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TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1996

JULY 27 (legislative day, JULY 10), 1995.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2020]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2020) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, reports the same to the Senate with amendments and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

Amount of bill as passed by House	$23,177,286,500
Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	23,134,570,000
Amount of estimate	24,909,570,000
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Below the appropriations provided in 1995	−367,859,000
Below the estimates for 1996	−1,775,000,000
Below the House bill	−42,716,500

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GENERAL STATEMENT AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996.

The Committee considered budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 in the aggregate amount of $24,909,570,000. Compared to that amount, the accompanying bill recommends new budget authority totaling $11,262,500,000 which is $1,775,000,000 less than the amount requested by the administration and $42,716,500 below the House-passed bill.

The Committee recommendations are consistent with the fiscal year 1996 section 602(b) budget authority and outlay allocations for the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee.

JULY 17, 1995, BUDGET AMENDMENT

A budget amendment submitted by the administration on July 17, 1995, requests additional funding for Treasury law enforcement bureaus for counterterrorism and counternarcotics activities totaling $89,790,000. The amendment included offsets for these increases from the following: −$98,330,000 from Internal Revenue Service, information systems; −$32,795,000 from the General Services Administration, real property activities. Also included in this budget amendment were two general appropriations provisions regarding the use of Treasury aircraft and security requirements at Federal buildings.

The Committee notes that this budget amendment was transmitted to the Congress just 1 day prior to the Committee meeting to make 602(b) allocations for fiscal year 1996 spending bills. Prior to this time, the Committee was already working with very limited budgetary resources, and the budget amendment placed a further strain on the Committee's ability to meet program needs. Nonetheless, the Committee did review those items included in the budget amendment and made recommendations giving the highest priority to the most essential activities.

REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS

The Committee expects the justifications for proposed reprogramming requests to be clear and strongly documented. Furthermore, except in extraordinary circumstances, reprogramming proposals will not be approved by the Committee 45 days prior to the end of the fiscal year, nor will they be approved if the proposed actions would effectively reverse previous congressional directives.

The guidelines to be used to determine whether or not a reprogramming shall be submitted to the Committee for prior approval during fiscal year 1996 are as follows:

(1) For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations in excess of $20,000,000, a reprogramming must be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater;

(2) For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations less than $20,000,000, a reprogramming must be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of $50,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater;

(3) For any actions which would result in a major change contrary to the program or item presented to and approved by the Committee or the Congress;

(4) For any action where the cumulative effect of past reprogramming actions added to the new reprogramming would exceed the dollar threshold mentioned above;

(5) For any actions where funds earmarked for a specific activity are proposed to be used for another activity; and

(6) For any actions where funds earmarked for a specific activity are in excess to meet the project or activity requirement, and are proposed to be used for another activity.

The administration has requested authority to transfer funds between appropriation accounts of the Department of the Treasury of up to 2 percent. In addition, the Department requests unlimited authority for the Internal Revenue Service to transfer funds between its appropriation accounts.

The Committee has denied the requested 2-percent transfer authority for the Secretary of the Treasury and approves a 2-percent transfer authority for the IRS. Such transfers shall follow established reprogramming procedures and shall be requested only in emergency situations when the need for such transfer is unforeseen and absolutely critical to the mission supported by the affected appropriation account, and only with prior approval of both the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. In addition, the Committee expects transfer requests to be submitted for Committee approval in a timely manner to permit a sufficient period for consideration. The Committee is concerned that in the past, transfer requests have been submitted so late in a fiscal year that transfers of funds have already been effected by the agencies and cannot be reversed.

The Committee is concerned that in the past transfer and reprogramming authority has been overutilized and often used by agencies for reorganizations that have major policy implications. Such transfers and reprogrammings are interpreted by the Committee as circumventing the appropriations process and will not be condoned.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY AS PROVIDED FOR BY PUBLIC LAW 99–177, AS AMENDED

During fiscal year 1996, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified as a dollar amount in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1996 (H.R. 2020), the House (H. Rept. 104–183) and the Senate committee report and the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference accompanying that act. (Under the above definition, the Federal buildings fund, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing fund, and other intragovernmental funds are exempt under section 255(g)(1) of Public Law 99–177, as amended).

In implementing a Presidential Order, departments and agencies shall apply the percentage reduction required for fiscal year 1996 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–177, as amended, to each budget item that is listed under said accounts in the budget justifications submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as modified by subsequent appropriations acts (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations), and accompanying House and Senate Committee reports, conference reports, or joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference.

TOTAL FUNDING FOR TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

In addition to the new obligational authority recommended in the accompanying bill, additional significant sums are made available each year for the Treasury Department, the Office of Personnel Management, and other independent agencies under permanent indefinite authority which do not require consideration by the Congress during the annual appropriations process.

The principal items in these categories include: payment of interest on the public debt, interest on Internal Revenue Service refunds of income tax payments, and other interest payments on selected accounts handled by the Department of the Treasury, which total an estimated $368,100,000,000 in fiscal year 1996; repayments of taxes collected by Puerto Rico, payment made when the earned income credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, special claims, and damage payments required as a result of judgments against the U.S. Government, the coinage trust fund, the Treasury forfeiture fund, reimbursements from Federal Reserve banks, and payments to the Presidential candidates and their parties, which total an estimated $24,100,000,000 in fiscal year 1996; and payments in connection with the civil service retirement and disability fund, estimated to be $12,811,759,000 in fiscal year 1996.

The Committee also establishes limitations on the use of certain funds within the agencies covered by this act.

In addition to the agencies whose funds are derived from direct appropriations, there are other agencies which operate under authorities which exempt them from congressional review, in whole or in part, during the annual appropriations process. For example, the U.S. Postal Service, under the Postal Reorganization Act, is authorized to use all of its income from postage and services for its own purposes and to request an appropriation from the Congress for certain subsidies. Normally only the amount of the subsidy requirement is regularly reviewed by the Congress. In the Treasury Department, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, whose income is derived principally from assessments paid by national banks, is exempt from regular funding review, because such assessments are not construed under law to be Government funds.

AGENCY ADHERENCE TO ESTIMATES CONTAINED IN BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The Committee believes that the agency budget justifications presented each year outlining the assumptions contained in the President's annual budget should accurately reflect the proposed allocation of resources and activities within the agency budget plan for the coming fiscal year. At the same time, the Committee is cognizant of the fact that economic conditions; program changes; congressional directives; and other unforeseen circumstances often change the assumptions which are built into the President's budget submission. Nevertheless, the Committee expects every agency funded in this bill to closely adhere to the estimates presented in their annual budget justifications, including object classification tables, unless funding levels for programs, projects, and activities are specifically altered by the Committee and/or the Congress. In such case, the affected agencies shall submit new object classification tables within 45 days of enactment of the appropriations act.

The Committee expects to receive periodic notification from the agencies if and when they intend to alter the mix of programs, projects, activities, or funding assumptions initially presented in their fiscal year 1996 budget justifications which do not require a formal reprogramming action in accordance with this report.

ADMINISTRATIVE REDUCTIONS

During discussions with the administration regarding H.R. 1944, making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions for fiscal year 1995, the White House indicated that significant additional savings could be made by reducing administrative overhead over and above that proposed in the President's fiscal year 1996 budget.

