliance for Graduate Education and the Professoriate, \$46,000,000 for the Louis Stokes Alliances for Minority Participation, \$13,500,000 for the Tribal Colleges and Universities Program, and \$24,000,000 for Centers for Research Excellence in Science and Technology. In proposal selection, the Committee encourages NSF to give priority to grant proposals that have demonstrated maturity, including previous partnerships with other Federal agencies.

Life STEM.—The Committee believes that without targeted interventions at an early age, it will become increasingly difficult to guarantee a stable pipeline of minority applicants who can become candidates for degrees in STEM-related fields. NSF, with its longstanding efforts to examine the means to address STEM-related challenges through use of innovative intervention, has the ability to best create a pipeline for life and bioscience careers for minorities beginning in elementary school.

For this reason, the Committee directs NSF to use up to \$7,000,000 within existing programs targeting broadening participation, particularly at HBCUs, to create effective models of intervention to nurture students from elementary school through undergraduate studies with an emphasis on life sciences. NSF shall update the report previously provided to the Committee not later than 180 days from enactment of this act for these activities on the prospects for creating a mechanism for evaluating effective models of creating or retaining pipelines that would increase the numbers of underrepresented minorities in advanced science fields targeting minority serving institutions with an emphasis on life and biosciences, including medicine, that partner with elementary, middle and high schools near their institutions.

Transformative Learning Initiative.—The Committee is aware of concerns from the business community that recent college graduates are often poorly prepared for the workforce, and specifically lack necessary critical thinking, reasoning, and problem solving skills. While this problem does not have a single source or solution, research suggests that teaching methods to increase the chances for students to experience a “transformative learning experience” can both improve subject knowledge and boost the critical thinking skills needed in today’s workplace.

The Committee also notes that NSF has not yet submitted a report on this topic as directed in the fiscal year 2015 bill. Within 45 days of enactment, NSF is directed to report to the Committee on a description of the agency’s existing research on transformative learning and professional development approaches, particularly within respect to undergraduate programs at urban universities and HCBUs. If NSF is not currently conducting any transformative learning research or education initiatives, then, as part of the report, NSF shall provide the Committee with a recommendation on establishing such an initiative, including scope and cost.

Hispanic-Serving Institutions [HSI] Program.—Investment in STEM education is vital for American economic competitiveness, and Hispanic Americans are underrepresented in science and engi-

neering disciplines. The Committee provides \$5,000,000 as authorized under 42 U.S.C. 1862o-12 for NSF to implement a Hispanic-Serving Institutions [HSI] Program that is designed to increase the recruitment, retention, and graduation rates of Hispanic students pursuing associate or baccalaureate degrees in STEM fields.

AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2015	\$325,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	354,840,000
House allowance	325,000,000
Committee recommendation	325,000,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$325,000,000. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$29,840,000 below the budget request.

The appropriation provides salaries and expenses, including staff salaries, benefits, travel, training, rent, advisory and assistance services, communications and utilities expenses, supplies, equipment, and other operating expenses necessary for management of the National Science Foundation's research and education activities.

The Committee reiterates its direction to NSF to find savings from operating expenses and future headquarters planning.

The Committee reiterates its long-standing requirement that NSF submit reprogrammings when initiating new programs or activities of more than \$500,000 or when reorganizing components. The Committee expects to be notified of reprogramming actions which involve less than the above-mentioned amount if such actions would have the effect of changing the agency's funding requirements in future years, or if programs or projects specifically cited in the Committee's reports are affected.

The Committee is concerned by recent news reports suggesting that certain NSF grant and cooperative agreement recipients have used management fees inappropriately by spending federally awarded funds on, for example, lobbying, alcohol, and entertainment. NSF is directed to ensure that all funding recipients understand and are in compliance with Office of Management and Budget guidance on appropriate uses of such funds.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

Appropriations, 2015	\$4,370,000
Budget estimate, 2016	4,370,000
House allowance	4,370,000
Committee recommendation	4,370,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$4,370,000. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and equal to the budget request.

The National Science Board is the governing body of NSF and is charged with serving as an independent adviser to the President and Congress on policy matters related to science and engineering research and education.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2015	\$14,430,000
Budget estimate, 2016	15,160,000
House allowance	15,160,000
Committee recommendation	14,450,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$14,450,000. The recommendation is \$20,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$710,000 below the budget request.

