

Report for Congress

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Combating Terrorism: First Emergency Supplemental Appropriations – Distribution of Funds to Departments and Agencies

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Combating Terrorism: Emergency Supplemental Appropriations – Distribution of Funds to Departments and Agencies

Summary

In response to the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon on September 11, 2001, Congress passed the \$40-billion 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States, P.L. 107-38 (H.R. 2888). The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) developed guidelines and criteria (presented in this report) for use of these funds. Distribution of funds from this Act began on September 21, 2001.

Tables in this report detail distribution of the terrorism emergency supplemental funds by department/agency, by date, and present a ranking of departments/agencies receiving funds. The report will be updated as funds are distributed or reallocated.

This report tracks only dispersal of funds from the first emergency supplemental following the attacks. Those funds were appropriated through P.L. 107-38 and P.L. 107-117. It does not track all federal costs or expenditures that may be associated with the attacks and the response to them.

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Combating Terrorism: Emergency Supplemental Appropriations – Distribution of Funds to Departments and Agencies

Following the coordinated attacks on September 11, 2001, Congress, on September 14, passed H.R. 2888, the 2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States. President George W. Bush signed the bill on September 18, and it became P.L. 107-38.

2001 Terrorism Emergency Supplemental

The Act made available to the Executive Office of the President a total of \$40 billion to respond to the attacks. Monies were available to cover costs, including:

- ! providing federal, state, and local preparedness for mitigating and responding to the attacks;
- ! providing support to counter, investigate, or prosecute domestic or international terrorism;
- ! providing increased transportation security;
- ! repairing public facilities and transportation systems damaged by the attacks; and
- ! supporting national security.

Departments and agencies were to submit statements of their financial needs to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). OMB worked with departments and agencies to identify and evaluate areas where funding should be targeted. OMB stated in its September 14, 2001 Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies (M-01-31) that “It is incumbent on us to see that every dollar of these resources is used for the intended purposes and is fully accounted for.” A copy of the Memorandum is available at the OMB Web site at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m01-31.html>].

Distribution of the Funds. According to the Act, at least \$20 billion of the funds immediately available or funds allocated later had to be available for disaster and other humanitarian relief in New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. In addition, the Act states that the Director of OMB shall, not later than January 2, 2002, begin providing quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on the use of these funds and that the President shall submit to Congress, as soon as practicable, detailed requests to meet any further funding requirements for purposes specified in the Act. OMB began transmitting the quarterly reports to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in January 2002.

The \$40 billion package was constructed in three distinct phases:

1. \$10 billion was immediately available to the President (in consultation with House and Senate Appropriations Committee leaders). The dispersal of \$5,115,106,000 of these funds was announced on September 21, 2001. An additional \$1,847,891,000 was announced on September 28, 2001. The final dispersal (\$27,209,000) of these funds was announced on March 20, 2002. See **Table 3** for additional information.

Some of these funds were reallocated. See OMB Estimates for FY2003 on the Web at [<http://w3.access.gpo/usbudget/fy2003/amndsup.html>] for further details. Reallocations are also reflected in the tables.

2. An additional \$10 billion was available following submission of an OMB plan regarding allocation of these funds. Congress had 15 days to review and consult with Administration officials on the OMB plan prior to dispersal of these funds. By November 30, 2001, proposals to distribute \$10,000,000,000 of these monies had been submitted.

Some of these funds were reallocated. See OMB Estimates for FY2003 on the Web at [<http://w3.access.gpo/usbudget/fy2003/amndsup.html>] for further details. Reallocations are also reflected in the tables.

NOTE: The \$20 billion from phases one and two are from FY2001 monies. FY2001 ended on September 30, 2001.

3. In FY2002, \$20 billion was available when enacted in a subsequent emergency appropriations bill.

OMB submitted a proposal for the distribution of the \$20 billion on October 16, 2001. A 103-page document detailing the proposed distribution of the monies is available at [<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2002/amndsup.html>]. Click on Estimate #19. Separate legislation was required to distribute this money.

Congress passed legislation, H.R. 3338, the Department of Defense and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States Act, P.L. 107-117, to distribute the \$20 billion. Division B, Transfers from the Emergency Response Fund Pursuant to P.L. 107-38, of this Act provided detail on the distribution of the funds. The President signed H.R. 3338 on January 10, 2002.

In addition, the conference report for H.R. 3338, H.Rept. 107-350, in its Joint Explanatory Statement, provided detail on distribution of the \$20 billion.

The tables in this report include the proposed and final amounts.

This report tracks only the dispersal of the \$40 billion allocated through the first emergency supplemental (P.L. 107-38) and its subsequent emergency appropriations bill (P.L. 107-117). It is not a listing of all federal costs or expenditures relating to the attacks, nor does it provide information relating to any economic stimulus

package or proposals to add to the \$40 billion. In addition to emergency supplemental funds, various federal agencies and departments have expended monies and assistance through programs and procedures already in place.

For data on U.S. spending to combat terrorism across the 13 regular appropriations bills, see CRS Report RL31168, *Combating Terrorism: FY2002 Appropriation Bills*, by Larry Q. Nowels.

For information on the congressional debate on emergency supplemental allocations, see CRS Report RL31187, *Combating Terrorism: 2001 Congressional Debate on Emergency Supplemental Allocations*, by Amy Belasco and Larry Q. Nowels.

For information on the Administration's 2002 emergency supplemental funding request, see CRS Report RL31406, *Supplemental Appropriations for FY2002: Combating Terrorism and Other Issues*, by Amy Belasco and Larry Q. Nowels.

OMB Guidelines and Criteria

OMB guidelines and criteria for emergency funding requests related to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, were set forth in an attachment to OMB Memorandum M-01-31, Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies, dated September 14, 2001. See the OMB Web site at [<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/m01-31.html>].

Response and Recovery

1. The damage to be repaired must have been directly caused by the terrorist acts.
2. The absence of funding—and consequently a delay in damage repair, protection, or other activities—would result in significant economic loss/hardship, risk of attack, or human endangerment/suffering, including the cost of enhanced security and relocation of employees to secure sites.
3. Any action ordered by the President to respond to the national security consequences of the events of September 11, 2001, was eligible.
4. The requirement is a known, that is, not a speculative, need.
5. The requirement is urgent, that is, could not reasonably be handled at a later time.
6. The activity to be performed is an appropriate federal role and reflects an appropriate sharing of responsibility among state, local, private, and federal entities.
7. The level of funding is limited to the amount necessary to restore the entity/facility to current standards and requirements (e.g., damage to a 1950s building would be repaired using current building codes and standards and guidelines for counterterrorism defense).

8. The requirement is not competitive with or duplicative of activities of other agencies with statutorily mandated disaster assistance programs such as SBA and FEMA
9. The requirement cannot reasonably be met through the use of existing agency funds, for example, through reprogramming actions or the use of other emergency funds.

Preparedness and Mitigation

10. Funds should address specific deficiencies, encountered or identified to prevent events such as those that occurred on September 11, 2001, and may include expenditures for law enforcement and investigative activities; general preparation and response (planning, training, equipment, and personnel); physical protection of government facilities and employees; physical protection of the national populace and infrastructure; and governmental awareness of potential threats.
11. Funds can be used to enhance U.S. abilities to interdict terrorist threats.
12. The activity to be performed is an appropriate federal role and reflects an appropriate sharing of responsibility among state, local, private, and federal entities.
13. The requirement is urgent, that is, could not reasonably be handled at a later time.
14. Activities are not competitive with or duplicative of activities of other agencies with statutorily mandated preparation programs such as DOD and FEMA.
15. The requirement cannot reasonably be met through the use of existing agency funds, for example, through reprogramming actions or the use of other emergency funds.

In **Table 1**, on the following pages, all amounts from the October 16, 2001, OMB proposal for the distribution of the \$20 billion subject to separate legislation and the amounts actually appropriated in P.L. 107-117 are grouped **at the end** of each department or agency listing. All language in the **Purpose** column is taken from either the OMB proposal or the Joint Explanatory Statement section of the conference report. All language from the Joint Explanatory Statement is NOT provided in the Purpose column. Only the language necessary to frame the context of the intended purpose is included in the table. Consult the conference report for further details.

Table 1. Distribution of Terrorism Emergency Supplemental Funds by Department/Agency

Date	Amount	Purpose
<p>In the AMOUNT column: Funds from the \$10 billion immediately available have no annotation. Funds from the \$10 billion subject to 15-day congressional review are marked with (15 day). Funds from the OMB proposal for the \$20 billion requiring separate legislation in FY2002 are marked with (FY2002) and (Proposed). Actual appropriated amounts for the \$20 billion, as enacted in P.L. 107-117, are marked with (P.L. 107-117). Reallocations are marked with (Reallocation).</p>		
Department of Agriculture		
Oct. 5, 2001	\$50,000,000	These funds will be used to purchase and deliver food to vulnerable people inside Afghanistan, as well as potential new refugees in Pakistan and other neighboring countries. Foreign Agricultural Service (P.L. 480 grants) (\$50,000,000)
Oct. 22, 2001 (15 day)	\$22,000,000	These funds will be used to purchase and deliver food to vulnerable people inside Afghanistan, as well as potential new refugees in Pakistan and other neighboring countries. Foreign Agricultural Service (P.L. 480 grants)
Nov. 9, 2001	\$23,000,000	These funds will be used to provide U.S. food to Afghanistan and other countries in the region to mitigate the impact of the ongoing conflict and drought. The United Nations' World Food Program, private voluntary organizations, and possibly commercial traders will distribute these commodities. P.L. 480 Grants (Title II).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$45,188,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These resources would be used to enhance federal preparedness activity related to mitigating or responding to the attacks and to support national security. The \$45.2 million requested would be available to provide enhanced security for USDA facilities (\$17.2 million); for the design and construction of a facility in Ames, IA, to store and conduct research on bio-hazardous material (\$14.1 million); for technical assistance to state, local, federal, and private sector entities to improve the identification and response to a bioterrorist attack (\$5.0 million); and for training to improve response to food supply threats, implement countermeasures, improve data collection and dissemination, and other bioterrorism protection activities (\$8.9 million).
Jan. 10, 2002	\$80,919,000 (P.L. 107-117)	The conferees direct that these funds be used for upgrading USDA facility and operational security and for other unforeseen needs of the Department related to counterterrorism and homeland security.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$40,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For salaries and expenses of the Agricultural Research Service. The conferees direct that of this amount, no less than \$21,700,000 shall be made available for facility and operational security needs.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$73,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For Agricultural Research Service buildings and facilities. Of the total amount provided, \$50,000,000 is for construction of an animal biocontainment facility at the National Animal Disease Laboratory at Ames, IA, and \$23,000,000 is for planning and design at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center for Plum Island, NY.

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Date	Amount	Purpose
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Jan. 10, 2002	\$105,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. This amount includes up to \$50,000,000 for the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection user fee program, \$20,000,000 for pest detection activities, and \$10,000,000 for animal health monitoring and surveillance. The balance of these funds is to be directed toward agency security needs, of which no less than \$21,800,000 shall be made will be available for facility and operational security needs, implementation of the agency's biosecurity program, and other operational needs of the agency.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$14,081,000 (P.L. 107-117)	This amount includes funding for the relocation of laboratories to the main National Veterinary Services Laboratories campus where a higher level of safety and security can be provided. In addition, the funding will complete the physical security countermeasure installation and will enhance security guard service.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$15,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Food Safety and Inspection Service. This amount includes no less than \$3,400,000 for facility and operational security needs.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$39,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children program. The conference agreement also includes language to modify the method of reallocating WIC funds during FY2002.
Department of Commerce		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$100,000	To enable the International Trade Administration to relocate six Foreign and Commercial Service officers who were located in 6 World Trade Center, which was damaged beyond repair, and to purchase new equipment and furniture
Nov. 30, 2001	\$2,000,000	These funds will support economic development activities in Northern Virginia necessary as a consequence of the terrorist attacks.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$7,276,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$7.3 million is requested for the Department of Commerce's Salaries and Expenses account for building security upgrades, including increased guard and protection services, security equipment, and an emergency notification system.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$335,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$0.3 million is requested for the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration Salaries and Expenses account for increased security requirements at headquarters and regional offices, including direct and shared cost of guards and automatic locking doors.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$1.5 million is requested for the Department of Commerce's International Trade Administration Operations and Administration account for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service for security enhancements at overseas posts, and for security site surveys, security training, and security upgrades within the United States.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,756,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested for overseas Export Administration attachés in the United Arab Emirates and China to monitor shipments to countries designated by the State Department as sponsors of terrorism of dual-use goods and technologies that can be used as weapons of mass destruction. Funding would also accelerate the completion of the Critical Infrastructure and Assurance Office's Project Matrix, which identifies critical national security and public health infrastructures that support the federal government's operations.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,750,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$2.8 million is requested for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Operations, Research and Facilities account. Of this amount, \$2.0 million is for increased security measures at satellite control facilities, and \$0.8 million is for increased oversight and enforcement of commercial remote sensing licenses to ensure appropriate use of satellite imagery and data.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$3,360,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$3.4 million is requested for additional guards and security at U.S. Patent and Trademark Office facilities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$400,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested for additional police officers and perimeter security at National Institute of Standards and Technology facilities in Gaithersburg, MD, and Boulder, CO.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,225,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to improve exterior and interior security by upgrading video surveillance and building access controls at National Institute of Standards and Technology facilities in Gaithersburg, MD, and Boulder, CO.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$8,250,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested for emergency grants to assist public broadcasters in restoring broadcasting facilities and capabilities that were destroyed in the collapse of the World Trade Center towers.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	International Trade Administration. For additional security enhancements for 45 overseas posts not collocated in embassies or chanceries.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,756,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Export Administration. For overseas export enforcement attaches and a project matrix.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$8,250,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Telecommunications and Information Administration. For emergency grants to assist public broadcasters in restoring broadcasting facilities and capabilities that were destroyed in the collapse of the World Trade Center towers.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For security upgrades for the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Institute of Standards and Technology. For a new program to develop and implement cyber-intrusion and detection technologies as part of a cyber security initiative.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,225,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Institute of Standards and Technology. For increased security upgrades to NIST facilities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,750,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. \$750,000 for licensing and enforcement of commercial satellite remote sensing; \$2,000,000 is included for increased security measures at U.S. satellite control facilities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$4,776,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Department Management. This amount includes \$3,291,000 for increased contract guard services at the Herbert C. Hoover Building and other Department of Commerce facilities, \$485,000 for security equipment, and \$1,000,000 for Voice-over-Internet Protocols.