The Committee has reviewed this proposal and has, based on the amount the administration indicated could be saved in the latter part of fiscal year 1995, reduced the fiscal year 1996 request for a number of agencies by 5 percent. The reduction shall be applied to the following object classes at the discretion of the affected agency or department head: 21.0, travel; 22.0, transportation of things; 23.3, communications and utilities; 24.0, printing, reproduction; 25.0, other services; 26.0, supplies and materials; and 31.0, equipment; however, the total reduction must be achieved.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$104,379,000
Budget estimate, 1996	120,408,000
House allowance	104,000,500
Committee recommendation	105,929,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $105,929,000 for salaries and expenses for Departmental Offices of the Treasury Department. The amount provided by the Committee is $14,479,000 less than the budget estimate and $1,928,500 above the House allowance.

The departmental offices function of the Treasury Department provides basic support to the Secretary in his roles as the chief financial officer of the Government, major policy advisor to the President, and Executive Director of the Treasury Department. The Secretary's responsibilities include: recommending and implementing U.S. domestic and international economic policy, fiscal policy, and tax policy; managing the fiscal operations of the Government; managing the public debt; overseeing the major law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; serving as the U.S. representative to the various international financial organizations; and directing the general administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

In support of the Secretary, the departmental offices function provides policy formulation and implementation in areas such as tax and economic affairs, trade and financial operations, and general fiscal policy. This function also provides advice and technical assistance on administrative and legislative programs and establishes and coordinates departmental administrative policies in areas such as budget, accounting, personnel, procurement, information systems development and management, telecommunications, and equal employment opportunity.

The international affairs programs involve the formulation and execution of Treasury policy in a wide range of important economic areas. This activity includes those offices responsible for providing staff analysis and support for the Secretary and other senior officials involved in formulating and implementing international economic and financial policies. The issues involved within this activity include: international monetary affairs; international development financing policy; U.S. policy toward, and participation in, the work of the various international financial organizations; international economic analysis; international trade and investment policy; financial aspects of commodities and natural resources policy; and relations with the oil-producing countries of the Arabian Peninsula.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has denied program enhancements totaling $10,244,000, but has provided requested funding for repairs to the main Treasury Building and annex, totaling $7,684,000 in a separate account. The Committee has included the requested funding for mandatory pay increases and other inflationary adjustments totaling $3,498,000. The Committee has denied the $2,100,000 transfer from the IRS and the Bureau of the Public Debt from previous years to the base of departmental offices. Funding provided by the Committee will support an FTE level of 1,032 FTE's, a reduction of 49 from the 1995 level. In addition, the Committee has reduced the request by an additional $1,651,000. This reduction shall be applied at the discretion of the Secretary to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0.

COUNTER-DRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

SALARIES, EXPENSES, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate, 1996	....
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	$20,500,000

The Committee has established a new account, "Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center, salaries, expenses, research, and development". The Committee takes this action as it has recommended termination of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and has transferred jurisdiction and control over the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center to the Department of the Treasury.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Public Law 100–690, was amended during 1990 to provide for the establishment of a Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center within the Office of National Drug Control Policy. This Office is authorized to serve as the central counternarcotics enforcement research and development organization of the U.S. Government. The law provides for the appointment of a chief scientist to head up this new center, to make a priority ranking of scientific needs according to fiscal and technological feasibility as part of the national counterdrug enforcement research and development strategy.

The Committee has provided $20,000,000 specifically for counternarcotics research and development projects in fiscal year 1996.

The Committee expects multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to the obligation of these funds, the Committee expects to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent; it also expects to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of projects funded by CTAC.

The Committee believes CTAC should work closely and cooperatively with the individual law enforcement agencies in the definition of a national research and development program which addresses agency requirements with respect to timeliness, operational utility, and consistency with agency budget plans. CTAC should develop a true blueprint for the program to include identification and assignment of priority projects, expected results, and funding projections based on agency priorities and expected results. This effort should be led by CTAC with input, review, and consensus from drug control agencies. The blueprint should include descriptions of the necessary conference and outreach efforts. The national blueprint shall also include the rationale for allocation of funding among demand, supply, and State and local efforts. The Committee expects agencies to support CTAC by defining the expected value of the projects they advocate and placing them in the context with agency and national goals and programs. Agencies should also identify the expected cost and benefits of procuring sufficient quantities of equipment under development, assuming it is successful. The Committee believes CTAC should recognize the ultimate requirements for technology procurement if technology development is successful and advocate funding requests for such equipment. Finally, the Committee believes CTAC should recognize and support agency contributions to research and development and work to strengthen those capabilities.

The Committee urges the Chief Scientist to consider a collaborative effort with the Hahnemann University Medical Center, the Kelly G. Champlin Foundation, and the Albert Einstein Medical Center of Philadelphia to develop a demonstration project to explore the causes of drug and alcohol addiction.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	[1] $107,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	[1] 110,000,000
House allowance	[1] 104,000,000
Committee recommendation	110,000,000

[1] Funding in fiscal year 1995 and the President's request in fiscal year 1996 includes funding for this program under the Office of National Drug Control Policy [ONDCP]. The House has provided funding for this program under ONDCP in fiscal year 1996.

The Committee has established a new account for drug control activities of the high-intensity drug trafficking areas [HIDTA]. The Committee takes this action as it has terminated the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Control and jurisdiction over the activities of the HIDTA program are transferred to the Department of the Treasury beginning in fiscal year 1996.

The fiscal year 1996 request seeks a $3,000,000 increase above current levels to provide the Puerto Rico-United States Virgin Islands HIDTA, which is currently funded at $9,000,000, equivalent funding with that of the other HIDTA's. The Committee has provided the increase requested for this purpose.

There are currently seven high-intensity drug trafficking areas: New York, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area, Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands, and the Southwest border. A total of not less than $55,000,000 is provided specifically for assistance to State and local drug control agencies in the seven HIDTA's. In allocating these funds, the Committee expects the Secretary to ensure that the activities receiving these limited additional resources are used strictly for implementing the strategy for each HIDTA area, taking into consideration local conditions and resource requirements. These funds should not be used to supplant existing support for ongoing Federal, State, or local drug control operations normally funded out of the operating budgets of each agency. The remaining funds may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments to support Federal antidrug activities.

The Committee believes that the Secretary should take steps to ensure that the HIDTA funds are transferred to the appropriate drug control agencies expeditiously. To ensure that the funding allocations meet the priorities outlined in the strategies, the Committee instructs the Secretary to submit the strategies, along with the identification of how the funds will be spent, to the Committee for review prior to the obligation of the funds. The Committee also expects to be notified if any changes are made in the spending plans presented to it during the course of the fiscal year. The Committee further instructs the Secretary to submit the updated 1996 strategies for each of the HIDTA's to the Committee for review and to obligate the HIDTA funds within 120 days of enactment of this act. This provision may be waived if a request is made to the Committee and has been approved in advance according to the normal reprogramming procedures. The Committee expects the Secretary to take actions necessary to ensure that all HIDTA funds are being used to support only those activities which are directly linked to the individual HIDTA strategies recommended by the HIDTA coordinators and which support the goals and objectives outlined in each of these strategies.

REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF THE TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate, 1996	[1] $7,684,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	7,684,000

[1] The budget submission included this amount in the "Departmental Offices" account.