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131

The Office of Inspector General appropriation provides audit and investigation functions to identify and correct deficiencies that could lead to instances of fraud, waste, or mismanagement.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The bill includes one administrative provision to allow limited transfers of funds among accounts.

TITLE IV
 RELATED AGENCIES
 COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$9,200,000
Budget estimate, 2016	9,413,000
House allowance	9,200,000
Committee recommendation	9,200,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$9,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$213,000 below the budget request.

State Advisory Committees [SAC].—The Committee is in agreement with the Commission on the extension of State Advisory Committee charters from 2 to 4 years in length. The SACs represent the eyes and ears on the ground for the Commission in their respective States. By increasing the length of a SAC's charter, each SAC will have more time to conduct their work instead of having to regularly spend time preparing to have their charters renewed by the Commission.

GAO findings.—The Committee has become increasingly concerned with the Commission's ability to conduct its mission. A February 2015 GAO report titled, "U.S. Commission on Civil Rights: Management Improvements Are Needed to Better Achieve Its Mission", cited workforce planning and external communications as areas that must be addressed by the Commission. In particular, GAO cited the imbalance in funding provided for special assistants and the use of Commission letterhead by individual Commissioners for correspondence that was incorrectly interpreted as official communication.

Use of Letterhead.—On multiple occasions the Commission has had to clarify, including in a letter to this Committee, that letters using Commission letterhead by individual Commissioners did not constitute the opinion of the Commission. In order to eliminate the confusion caused by the use of Commission letterhead, the Commission is directed to use letterhead only for items that reflect the views of the Commission. Individual Commissioners are not precluded from expressing their own opinions, but shall not use official letterhead as part of their communications, and if writing in their role as a Commissioner, shall clearly state that their opinion is their own and not that of the Commission.

Workforce.—The Commission has proposed that special assistants assigned to work for individual Commissioners could be made available for other work at the Commission, but such a practice does not address the workforce issues identified by GAO. The Commission has staffing needs that require specialized education and skills that could not be replaced by part time use of special assistants. The use of special assistants would create additional challenges by blurring the lines between the confidential role they provide in assisting Commissioners and working on activities where

the views of the Commissioner and special assistant are in conflict with the tasks to which they are asked to contribute. Inserting potential conflict could politicize what should be the nonpartisan execution of informing the Congress, Federal agencies, and the public on civil rights policy.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$364,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	373,112,000
House allowance	364,500,000
Committee recommendation	364,500,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$364,500,000 for EEOC salaries and expenses. This recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$8,612,000 below the request.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] is the leading Federal agency dedicated to eradicating employment discrimination in both the public and private sectors on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, pregnancy, age, disability, and family medical history or genetic information. The EEOC serves both U.S. public and private workplaces by helping provide a fair and inclusive workplace, which engenders employee satisfaction and commitment, and enhances employee retention, productivity, and profitability.

This funding will support the EEOC's obligations to investigate and prosecute charges of employment discrimination. The Committee notes that the EEOC has also undertaken reforms that should enable it to reduce its pending inventory of public and private sector charges and help prevent employment discrimination.

Implementing Efficiencies and Cost Savings.—The EEOC should continue its efforts to leverage technology to increase productivity and streamline customer service. The Committee expects the EEOC to provide the Committee with an update to the Action Council Transformation Digital pilot program that was initiated in May of 2015 as well as a review of other activities proposed to be conducted by the Commission that will increase efficiencies and generate cost savings, which in turn may improve services provided to the public.

Inventory Backlog reduction.—The EEOC has a private sector inventory of over 75,000 cases and a Federal sector hearing inventory over 17,000. Using appropriated funds for activities that do not directly resolve this backlog of existing and incoming claims denies cases with complainants the opportunity of a timely resolution. EEOC's own budget submission states that justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, the Committee directs the EEOC to prioritize its staffing and resources towards reducing the number of current and outstanding unresolved private sector pending charges and public sector hearings.

Public Comment on EEOC Guidance.—The Committee is concerned that as the EEOC conducts its business in protecting against employment discrimination, its guidance proposals can be adopted without the opportunity of public input prior to implemen-

tation and enforcement. Therefore, if requested by at least two Commissioners, the EEOC shall make any new guidance available for public comment in the Federal Register for not less than 30 days prior to taking any potential action on proposed guidance.