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<p>Department of Defense</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$2,548,000,000	<p>\$1.772 billion to begin upgrading intelligence and security, enhancing force protection, improving command and control, and increasing full readiness.</p> <p>\$776 million for support of the initial crisis response, repairing the Pentagon, and providing other recovery needs.</p>
June 4, 2002	\$10,200,000 (Reallocation)	<p>\$10,200,000 is reallocated to the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) (International Broadcasting Operations – \$1,600,000, and Broadcasting Capital Improvements – \$8,600,000). The President’s request to Congress of September 21, 2001, transferred funds to the Department of Defense for initial crisis response. In light of changing security needs, the President is now reallocating \$10.2 million to the BBG to support U.S. international broadcasting activities and broadcasts by the Afghan government.</p>
July 17, 2002	\$69,000,000 (Reallocation)	<p>In light of changed security needs, \$69,000,000 is reallocated within the Department of Defense: \$29,000,000 to finance the unexpectedly high demand for the airlift of equipment and personnel in support of Operation Enduring Freedom, and \$40,000,000 to support operations in a classified program.</p>
Sept. 28, 2001	\$1,736,000,000	<p>These funds will provide the Department of Defense (DOD) with the funds necessary to continue the following activities: upgrading intelligence and security; enhancing force protection; improving command and control; increasing full readiness; supporting initial crisis response; and providing for other needs. DOD has stepped up its operations worldwide, implemented stricter security measures, and deployed forces to support law enforcement and recovery activities around the United States. The Department requires an immediate release of funds to ensure that the military services can continue increased efforts against global terrorist activities, sustain protective deployments, and protect the safety and health of service members and the public.</p>
Oct. 5, 2001	\$7,000,000	<p>The resources will enable the Defense Department to provide necessary upgrades to the Presidential aircraft fleet.</p>
Oct. 22, 2001	\$71,400,000	<p>These resources will provide for increased situational awareness (\$41.4 million) and the initial costs of National Guard personnel to provide airport security (\$30.0 million).</p>

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Oct. 22, 2001	\$1,098,000,000 (15 day)	These resources will provide funding for: increased situational awareness (\$438.0 million); improved command and control (\$210.0 million); National Guard personnel providing airport security (\$175.0 million); offensive counter terrorism (\$140.0 million); increased worldwide posture – mobilization of National Guard and Reserve personnel (\$70.0 million); repair of the Pentagon (\$41.0 million); enhanced force protection – Winter Olympics security (\$20.0 million); and initial crisis response – Pentagon security (\$4.0 million).
Nov. 9, 2001	\$930,494,000	These resources will provide funding for: increased situational awareness (\$392.5 million); repair of the Pentagon (\$339.0 million); improved command and control (\$71.0 million); increased worldwide posture (\$50.0 million); initial crisis response (\$43.0 million); and enhanced force protection (\$35.0 million).
Feb. 12, 2002	\$28,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$28,000,000 is reallocated from these Department of Defense funds to assist Israel in its efforts to combat and prevent terrorism. These funds will provide bomb disposal and explosive detection equipment to the government of Israel.
Nov. 9, 2001	\$7,005,300,000 (15 day)	These resources will provide funding for: increased worldwide posture (\$2,643.3 million); National Guard personnel providing airport security (\$23.0 million); increased situational awareness (\$1,909.0 million); offensive counterterrorism (\$1,067.0 million); enhanced force protection (\$714.0 million); improved command and control (\$527.0 million); initial crisis response (\$72.0 million); and repair of the Pentagon (\$50.0 million).
Feb. 12, 2002	\$188,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$188 million of these funds are reallocated from DOD to compensate the government of Pakistan for costs incurred in aiding U.S. military forces in Operation Enduring Freedom. In addition, \$32 million was reallocated from the Department of State for this purpose.
Feb. 25, 2002	\$33,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$30,000,000 (from DOD family support programs) and \$3,000,000 (from DOD logistics support programs) is reallocated to allow the National Guard to continue to provide airport security through March 28.
Nov. 30, 2001	\$345,000,000	These resources will provide funding for increased situational awareness (\$215.0 million) and improved command and control (\$130.0 million).

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$303,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would support situational awareness and other procurement for the Air Force.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$7,045,969,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	<p>This proposal would support the following items:</p> <p><i>Increased Worldwide Posture (\$2,938,000,000)</i>: These resources would fund necessary preparations for, and conduct of, military response to the September 11, 2001 attacks and the heightened threat environment. Costs include mobilization of Reserve Forces, movement of pre-positioned stocks, purchase of high-priority spare parts and medical stocks that are in short supply, rebuilding major combat systems to fill current Active and Reserve unit shortages, and purchase of critical ammunition to bring stocks to required levels. Costs identified cover initial, limited contingency, and humanitarian operations.</p> <p><i>Increased Situational Awareness (\$1,432,000,000)</i>: These funds will support ongoing military operations and enhance U.S. intelligence, reconnaissance, surveillance, and targeting capabilities against terrorist organizations.</p> <p><i>Enhanced Force Protection (\$880,969,000)</i>: These resources would fund actions taken to better protect military personnel and facilities against terrorist attacks based on vulnerability assessments. These force protection activities include improved security, access control, training, chemical-biological detection and consequence management, and antiterrorism countermeasures.</p> <p><i>Pentagon Repair/Upgrade (\$925,000,000)</i>: These resources would be used to repair the damage that resulted from the September 11 attack on the Pentagon. This includes structural repairs required to make the building safe, exterior repairs, and repairs to interior fire and water damage. Also funded is the cost of equipment replacement damaged in the attack, relocation and lease costs for displaced employees, and additional antiterrorism enhancements to the Pentagon.</p> <p><i>Offensive Counterterrorism (\$545,000,000)</i>: These funds would be used primarily to procure munitions in order to increase production rates. Funds in this category will position U.S. military forces to sustain counterterrorism efforts into the future.</p> <p><i>Improved Command and Control (\$219,000,000)</i>: These funds would support, upgrade, and enhance U.S. communications capabilities to provide for more robust command and control. Such efforts include replacing communications equipment lost in the attacks, increasing network security, procuring additional communications gear, and enhancing overall network reliability and connectivity.</p> <p><i>Initial Crisis Response (\$106,000,000)</i>: These funds are required to respond to the initial crises in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania and to manage the immediate consequences of these events. This includes the cost of flying air patrols and deploying aircraft carriers to protect New York City and Washington, D.C. In addition, this response funds military support for disaster relief, including increasing security at the Pentagon, mortuary services, and support to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$3,395,600,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Situational awareness (\$850,000,000); Increased worldwide posture (\$1,495,000,000); Offensive counter-terrorism (\$372,000,000); Pentagon renovation, appropriations in this Act (\$475,000,000); Initial crisis response (\$39,100,000); and Relocation costs and other purposes (\$164,500,000).
Jan. 10, 2002	\$20,700,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Military Construction (Army). This funding will provide \$4,600,000 for a classified overseas project as requested by the President. The additional funding will provide \$7,000,000 for a classified project in Utah, and \$9,100,000 for three anti-terrorism/force projection projects at Fort Detrick, MD.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Military Construction (Navy). For a perimeter road at Thurmont Naval Support Facility in Maryland.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$46,700,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Military Construction (Air Force). This amount will provide \$20,000,000 for planning and design of a classified project. The additional \$26,700,000 is for construction of two classified overseas projects.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$35,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Military Construction (Defense-wide). To provide additional security enhancements at four sites where stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction are located.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$300,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>The conference agreement also includes a provision (Section 305(b)), transferring an additional \$300,000,000 from unobligated and uncommitted funds appropriated to the President in P.L. 107-38 to finance the simultaneous construction and hardening of military command centers at the Pentagon. Prior to September 11, the Pentagon renovation plan included above ground and unhardened military command centers. The conferees concur that it is now only prudent for security purposes that these critical command centers be relocated below ground and hardened against catastrophic attack at the earliest opportunity. This change in plan must be made now before overall Pentagon reconstruction design, construction, and budgetary decisions are set in place. It is expected that this change will accelerate completion of the entire renovation project from 2014 to 2010, at an estimated additional cost of \$800,000,000. The conferees believe this acceleration is important for the national security and for the safety of the 25,000 men and women who work in the Pentagon complex.</p> <p>This amount (\$300,000,000) was transferred from the \$10,000,000,000 made immediately available to the President in P.L. 107-38. It is not part of the \$20,000,000,000 total appropriated in P.L. 107-117.</p>

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Department of Education		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$10,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Department of Education to provide crisis recovery services in New York and other jurisdictions for students, educators, and their families under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Programs Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence). The \$10.0 million requested would support activities such as counseling and mental health assessments, referrals, and other activities that are essential to restore the teaching and learning environment in schools.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Project School Emergency Response to Violence Program.
Department of Energy		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$5,000,000	To support heightened security needs of the Department's national laboratories.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$106,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$106.0 million is requested for the Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration's Weapons Activities account to improve security of the Nation's nuclear stockpile and infrastructure. Included in this amount is: \$91.0 million for additional on-site security measures and plant reconfiguration at defense-related national laboratories and production plants; and \$15.0 million for additional transportation safeguards and security to protect and prevent sabotage of stockpile components and material while in transit.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$8,200,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested for the Department of Energy for preparedness in mitigating and responding to the terrorist attacks. Of the funds requested, \$3.3 million will be used for personnel and equipment to increase the protective force where nuclear material is concentrated at the Plutonium Finishing Plant and the radioactive waste tanks at the Hanford site in Washington state. The remaining \$4.9 million will be used to increase the protective force at nuclear material processing and storage facilities at the Savannah River site in South Carolina. Defense environmental restoration and waste management.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$3,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$3.5 million is requested for the Department of Energy's Other Defense Activities account for increased security measures and accelerated deployment of the civilian Biological Aerosol Sentry and Information System (BASIS).