The Committee has created a new account for the Department of the Treasury for repairs and alteration requirements of the Treasury Building and annex. Traditionally the funds for repairs and alterations of the building have been included in the "Departmental Offices" account, and when funding conflicts arose, repair and maintenance of the building became a lower priority.

The amount in this account equals the request of the administration to fund a new electrical distribution system and steam cooling lines and to make general repairs. The House has chosen to fund these improvements through the General Services Administration's "Federal buildings fund, repair and alterations" account and the "Salaries and expenses" account.

FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate, 1996	$14,490,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

The administration proposed to establish a new account to consolidate funding for Department of the Treasury law enforcement personnel deployed at foreign locations under the authority of the Under Secretary for Enforcement.

The fiscal year 1996 budget requests of the Customs Service, Secret Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Internal Revenue Service were proposed to be reduced by the following to accommodate this proposal:

	FTE	Amount
Customs Service	36	$8,280,000
Secret Service	17	3,910,000
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	5	1,150,000
Internal Revenue Service	5	1,150,000

The Committee joins the House in denying this request. The Committee has placed these positions and funds back in the affected agencies' appropriations. The Committee takes this opportunity to remind the Department that the Office of the Under Secretary for law enforcement is policy in nature, not operational.

SHARING LAW ENFORCEMENT RESOURCES

The Committee, recognizing, current budgetary constraints, urges Treasury law enforcement agencies to share forensic and technical resources with sister Treasury enforcement bureaus whenever possible. Law enforcement agencies frequently possess unique capabilities which may have applications to investigations outside of an agency's respective jurisdiction. Sharing these resources can prove to be cost effective and contribute to the success of a wide range of investigative efforts.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$29,700,000
Budget estimate, 1996	31,864,000
House allowance	29,319,000
Committee recommendation	30,067,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $30,067,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Inspector General. This amount is $1,797,000 below the budget request and $748,000 above the House allowance.

The statutory Office of the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury was authorized under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100–504. That act required the consolidation of the staff and responsibilities for the internal audit functions at the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service, and the U.S. Secret Service, with the Department of the Treasury's existing Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General is organizationally independent of all other offices and bureaus within the Department of the Treasury and is under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury or his Deputy. The Office is responsible for: (1) the conduct, supervision, and coordination of audits with the Department; (2) the conduct of investigations within the nonlaw enforcement bureaus of the Department; (3) the oversight of investigations in the law enforcement bureaus or the conduct of such investigations, if appropriate; (4) the review of legislation and regulations of the Department; and (5) reporting to the Secretary and the Congress as set forth in the law.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has denied the requested program enhancements and annualizations totaling $1,396,000. In addition, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $401,000 to be applied, at the discretion of the inspector general. This reduction shall be applied to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0. Funding provided by the Committee will support an FTE level of 306, or 4 less than the 1995 level.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriations, 1995	$15,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	15,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	15,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for the Treasury forfeiture fund in fiscal year 1996. This amount is the same as the budget request and $15,000,000 above the House allowance.

The Treasury forfeiture fund was established on October 1, 1993, in Public Law 102–393. It has two accounts, one which is funded through permanent indefinite authority and the other which is funded through a direct annual appropriation. The direct appropriation represents the annual congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds from seized and forfeited assets. Forfeited cash and the proceeds of forfeited monetary instruments are deposited into the fund. Proceeds from the sale of other seized and forfeited assets are also deposited into the fund.

The permanent indefinite appropriation is available to pay for seizure specific expenses such as: (1) all proper expenses of the seizure including investigative costs leading to the seizure; (2) contract services and reimbursement for Federal, State, and local agencies to perform seizure-related expenses; (3) awards of compensation to informants; (4) satisfaction of liens and mortgages; (5) remission and mitigation expenses; (6) claims of parties to the disposed property; (7) equitable sharing payments to Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies; (8) overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State and local law enforcement officers incurred in joint operations with Treasury bureaus; (9) services of experts and consultants to carry out the forfeitures; and (10) necessary and direct seizure and forfeiture expenses for ADP systems, training, printing, and related services.

The annual appropriation is used for the following purposes: (1) awards for information leading to civil and criminal forfeitures; (2) purchases of evidence or information; (3) costs for publicizing awards; (4) equipping vehicles, vessels, or aircraft assisting in law enforcement functions including forfeiture-related equipment and the cost of its operations and maintenance; (5) reimbursement of expenses for private persons involved in investigations or undercover operations; and (6) training of foreign law enforcement personnel.

Staff support for the Treasury forfeiture fund is provided through the permanent indefinite appropriation.

PROJECT ALERT

The Committee instructs the Executive Director of the fund to make available no less than $50,000 to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children in fiscal year 1996 for Project ALERT, for the training of retired law enforcement officers to assist in the investigation of unsolved missing children cases nationwide. The Committee anticipates that these funds will be in addition to other funds available to the Center for these purposes.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

Appropriations, 1995	$19,823,000
Budget estimate, 1996	22,198,000
House allowance	20,273,000
Committee recommendation	22,198,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $22,198,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN] for fiscal year 1996. This amount is equal to the budget request and $1,925,000 above the House allowance.

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network [FinCEN] was created on April 25, 1990, by Treasury Order 105–08. The Treasury Department established FinCEN to implement the President's national drug control strategy recommendations calling for increased efforts to combat drug money laundering. FinCEN was created to serve as a central source for the systematic identification, collation, and analysis of intelligence in support of law enforcement operations. It also exercises the Department's responsibilities under the Bank Secrecy Act.

FinCEN provides a Governmentwide multisource intelligence and analytical network to support Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and regulatory agencies in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering and other financial crimes. Toward this end, FinCEN is charged with linking together and analyzing financial, law enforcement, and public data sources, to provide leads on criminal financial activity that might otherwise go undetected.

In support of this mission, FinCEN is staffed with permanent FinCEN employees, analysts and computer specialists, as well as special agents, analysts, and other Federal employees on nonreimbursable details from Federal Government agencies.

The increases provided in the budget is for further enhancement of information systems, allowing FinCEN to develop and expand its link analysis capabilities. This will enable quick, massive data processing for timely support of the law enforcement community's information requirements.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation includes the full amount requested by the administration and will support an FTE level of 163, the same as funded in fiscal year 1995. In addition, program enhancements totaling $2,026,000 for information systems modernization activities have been included.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$58,813,000
Budget estimate, 1996	50,128,000
House allowance	36,070,000
Committee recommendation	34,006,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,006,000 for salaries and expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [FLETC]. This amount is $16,122,000 below the budget request and $2,064,000 below the House allowance. Unobligated balances totaling $11,600,000 transferred from the "Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses" account in fiscal year 1995 will supplement the 1996 appropriation for a total funding level of $45,606,000.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting basic and advanced training for Federal law enforcement personnel of its participating organizations. Center personnel conduct the instructional programs for the basic recruit training and also selected portions of the advanced training. In addition, the Center furnishes training on a space-available basis to personnel from several Federal organizations which are not formal participants under the memorandum of understanding.