State and Local Enforcement Assistance.—The Committee recommends up to \$29,500,000 to assist State and local enforcement agencies. This will ensure that EEOC provides adequate resources to its State partners.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$84,500,000
Budget estimate, 2016	131,500,000
House allowance	86,500,000
Committee recommendation	84,500,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$84,500,000. The recommendation is equal to the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and is \$47,000,000 below the budget request.

The International Trade Commission [ITC] is an independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for conducting trade-related investigations and providing Congress and the President with independent technical advice related to United States international trade policy.

Lease Expiration.—No funding is provided for ITC to renovate and lease new office space in fiscal year 2016. The Committee notes that ITC has proposed to sign a new 15-year lease in order to achieve a 25 percent reduction in space, but that the best-case scenario involves no savings until year 13 of the 15-year lease. Furthermore, the Committee understands that the least expensive option over the proposed 15-year lease term is for ITC to remain in its current location without reducing its footprint. The Committee directs ITC to submit a list of alternative proposals, including cost breakdowns by year, no later than 90 days after enactment of this act.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Appropriations, 2015	\$375,000,000
Budget estimate, 2016	452,000,000
House allowance	300,000,000
Committee recommendation	385,000,000

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$385,000,000 for payment to the Legal Services Corporation [LSC]. The recommendation is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and \$67,000,000 below the budget request.

The Committee’s recommendation provides \$353,000,000 for basic field programs, to be used for competitively awarded grants and contracts; \$18,500,000 for management and administration; \$4,000,000 for client self-help and information technology; \$4,500,000 for the Office of the Inspector General [OIG]; \$1,000,000 for loan repayment assistance; and \$4,000,000 for the LSC’s Pro Bono Innovation Fund.

Governance and Management.—The LSC must continue its governance and management improvement efforts in order to further restore the credibility of the organization and direct additional funds into legal aid, where they are desperately needed. The Committee expects the Inspector General of the LSC to continue conducting annual audits of LSC grantees to ensure that funds are not being used in contravention of the restrictions by which LSC grantees are required to abide.

Pro Bono Innovation Fund.—The Committee's recommendation provides full funding of \$4,000,000 to continue the Pro Bono Innovation Fund. This fund will support innovative projects that promote and enhance pro bono initiatives throughout the Nation, as well as leverage Federal dollars to increase free legal aid for low-income Americans by engaging private attorneys.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICE CORPORATION

The Committee's recommendation continues the administrative provisions contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations act (Public Law 105-119) regarding operation of this program to provide basic legal services to disadvantaged individuals and the restrictions on the use of LSC funds.

LSC funds cannot be used to engage in litigation and related activities with respect to a variety of matters including: (1) redistricting; (2) class action suits; (3) representation of illegal aliens; (4) political activities; (5) abortion; (6) prisoner litigation; (7) welfare reform; (8) representation of charged drug dealers during eviction proceedings; and (9) solicitation of clients. The exception to the restrictions occurs in a case where there is imminent threat of physical harm to the client or prospective client.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$3,340,000
Budget estimate, 2016	3,431,000
House allowance	3,340,000
Committee recommendation	3,431,000

The Committee recommendation provides \$3,431,000. The recommendation is \$91,000 above the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and is the same as the budget request.

The Marine Mammal Commission and its Committee of Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals provide oversight and recommend actions on domestic and international topics to advance policies and provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Commission provides precise, up-to-date scientific information to Congress on issues related to the safety of marine mammals.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2015	\$5,121,000
Budget estimate, 2016	5,121,000
House allowance	5,121,000
Committee recommendation	5,121,000

The Committee's recommendation provides \$5,121,000 for the State Justice Institute. The recommendation is the same as the fiscal year 2015 enacted level and the budget request.

The Institute was created in 1984 to further the development and adoption of improved judicial administration in State courts.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The Committee recommends the following general provisions for the departments, agencies and commissions funded in the accompanying act. Similar provisions were included in the fiscal year 2015 act.

Section 501 prohibits the use of appropriations for certain publicity and propaganda purposes.

Section 502 prohibits any appropriations contained in this act from remaining available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 503 limits funds for certain consulting purposes.

Section 504 provides that, should any provision of the act be held to be invalid, the remainder of the act would not be affected.

Section 505 stipulates the policy and procedures by which funding available to the agencies funded under this act may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Section 506 provides for a penalty for persons found to have falsely mislabeled products.