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$131,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>National Nuclear Security Administration. Of these funds, \$76,000,000 is to address safeguards and security configuration vulnerabilities throughout the nuclear weapons complex; \$30,000,000 is to accelerate deployment of near-term cyber security measures at all nuclear weapons complex sites; and \$25,000,000 is to provide additional resources for secure transportation asset safeguards system operations, including \$1,000,000 for program direction activities.</p> <p>The conferees strongly urge the National Nuclear Security Administration to use a portion of the resources provided to develop its extensive capabilities in security and counterterrorism technologies and make them available to other government agencies as appropriate.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$226,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>For Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation. Funding of \$78,000,000 is provided for nonproliferation and verification research and development, including \$18,000,000 for development activities to automate more of the processes and increase the number of agents that can be detected with the Biological Aerosol Sentry and Information System (BASIS), a prototype biological detection system to provide civilian public health systems with early warning of airborne biological agents. From within available funds for research and development, research is to be conducted with respect to radiological dispersion devices known as “dirty bombs.”</p> <p>Funding of \$120,000,000 is provided for the International Materials Protection, Control and Accounting program to secure nuclear materials at sites in Russia and the Newly Independent States.</p> <p>An additional \$15,000,000 has been provided to the Russian Transition Initiatives program for the Nuclear Cities Initiative and the Initiatives for Proliferation Prevention program.</p> <p>Additional funding of \$10,000,000 is provided for the International Nuclear Safety Program to improve the safety of Soviet-designed nuclear reactors, and an additional \$3,000,000 is provided for the program direction account.</p> <p>Within available FY2002 funds, the Department is directed, in conjunction with other federal agencies and departments, to accelerate the development and deployment of the PROTECT program, a chemical agent defensive system to cover multiple stations and tunnels in a high-threat section of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority subway system and to expand the program to include one Boston transit station.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$8,200,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>The conference agreement provides \$8,200,000 for Defense Environmental Restoration and Waste Management. Of this funding, \$3,300,000 is for the Hanford site in Washington and \$4,900,000 is for the Savannah River Site in South Carolina, to provide additional safeguards and security measures.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$3,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For other defense activities. Of these funds, \$2,500,000 is to expand the protective forces, replace outdated alarm and radio systems, and install public address systems at the Department of Energy's Washington, D.C., facilities. Funding of \$1,000,000 will be used to purchase and accelerate deployment of distributed air sampling units for the detection of biological agents using the prototype Biological Aerosol Sentry and Information System.
Department of Health and Human Services		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$126,150,000	To provide assistance for the health-related needs of the disaster-affected areas of the New York metropolitan area, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Activities that would be supported include: emergency grants for health care providers; community health centers; mental health and substance abuse services; assessments and services related to environmental hazards, and enhancements to the physical security of pathogenic agents and toxins in Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Food and Drug Administration facilities; and social services, including services for the disabled, home-delivered meals, and transportation for senior citizens in affected areas. Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,595,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	<p>A total of \$1,595.0 million is requested for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. Of this amount, \$1,511.2 million is requested for bioterrorism preparedness, composed of the following: \$643.6 million to acquire medicines, supplies, and equipment for the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to treat an additional 10 million persons exposed to anthrax and other bacterial infections, and also provide an enhanced ability to treat victims of chemical attacks; \$509.0 million to acquire 300 million doses of smallpox vaccine; \$61.0 million to enhance the frequency and quality of imported food inspections, and modernize the import data system; \$50.0 million to assist hospitals and emergency departments in preparing for, and responding to, incidents requiring mass immunization and treatment; \$50.0 million for the Metropolitan Medical Response Systems (MMRS) to increase the number of large cities that are able to fully develop their MMRS; \$40.0 million for early detection surveillance, including: \$10.0 million for Epi-X, a secured Web-based disease notification and surveillance system; and \$30.0 million for the Health Alert Network; \$34.6 million to expedite Food and Drug Administration (FDA) evaluation and approvals of vaccines and biologics; \$20.0 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) internal laboratory capacity to update and enhance existing laboratory protocols for use by state and local health laboratories, and to increase CDC's capacity to handle additional lab samples from states; \$20.0 million to form and train new epidemic disaster response teams to rapidly respond to emergencies; \$15.0 million to augment state laboratory capacity, ensuring the ability to identify and detect all critical biological agents; \$13.0 million to establish emergency communications capabilities that enable HHS to direct and coordinate operations with HHS agencies and response teams, and to improve linkages with key external agencies; \$10.0 million for rapid toxic screening to expand from five to approximately 20 state health departments that have the capacity to identify critical chemical agents; \$10.0 million to augment state and local preparedness by providing training to state health departments on bioterrorism and emergency response; \$10.0 million for the National Disaster Medical System to improve training and the readiness of the system; \$10.0 million to improve response surge capacity to international threats, including international cooperation for surveillance and education; \$10.0 million to fully operationalize all Disaster Medical Response Teams (DMATs), raising from 27 to 46 DMATs that can be deployed and respond within 24 hours; and \$5.0 million to establish HHS Biological Detection and Assessment Teams as quick-strike, mobile teams of epidemiologists, laboratory, and medical specialists that could be deployed within hours.</p> <p>In addition, \$83.8 million of the \$1,595.0 million total request is for response activities, composed of the following: \$38.8 million to enhance security at HHS laboratory facilities, including CDC and FDA labs; \$20.0 million to replenish and expand New York's and Virginia's public health grants that have been used to address the September 11, 2001 disasters; \$15.0 million to evaluate the effectiveness of masks and respirators used in New York City, and for applied research to develop and test</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$151,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Food and Drug Administration. Of this amount, \$13,250,000 is for facility security, \$40,750,000 is for enhanced availability of drugs and vaccines, and the balance is for increased food safety activities. The total \$40,750,000 provided for nonfood activities, including vaccines, human drugs, and devices, shall be allocated as follows: (1) \$14,250,000 and 32 FTE for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) \$19,800,000 and 107 FTE for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$1,500,000 and 13 FTE for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) \$4,800,000 and 8 FTE for the National Center for Toxicological Research; and (5) \$400,000 and 4 FTE for the Office of Chief Counsel within Other Activities. The total \$97,100,000 provided for food safety activities shall be allocated as follows: (1) \$92,550,000 and 630 FTE for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (2) \$3,500,000 and 35 FTE for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$1,000,000 for the National Center for Toxicological Research; and (4) \$50,000 within Other Activities. The total \$13,250,000 for physical security shall be allocated as follows: (1) \$300,000 and 3 FTE shall be for the Office of Facilities within Other Activities; and (2) \$12,950,000 for Rent and Rent-Related Activities.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$12,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For baseline safety screening for emergency services personnel and rescue and recovery personnel.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$140,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund. Grants for Immediate Response. These funds shall be distributed as grants to help pay for healthcare-related costs incurred by organizations as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. These funds are to be allocated based upon the most current data available, with priority and without caps, to applicants that, by virtue of their proximity to an attack zone, the number of patients served, or the provision of specialized services such as trauma care, participated most directly in disaster response efforts. These funds are not available for costs that have otherwise been reimbursed or are eligible for reimbursement from other sources.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,504,314,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>For emergency expenses to respond to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks and for other expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease, and chemical threats to civilian populations. The agreement includes \$865,000,000 for upgrading state and local capacity. The agreement includes \$135,000,000 for grants to hospitals and other entities to assist hospitals and emergency departments in preparing for, and responding to, incidents requiring mass immunization and treatment. This funding would allow state and regional planning with local hospitals, including community health centers. It would also allow some communities to move beyond the planning phase and begin implementation of their plans. The conferees urge the Secretary to ensure that plans and activities supported with these funds are integrated and coordinated with state and local plans. The agreement includes \$100,000,000 for upgrading capacity at CDC. The agreement provides that up to \$10,000,000 of these funds shall be for the tracking and control of biological pathogens. Funds are also included to update and enhance existing laboratory protocols for use by state and local health laboratories, to increase CDC's capacity to handle additional laboratory samples from states, to enhance epidemic intelligence service/disaster response teams, to develop rapid toxic screening, and other activities. The agreement also includes \$7,500,000 for environmental hazard control activities conducted by CDC. The agreement includes \$85,000,000 for bioterrorism-related research, including next-generation vaccine research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID). The conferees encourage NIAID to conduct research on safer alternatives to the existing smallpox vaccine, such as a vaccine using an inactivated smallpox virus. The agreement also provides \$70,000,000 for the construction of a level-4 biosafety laboratory and related infrastructure costs at NIAID. In addition, \$71,000,000 is included for improving laboratory security at CDC and the National Institutes of Health. The agreement includes \$593,000,000 for the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile and \$512,000,000 for the purchase of the smallpox vaccine. The agreement includes \$55,814,000 for the Office of the Secretary. These funds are for improving disaster medical assistance teams, national disaster medical system readiness, and other activities related to the coordination of the Department's activities concerning bioterrorism preparedness and response. The agreement includes \$10,000,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for grants pursuant to Section 582 of the Public Health Service Act to develop programs focusing on the behavioral and biological aspects of psychological trauma response and for developing knowledge with regard to evidence-based practices for treating psychiatric disorders of children and youth resulting from witnessing or experiencing a traumatic event. See pages 435-8 in the conference report for additional information.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Institutes of Health. For the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). Bill language has been adopted by the conferees which clarifies that funds may be used for all NIEHS research and worker training programs as authorized by law. Bill language has also been included amending P.L. 107-73 to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to funds provided for NIEHS for FY2002.
Department of Housing and Urban Development		
Nov. 5, 2001	\$700,000,000 (15 day)	These funds will be provided to the state of New York for New York City businesses affected by the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and to assist in the city's economic recovery. This aid will help to mitigate the actual or potential loss of thousands of businesses and private sector jobs from Lower Manhattan. Community Development Block Grants.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Inspector General had offices in the World Trade Center that were damaged during the attacks. This funding will pay for replacing damaged office and investigative equipment, telephones, furniture, computers, vehicles, and supplies.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,000,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For economic recovery assistance for affected areas in New York City. The conference agreement includes language designating \$10,000,000 for a program to aid the travel and tourism industry in New York City. Modified language is also included designating not less than \$500,000,000 of the \$2,700,000,000 made available for the Community Development Fund from amounts provided in P.L. 107-38 for assistance to individuals, nonprofits, and small businesses located on or south of 14th Street, with a limitation of \$500,000 per small businesses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Office of Inspector General. To replace office and investigative equipment damaged in the terrorist attacks.

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<p>Department of the Interior</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$3,113,000	To provide funding for the National Park Service (\$1,713,000) and U.S. Park Police (\$1,400,000) emergency response costs in New York City and Washington, D.C., as well as increased security patrols in both cities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$30,259,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$30.3 million is requested for the Bureau of Reclamation to enhance preparedness for possible attacks against its dams, power plants, and other critical facilities. Funds will be used for increased surveillance, including 24-hour security at certain sites to meet designated security levels, and for equipment and other immediate improvements, such as x-ray machines, magnetometers, and security cameras. Funding will also be used for vulnerability assessments to determine future security needs.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,098,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$6.1 million is requested for the National Park Service to increase security at a small number of national monuments that have been identified as National Critical Infrastructure facilities. These high-visibility symbols include the Statue of Liberty in New York, the Mall in Washington, D.C., the Liberty Bell and Independence Hall in Philadelphia, the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, and a few other key sites in the National Park System. Funds will be used to increase security patrols, operate additional security equipment, and expand communication operations for law enforcement. This will enhance preparedness for possible terrorist attacks against these national icons.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$25,295,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$25.3 million is requested for the National Park Service's U.S. Park Police to enhance preparedness for possible attacks against key national park sites in New York City and Washington, D.C. The U.S. Park Police has primary responsibility for law enforcement at national park sites in New York City, San Francisco, and Washington, D.C. These include the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, Castle Clinton, Washington Monument, Lincoln Memorial, and Jefferson Memorial. The U.S. Park Police also supports the U.S. Secret Service by providing security patrols around the White House perimeter and security escorts for Presidential, Vice Presidential, and other motorcades in the Washington, D.C., area. Most of the funds cover additional patrols in Washington, D.C., and New York. The funds will ensure the U.S. Park Police can complete a third recruit class in FY 2002, which is needed to maintain adequate force levels. Funds will also be available for security equipment upgrades around the Washington Mall, including an up-to-date card entry system.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$21,624,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$21.6 million is requested for National Park Service construction and major maintenance to: (1) repair public facilities damaged by the attacks; and (2) enhance preparedness for possible terrorist attacks against the Statue of Liberty and other national icons. Of this amount, \$16.5 million is for recovery of Federal Hall, an historic building on Wall Street that suffered significant structural damage from the collapse of the nearby World Trade Center, and \$5.1 million is for increased security equipment at the Statue of Liberty and a small number of other national monuments that were previously identified as National Critical Infrastructure facilities. Funds will be used for additional security equipment (x-ray machines, magnetometers, security cameras) at selected parks. It will also allow the National Park Service to expand the security perimeter around the Statue of Liberty, which will expedite the reopening of the Statue of Liberty to visitors.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,205,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$2.2 million is requested for the Interior Department to enhance preparedness for possible attacks against its Washington, D.C., headquarters – the Main Interior Building and the South Interior Building. The Main Interior Building has been identified as a National Critical Infrastructure facility. It is one of the largest federal buildings in D.C. (2,500 employees) and is located near the White House, State Department, the Mall, and other potential targets. Funds will be used to increase contract guard services and upgrade security equipment, including x-ray machines, magnetometers, and security cameras.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$30,259,000 (P.L. 107-117)	To support increased security at Bureau of Reclamation owned and operated infrastructure facilities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,098,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For operation of the National Park System.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$25,295,000 (P.L. 107-117)	United States Park Police.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$21,624,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For construction. The agreement also includes language permitting the National Park Service to issue single procurements for the full scope of each construction project for security improvements at the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial, and the Jefferson Memorial.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,205,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Departmental Management. Salaries and expenses.

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<p>Department of Justice</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$40,800,000	To support the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (\$36,900,000) extraordinary expenses incurred in investigating the attacks and provide assistance to the U.S. Marshals Service (\$3,900,000) for increased airport and courthouse security and other activities. In addition to this amount, the Justice Department will administer \$68 million that was previously allocated for death and disability payments for fire, police, and rescue personnel from the Public Safety Officer's Benefits account.
Oct. 5, 2001	\$7,300,000	These resources will support the establishment of the Special Master's office, pursuant to P.L. 107-42. The Special Master is responsible for compensating victims of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks. Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals (Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities) (\$7,300,000)
Nov. 9, 2001	\$39,700,000 (15 day)	These funds will be used to help the FBI in its on-going effort to upgrade its information technology infrastructure in light of the increased demands of the investigation into the terrorist attacks of September 11.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$3,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This funding would cover additional adjudication expenses by the Executive Office for Immigration Review resulting from the enforcement of immigration laws in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$12,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$4.8 million to the Criminal Division to pay for additional resources to coordinate international legal activities, such as extradition treaties, and the provision of expert legal advice on issues related to terrorism prosecution. This proposal would also provide \$7.7 million, in addition to the \$7.3 million already transferred from the Emergency Response Fund to the Civil Division for additional administrative expenses associated with the Office of the Special Master who will administer compensation to the victims of the attacks of September 11, 2001.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$74,600,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$67.1 million to be used by the U.S. Attorneys to establish antiterrorism task forces in the judicial districts with the greatest potential for terrorist activities. This proposal would also provide \$7.5 million for U.S. Attorneys for the direct costs associated with investigating and prosecuting those involved in the recent terrorist attacks, and to renovate offices and equipment damaged in the southern district of New York.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$11,100,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$11.1 million to the United States Marshals Service for expansion of witness protection safe sites to accommodate the influx of witnesses associated with the terrorist incident, for emergency equipment, travel, vehicles, and overtime to produce, protect, and secure witnesses, and for protective details for members of the federal judiciary.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$538,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This funding would cover the extraordinary expenses incurred by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the investigation of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, and in the detection, prevention, and investigation of future terrorist incidents, including cyber crime. Specifically funded would be new field investigators, intelligence analysts and language translators, headquarters and field cyber crime investigators, improved DNA systems, and enhanced information technology operations and security.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$399,400,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This funding would cover expenses for continuing current operations by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. In addition, this proposal would provide funding to address serious deficiencies in INS' capacity to screen incoming immigrants and identify immigrants who may pose a threat to the country. Specifically, this proposal increases the number of inspectors across the northern border by over 60% to provide daily 24-hour coverage at all ports-of-entry; increases the number of Border Patrol agents deployed on the northern border by 30%; and enhances INS's intelligence and information technology capability.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$4,400,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would support a \$4.4 million grant for the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command for security equipment and infrastructure related to the 2002 Winter Olympics, including the paralympics and related events. Funding would be provided via the Department of Justice's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Program, which has previously provided support for Winter Olympics security.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$68,100,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$68.1 million for the Office for Victims of Crime to provide grants supporting counseling programs for the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, as well as their families and crisis responders. Grants will go to government and private organizations providing services to victims residing in New York state, New Jersey, Virginia, and other states as needed.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	USA Patriot Act activities. Of this amount, up to \$2,000,000 is available to conduct a feasibility study