In October 1982, the President directed that a national center for State and local training be established as a part of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The major program goals are to present advanced and specialized training and to provide basic technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has denied program enhancements and annualizations totaling $790,000. The Committee recommendation will support an FTE level of 462, a reduction of 1 FTE from the 1995 level. In addition, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $1,032,000, to be applied at the discretion of the Director. The reductions shall be applied to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0. The Committee has provided funding for the counterterrorism initiative in the violent crime trust fund account.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$5,815,000
Budget estimate, 1996	8,163,000
House allowance	8,163,000
Committee recommendation	9,663,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,663,000 for acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. This amount is $1,500,000 above budget estimate and the House allowance.

The "Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses" account covers major maintenance and facility improvements, construction, renovation, capital improvements, and related equipment at FLETC facilities in Glynco, GA, and Artesia, NM.

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center was established in 1970 as the single interagency training organization for Federal law enforcement agencies. FLETC's concept of Governmentwide, consolidated law enforcement training is directed at promoting the highest quality training at the most reasonable cost to the American taxpayer through multiple agency support and use. FLETC, through its principal facility in Glynco, GA, now serves the basic and advanced training needs of over 70 participating Federal agencies.

In June 1989, the Training Center completed its development of a master plan which will enable FLETC to better serve the training demands of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies. This master plan calls for the construction of additional facilities at all three Center locations. The Committee expects the Department to periodically update the master plan to include new requirements demanded by the user agencies for effective law enforcement training.

The Committee has increased this account by $1,500,000 for dormitory space and training facilities to meet the increased student weeks demand, as outlined in the master plan, for the Artesia, NM, facility.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The training requirements of Federal law enforcement agencies have fluctuated dramatically over the last several years and have resulted in significantly increased and continuously changing training projections by participating agencies in the FLETC. Due to the lag time that exists from the development of an agency's budget to the final enactment of an appropriations act, it is exceedingly difficult for FLETC to accurately reflect in advance the actual training needs of agencies. Lack of reliable or accurate data has made it difficult to accurately predict annual funding needs. FLETC has developed a procedure that requires its participating agencies to review, refine, and update their training projections semiannually. As in previous years, the Committee directs that the FLETC provide a summary of its semiannual review on training projections to the Committee. Furthermore, the Committee understands that FLETC compiles a summary of its review of training projections from participating agencies on an annual basis and the Committee directs FLETC to provide that annual summary to the Committee.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$183,729,000
Budget estimate, 1996	189,259,000
House allowance	181,837,000
Committee recommendation	186,070,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $186,070,000 for salaries and expenses of the Financial Management Service [FMS] in fiscal year 1996. This amount is $3,189,000 less than the budget estimate and $4,233,000 above the House allowance.

In its financial management leadership role, the Service must manage effectively the movement of Federal funds as well as make the optimal use of Federal financial information. By doing so, FMS fulfills an obligation to the public by improving the Federal Government's overall financial position and helping to reduce the Federal deficit.

FMS oversees the Government's overall financial operations through the financial and accounting services it provides to its customers—Congress, other Federal agencies, financial institutions, and the public. The Service's mission involves making over 800 million payments each year totaling over $1,000,000,000,000; effectively managing mechanisms which collect over $1,400,000,000,000 in revenue for the Federal Government; providing leadership, direction, and assistance to Government agencies in the fields of cash and credit management, and financial systems; overseeing a daily cash flow of over $10,000,000,000; and accounting for and reporting on these activities.

Service responsibilities include: regulation and management of the Government's collection systems; development and implementation of innovative cash management and credit administration practices in the administration of Federal programs; central payment services for all civilian executive agencies except the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. marshals, and certain Government corporations; processing claims on all lost, stolen, and forged checks including those not issued by the Treasury; providing central accounting services for the Government; compiling and publishing financial reports; and managing trust, revolving, and deposit fund accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommended funding level will support an FTE level of 2,052, or 15 below the 1995 level. Included in this amount is $2,575,000 for program enhancements to improve systems for financial management, electronic benefit transfers, and ADP integration for electronic data exchange. The Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $3,189,000, to be applied at the discretion of the Commissioner. The reductions shall be applied to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0.

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$420,138,000
Budget estimate, 1996	435,185,000
House allowance	391,035,000
Committee recommendation	377,971,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $377,971,000 for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF]. This amount is $57,214,000 below the administration's request and $13,064,000 below the House allowance.

The mission of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is: (1) to reduce the criminal use of firearms and to assist other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence by effective enforcement of the Federal firearms laws; (2) to provide safety for the public by reducing the criminal misuse of explosives, combating arson-for-profit schemes, and removing safety hazards caused by improper and unsafe storage of explosive materials; (3) to assure the collection of all alcohol and tobacco tax revenues and obtain a high level of compliance with the alcohol and tobacco tax statutes; (4) to suppress commercial bribery, consumer deception, and other prohibited trade practices in the alcohol beverage industry by effective enforcement and administration of the Federal Alcohol Administration [FAA] Act; and (5) to suppress illicit manufacture and sale of nontaxpaid alcohol beverages.

The Bureau's program objectives are as follows:

Alcohol and tobacco programs.—Ensure the collection of all taxes due; prevent organized crime or other unqualified applicants from obtaining permits to enter the alcohol and tobacco industries; ensure an open, competitive market for alcohol beverages; ensure protection for the consumer in alcohol beverage products; and undertake projects on regulatory reform and programs offering assistance to other agencies (both regulatory and law enforcement), industry, and the public.

Firearms program.—Reduce illegal trafficking in firearms; assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies in reducing illegal trafficking in weapons, reducing firearms-related crime, and investigating firearms-related cases; and identify and investigate violence-prone individuals who use firearms in criminal acts.

Explosives and arson programs.—Reduce criminal misuse of explosives; ensure public safety regarding the storage of legal explosives; reduce arson incidents; and assist Federal, State, and local investigative and regulatory agencies in explosives and arson-related areas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has reduced the request by $7,874,000 for program enhancements and $5,000,000 for base equipment needs because the Committee funded these activities in the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations Act. The Committee has increased the request by $1,150,000 and five FTE's to reflect a transfer-back of the funding and positions which the administration proposed to be funded in the "Foreign law enforcement" account. The Committee has denied the $4,700,000 in ATF's base for the violence reduction alliance initiative. The Committee has reduced the account by $2,800,000 for ATF's support role in the GREAT Program. This funding has been shifted to the violent crime trust fund along with continued funding for GREAT grants to existing communities. Finally, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $3,690,000 to be applied at the discretion of the Director. The reductions shall be applied to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0. The reduction in the equipment activity should be restored to ATF's base in fiscal year 1997. Funding for counterterrorism initiatives has been included in the "Violent crime trust fund" account.

ARSON

The efforts of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to control arson crime for profit warrant nothing less than unqualified support from the Congress. The investigative techniques and skills brought to arson crime investigations by ATF national response teams greatly enhance the potential for solution of these vicious acts.

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS

The Committee directs the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to continue the monthly collection of statistics for the alcohol beverage industry. The Committee finds that any move to disseminate these statistics on a quarterly rather than on a monthly basis will create a vacuum for industry, concerned consumer interest groups, and Federal, State, and local agencies that depend on timely statistics to accurately gauge trends and patterns in their efforts to address industry problems, including alcohol abuse.