Section 507 requires agencies to provide quarterly reports to the Appropriations Committees regarding unobligated balances.

Section 508 requires agencies and departments funded in this act to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidation within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Section 509 limits funds for the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

Section 510 stipulates obligation of receipts and the use of certain funds for victim services available under the Crime Victims Fund.

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

Section 512 limits transfers of funds between agencies.

Section 513 provides that funding for E-government initiatives are subject to reprogramming guidelines established by this act.

Section 514 requires the Inspectors General of the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation to conduct reviews of activities funded in this act; prohibits the use of funds for certain banquets and conferences; and requires certifications regarding conflicts of interest.

Section 515 prohibits funds for information technology acquisitions unless the acquiring department or agency has assessed the supply chain risk of the technology.

Section 516 prohibits the use of funds to support or justify the use of torture.

Section 517 limits funds pertaining to certain activities related to the export of firearms.

Section 518 limits funds to process permits to import certain products.

Section 519 prohibits funds for activities that seek to include certain language in new trade agreements.

Section 520 prohibits funds to authorize a national security letter in contravention of the statutes authorizing the FBI to issue national security letters.

Section 521 requires notification to the Committees in the event of cost overruns.

Section 522 authorizes funds appropriated for intelligence activities for the Department of Justice during fiscal year 2016 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.

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

Section 524 specifies rescissions of prior appropriations.

Section 525 prohibits the use of funds to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of current regulations and improves reporting.

Section 526 prohibits the use of funds to pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees at any single conference outside the United States and limits the cost of any such conference incurred by an agency.

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

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

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

Section 530 requires, when practicable, the use of "Energy Star" or "Federal Energy Management Program" designated light bulbs.

Section 531 requires agencies funded in this act to report on undisbursed balances.

Section 532 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used to deny the importation of certain shotgun models.

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

Section 534 requires the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the National Science Foundation to submit spending plans to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees within 45 days of enactment of this act.

Section 535 requires agencies to report conference spending to the Inspectors General.

Section 536 prohibits the use of funds to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

Section 537 requires all departments and agencies funded within this act to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 538 prohibits funds to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 539 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used for contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, grant, or loan activities if the proposed recipient has been convicted of a felony criminal violation.

Section 540 prohibits funds made available by this act from being used for contract, memorandum of understanding, cooperative agreement, grant, or loan activities if the proposed recipient has unpaid Federal tax liabilities.

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 Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities that currently lack an authorization for fiscal year 2016, either in whole or in part, and therefore fall under this rule:

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2016

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Department of Commerce:	
International Trade Administration:	
Export Promotion	1996
Bureau of Industry and Security:	
Export Administration	2001
Economic Development Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2008
Economic Development Assistance Programs:	
Public Works and Economic Development	2008
Trade Adjustment Assistance	2015
Bureau of the Census:	
Salaries and Expenses	2014
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	1993
National Institute of Standards and Technology:	
Scientific and Technical Research and Services	2013
Industrial Technology Services	2013
Construction of Research Facilities	2013
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:	
Operations, Research, and Facilities:	
National Ocean Service:	
Coral Reef Conservation	2009
Hydrographic Services	2007
Coastal Zone Management	1999
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
National Marine Fisheries Service:	
Endangered Species Act Amendment	1992
Marine Mammal Protection	1999
NOAA Marine Fisheries Program	2000
Interjurisdictional Fisheries	2012
Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management	2012
Estuary Restoration	2012
Oceanic and Atmospheric Research:	
National Sea Grant College Program	2008
Procurement, Acquisition and Construction:	
National Ocean Service:	
Marine Protection, Research, Preservation & Sanctuaries	2005
Department of Justice:	
General Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Justice Information Sharing Technology	2009
Administrative Review & Appeals:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Office of Inspector General:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Parole Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Legal Activities:	
General Legal Activities:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Antitrust Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
U.S. Attorneys:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Fees and Expenses of Witnesses	2009
Community Relations Service:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Assets Forfeiture Fund Current Budget Authority	2009
U.S. Marshals Service	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Federal Prison Detention	N/A
Construction	N/A
National Security Division:	
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Interagency Law Enforcement:	
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	2009
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Construction	N/A
Drug Enforcement Administration:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives:	
Salaries and Expenses	2009
Federal Prison System	2009
Salaries and Expenses	N/A
Buildings and Facilities	N/A
Office on Violence Against Women Programs:	
National Institute of Justice Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women	N/A
Consolidated Youth Oriented Program	N/A
Homicide Reduction Initiative	N/A
Research—Violence Against Indian Women	2015
Sexual Assault in Indian Country Clearinghouse	N/A
Office of Justice Programs:	
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics:	
National Institute of Justice	1995
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1995
Regional Information Sharing Activities	2003
Forensic Sciences	N/A
Forensic Science Advisory Committee	N/A
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance:	
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants	2012
Body-Worn Camera Partnership	N/A
VALOR Initiative	N/A
Smart Policing	N/A
Smart Prosecution	N/A
John R. Justice Grant Program	2014
Byrne Competitive Grants	N/A
Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation Program	N/A
Adam Walsh Act	2009
Children Exposed to Violence Initiative	N/A
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	2011
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	2000
Mentally Ill Offender Act	2014
Drug Courts	2008
Capital Litigation (and Wrongful Prosecution review)	2009
Economic, High Tech and Cybercrime Prevention	N/A
Second Chance Act/Offender Reentry	2010
Smart Probation	N/A