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$3,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Administrative review and appeals.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$12,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities. Of the amount provided, \$4,800,000 is for the Criminal Division and \$7,700,000 is for administrative expenses associated with the Office of the Special Master.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$56,370,000 (P.L. 107-117)	United States attorneys, salaries and expenses. The recommendation includes \$45,000,000 to establish joint terrorism task forces; \$2,000,000 for victims' assistance; and for New York City, \$1,850,000 for crisis response equipment, \$5,042,000 for immediate prosecutorial needs, and \$2,478,000 for renovations to the Church Street office.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,200,000 (P.L. 107-117)	United States Marshals Service, salaries and expenses. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 is provided for additional protection of the Federal Judiciary in New York City involved in the World Trade Center bombing and Embassy bombing trials; \$1,200,000 is for Foley Square and Brooklyn federal courthouse security expenses; and \$5,000,000 is for courthouse security equipment. Within the total funding available, the U.S. Marshals Service is expected to provide up to \$200,000 for additional security needs at the Federal Courthouse in Alexandria, Virginia.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$9,125,000 (P.L. 107-117)	U.S. Marshals Service Construction. The Marshals Service is directed to apply this funding to the highest priority locations.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$745,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Federal Bureau of Investigation. Of this amount, \$237,000,000 is for continued implementation of Trilogy. The Committees will entertain a reprogramming for other information technology needs should the FBI not need the full amount provided for Trilogy. Also within the total funding amount provided, \$184,147,000 is for immediate unfunded response needs; and \$1,641,000 is for data network interception. In addition, \$56,764,000 is for the information assurance and data digitizing, and the conferees direct that the FBI submit a spending plan, subject to Section 605 reprogramming requirements of P.L. 107-77, prior to obligating any funding for these activities. Also within the total funding amount, \$7,404,000 is for foreign language translation needs; \$43,762,000 is for headquarters and field office counterterrorism investigation support; \$8,744,000 is for the wireless intercept program; \$11,278,000 is for DNA systems and analysis; \$20,622,000 is for Computer Analysis Response Teams; \$9,218,000 is for Intelligence Production; \$12,241,000 is for audio interception technology; \$5,606,000 is for the forensic audio/video/image analysis program; \$7,700,000 is for a transfer to the Drug Enforcement Administration for the Special Operations Division; \$12,818,000 is for classified projects; \$6,461,000 is for Title III wiretaps; \$1,392,000 is for Evidence Response Teams collection and training needs; and \$50,000,000 is for counterterrorism equipment and supplies. The conferees are aware that terrorist organizations exploit the Internet to plan, coordinate, and initiate terrorist acts, finance terrorist activities, and recruit terrorists. To enable the FBI to continue its efforts to work with businesses and federal and state governments to fight cybercrime, \$61,000,000 is provided for the National Infrastructure Protection Center, including not less than \$12,000,000 for the Special Technologies and Applications Unit, and \$7,202,000 is provided for regional computer forensic labs. This funding is in addition to funding provided elsewhere in this bill to fight cybercrime.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$449,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Immigration and Naturalization Service. Of this amount, \$10,000,000 is for additional border patrol agents along the Southwest Border; \$55,800,000 is for additional inspectors and support staff on the Northern Border; and \$23,900,000 shall be for transfer of and additional border patrol agents and support staff on the Northern Border. Also included in the amount provided is \$13,300,000 for the entry/exit system; \$10,555,000 for border crossing card and green card readers; \$18,000,000 for the lease acquisition program; \$25,600,000 for 16 single engine helicopters; \$54,000,000 for ISIS; \$5,000,000 for infrared scopes; \$2,500,000 for border checkpoint improvements and canine teams; \$8,157,000 for ENFORCE/IDENT data communications, biometrics redundancy equipment, and the booking module; \$39,100,000 for information technology connectivity, enterprise information, and information assurance; \$5,000,000 for the ENFORCE detention and removals module; \$36,800,000 for SEVIS; \$23,454,000 for the forensic document lab equipment and staffing; \$5,300,000 for fugitive operations detention and removal; \$5,885,000 for ADNET/ENFORCE integration of databases; \$5,904,000 for ENFORCE investigations and intelligence modules; \$10,200,000 for joint terrorism task forces; \$5,000,000 for border patrol planning and design; \$8,800,000 for physical security and guards; \$5,400,000 for attorneys; and \$72,145,000 for unfunded immediate response needs.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$99,600,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Immigration and Naturalization Service. Construction. The conferees direct the INS to submit a (Proposed) distribution to the Committees prior to obligating any of these funds.</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$400,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Office of Justice Programs. Justice Assistance. This funding for the Office of Domestic Preparedness (ODP) within the Office of Justice Programs will enhance the preparedness and response capabilities of state and local entities with responsibility for responding to terrorist attacks. Within the funding provided for Formula Grants, up to \$5,000,000 shall be made available for the continued support of the Domestic Preparedness Equipment Technical Assistance Program, a partnership between the ODP and the Pine Bluff Arsenal. The conferees are aware that the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks also impacted Connecticut. Accordingly, the conferees encourage ODP to work with Connecticut to expedite the release of any grant funds that may be warranted. The distribution of funding is as follows: Aircraft for NYC for counterterrorism and other required activities (\$9,800,000); Capital Wireless Integrated Network in the Washington metropolitan area (\$20,000,000); Center for Domestic Preparedness, Ft. McClellan, AL, (\$17,000,000); National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico (\$11,500,000); National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M (\$11,500,000); National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada Test Site (\$11,500,000); National Center for Bio-Med Research Training, Louisiana State University (\$11,500,000); Training Grants and Support (\$16,000,000); Exercise Grants, Support to States, and Exercise Management (\$33,900,000); TOPOFF II (\$4,000,000); Program Evaluation – After Action Analysis (\$5,000,000); Technical Assistance (\$8,000,000); Management and Administration (\$8,000,000); Formula Grants (\$212,300,000); and Prepositioned Equipment (\$20,000,000).</p>

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$251,100,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Byrne Discretionary grants under the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance programs within the Office of Justice Programs. Funding provided shall be available only for allocation to state and local public safety entities for expenses for emergency preparedness equipment, training, and other public safety purposes in their jurisdictions. The distribution of funding is as follows:</p> <p>Virginia: Fairfax County (\$12,000,000); City of Alexandria (\$8,000,000); City of Fairfax (\$1,500,000); City of Falls Church (\$500,000); Loudoun County (\$4,300,000); City of Manassas (\$1,500,000); Manassas Park (\$500,000); Virginia State Police for counterterrorism measures (\$13,900,000); Arlington County (\$16,000,000); and Prince William County (\$4,300,000) – Subtotal for Virginia (\$62,500,000).</p> <p>New Jersey: New Jersey State Police Radio System (\$30,000,000); Jersey City Police for modernization for a communications system (\$10,700,000); Newark Police Department for security equipment (\$5,000,000); and City of Newark, (\$5,000,000) – Subtotal for New Jersey (\$50,700,000).</p> <p>Maryland: Interoperability of communications, IT systems (\$7,020,000); upgrades to the technology infrastructure and coordination between the federal, state, and local law enforcement and public health agencies to prevent and respond to a biochemical attack on the Washington, D.C., region (\$10,573,000); add and equip with robots four additional bomb squad units and provide for the rapid response of those units (\$3,468,000); crime laboratory equipment and training. (\$9,000); police field operations equipment (\$508,000); Baltimore Washington Airport bomb and canine teams (\$986,000); Prince George’s County for disaster preparedness (\$7,885,000); and Montgomery County for major incident preparedness (\$8,551,000) – Subtotal for Maryland (\$39,000,000).</p> <p>New York: New York City for Counterterrorism Preparedness Training and Equipment (\$28,680,000); New York City Law Enforcement Telecommunications and Computers (\$9,560,000); New York City Security Enhancements (\$9,560,000); and New York Statewide Wireless Network (\$24,000,000) – Subtotal for New York (\$71,800,000).</p> <p>Pennsylvania: Major incident preparedness (\$5,000,000) CyberSecurity Initiative (\$5,000,000)</p> <p>Utah Olympics Public Safety Command (\$17,100,000).</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$68,100,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Office of Victims of Crime. Crime Victims Fund. These funds will provide grants to counseling programs for the victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, as well as their families and crisis responders. Grants will go to government and private organizations providing services to victims residing in New York, New Jersey, Virginia, and other states as needed.

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<p>Department of Labor</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$29,000,000	To provide funding for: the Department's Dislocated Workers program to provide temporary jobs to assist in clean-up and restoration efforts in New York; assistance to cover immediate information technology and other costs of disaster recovery for unemployment insurance claims-taking that need to be relocated; and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (\$500,000) monitoring of health and safety at the disaster sites. Employment and Training Administration, Training and Employment Services (\$25,000,000) and State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations (\$3,500,000).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,000,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$2.0 billion of a \$3.0 billion total commitment for National Emergency Grants, authorized under Section 173 of the Workforce Investment Act, to states to assist workers who were dislocated by the attacks of September 11, 2001. The Administration will request the additional \$1.0 billion for the National Emergency Grants at a later time. These grants may provide employment and training assistance, including assistance in paying to continue health coverage, as authorized under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), to dislocated workers if the Governor certifies in the grant application to the Secretary of Labor that the attacks of September 11 contributed importantly to closures or layoffs. States could use the grant funds to assist participants in the program by paying up to 75% of the contribution of the participant (and the dependents of the participant) for COBRA continuation coverage in order to assist participants and their dependents in retaining group health coverage that had been provided as a result of the participant's previous employment. Such payments could be made for a period up to 10 months. These funds would be available for obligation for the period beginning on the date of enactment of the appropriation and ending 18 months after such date.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$4,100,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$4.1 million is requested for State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations, to help New York recover from damages incurred as a result of the September 11 attacks. A major component of New York's telephone claims capability for processing unemployment insurance claims was lost, resulting in the need to deploy staff to take claims in person. In addition, New York suffered a total loss of an Unemployment Insurance field office for tax and quality assurance, requiring replacement of space, equipment, and furniture.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,600,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$1.6 million is requested for the Department of Labor's Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration (PWBA), for recovery from the destruction of its New York regional office.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$1.0 million is requested for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). This includes funding for reconstitution of OSHA's Manhattan office, which was completely destroyed in the attacks, and continued on-site monitoring to ensure the safety and health of recovery workers.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$5,880,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$5.9 million is requested for the Department of Labor (DOL) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management to address immediate security needs and recover offices that were destroyed in the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$32,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Employment and Training Administration. For the Consortium for Worker Education, established by the New York City Central Labor Council and the New York City Partnership, for an emergency employment clearinghouse.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$4,100,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For state unemployment insurance and employment service operations.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$175,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For workers' compensation programs. Included in this amount is \$125,000,000 for payment to the New York State Workers Compensation Review Board, \$25,000,000 for payment to the New York State Uninsured Employers Fund for reimbursement of claims related to the terrorist attacks, and \$25,000,000 for payment to the New York State Uninsured Employers Fund for reimbursement of claims related to first response emergency services personnel who were injured, were disabled, or died due to the terrorist attacks.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,600,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,880,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Departmental Management. Salaries and expenses.

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<p>Department of State</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$48,890,000	Approximately half of these funds will be used to provide rewards for information to help apprehend terrorists. The State Department will also use these funds to improve emergency communications at domestic facilities and embassies, should it be required. Diplomatic and Consular Programs (\$390,000); Capital Investment Fund (\$7,500,000); Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (\$41,000,000).
Oct. 5, 2001	\$50,000,000	These funds will be used to provide assistance to potential new refugees through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation for the Red Crescent, and private voluntary organizations in Pakistan and other neighboring countries. Migration and refugee assistance (\$50,000,000).
Oct. 22, 2001	\$135,500,000 (15 day)	These resources include: for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, \$30.0 million to hire new Diplomatic Security agents, \$15.0 million for a large-scale public diplomacy media outreach effort to Muslim audiences abroad, \$4.0 million for emergency medical supplies, \$1.0 million for Counterterrorism Foreign Emergency Support Team (FEST) equipment, \$3.0 million for an international component in next Top Officials (TOPOFF) training in biological terrorism simulation, and \$2.0 million to provide 12 new positions for the Office of the Special Coordinator for Counterterrorism; for INL, \$73.0 million to improve Pakistani border security by providing helicopters, vehicles, fuel, night vision goggles, communications equipment, training, and border post communications; and \$7.5 million to replace existing outdated secure phones.