FEDERAL ALCOHOL ADMINISTRATION ACT

The Committee recognizes alcohol beverages as among the most socially sensitive commodities marketed in the United States. In this connection, marketing, labeling, and advertising of alcohol beverages must be accomplished in an environment which fosters fair and healthy competition while protecting the interests of the American consumer. The Committee expects that there be no diminution of alcohol-related functions in fiscal year 1996.

ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROGRAM

The Armed Career Criminal Act, signed into law in 1984 and expanded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, provides mandatory sentences for certain violent repeat offenders who carry firearms. The Bureau, given its jurisdiction over firearms laws, has a unique opportunity to effect the apprehension of violent offenders. The success to date of the Bureau's Repeat Offender Program has surpassed initial expectations regarding apprehension, prosecution, and conviction of career criminals. The Committee notes that over 80 percent of the defendants apprehended under this program have had direct involvement in illegal narcotics trafficking.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$1,395,793,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,395,970,000
House allowance	1,392,429,000
Committee recommendation	1,387,153,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,387,153,000 for salaries and expenses of the U.S. Customs Service. This amount is $8,817,000 less than the budget estimate and $5,276,000 less than the House allowance.

The U.S. Customs Service is the primary border enforcement agency and a major revenue producer. Customs administers and enforces the Tariff Act of 1930 and some 400 other provisions of laws and regulations of 40 other Federal agencies governing international traffic and trade. The mission is multifaceted and mandates the Service to:

—Control, regulate, and facilitate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the United States and other nations;

—Protect the American consumer and the environment against the introduction of hazardous and noxious products; and protect American industry and the American worker against unfair competition from foreign manufacturers;

—Assess, collect, and protect the revenue accruing to the United States from duties, taxes, and fees incident to international traffic and trade;

—Detect, interdict, and/or investigate:

Smuggling and other illegal practices designed to gain illicit entry into the United States of prohibited articles, narcotics, and other contraband;

Fraudulent activities calculated to avoid the payment of taxes and fees, or to evade the legal requirements of international traffic and trade;

Illegal transfers of critical technology to foreign nations for the building of their military systems, thus posing a threat to our national security;

Illegal international trafficking in arms, munitions, and currency.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation transfers back $8,280,000 and 36 FTE's to this account which the administration had proposed to be funded in the new "Foreign law enforcement" account. The Committee funding level restores funding of $5,190,000 for fiscal year 1995 initiatives as follows: +$2,310,000 and 35 FTE's for marine enforcement; +$780,000 and 10 FTE's for the Corpus Christi Surveillance Center; and +$2,100,000 and 30 FTE's for inspectors for the El Paso, TX, port of entry. The Committee has also included an increase of $13,300,000 for Operation Hardline. Additional funding for this initiative has been included in the "Violent crime trust fund" account.

Finally, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $15,221,000 to be applied at the discretion of the

Commissioner. The reductions shall be applied to objects classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0.

CONTAINER EXAMINATION

As the war against drug continues, each time a new strategy is devised by Federal, State, and local law enforcement, the narcotics traffickers adjust their smuggling tactics. Today it is estimated that over 70 percent of the cocaine coming into the United States transits the Southwest border. It is estimated that a large portion of that cocaine comes through the ports of entry on the border in commercial traffic.

Customs has been working for years to develop x ray capabilities to search trucks without devanning them. Recent technological advancements have given Customs that capability. The unit in Otay Mesa, CA, has proven very successful in drug interdiction. Another unit will become operational in El Paso, TX, in the near term.

The Committee has provided funding in the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1995 and in this bill for Operation Hardline, which is directed at hardening the ports along the border. The Committee expects that funds appropriated in these respective bills will be used for x-ray technology, as well as, other initiatives.

COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS

The duties of the Customs Service to facilitate the legitimate transport of goods being imported into the United States and exported to overseas markets are directly linked to the economic well-being of our Nation. In addition, the revenues derived from the collection of duties, merchandise fees, and other commerce-related services help support Federal deficit reduction efforts. Commercial operations of the Customs Service serve the national trade policy by: (1) collecting revenues from imported merchandise; (2) enforcing the laws and regulations of other Federal agencies as well as international agreements; (3) ensuring uniformity in the implementation of trade procedures; (4) accurately collecting and reporting import/export statistics; and (5) providing efficient services to international trade. In addition, importer records are audited to deter potential illegal activities and to protect the revenue. Estimates are that Customs will process 469 million international travelers, 138 million conveyances, and over 14 million formal import entries, collecting over $28,000,000,000 in revenue from duties, merchandise fees, and other commerce-related activities which supported Federal deficit reduction efforts.

INSPECTION STAFFING, SOUTHWEST BORDER PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee continues to believe that Customs should give priority to the funding of adequate personnel levels to man the new and expanded ports of entry along the Southwest border which have been funded under the United States-Mexico Capital Improvements Program. New facilities should be properly staffed and equipped to permit full utilization of the facilities and enable the United States to meet increasing trade demands.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSISTANCE

The Committee wishes to commend the National Guard for its efforts in support of the U.S. Customs Service drug interdiction mission. The National Guard provides invaluable assistance to the Customs Service by conducting intensive narcotics examinations in the passenger and commercial environments. It assists by searching conveyances and targeted cargo alongside customs inspection personnel, and by acting as a force multiplier. The Guard dismantle vehicles and hidden compartments with specialized tools, x ray cargo and personal effects, and operates other detection technologies. In addition, National Guard personnel assist Customs with operational case support, intelligence analysts, and linguistic support.

At the end of May 1995, approximately 590 National Guard personnel were deployed in Customs-related activities nationwide with approximately 100 supporting the Southwest border and 75 supporting the State of Florida's narcotics interdiction efforts at the ports of entry. National Guard support has enhanced the number of examinations that Customs has been able to carry out by 20 to 25 percent.

The work of the National Guard in support of the Customs mission is invaluable, especially during this time of fiscal restraint. Even though staff and funding resources are scarce, the challenge to stop the importation of illegal narcotics continues. The interdiction activities of the National Guard and the Customs Service demonstrate continued cooperation in the law enforcement community and provides an example of creative problem-solving and efficient use of resources. The Committee strongly encourages the continued partnership between the Customs Service and the National Guard to meet the interdiction challenge.

STAFFING AND SERVICE LEVELS AT CUSTOMS PORTS OF ENTRY

The Committee continues to believe that the services provided through the Charleston, WV, Customs office are very important to the State of West Virginia and the Nation as a whole. For this reason, the Committee expects the Service to maintain the level of services provided in fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 1996 at this office. The Committee continues to believe that the policy of providing part-time and temporary inspectors at the Honolulu International Airport is an effective way to handle the large and increasing volume of passengers arriving and departing this very busy airport in Hawaii. The Committee has again included $750,000 for part-time and temporary positions in the Honolulu Customs District. This action is intended to enhance and not supplant current staffing levels. Amounts included in this account are sufficient to maintain staffing at this airport through fiscal year 1996 at the fiscal year 1995 level. The inspection staffing along the Southwest border has increased the number of seizures of illegal contraband, and consequently the need for agents dedicated to investigation of these cases has increased. In fiscal year 1994, the Committee directed the Customs Service to increase the number of agents in New Mexico by 10 to meet the rising need. The Committee urges that Customs take continued action to meet the increasing demands on the work force in New Mexico. Customs should give high priority to the funding of sufficient inspection personnel at ports of entry in the State of Florida for fiscal year 1996.