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demo Grants	N/A
Pay for Success (Discretionary)	N/A
Pay for Success (Permanent Supportive Housing Model)	N/A
Coverdell Forensic Science Grants	2009
Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction	N/A
Bulletproof Vests	2012
NIST/OLES Transfer	N/A
National Sex Offender Website	N/A
National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS)	N/A
Criminal Records Upgrade (NCHIP)	2007
DNA Initiative:	
Post-Conviction DNA Testing	N/A
Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners	N/A; 2009
Veterans Treatment Courts Program	N/A
Rape Kit Backlog	N/A
Justice Reinvestment Initiative	N/A
Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement	N/A
Vision 21	N/A
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	N/A
Juvenile Justice Programs:	
Part B—State Formula	2007
Emergency Planning in Juvenile Justice Facilities	N/A
Part G—Youth Mentoring	N/A; 2007
Title V—Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants	2008
Tribal Youth	N/A
Gang/Youth Violence Education and Prevention	N/A
Victims of Child Abuse Act	2005
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	N/A
Training for Judicial Personnel	N/A
Missing and Exploited Children Programs	2004; 2018;
Competitive Grants for Girls in the Justice System	2018
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	N/A
COPS Programs:	
COPS Hiring Program	2009
Transfer to DEA for Methamphetamine Clean-Up	N/A
Comprehensive School Safety Program	N/A
Anti-Methamphetamine Task Forces	N/A
Anti-Heroin Task Forces	N/A
National Aeronautics and Space Administration:	
Science	2013
Aeronautics	2013
Exploration	2013
Space Operations	2013
Education	2013
Safety, Security and Mission Services	2013; N/A
Construction and Environmental Compliance and Restoration	2013
Office of the Inspector General	2013
National Science Foundation	2013
Related Agencies:	
U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2000
Commission on Civil Rights:	
Salaries and Expenses	1995
International Trade Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation:	
Salaries and Expenses	1980
Marine Mammal Commission:	
Salaries and Expenses	1999
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative:	
Salaries and Expenses	2004

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW—FISCAL YEAR 2016—Continued

Agency/program	Last year of authorization
State Justice Institute: Salaries and Expenses	2008

¹NOAA authorizations are spread across over 60 separate statutory authorities. In many cases, the authorizations do not match exactly to specific programs.

**COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(c), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on June —, 2015, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes, provided, that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with the subcommittee allocation, by a recorded vote of 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas

Nays

**COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE**

Paragraph 12 of the 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 this bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italics; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TRADE ACT OF 1974, PUBLIC LAW 93–617

**TITLE I—NEGOTIATING AND OTHER
AUTHORITY**

**CHAPTER 4—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE
REPRESENTATIVE**

**SEC. 141. OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NE-
GOTIATIONS.**

(a) There is established within the [Executive Office of the President] *Department of Commerce* the Office of the United States Trade Representative (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “Office”).

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 in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2016: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies:				
Mandatory				
Discretionary				
Security			NA	NA
Nonsecurity			NA	NA
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2016				
2017				
2018				
2019				
2020 and future years				
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2016	NA		NA	

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2015 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2015 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I--DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration					

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148