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Nov. 9, 2001	\$193,450,000 (15 day)	<p>These resources include: for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, \$66.7 million for security enhancements at State Department facilities, \$10.0 million for diplomatic security improvements and mail safety, \$3.7 million for additional medical service requirements, including providing health units in all overseas posts that currently do not have them, and \$0.2 million for staff at the Intelligence Community's Counterterrorism Center; for Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance, \$34.9 million for security improvements at U.S. embassy compounds and \$18.0 million for emergency egress projects; for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, \$10.0 million to reimburse the Department of Defense for transporting specialized equipment to assist U.S. operations and host governments or to evacuate U.S. personnel; and for Migration and Refugee Assistance, \$50.0 million to provide assistance to potential new refugees in Pakistan and other neighboring countries.</p>
Feb. 12, 2002	\$32,000,000 (Reallocation)	<p>\$32 million of these funds are reallocated from the Department of State to compensate the government of Pakistan for costs incurred in aiding U.S. military forces in Operation Enduring Freedom. In addition, \$188 million was reallocated from the Department of Defense for this purpose.</p>
Aug. 13, 2002	\$10,000,000 (Reallocation)	<p>These funds are reallocated to the Federal Aviation Administration to pay necessary security costs at air traffic control facilities. Without these funds, FAA would be forced to furlough air traffic controllers and other employees to pay for required security costs.</p>
Department of Transportation		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$141,000,000	<p>To support increased airport security measures and expenses for additional federal law enforcement officials to perform Sky Marshal functions (\$123,000,000); and New York Harbor patrols and the related recall of Coast Guard reservists (\$18,000,000).</p>
Oct. 22, 2001	\$191,000,000 (15 day)	<p>These resources will provide funding for additional air marshals (\$141.0 million) and reimbursement for air carriers' post-September 11 incremental costs of war risk insurance (\$50.0 million). Federal Aviation Administration.</p>
Nov. 5, 2001	\$25,000,000 (15 day)	<p>These funds will compensate the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority (MWAA) and its concessionaires for the federal closure and reduced flight schedule at Reagan National Airport. MWAA and the concessionaires will receive compensation for the loss of landing fees, passenger facility charges, rent, and sales.</p>

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Nov. 9, 2001	\$257,500,000 (15 day)	These funds will provide for additional federal air marshals and necessary management and support personnel to increase U.S. aviation security (\$170.0 million), as well as support the accelerated purchase of planned security equipment for airport baggage and passenger screening, including explosives detection systems, trace detection devices, threat-image projection x-rays, and computer-based training modules (\$87.5 million).
Apr. 12, 2002	\$325,000,000 (Reallocation)	Of the \$448,500,000 transferred to the FAA on Nov. 9, 2001, (\$257,500,000) and Oct. 22, 2001, (\$191,000,000), \$325,000,000 of these funds are temporarily reallocated to support other Transportation Security Administration civil aviation security activities pending the approval of FY2002 supplemental funding by Congress.
May 23, 2002	\$325,000,000 (Reallocation)	On April 12, 2002, the President informed Congress of a temporary reallocation of emergency response funds to TSA from the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA's) Federal Air Marshal Program (\$275 million) and the Aviation Insurance Trust Fund (\$50 million). The TSA supplemental language now proposed includes specific authority for TSA to return those funds to FAA from amounts to be provided in the supplemental appropriations bill.
Nov. 30, 2001	\$25,000,000	These funds will be used to compensate the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for the federal closure and reduced flight schedules at Reagan National Airport and to provide increased security for the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area public transportation system. Federal Aviation Administration (\$15,000,000). Federal Transit Administration (\$10,000,000).
May 23, 2002	\$760,000,000 (Reallocation)	This request would transfer \$760 million of FEMA's emergency response funds to TSA. Pursuant to P.L.107-38, these funds would be available immediately. This proposal would account for the transfer by increasing the Administration's request for supplemental funding for FEMA by \$760 million and by decreasing the supplemental request for TSA by \$760 million. TSA is unique in that the rigorous timetable established in law for the deployment of passenger and baggage screeners urgently requires supplemental funding before Congress plans to finish its work on the FY2002 supplemental appropriations bill, while other agencies, including FEMA, have sufficient funds to continue their activities.

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July 1, 2002	\$270,000,000 (Reallocation)	These funds would support the minimum screening requirements of the Transportation Security Administration through the end of July, pending the enactment of the FY2002 supplemental appropriations bill. Specifically, the funding will primarily support the cost of transitional screening contracts with private operators for July and currently deployed federal screeners through July. These fund were originally transferred from the Emergency Response Fund, established by P.L. 107-38, to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
Aug. 13, 2002	\$42,000,000 (Reallocation)	These funds are reallocated to the Federal Aviation Administration to pay necessary security costs at air traffic control facilities. Without these funds, the FAA would be forced to furlough air traffic controllers and other employees to pay for required security costs. \$22,000,000 is reallocated from the Federal Buildings Fund in the General Services Administration, and \$10,000,000 is from the U.S. Secret Service (Department of the Treasury), which is available due to lower-than-projected overtime and travel costs. These amounts are available immediately. An additional \$10,000,000 is from the Embassy Security and Construction program in the Department of State and will be available in 15 days.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request will fund critical consulting support and analysis for work of the Office of the Secretary (OST). OST is leading and coordinating the Department's efforts to rapidly implement new transportation policies and procedures in response to attacks of September 11, as well as develop near- and long-term action plans for mitigating future terrorist threats. This funding supports expert advice as OST completes its work.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$203,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request would fund 6 months of additional expenses related to: pay and benefits for Coast Guard reservists activated to support national defense and homeland security functions (\$116 million); costs associated with increased pace of operations to provide port and homeland security (\$52 million); expenses to conduct necessary port vulnerability assessments, expand and support port security units, and increase maritime threat assessment capability (\$33 million); and support costs for Coast Guard chemical and biological strike teams (\$2 million).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$300,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request will fund upgrades to aircraft cockpit security through cooperative agreements with air carriers. Funding will be used to offset all or part of the cost to individual airlines to strengthen cockpit doors, add locking devices, improve cabin surveillance, and upgrade aircraft transponders.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$108,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This funding will permit the accelerated purchase of planned security equipment for airport baggage and passenger screening. Accelerated purchases are needed to more rapidly improve the current quality and level of screening to mitigate terrorist threats to aircraft. Equipment to be purchased includes explosives detection systems, trace detection devices, threat-image projection x-rays, and computer-based training modules. Airport and Airway Trust Fund.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$10,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request will fund expenses related to traffic control and detours in New York City and for the repair and reconstruction of nonfederal-aid highways destroyed or damaged by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$75,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request will fund repairs and reconstruction of federal-aid highways, which were damaged or destroyed by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings. Highway Trust Fund.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request would fund additional expenses related to: overtime and hiring of police and security officers related to the security and inspection of rail infrastructure; and additional security personnel, costs associated with increased Safety Inspector travel, and other security measures. Federal Railroad Administration.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$23,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request would fund the replacement of buses and transit kiosks that were destroyed by the collapse of the World Trade Center (\$4.8 million); technical assistance for transit agencies to refine and develop security and emergency response plans (\$5.2 million); the acceleration and expansion of the PROTECT Program aimed at detecting chemical and biological agents in transit stations (\$4.0 million); emergency response drills with transit agencies and local first response agencies (\$4.5 million); and security training for transit operators (\$5.0 million). Federal Transit Administration. Formula Grants.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This supplemental request will fund necessary improvements to the Department of Transportation's Crisis Management Center and related emergency facilities run by the Research and Special Programs Administration. Improvements are needed in light of emergency response shortcomings discovered during the September 11 attacks. This funding enables upgrades to DOT's emergency communication infrastructure to enable effective, continuous communication with each modal administration during emergencies.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$94,800,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Transportation Security Administration (new). Within this total, \$1,500,000 shall be for intelligence and security activities and \$93,300,000 shall be for port security grants.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$50,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Payments to air carriers (essential air service program).
Jan. 10, 2002	\$209,150,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Coast Guard. Funds are available until September 30, 2003, as proposed by the Senate instead of available until expended as proposed by the House. The conference agreement distributes funds as follows: reserve activation (\$110,000,000); restoration of FY2002 reductions (\$33,507,000); antiterrorism activities, including marine safety and security teams (\$41,293,000); chemical/biological strike teams (\$2,500,000); and National Defense Authorization Act entitlements (\$21,850,000).
Jan. 10, 2002	\$200,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Aviation Administration. Funds are available until September 30, 2003, and are derived from the airport and airway trust fund. The conference agreement distributes funds as follows: cockpit door modifications (\$100,000,000); sky marshals (\$65,000,000); security experts (\$20,000,000); and training facilities (\$15,000,000).
Jan. 10, 2002	\$108,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Aviation Administration. Funds are to be derived from the airport and airway trust fund and are available until September 30, 2004. As requested by the Administration, these funds are to be used for the procurement and installation of explosive detection systems.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$50,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Aviation Administration. Research, Engineering, and Development. Funds are to remain available until September 30, 2003. Of the funds provided, not less than \$25,000,000 is for proof of concept demonstrations as described in the Senate report accompanying the bill, incorporating a global satellite-based communications, navigation, and surveillance architecture; a highly integrated, secure common information network; and a broadband two-way secure communications capability. The conferees direct that these demonstrations shall leverage significant industry cost-sharing efforts. The remaining funds are for short-duration demonstrations and pilot projects for airports and airlines involving potential new security technologies and concepts, including \$2,000,000 for a demonstration of 100% positive passenger bag match technology at Reagan Washington National Airport in Virginia.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$175,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Aviation Administration. Grants-in-aid for airports. To be derived from the airport and airway trust fund and to remain available until expended, for reimbursement to airports of direct costs associated with additional or revised security requirements since the September 11 terrorist attacks. The conferees note that the funding provided is available for security improvements and other assistance at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport in Virginia and the Johnstown Airport Authority in Pennsylvania in response to the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$100,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Highway Administration. For miscellaneous highway-related appropriations. Funds shall be derived from the highway trust fund, and shall be for the critical expansion of interstate ferry service necessitated by the attacks of September 11. Prior to those attacks, 67,000 daily commuters utilized the PATH transit service between New Jersey and the World Trade Center. The conference agreement directs that these funds be made available to expand critical ferry services to serve PATH commuters traveling from New Jersey to Manhattan. A total of \$10,000,000 for traffic controls and detours in New York City and for the repair and reconstruction of nonfederal-aid highways destroyed or damaged by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings is provided under the Federal Emergency Management Agency
Jan. 10, 2002	\$75,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Highway Administration. Federal-Aid Highways. Emergency Relief Program. To be derived from the highway trust fund and to remain available until expended, for emergency relief.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$6,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Railroad Administration. Funding shall be used for additional expenses related to overtime and the hiring of police and security officers; increased inspections of rail infrastructure; additional security personnel; additional inspector travel; and other security measures.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$100,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	The conference agreement provides \$100,000,000 for capital improvements of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). These funds shall be used solely to enhance the safety and security of the aged Amtrak-owned rail tunnels under the East and Hudson Rivers. Funding shall remain available until expended.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$23,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Federal Transit Administration. Formula Grants. These supplemental funds will finance the replacement of buses and transit kiosks destroyed by the collapse of the World Trade Center; provide technical assistance for transit agencies to refine and develop security and emergency response plans; accelerate and expand the PROTECT program aimed at detecting chemical and biological agents in transit stations; conduct emergency response drills with transit agencies and local first response agencies; and provide security training for transit operators. Funding shall remain available until expended.</p> <p>Dulles corridor transit project.—To facilitate the extension of rail service to Washington Dulles International Airport, the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration shall work with the Commonwealth of Virginia, Northern Virginia municipalities, the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to develop and implement a financing plan for the Dulles Corridor rapid transit project.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$100,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Federal Transit Administration. Capital Investment Grants. These funds shall be used to accelerate transit improvements already underway by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey and New Jersey Transit, to improve access to the PATH and New Jersey Transit systems, and to initiate transit improvements that are necessary to better accommodate new commuting patterns in the region as a result of the terrorist attack on September 11. None of these funds should be made available to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), as their security needs are addressed elsewhere in the bill.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Federal Transit Administration. Research and Special Programs. Funding is provided specifically to address security-related problems the agency encountered during the September 11 crisis. This includes \$1,000,000 for equipment and contractor support related to information dissemination in the crisis management center; \$800,000 to purchase and install dedicated communication cables for the continuity of operations site; and \$700,000 for equipment and contractor support to allow the crisis management center to send and receive classified information.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,300,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Office of Inspector General. Following the attacks of September 11, the OIG has been given several new responsibilities associated with the Transportation Security Act as well as border security initiatives, which may be addressed with these funds. The Secretary of Transportation and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget should carefully monitor the needs of this office on all the new requirements placed upon it to assure the adequacy of funding for this office. Funding shall be available until September 30, 2003.</p>