PORT OF BROWNSVILLE/MATAMOROS BRIDGE

The Port of Brownsville submitted its formal application for a commercial bridge project in October 1991. Customs indicated that the bridge was among its top priorities for new border stations. During binational meetings between Mexico and the United States in May of this year the port's Presidential permit application was elevated to the active consideration list, with the State Department indicating its intentions to give high priority to the review of the port's final revised documentation.

The Committee notes that the Port of Brownsville has agreed to finance all of the U.S. portion of the bridge, including all of the U.S. Customs, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and Agriculture inspection facilities. Additionally, the port and the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico intend to structure the project in such a way that all of the Mexican infrastructure, including access roads, would be financed by private sector, not Government, funding.

The Committee recommends that Customs explore the possibility of meeting staffing requirements of the proposed new port bridge on a reimbursable basis when the bridge is projected to open in fiscal year 1998.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The Committee is concerned that there has been steady and significant decreases in the number of calls placed to the Child Pornography Tipline. Tipline calls have, in the past, resulted in a substantial number of successful prosecutions for child pornography violations. The Committee, therefore, directs the U.S. Customs Service to provide $50,000 from available funds to promote public awareness for the Child Pornography Tipline in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommends that the U.S. Customs Service coordinate this promotional effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the U.S. Postal Service to ensure that the publicity is diversified and effective.

CANADIAN PRIVATE AIRCRAFT REPORTING

It has come to the attention of the Committee that Customs is planning implementation of a telephonic private aircraft reporting system for general aviation aircraft arriving in the United States from Canada. The Committee is concerned about the potential for contraband smuggling from such a system, particularly if the aircraft would not be subjected to routine inspections by Customs personnel upon entry. For this reason, the Committee instructs the Commissioner of Customs to not take any action which will put such a reporting system in place until the Committee has been sufficiently briefed on the system and enforcement implications have been addressed.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate, 1996	$3,000,000
House allowance	3,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

The Committee concurs with the budget request and the House action which provides $3,000,000 to be transferred from the harbor maintenance trust fund to the Customs Service "Salaries and expenses" appropriation.

The harbor maintenance fee was established to provide resources to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement of American channels and harbors. The fee is assessed on the value of commercial imports and exports delivered to and from certain specified ports. The fee is collected by the Customs Service and deposited into the harbor maintenance trust fund. The transferred funds will offset the costs incurred by Customs in collecting these fees.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 1995	$89,041,000
Budget estimate, 1996	[1] 60,993,000
House allowance	60,993,000
Committee recommendation	68,543,000

[1] In fiscal year 1996, appropriations and unobligated balances in support of four air and marine interdiction operations accounts totaling $20,101,000 will supplement the appropriation.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $68,543,000 for operation and maintenance activities of the Customs air and marine interdiction programs. This amount is $7,550,000 above the budget request and the House allowance. This amount will be enhanced by $20,101,000 in prior-year unobligated balances remaining in this and other air and marine accounts.

The operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs will cover expenses incurred by the Customs Service for operating and maintaining aircraft, boats, radar, and equipment necessary to carry out its air and marine interdiction missions. This account also includes operational training, mission-related travel, and special operations directly associated with the air and marine interdiction programs. This account covers the essential costs associated with operating and maintaining the military aircraft and equipment that has been, and will continue to be, loaned to Customs for use in its air interdiction mission.

The Customs Service is the frontline in drug interdiction. The air and marine efforts compose a major element of the country's firstline interdiction effort. In recent years the strategy has changed, but the problem remains the same. The Committee has iterated over and over how important air and marine efforts are to deterring narcotics smuggling. These efforts have proven extremely effective. The change in the drug control strategy does not eliminate the need for continued vigilance. The Committee continues to maintain a keen interest in air and marine activities and reminds the Service that air and marine interdiction are and shall be a top priority.

AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION STRATEGY

P–3 PROGRAM

The Committee continues to support the P–3 airborne early warning [AEW] aircraft program and the aircraft's preeminent role in the air interdiction program.

The Committee is pleased to note that the Customs P–3 AEW's are playing a major role in carrying out the defense-in-depth drug interdiction strategy that is integral to the overall national drug control strategy. The Committee directs that there be no diminuition of P–3 flight hours in fiscal year 1996.

TRANSFER OF AIRCRAFT

The Committee has once again included language in the bill which prohibits the transfer of any Customs aircraft outside the Department of the Treasury except for damaged, one of a kind, or obsolete aircraft with prior Committee approval. The Committee notes that the appropriation language contained in the bill on the transfer of aircraft should not be interpreted or viewed in any way as a limitation on the authority of the U.S. Customs Service to acquire aircraft by means other than commercial purchase. Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the intent of the Congress in prior years that the Customs Service is authorized to acquire aircraft through means such as seizure for violations of law and by transfer from other agencies. The Committee has included statutory authority for the Customs Service to continue acquiring seized aircraft which have been confiscated as a result of legal action against a violator of Customs laws and to acquire aircraft and equipment from other Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense.

UH–60 BLACKHAWK SAFETY

The Committee has expressed its concern in the past about safety of aircrews and aircraft during night missions against air smuggling. The lack of appropriate night vision capabilities, such as forward looking infrared radar [FLIR] sensors, limits the capabilities of the Blackhawks, as well as, raising safety issues. Installation of this equipment would enhance capabilities and enhance crew safety.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation fully funds the requested level and increases this amount by $7,550,000 to restore fiscal year 1995 initiatives as follows: +$3,000,000 for Blackhawk operations and maintenance; +$850,000 for marine interdiction operations and maintenance; and $3,700,000 for citation training missions in Mexico.

CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS

(TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Appropriations, 1995	$1,406,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,406,000
House allowance	1,406,000
Committee recommendation	1,406,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,406,000 for customs services at certain small airports. These services are to be paid from user fees collected at each of these small airports. The Committee funding recommendation for fiscal year 1996 for this account is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–573) authorizes the U.S. Customs Service to impose user fees for services at certain small airports where the volume or value of business is insufficient to justify the availability of customs services. The fee will be equal to the expenses incurred in providing the services.

The legislation authorizes Customs to charge a fee for services at certain designated airports and locations designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. (The Governor of the State in which such airport is located must also approve the designation.)

Fees which are collected at each airport are deposited into an account within the Treasury of the United States specifically designated for that airport. The funds in the account are only available for expenditures relating to the provision of customs services at each airport, including salaries and expenses of personnel employed to provide such services.

The amount of funding provided in fiscal year 1996 will permit Customs to serve 27 designated user fee airports with a staffing level of 30 full-time permanent positions.

U.S. MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$55,740,000
Budget estimate, 1996	58,261,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the salaries and expenses of the U.S. Mint. Instead the Committee has concurred with the House by including bill language (section 522) to establish a revolving fund for mint coinage operations in fiscal year 1996, and thereafter.

The Mint manufactures coins, receives gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, and refines gold and silver bullion. The manufacture of domestic coins is the major activity of the Mint. Coins are ordered from the Mint by the Federal Reserve banks in quantities required for the country's business transactions. Thus, the volume of the coinage program is determined by the public need for coins. In fiscal year 1996 the Mint will produce approximately 19.5 billion coins. This coinage production level represents an increase of 2 billion above that to be produced in fiscal year 1995.