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$9,400,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to cover administrative expenses related to the Air Transportation Stabilization Board. The Departmental Offices bureau is responsible for providing staff, supplies, facilities, and equipment for the Board to administer the guaranteed loan program for the airline industry.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,032,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to replace equipment and offices destroyed by the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,700,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to hire additional financial intelligence support staff and expand its Secure Compartmentalized Intelligence Facility in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. The additional staff will assist the financial crimes/money laundering component of the investigation into the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$13,846,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) to provide basic and advanced training to the law enforcement community in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. FLETC anticipates training additional Federal Aviation Administration Sky Marshals, Immigration and Naturalization Service agents, Border Patrol inspectors, and other law enforcement personnel.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$600,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Financial Management Service (FMS) to conduct vulnerability assessments, develop and maintain Emergency Management, Disaster Recovery and Contingency Plans, and conduct security tests and exercises at all FMS facilities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$31,431,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds will provide for: overtime and travel for Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) agents; the replacement of vehicles, radios, computers, technical equipment and other investigative equipment lost at World Trade Center offices; additional personnel for terrorism investigations; and enhancement of ATF's explosives detection canine program.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$107,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested for the Customs Service to improve and expand airport and aviation security as well as increase efforts of inspectors at high-risk seaports and land borders. Funding is also included for the cost of equipment replacement that was destroyed in the attack.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,700,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This funding is requested to support increased air security necessary since September 11, 2001. Air and Marine Interdiction Programs.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$16,658,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to replace equipment and offices destroyed by the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001. It will also fund customer service to help taxpayers impacted by the attack, and enhance security at critical IRS facilities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$4,544,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Internal Revenue Service to replace equipment and offices destroyed by the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001, and to increase its participation in investigative activities to combat terrorism.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$15,991,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Internal Revenue Service to replace equipment destroyed by the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York on September 11, 2001, and to ensure the continued protection of the nation's taxpayer data.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$104,769,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds will provide for: overtime and travel for Secret Service agents; the replacement of vehicles, radios, computers, technical equipment, and protective equipment lost at World Trade Center offices; additional personnel; technical equipment and training for terrorism detection, investigations, and preparedness; and additional security measures for the White House.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,032,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Treasury Inspector for Tax Administration. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,700,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$23,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Of this amount, \$9,154,000 is provided for training costs associated with new hiring by law enforcement agencies.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$8,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$31,431,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$392,603,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>United States Customs Service. This fully funds the President's request, and includes additional funding as follows: \$245,503,000 for staffing and inspection and investigative technology for borders and critical seaports of entry, to include not less than \$10,000,000 for the Southwest Border; \$18,300,000 for a commercial backup data facility; and \$21,300,000 to support overseas initiatives to counter money laundering such as that used to finance terrorist or criminal activity.</p> <p>This funding addresses shortages in critical law enforcement staffing and technology investments. To ensure the optimum impact on current vulnerabilities, the conferees direct that the \$245,503,000 for border and seaport security shall not be available until 15 days after the Customs Service submits to the Committees on Appropriations and the Secretary of the Treasury a financial plan based upon a comprehensive assessment of the most effective uses of the Service's resources, including the funds provided in this Act, for protection along the Northern Border, Southwest Border, and at critical seaports. The Secretary is directed to review the plan and, within 15 days of its receipt, notify the Committees of his findings.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$6,700,000 (P.L. 107-117)	United States Customs Service. Operation, maintenance, and procurement, air and marine interdiction programs.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$12,990,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Internal Revenue Service. Processing, assistance, and management. These funds are to address the highest priority security and response needs of the program.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$4,544,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Internal Revenue Service. Tax law enforcement.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$15,991,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Internal Revenue Service. Information systems.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$104,769,000 (P.L. 107-117)	United States Secret Service. Salaries and expenses.
Department of Veterans Affairs		
Oct. 5, 2001	\$217,000	These funds will be used for internment costs for the burial in national cemeteries of veterans killed in the terrorist attacks. National Cemetery Administration (\$217,000).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	The resources requested would be used to retain consultant support for the first phase of a comprehensive evaluation of all Veterans Affairs facilities to determine improvements that should be made to enhance security. This would be a multi-year effort with additional appropriations requested over time.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For a comprehensive security evaluation of the VA, which should include and consider security actions and recommendations implemented by other federal, state, and local government agencies. None of these funds may be used to create a new Office of Operations and Preparedness as the Department has not provided specific information on the creation of such office.
Executive Office of the President		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$500,000	To install protective window film for the Executive Office of the President.
Sept. 28, 2001	\$6,688,000	These funds will provide for the relocation of the Eisenhower Executive Office Building personnel and other security needs.
Oct. 5, 2001	\$81,337,000	These funds will support the establishment of the Office of Homeland Security and a National Security Council (NSC) Directorate to Combat Terrorism, as well as provide for other urgent security-related activities. NSC, salaries and expenses (\$4,800,000); Office of Administration, salaries and expenses (\$25,537,000); Unanticipated needs (\$51,000,000).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$50,040,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would enable the Executive Office of the President to meet additional requirements in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks and to ensure the continuity of support and services to the President and Vice President of the United States.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$50,400,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For emergency expenses. Move-related (\$17,413,000); information technology (\$22,511,000); emergency response (\$8,019,000); and uncategorized miscellaneous (\$2,098,000). See p. 453-4 of the conference report for more detail.
Judicial Branch		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$1,250,000	To install protective window film for the U.S. Supreme Court.
Sept. 28, 2001	\$19,700,000	These funds will be used for heightened security in courthouses, including covering the costs of converting part-time court security officers to full-time and the costs required to maintain enhanced perimeter patrols and the visual inspection of vehicles that enter courthouse facilities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$10,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds will be used to enhance the security posture of the Supreme Court building.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$21,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$21.5 million for heightened security in courthouses, including \$17.5 million for the costs of additional court security officers to maintain enhanced perimeter patrols and extend the hours of coverage for the second half of FY2002. The additional \$4.0 million would reimburse the United States Marshals Service for 6 months funding for 106 supervisory deputy marshals responsible for coordinating security in each of the 94 judicial districts and the 12 judicial circuits. A full-time supervisor for court security is needed at the local level to coordinate protection of judges both on and off site, oversee the courthouse security program, and ensure that emergency response procedures for chemical/biological, terrorist, or other attacks are in place.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$30,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Supreme Court of the United States. For the Supreme Court "Care of the Building and Grounds" account for security enhancements.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For Courts of Appeals District Courts, and Other Judicial Services for emergency communications equipment.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$57,521,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For security requirements of the federal judiciary.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,879,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to enhance security at the Thurgood Marshall Federal Judiciary Building.
Legislative Branch		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$3,250,000	To support increased security measures, including overtime compensation for the U.S. Capitol Police (\$2,500,000) and the installation of protective window film for the U.S. Capitol (\$750,000).
Sept. 28, 2001	\$83,203,000	These funds will support increased security measures, including paying overtime compensation for the Capitol Police, preparing for future terrorist events, and performing actions that can be taken to reduce the risk and potential damage to life and property caused by future terrorist events. Senate (\$5,265,000), House of Representatives (\$1,265,000), Office of the Attending Physician (\$1,500,000), Capitol Police (\$40,300,000), Architect of the Capitol (\$32,373,000), and Library of Congress (\$2,500,000).
Nov. 30, 2001	\$290,395,000	These funds, totaling \$290,395,000, will support increased security measures, including constructing the Capitol Visitors Center, paying overtime compensation for the Capitol Police, preparing for future terrorist events, and performing actions that can be taken to reduce the risk and potential damage to life and property caused by future terrorist events. Senate (\$18,750,000); House of Representatives (\$22,648,000); Capitol Police (\$37,950,000); Architect of the Capitol (\$211,047,000).
Oct. 16, 2001	\$256,081,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$256.1 million to the Legislative Branch to enhance the security posture of the Capitol Hill complex, the Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office, and to perform actions that can be taken to reduce the risk and potential damage to life and property caused by future terrorist events.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$256,081,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Of this amount, \$34,500,000 is to be transferred to the Senate, \$41,712,000 to the House, \$350,000 to the Capitol Guide Service and Special Services Office, \$31,000,000 to the Capitol Police Board, \$106,304,000 to the Architect of the Capitol, \$29,615,000 to the Library of Congress, \$4,000,000 to the Government Printing Office, \$7,600,000 to the General Accounting Office, and \$1,000,000 as a grant to the United States Capitol Historical Society. The conferees direct that none of the funds provided to the Legislative Branch agencies (excluding the House of Representatives and the Senate) are to be obligated without prior approval of an obligation plan submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. Significant costs have been incurred by the Legislative Branch to respond to the anthrax-related events at the Capitol Complex; approximately \$23,000,000 has been included in this chapter for the United States Capitol Police, the Architect of the Capitol, the House of Representatives, the Senate, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office. The conferees recognize that several activities of the United States Capitol Historical Society have been crippled due to loss of tourism to the Capitol since September 11, 2001. The conferees are concerned over the financial situation facing the Society and have included a \$1,000,000 grant in order for the organization to maintain its operations during the coming year.</p>
Agency for International Development		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$50,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	<p>Of the funds appropriated in the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, under the heading, "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance," \$50,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated under the heading, "Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development," to be used for security upgrades, acquisition, and construction of overseas facilities of such agency: Provided, that such funds shall remain available until expended. <i>Technically, this \$50,000,000 is a transfer of previously appropriated funds. It is not part of the \$20 billion total.</i></p> <p>The transfer of these funds would allow the U.S. Agency for International Development to begin construction of upgraded buildings in Kampala, Uganda, and Nairobi, Kenya. The buildings will be co-located with Department of State facilities. Currently, agency staff are located in separate locations that do not meet security standards.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$50,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>The conference agreement provides an additional \$50,000,000 for "International Disaster Assistance," to be obligated from amounts made available in P.L. 107-38, for reconstruction and humanitarian activities in Afghanistan. The managers direct the United States Agency for International Development to consult with the committees prior to the obligation of funds for humanitarian and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan.</p>

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<p>Broadcasting Board of Governors</p>		
Oct. 22, 2001	\$12,250,000 (15 day)	These funds will be used to increase the agency's Voice of America broadcasts in Arabic, Farsi, Pashto, Dari, and Urdu and its Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty broadcasts in Arabic, Farsi, Tajik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, and Azeri.
Nov. 9, 2001	\$16,400,000 (15 day)	These funds will be used to establish two high-powered AM transmitting facilities in the Middle East and additional FM capability to reach audiences in the region.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$9,200,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For International Broadcasting Operations for operational costs of surrogate radio broadcasting by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For Broadcasting Capital Improvements for capital requirements associated with surrogate radio broadcasting by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to the people of Afghanistan in languages spoken in Afghanistan.
June 4, 2002	\$10,200,000 (Reallocation)	The President's request to Congress of September 21, 2001, transferred funds to the Department of Defense for initial crisis response. In light of changing security needs, the President is now reallocating \$10.2 million from DOD to the BBG to support U.S. international broadcasting activities and broadcasts by the Afghan government (International Broadcasting Operations-\$1,600,000, and Broadcasting Capital Improvements-\$8,600,000). Establishing a 400-kilowatt medium wave (AM) transmitting system in Kabul is the most effective means of ensuring nighttime radio coverage of virtually the entire country. These funds will be used for the purchase and installation of transmitters and associated infrastructure, as well as related operational costs.

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<p>Commodities Futures Trading Commission</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$200,000	To purchase computers and office equipment for the CFTC's temporary space for its destroyed New York office.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,495,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$6.5 million is requested for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). This amount will ensure that CFTC has adequate resources on hand to address disaster recovery needs for the Commission's New York regional office, which was destroyed by terrorist attacks. These efforts will focus on the basic needs for reestablishing a working office in New York, including space, information technology, and equipment. In addition, the funding will be used for additional staff reassigned from the District of Columbia to New York to ensure continued market (financial futures market) oversight, and for other purposes.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$16,900,000 (P.L. 107-117)	These funds are to be used toward agency recovery from the events of September 11, 2001, and for other mitigation and preparedness needs for the agency.
<p>Corps of Engineers</p>		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$139,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds are requested to support increased security at over 300 critical Army Corps of Engineers owned and operated infrastructure facilities (e.g., critical dams and navigation facilities), including enhanced physical security and facility vulnerability assessments to determine further facility security needs. The funds would also support increased personnel and overtime compensation to maintain additional guards at these facilities, including 24-hour security for and access control at certain Corps district offices, engineering centers, and laboratories, in order to maintain the currently directed level of security at these locations.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$139,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	To support increased security at Corps of Engineers owned and operated infrastructure facilities.

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District of Columbia		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$5,988,000	For short-term response activities, including personnel and overtime costs of the Metropolitan Police Department, Fire Department, and Public Works Department.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$25,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the District of Columbia to further develop and implement an emergency response plan for the city that incorporates relevant federal agencies and surrounding jurisdictions.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$7,144,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for protective clothing and breathing apparatus to remain available until Sept. 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,032,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for specialized hazardous materials equipment to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$10,355,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for chemical and biological weapons preparedness to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,100,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for pharmaceuticals for responders to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$14,960,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for response and communications capability to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$8,850,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for search, rescue and other emergency equipment and support to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,780,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for equipment, supplies and vehicles for the office of the chief medical examiner to remain available until September 30, 2003.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$8,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for hospital containment facilities for the Department of Health to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$45,494,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the Office of the Chief Technology Officer to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$20,700,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for emergency traffic management to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$9,949,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for training and planning to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$25,536,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the District of Columbia for increased facility security to remain available until September 30, 2003.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$39,100,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payment to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to remain available until September 30, 2003, includes \$2,200,000 for completion of the fiber optic network project and \$15,000,000 for a chemical emergency sensor program instead of \$39,100,000 to remain available until September 30, 2003, which included \$17,200,000 for completion of the fiber optic network project and an automatic vehicle locator system as (Proposed) by the Senate. The conference agreement shifts \$15,000,000 included in the \$17,200,000 for the automatic vehicle locator system to a chemical and biological detection initiative to protect transit facilities. The automatic vehicle locator system will be funded from other federal funds received by the Authority for security improvements.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Federal payments to the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments to remain available until September 30, 2003. To enhance regional emergency preparedness, coordination, and response and to develop a comprehensive regional emergency preparedness, coordination, and response plan.

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<p>Environmental Protection Agency</p>		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$40,040,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$40.0 million is requested for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Science and Technology account, composed of the following: \$6.0 million to assess and improve building security at EPA laboratory sites around the Nation to provide support to counter international terrorism; and \$34.0 million for drinking water vulnerability assessments to provide support to counter international terrorism.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$25,170,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$25.2 million is requested for the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Environmental Programs and Management fund, to provide for the following emergency expenses: \$0.7 million for temporary relocation costs of the Region 2 New York office and for computer and telecommunications equipment damaged by the attacks; \$0.5 million to provide support to counter potential domestic terrorism by development of technical materials to support drinking water vulnerability assessments; and \$24.0 million to counter domestic terrorism by assessing and improving building security at EPA nonlaboratory sites around the Nation.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$5,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$5.0 million is requested to enable the Environmental Protection Agency to make grants to states for state counterterrorism coordinators to work with EPA and drinking water utilities to undertake drinking water assessments and other activities related to potential terrorism threats to drinking water supply systems. State and Tribal Assistance Grants.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$5,790,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$5.8 million is requested for the Environmental Protection Agency's Hazardous Substance Superfund, composed of the following: \$5.5 million to establish a West Coast immediate response team to provide federal, state, and local preparedness for mitigating and responding to the attacks; and \$0.3 million for temporary relocation costs of the Region 2 New York office and for computer and telecommunications equipment damaged by the attacks.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$90,308,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For science and technology. Funds are intended to be used to assess and improve building security at EPA laboratory sites as well as perform drinking water vulnerability assessments and anthrax decontamination activities.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$39,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For environmental programs and management. The conferees have provided funds necessary to assess and improve building security at EPA sites, pay for the temporary relocation and other costs for EPA's Region 2 office, provide technical materials and contingency planning manuals for wastewater treatment plants, pay for anthrax decontamination activities, and assume additional personnel costs associated with EPA's increased responsibilities in criminal investigations and enforcement actions related to bioterrorism and other counterterrorism activities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$41,292,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Hazardous substance superfund. The conferees agree that funds will provide for a new West Coast "Immediate Response Team," pay for the temporary relocation and other costs for EPA's Region 2 office, pay for anthrax decontamination activities, and provide for personnel, training, equipment, and planning related to increased responsibilities in responding to terrorism and counterterrorism activities. The conferees note that in addition to funds provided for future such activities by EPA, funds provided herein are also intended to reimburse expenses of the Agency incurred while assisting anthrax investigations and cleanup actions at the United States Capitol and congressional office building complex, the Brentwood and other United States Post Office locations, and other such work performed prior to enactment of this Act.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$5,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	State and tribal assistance grants. Funds are provided for state grants for counterterrorism coordinators to work with EPA and drinking water utilities in assessing drinking water safety.
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$1,301,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$1.3 million is requested for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's Salaries and Expenses Account. Funds will be used for response and recovery activities to reconstruct the office and files that were destroyed during the attack, and to provide technology and telecommunications in both the temporary and permanent locations.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,301,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For response and recovery needs for the Commission's New York City office.
Export-Import Bank of the United States		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$75,000	To relocate the office of the Export-Import Bank previously located at the World Trade Center.

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<p>Federal Drug Control Programs</p>		
Sept. 28, 2001	\$2,300,000	These funds will be used by the New York High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas task forces to replace destroyed equipment in order to ensure continued operations.
<p>Federal Emergency Management Agency</p>		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$2,000,000,000	To support overall emergency assistance in New York and other affected jurisdictions. This includes costs associated with debris removal and emergency protective measures, as well as individual and family assistance, search and rescue, and other disaster assistance efforts.
May 23, 2002	\$760,000,000 (Reallocation)	This request would transfer \$760 million of FEMA's emergency response funds to the Transportation Security Administration. Pursuant to P.L.107-38, these funds would be available immediately. This proposal would account for the transfer by increasing the Administration's request for supplemental funding for FEMA by \$760 million and by decreasing the supplemental request for TSA by \$760 million. TSA is unique in that the rigorous timetable established in law for the deployment of passenger and baggage screeners urgently requires supplemental funding before Congress plans to finish its work on the FY2002 supplemental appropriations bill, while other agencies, including FEMA, have sufficient funds to continue their activities.
July 1, 2002	\$270,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$270,000,000 of these funds are transferred to the Transportation Security Administration. These funds would support the minimum screening requirements of the Transportation Security Administration through the end of July, pending the enactment of the FY2002 supplemental appropriations bill. Specifically, the funding will primarily support the cost of transitional screening contracts with private operators for July and currently deployed federal screeners through July. FEMA has no additional remaining unobligated funds from P.L. 107-38.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$4,900,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable FEMA to support additional disaster relief efforts in New Jersey, New York, and Virginia in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. Funds will be used to help individual victims, remove debris from the World Trade Center site, and assist in the rebuilding of critical public infrastructure.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$600,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	<p>For Emergency Management Planning and Assistance, \$550,000,000, to remain available until expended, to provide for grants to states and localities for first responder training and equipment to respond to terrorism, including incidents involving chemical and biological weapons; in addition, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Office of National Preparedness and for the administration of these grants; and \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the Office of National Preparedness and for the administration of grants for which funding is requested under the heading, Emergency Management Planning and Assistance.</p> <p>Funding is requested to enable FEMA to provide equipment and training grants to states and localities to improve terrorism and chemical-biological response capabilities following the September 11 terrorist attacks. Funding also is requested for the Office of National Preparedness to improve terrorism preparedness coordination and liaison between federal, state, and local governments, and for the administration of the grants.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$4,356,871,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Disaster relief. To fund additional efforts in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 for expenses related to traffic control and detours in New York City and for the repair and reconstruction of nonfederal-aid-eligible highways destroyed or damaged by the collapse of the World Trade Center buildings.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$25,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Salaries and expenses. The amount provided includes \$10,000,000 for the national security division.</p>
Jan. 10, 2002	\$220,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	<p>Emergency management planning and assistance. Of the amount provided, \$21,000,000 shall be used to carry out the fire grants program as authorized by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, as amended by P.L. 106-398. The conferees have included bill language which provides that up to 5% of the funds may be transferred to salaries and expenses for administrative costs associated with this program. In addition \$10,000,000 is to be used for enhancement of FEMA's ability to support the 2002 Winter Olympics.</p>
General Services Administration		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$8,600,000	<p>To support increased security coverage of federal buildings, purchase of security equipment, structural studies of seven federal locations affected by the New York City disaster, overtime and travel costs for law enforcement personnel; and other security costs.</p>

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Mar. 20, 2002	\$27,209,000	Federal Buildings Fund. This funding will be used for security upgrades at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building that are necessary in order to allow the eventual reoccupation of offices in the 17 th Street wing of the building.
Aug. 13, 2002	\$22,000,000 (Reallocation)	These funds are reallocated to the Federal Aviation Administration to pay necessary security costs at air traffic control facilities. Without these funds, FAA would be forced to furlough air traffic controllers and other employees to pay for required security costs.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$200,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	This proposal would provide \$200.5 million to the Federal Buildings Fund to increase security services nationwide at federal buildings, for replacement space costs in New York City, for additional security equipment nationwide, and other security costs.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$126,512,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Real property activities. Within this amount, full funding is provided for the requested replacement space costs and security costs in New York and Washington, D.C. The conferees understand that sufficient funding has been provided elsewhere for relocation costs in Washington, D.C., and do not include any funding for that purpose in this account. The conferees strongly encourage the General Services Administration to allocate that portion of the funds provided to meet nationwide security needs in a way that addresses the greatest threats, risks, and vulnerabilities on a national basis regardless of regional boundaries.
International Assistance Programs		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$5,000,000	Primarily to cover the costs of the evacuation of Peace Corps volunteers in nine Peace Corps posts; improved overseas emergency communications; and the potential evacuation of high-risk U.S. Agency for International Development (\$2,400,000), and Peace Corps posts. Peace Corps total (\$2,600,000).
Apr. 12, 2002	\$1,700,000 (Reallocation)	Of the \$2,400,000 allocated for potential evacuation of U.S. AID staff from missions overseas, \$1,700,000 is no longer needed for this purpose. These funds will be used to set up a mission in Afghanistan to fulfill the U.S. commitment to assist with the rebuilding of that nation.

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Oct. 22, 2001	\$128,900,000 (15 day)	These resources include: \$2.0 million for security improvements for overseas AID personnel; \$20.0 million for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan; \$3.0 million to provide training and other needed expertise to foreign governments to combat terrorist financing; and \$3.9 million to evacuate Peace Corps volunteers. These funds also include \$100.0 million for assistance to Pakistan to provide economic support.
Nov. 9, 2001	\$778,200,000	These funds include: for AID's operating expenses, \$13.0 million to relocate overseas staff to more secure facilities, provide immediate security upgrades for existing overseas facilities, and implement the expanded humanitarian assistance program for Afghanistan; for International Disaster Assistance (IDA), \$76.0 million to procure non-U.S. food for distribution, support winterization, health, and nutritional programs, and improve the United Nations' World Food Program's capacity to deliver food in Afghanistan; for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union, \$40.5 million in economic and law enforcement assistance for Uzbekistan and \$6.0 million for a Central Asia regional program on conflict prevention; for Economic Support Fund (ESF), \$500.0 million in economic assistance for Pakistan to provide immediate budget assistance for priority sectors, including health, education and infrastructure projects, and district-based rural works employment programs; for Foreign Military Financing Program (FMF), \$45.0 million in grants for defense services and equipment for Turkey and Uzbekistan; and for Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related (NADR), \$45.5 million for specialized training and equipment for foreign governments to prevent and respond to terrorist incidents, \$42.2 million for training and equipment for border security forces in Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan, \$4.0 million for the Terrorist Interdiction Program, \$3.0 million for international counterterrorism engagement, and \$3.0 million to carry out critical humanitarian demining projects in Afghanistan.
Feb. 12, 2002	\$28,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$28,000,000 was reallocated from Department of Defense funds to assist Israel in its efforts to combat and prevent terrorism. These funds will provide bomb disposal and explosive detection equipment to the government of Israel.
Feb. 12, 2002	\$220,000,000 (Reallocation)	\$188 million of Department of Defense funds and \$32 million of Department of State funds were reallocated to compensate the government of Pakistan for costs incurred in aiding U.S. military forces in Operation Enduring Freedom.

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<p>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</p>		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$64,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds will allow NASA to maintain a heightened state of security at 10 field centers and at NASA headquarters in FY2002. The funds will provide resources for the costs being incurred for: additional security personnel and overtime compensation; modifications to security perimeters; construction of additional checkpoints; additional security monitoring and communications equipment; relocation of critical functions and personnel; and increased air and sea patrols at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$28,600,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	These funds will allow NASA to maintain a heightened state of security at 10 field centers and at NASA headquarters in FY2002. These funds will provide resources for the costs of: additional security personnel and overtime compensation; modifications to security perimeters; construction of additional checkpoints; additional security monitoring and communications equipment; and relocation of critical functions and personnel.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$76,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Human space flight. The amount provided includes \$8,000,000 for information security, \$60,000,000 for security and counterintelligence, and \$5,000,000 for communications capabilities. An additional \$3,000,000 is provided for enhanced radar capability (TPS-75 mobile radar system) to provide low-altitude coverage for security needs at the Kennedy Space Center.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$32,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Science, aeronautics, and technology. The amount provided includes \$12,000,000 for information security, \$15,000,000 for security and counterintelligence, and \$5,500,000 for communications capability.
<p>National Archives and Records Administration</p>		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$6,998,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$6.998 million is requested for the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), \$4.818 million in the Operating Expenses account and \$2.180 million in the Repairs and Restoration account. Funds are requested in the Operating Expenses accounts for additional guard services at NARA-owned facilities. Funds are requested in the Repairs and Restoration Account for building security upgrades at NARA-owned facilities, including entrance barriers, magnetometers, and security cameras.

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Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,600,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Operating expenses. Within this amount the conferees have provided full funding for the requested increases in security operating expenses at Archives I and Archives II and direct that the balance of the funds be used to address the greatest security concerns of the presidential libraries.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$1,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Repairs and restoration. Within this amount the conferees have provided full funding for the requested increases in security repairs and restoration expenses at Archives I and Archives II and direct that the balance of the funds be used to address the greatest security concerns of the presidential libraries.
National Capital Planning Commission		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$758,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$758,000 is requested for the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) for continued efforts related to the Interagency Urban Design and Security Task Force, the Urban Design and Security Plan, and planning and design of physical perimeter security and urban design plans for federal buildings in the monument core. These funds will be used to hire consultants with expertise in security planning and design to handle the expected increase in workload due to the September 11 terrorist attacks. All exterior improvements/changes to federal buildings in the National Capital Region must get approval by NCPC before being implemented.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$758,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Salaries and expenses. Funds are available for FY2002 only.
National Labor Relations Board		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$180,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$180,000 is requested for the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) to upgrade locks on external doors in NLRB offices located in facilities not controlled by the General Services Administration.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$180,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Salaries and expenses.

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National Science Foundation		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$300,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$0.3 million is requested for additional security measures at National Science Foundation research and development facilities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$300,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For research and related activities. Funds are provided for additional security measures at NSF research facilities.
National Transportation Safety Board		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$150,000	For the recovery of flight recorders from the four planes and for assistance to the families of the victims of the plane crashes.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$836,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$836,000 is requested for the National Transportation Safety Board, Salaries and Expenses account. This supplemental request would cover additional travel, per diem, and personnel expenses in the areas of family assistance support, location and recovery of flight recorders and aircraft wreckage, and laboratory services. The requested amount also includes funds to support necessary upgrades and other security measures.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$650,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Salaries and expenses. Funding is available until September 30, 2003.