MINT REVOLVING FUND

The establishment of a revolving fund for mint operations has been discussed for a number of years. Production of coins is driven by demand and it has become apparent that the variability of annual appropriations has placed a burden of production operations.

This does not mean, however, that the Committee is abdicating its annual review of mint operations. The Committee fully concurs with the directives included in House Report 104–183, which accompanies this bill.

The fund shall not pay out more than 6.2415 percent of the nominal value of the coins minted for the purpose of funding circulating coin operations and programs during the first year of the fund's operation.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the world's largest securities manufacturing establishment, operates on the basis of authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by 31 U.S.C. 321(a)(4) to engrave and print currency and security documents. Additional authority is derived from past appropriations made to the Bureau for work to be undertaken. The operations of the Bureau are currently financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 81–656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 5142). This fund is reimbursed by other Government agencies for the direct and indirect costs of the Bureau, including its administrative expenses, incidental to performing the work or services requisitioned.

Public Law 95–81, July 31, 1977 (31 U.S.C. 5142(c)(3)) increased the Bureau's fund and authorized the establishment of reimbursement prices from customer agencies at a level intended to provide funding for the acquisition of capital equipment and future working capital. This should preclude future requests for appropriations.

The Bureau designs, manufactures, and supplies most of the major evidences of a financial character issued by the United States. It is the sole source of U.S. currency, various public debt instruments, as well as most other evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage stamps. The Bureau executes certain printings for various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps. It conducts extensive research and development programs for improving the quality of products, reducing manufacturing costs, and for strengthening deterrents to the counterfeiting of Government securities. It manufactures inks and plates used for its products; purchases materials, supplies, and equipment; provides maintenance services for its buildings and plant machinery and equipment; and stores and delivers its products in accordance with requirements of customer agencies. The Bureau is responsible for the accountability and destruction of its security waste products. The Bureau also renders services to other Government agencies such as security, custodial, and elevator services in areas of its buildings occupied by another Treasury bureau.

The total cost of sales and services by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is estimated to be $445,000,000 in fiscal year 1996, or an increase of $16,000,000 from the fiscal year 1995 estimated level.

The budget estimates are determined primarily by two factors; namely, (1) the volume of production of the various items needed to meet the estimated requirements of customer agencies, and (2) the unit cost of manufacturing each type of item produced. The unit cost of production of each item manufactured is developed through a detailed system of cost accounting and adjusted to reflect all known factors which will affect the cost of production during the current budget year. Such factors include pay rate and material price increases expected to occur during the current year, as well as estimated savings resulting from improvements in production procedures.

No direct appropriation is required to cover the activities of the Bureau.

OWNERSHIP AND PRODUCTION OF U.S. CURRENCY PAPER

To maintain the integrity of U.S. currency, the U.S. Government must ensure the security of currency paper. Any change to laws or regulations which may affect ownership, production, or delivery or other related handling of U.S. currency paper must include the strongest security safeguards. The U.S. Secret Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing have a longstanding history of providing such safeguards. Any changes to current handling must permit these agencies to continue to have the tools and access to currency paper facilities and records to perform certain record inspections and monitor the location and movement of such paper. As a consequence, the Committee believes that all production of currency paper must be located within U.S. borders or possessions. Activities by the Secret Service and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should not be interfered with or altered or interrupted as the result of any change in ownership or increased participation by foreign entities.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriations, 1995	$183,458,000
Budget estimate, 1996	176,965,000
House allowance	170,000,000
Committee recommendation	170,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $170,000,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance and $6,965,000 below the budget estimate.

The Bureau of the Public Debt is responsible for administering the laws and regulations pertaining to public debt financing and operations within the framework of policies established by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bureau's primary concerns are with the issuance, servicing, and retirement of public debt securities, and accounting for the public debt and its related interest cost. It also has a general responsibility for the conduct or direction of transactions in public issues of those Government agencies for which the Treasury acts as agent.

This appropriation currently provides funds for: the direct operating costs of the Bureau of the Public Debt including the Office of U.S. Savings Bonds, which was reorganized into one entity in fiscal year 1994; the payment of fees at stipulated rates to financial institutions and others; and the payment of postage and registry fees to the U.S. Postal Service for delivering securities.

The Office of U.S. Savings Bonds is charged with reducing Federal spending by promoting the sale and retention of U.S. savings bonds. In addition to helping the U.S. Government finance its debts in the least expensive and least inflationary way possible, savings bonds provide Americans with an effective, systematic way to save through the payroll savings plan. The program is also intended to create a partnership of direct participation of American business, labor, banking, media, and community groups, as well as to provide the opportunity for all citizens to voluntarily participate in the financing of their Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommendation will support an FTE level of 2,026 or 51 less than the fiscal year 1995 level. The Committee has reduced the request by $6,965,000 and expects the Bureau to seek offsetting user fee collections over and above those assumed in the budget for 1996.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SUMMARY

The Committee has recommended a total of $7,307,208,000 for the Internal Revenue Service [IRS] in fiscal year 1996. This amount is $803,437,000 below the budget estimate and $201,626,000 below the the enacted level for the three accounts under the Internal Revenue Service.

PROCESSING ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 1995	$1,511,266,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,805,042,000
House allowance	1,682,742,000
Committee recommendation	1,767,309,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,767,309,000 for processing tax assistance and management. This amount is $37,733,000 below the fiscal year 1996 request and $84,567,000 above the House allowance.

The "Processing, assistance, and management" appropriation provides for processing tax returns and related documents; assisting taxpayers in the correct filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due; protecting public confidence in the integrity of the IRS; overall planning and direction of the Internal Revenue Service; providing administrative services and support for selected IRS facilities; and management of the Service's financial resources and procurement programs necessary to fulfill the Service's mission in performing tax administration.

Mission statements of each of the program activities under this account are as follows:

Returns processing.—Process tax returns, account for tax revenues, issue refunds and tax notices, and provide tax returns to the compliance functions.

Taxpayer services.—Inform taxpayers of their responsibilities and provide services and information through various media which assist them in meeting their obligations.

Inspection.—Promote public confidence in the integrity of the IRS.

Management services.—Set policy direction and goals for servicewide management, administration, strategic and organizational planning, and development of human, logistical, and financial resources required to accomplish the Service's mission in performing tax administration.

Resources management.—Provide support to the national office, service centers, submission processing sites, customer service sites, and area distribution centers to assist program functions in meeting their tax administration responsibilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to funding constraints, the Committee has reduced requested program enhancements by $20,925,000 and 373 FTE's. In addition, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $16,808,000, to be applied at the discretion of the Commissioner. The reductions shall be applied to object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0.

TAX COUNSELING FOR THE ELDERLY

The Committee once again believes that the Tax Counseling Program for the Elderly has proven to be most successful, as evidenced by a recent GAO report. To meet the goals of this program, $3,700,000 is included within the aggregate amount recommended by the Committee for processing tax returns and assistance in fiscal year 1996. This amount represents the same level as provided for this program in fiscal year 1995. To ensure that the full effect of the program is accomplished, the IRS is directed to cover administrative expenses within existing funds.

GASOLINE TAX REFUNDS

Over the past year the Committee has expressed its concern about the failure of the IRS to refund gasoline taxes in a timely manner. Since this issue was raised in the report accompanying Public Law 103–329, some improvement has been shown; however, there is still room for improvement. The 20-day refund schedule for diesel fuel seems an appropriate target for gasoline.