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<p>Nuclear Regulatory Commission</p>		
Jan. 10, 2002	\$36,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For salaries and expenses at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. These additional resources are to be used: reanalyze the vulnerabilities and physical protection requirements for NRC-licensed facilities and for radioactive materials in transit; reanalyze the design basis threats which are used to design safeguards systems to protect against acts of radiological sabotage and to prevent the theft of nuclear materials; strengthen the processes used to authorize access to NRC-licensed facilities; upgrade NRC's emergency preparedness and incident response programs; and strengthen NRC's infrastructure and communications capabilities. The conferees direct the Commission to use the resources of the National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center in these efforts. The conferees intend that these funds shall be excluded from license fee revenues.
<p>Securities and Exchange Commission</p>		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$20,705,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$20.7 million is requested for the Securities and Exchange Commission to ensure that it has adequate resources on hand to address disaster recovery needs for the Commission's New York regional office, which was destroyed by terrorist attacks. The funding will be used to: acquire new office space, and purchase new office equipment and information technology; provide additional staff from D.C. to New York to monitor securities market functioning over several months; to enhance security; and for other purposes.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$20,705,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For disaster recovery needs for the Commission's New York regional office.

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Small Business Administration		
Sept. 21, 2001	\$100,000,000	To support \$400 million in low interest disaster loans for renters, homeowners, and businesses in designated disaster areas.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$150,000,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Small Business Administration (SBA) to support additional disaster recovery efforts in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania in response to the September 11 terrorist attacks. These funds will support \$600.0 million in low interest loans for affected firms. In an accompanying request, the Administration proposes to raise the \$1.5 million aggregate cap on loans to a single borrower to \$10.0 million for businesses directly impacted by the disasters in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. In addition, the Administration would allow nonprofit organizations and nondepository financial companies to receive economic injury loans from SBA.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$75,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For business loan subsidies related to the terrorist acts in New York, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, on September 11, 2001. The conferees take particular note of the devastating effects that the tragic events of September 11, 2001, have had upon the software/information technology industry in and around New York City and other affected areas. The conferees encourage the SBA to work with these companies, as appropriate, in the administration of programs funded in this Act.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$75,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Disaster Loans Program.
Smithsonian Institution		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$21,707,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$21,707,000 is requested for the Smithsonian Institution. Of this, \$96,000 is for clean up at the G.G. Heye Center of the National Museum of the American Indian in New York City, which was affected by the September 11 attacks. The remainder is for increased security at Smithsonian facilities.
Oct. 16, 2001	\$4,310,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$4.3 million is requested for the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts' Operations and Maintenance account. These funds will provide for enhancements in security equipment and manpower.

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Oct. 16, 2001	\$2,148,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	A total of \$2.15 million is requested for the National Gallery of Art to maintain the heightened security level instituted after September 11, 2001, and to improve security operations.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$21,707,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Smithsonian Institution. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$2,148,000 (P.L. 107-117)	National Gallery of Art. Salaries and expenses.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$4,310,000 (P.L. 107-117)	John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Operations and maintenance.
Social Security Administration		
Oct. 16, 2001	\$7,500,000 (FY2002) (Proposed)	Funding is requested to enable the Social Security Administration to cover additional costs incurred as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks. Funds will be used to pay for infrastructure costs, including space, furniture, and supplies for employees relocated from damaged offices, and to provide increased security levels for key Social Security Administration facilities.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$7,500,000 (P.L. 107-117)	Limitation on administrative expenses.

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<p>United States Postal Service</p>		
Nov. 5, 2001	\$175,000,000 (15 day)	These resources include: \$100 million for an initial purchase of irradiation equipment to sanitize the mail; and \$75 million for the costs of personnel protection equipment (e.g., gloves, masks, barrier creams), first response/environmental testing kits and services, site clean-up and medical goods and services, and public education material.
May 15, 2002	(Reallocation)	These funds are reallocated by the President within the same account to provide the USPS with greater flexibility in its efforts to respond to the attacks by eliminating the two distinct funding categories. The USPS will now be able to spend the remaining unobligated portion of emergency funding on either purpose as circumstances dictate.
Jan. 10, 2002	\$500,000,000 (P.L. 107-117)	For emergency expenses of the Postal Service. The conferees agree that these funds shall be obligated for the purpose of protecting postal employees and postal customers from exposure to biohazards material, to sanitize and screen mail, and to replace or repair Postal Service facilities destroyed or damaged in New York City as a result of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Sources: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Estimate No. 15, Emergency Appropriations: Amounts Previously Appropriated Now Being Transferred by the President from the Emergency Response Fund (2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States); September 21, 2001. Also: Estimate No. 17, September 28, 2001; Estimate No. 18, October 5, 2001; Estimate No. 19, October 16, 2001; Estimate No. 20, October 22, 2001; Estimate No. 21, November 5, 2001; Estimate No. 22, November 9, 2001; Estimate No. 23, November 30, 2001. FY2002 estimates are available on GPO's Web site at [<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2002/amndsup.html>].

Estimates Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, and 21 from FY2003. FY2003 estimates are available on GPO's Web site at [<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2003/amndsup.html>].

U.S. Congress, House, *Making Appropriations for the Department of Defense for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 3338, 107th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 107-350.

**Table 2. Departments/Agencies Receiving Terrorism
Emergency Supplemental Funds, Ranked by Amount**

Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/ Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
1	Department of Defense	\$2,548,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$1,736,000,000 (Sept. 28, 2001) \$7,000,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$71,400,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$1,098,000,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$930,494,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$7,005,300,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$345,000,000 (Nov. 30, 2001) \$3,395,600,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$20,700,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$46,700,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$35,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$300,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) (-\$188,000,000) (Feb. 12, 2002) (-\$10,200,000) (June 4, 2002)	\$17,343,094,000 (43.36%)
2	Federal Emergency Management Agency	\$2,000,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$4,356,871,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$25,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$220,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) (-\$760,000,000) (May 23, 2002) (-\$270,000,000) (July 1, 2002)	\$5,571,871,000 (13.93%)

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Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/ Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
3	Department of Transportation	\$141,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$191,000,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$25,000,000 (Nov. 5, 2001) \$257,500,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$25,000,000 (Nov. 30, 2001) \$94,800,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$50,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$209,150,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$200,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$108,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$50,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$175,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$100,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$75,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$6,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$100,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$23,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$100,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,300,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$760,000,000 (May 23, 2002) \$270,000,000 (July 1, 2002) \$42,000,000 (Aug. 13, 2002)	\$3,007,250,000 (7.52%)
4	Department of Health and Human Services	\$126,150,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$151,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$12,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$140,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,504,314,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$2,943,964,000 (7.36%)
5	Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$700,000,000 (Nov. 5, 2001) \$2,000,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$2,701,000,000 (6.75%)
6	Department of Justice	\$40,800,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$7,300,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$39,700,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$5,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$3,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$12,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$56,370,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,200,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$9,125,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$745,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$449,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$99,600,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$400,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$251,100,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$68,100,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$2,197,295,000 (5.49%)

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Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/ Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
7	International Assistance Programs	\$5,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$128,900,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$778,200,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$28,000,000 (Feb. 12, 2002) \$220,000,000 (Feb. 12, 2002)	\$1,160,100,000 (2.90%)
8	Department of the Treasury	\$48,040,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$2,337,000 (Nov. 5, 2001) \$9,400,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$36,714,000 (Nov. 30, 2001) \$2,032,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,700,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$23,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$8,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$31,431,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$392,603,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$6,700,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$12,990,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$4,544,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$15,991,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$104,769,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) (-\$10,000,000) (Aug. 13, 2002)	\$690,751,000 (1.73%)
9	United States Postal Service	\$175,000,000 (Nov. 5, 2001) \$500,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$675,000,000 (1.69%)
10	Legislative Branch	\$3,250,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$83,203,000 (Sept. 28, 2001) \$290,395,000 (Nov. 30, 2001) \$256,081,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$632,929,000 (1.58%)
11	Department of Agriculture	\$50,000,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$22,000,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$23,000,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$80,919,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$40,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$73,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$105,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$14,081,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$15,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$39,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$462,000,000 (1.16%)
12	Department of State	\$48,890,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$50,000,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$135,500,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$193,450,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) (-\$32,000,000) (Feb. 12, 2002) (-\$10,000,000) (Aug. 13, 2002)	\$385,840,000

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Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/ Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
13	Department of Energy	\$5,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$131,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$226,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$8,200,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$3,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$373,700,000
14	Small Business Administration	\$100,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$75,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$75,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$250,000,000
15	Department of Labor	\$29,000,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$32,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$4,100,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$175,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,600,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$5,880,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$249,080,000
16	District of Columbia	\$5,988,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$7,144,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,032,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,355,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,100,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$14,960,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$8,850,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,780,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$8,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$45,494,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$20,700,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$9,949,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$25,536,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$39,100,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$5,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$205,988,000
17	Environmental Protection Agency	\$90,308,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$39,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$41,292,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$5,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$175,600,000
18	General Services Administration	\$8,600,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$126,512,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$27,209,000 (Mar. 20, 2002) (-\$22,000,000) (Aug. 13, 2002)	\$140,321,000
19	Corps of Engineers	\$139,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$139,000,000
20	Executive Office of the President	\$500,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$6,688,000 (Sept. 28, 2001) \$81,337,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$50,040,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$138,565,000

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Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/ Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
21	Judicial Branch	\$1,250,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$19,700,000 (Sept. 28, 2001) \$30,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$5,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$57,521,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,879,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$116,350,000
22	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	\$76,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$32,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$108,500,000
23	Department of the Interior	\$3,113,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$30,259,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,098,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$25,295,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$21,624,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,205,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$92,594,000
24	Broadcasting Board of Governors	\$12,250,000 (Oct. 22, 2001) \$16,400,000 (Nov. 9, 2001) \$9,200,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$10,200,000 (June 4, 2002)	\$58,050,000
25	Agency for International Development	\$50,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$50,000,000
26	Nuclear Regulatory Commission	\$36,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$36,000,000
27	Department of Commerce	\$100,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$2,000,000 (Nov. 30, 2001) \$1,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,756,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$8,250,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$5,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,225,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,750,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$4,776,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$28,357,000
28	Smithsonian Institution	\$21,707,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$2,148,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$4,310,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$28,165,000
29	Securities and Exchange Commission	\$20,705,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$20,705,000
30	Commodity Futures Trading Commission	\$200,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$16,900,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$17,100,000
31	Department of Education	\$10,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$10,000,000

Rank	Department/Agency	Amounts/Date	Department/Agency Total (% of Total)
All % calculations are based on the \$40,000,000,000 total. Amounts less than 1% are not calculated.			
32	Social Security Administration	\$7,500,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$7,500,000
33	National Archives and Records Administration	\$1,600,000 (Jan. 10, 2002) \$1,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$2,600,000
34	Federal Drug Control Programs	\$2,300,000 (Sept. 28, 2001)	\$2,300,000
35	Department of Veterans Affairs	\$217,000 (Oct. 5, 2001) \$2,000,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$2,217,000
36	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	\$1,301,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$1,301,000
37	National Transportation Safety Board	\$150,000 (Sept. 21, 2001) \$650,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$800,000
38	National Capital Planning Commission	\$758,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$758,000
39	National Science Foundation	\$300,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$300,000
40	National Labor Relations Board	\$180,000 (Jan. 10, 2002)	\$180,000
41	Export-Import Bank of the United States	\$75,000 (Sept. 21, 2001)	\$75,000

Sources: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Estimate No. 15, Emergency Appropriations: Amounts Previously Appropriated Now Being Transferred by the President from the Emergency Response Fund (2001 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Recovery from and Response to Terrorist Attacks on the United States), September 21, 2001. Also: Estimate No. 17, September 28, 2001; Estimate No. 18, October 5, 2001; Estimate No. 19, October 16, 2001; Estimate No. 20, October 22, 2001; Estimate No. 21, November 5, 2001; Estimate No. 22, November 9, 2001; Estimate No. 23, November 30, 2001. FY2002 estimates are available on GPO's Web site at [<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2002/amndsup.html>].

Estimates Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 13, 14, and 21 from FY2003. FY2003 estimates are available on GPO's Web site at [<http://w3.access.gpo.gov/usbudget/fy2003/amndsup.html>].

U.S. Congress, House, *Making Appropriations for the Department of Defense for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2002, and for Other Purposes*, conference report to accompany H.R. 3338, 107th Cong., 1st sess., H.Rept. 107-350.

Table 3. Total Terrorism Emergency Supplemental Amounts Announced by Date

Date	Amount
\$10 Billion Immediately Available	
September 21, 2001	\$5,115,106,000
September 28, 2001	\$1,847,891,000
October 5, 2001	\$195,854,000
October 22, 2001	\$71,400,000
November 5, 2001	\$2,337,000
November 9, 2001	\$1,741,094,000
November 30, 2001	\$699,109,000
January 10, 2002	\$300,000,000 (These funds were allocated by Congress in P.L. 107-117, not by the President.)
March 20, 2002	\$27,209,000
Total	\$10,000,000,000
\$10 Billion Subject to 15-day Congressional Review	
October 22, 2001	\$1,587,650,000
November 5, 2001	\$900,000,000
November 9, 2001	\$7,512,350,000
Total	\$10,000,000,000
\$20 Billion Requiring FY2002 Emergency Appropriations	
January 10, 2002	\$20,000,000,000
Total	\$20,000,000,000