NEWPORT, VT, IRS OFFICE

The Committee instructs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to allocate $450,000 and 16 FTE's to the Newport, VT, IRS development site for the processing of SS–8 forms, determination of employee work status for purposes of Federal employment taxes, and income tax withholding.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriations, 1995	$4,385,459,000
Budget estimate, 1996	4,524,351,000
House allowance	4,254,476,000
Committee recommendation	4,097,294,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,097,294,000 for tax law enforcement activities in fiscal year 1996. This amount is $427,057,000 below the budget estimate and $157,182,000 below the House allowance.

The tax law enforcement appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international, and the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings. It also provides for technical rulings, monitoring employee pension plans, determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status, examining tax returns of exempt organizations, enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws, collecting unpaid accounts, compiling statistics of income and compliance research, and securing unfiled tax returns and payments.

The examination activity encourages voluntary compliance with the internal revenue laws through the determination of correct tax liability by the selective examination of tax returns, the correction of errors, and explanation of these corrections to taxpayers.

The appeals, tax litigation, and technical activity, under the Office of the Chief Counsel, is primarily involved with those cases in which taxpayers disagree with examination results. The appeals function provides an independent administrative review with the objective of reaching impartial settlement.

The tax fraud and financial investigations activity is responsible for investigating criminal violation of the Internal Revenue laws. It investigate's cases of suspected intent to defraud, recommends prosecution as warranted, and assists in the preparation and trial of criminal tax cases. In addition, financial investigations expose money laundering schemes through a variety of methods, including currency transaction reports.

The collection activity collects unpaid accounts, as well as securing unfiled tax returns and payments. It develops and implements programs to prevent tax accounts from becoming delinquent; determines and analyzes reasons for tax accounts that become delinquent; and develops, implements, and measures programs that analyze the reasons for types and degrees of nonfiling.

The statistics of income activity publishes statistics of income reports on the operation of income tax laws, as required by the Internal Revenue Code for the Congress and its committees; for administrative use by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; and for the Federal benchmark statistical programs on income, wealth, and finance.

The employee plans and exempt organizations activity monitors private pension plans to ensure compliance with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. Organizations apply for tax-exempt status, which is determined by this activity, through the application of certain tests. By monitoring tax returns of tax-exempt organizations, it monitors and ensures compliance with current tax laws regarding tax-exempt organizations.

The international activity is responsible for directing IRS enforcement and assistance programs as they relate to U.S. taxpayers performing business or residing outside the continental United States and nonresident aliens with U.S. tax obligations.

This activity also provides technical tax training and administrative assistance to foreign governments and provides compliance and taxpayer service support to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and certain Pacific island jurisdictions.

The document matching activity processes information returns such as wage, dividend, and interest statements with related individual income tax returns. This activity enables the IRS to identify income reporting discrepancies, unsubstantiated deductions, the nonfiling of tax returns, and to verify facts and amounts in question through taxpayer contact.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to funding constraints, the Committee has had no choice but to reduce program enhancements totaling $23,207,000 and 189 FTE's, and $405,000,000 that would have been used for the second-year of the 1995 revenue compliance initiative. The Committee has transferred back $1,150,000 and five FTE's from the administration proposed "Foreign law enforcement" account.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriations, 1995	$1,386,510,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,781,252,000
House allowance	1,571,616,000
Committee recommendation	1,442,605,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,442,605,000 for information systems activities in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommendation is $338,647,000 below the budget request and $129,011,000 below the House allowance.

The information systems appropriation provides for servicewide data processing support, including the evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems, software, and hardware requirements.

Tax systems modernization (modernized developmental systems).—This activity provides for major redesign and acquisition of the basic information systems infrastructure needed to achieve a fully integrated framework for tax administration operations. This includes implementing a redesigned tax administration system, developing a target architecture, replacing equipment at major field installations, and executing other major redesign efforts.

Modernized operational.—This activity includes those tax systems modernization projects that have advanced from the developmental phase of activity to an operational mode after servicewide implementation and acceptance.

Services and compliance.—This activity provides automation support for the processing, assistance and management, and tax law enforcement appropriations. The systems in this activity direct IRS compliance and enforcement programs including: examining tax returns, collecting unpaid accounts, securing delinquent returns, investigating tax fraud, resolving tax disputes, and determining tax liability status or exemption of organizations. This activity also provides automation support for processing tax and information returns, issuing refunds and notices, accounting for tax revenue, and assisting taxpayers with their tax obligations.

Support systems.—This activity provides automation support for all IRS administrative programs, including management and financial information, logistics, payroll and personnel, and internal audit and security automation. This activity also provides the support that ensures the efficient functioning of payroll and personnel systems, financial systems, resource inventory systems, and quality assurance efforts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Due to funding constraints, the Committee reduced the request by $338,647,000 and 95 FTE's. Service and staffing levels at the Beckley and Martinsburg, WV, IRS facilities shall be maintained at the current year levels during fiscal year 1996.

TAX SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

The Committee continues to be committed to the long-term modernization of IRS's antiquated tax processing, collection, and taxpayer account systems. To date, the Congress has appropriated $2,500,000,000 for tax systems modernization [TSM] against a revised total project cost of approximately $7,000,000,000. Despite shrinking budgets, the Committee remains committed to this program has provided funding of $674,066,000 for TSM in fiscal year 1996. However, the Committee continues to be seriously concerned about IRS's management of this program both from a planning and implementation standpoint.

Ongoing reviews by the General Accounting Office reveal critical deficiencies and weaknesses which have not been addressed. GAO compared IRS's business strategies, management infrastructure, and organizational effectiveness with best practices in the private sector nationwide. It found that IRS does not presently have in place an infrastructure which will ensure delivery of a modernized tax system.

While efforts are underway, IRS has not yet implemented or institutionalized specific infrastructure plans, and has formulated no official plans or schedules which should constitute the basic blueprint, defining how and when this infrastructure will be used to manage modernization projects. In addition, the IRS has not completed a definition of explicit decision criteria to evaluate and prioritize its information technology investments. It does not have in place an effective process for selecting, prioritizing, controlling, and evaluating the progress and performance of all major information systems investments, both new and ongoing.

With respect to software development, GAO compared IRS processes to those required by the Software Engineering Institute for level 2 maturity. GAO found that IRS is rated level 1 on a scale of 1 to 5 because of significant weaknesses in all key process areas. It has no detailed procedures for engineers and project managers to follow, and its software development activities are inconsistent, unpredictable, and poorly controlled.

The key component of modernization is to realize a goal of 80 million tax return filings via electronic submissions by the year 2001, to achieve a virtually paperless processing system. To date, IRS has only reached the 15 million electronic filings level. Even if the 80 million electronic filings objective were to be achieved, which now appears unlikely, this would still only ensure that 35 percent of the filings were processed electronically leaving 65 percent of the returns filed through traditional paper methods.

The Committee is seriously concerned that the current methods do not permit the individual taxpayer to electronically file returns through home computers. While a taxpayer can purchase returns filing software, a taxpayer cannot transmit the completed return to IRS because IRS systems are incapable of receiving the return. The taxpayer must go to a practitioner who provides this service and pay a cost for the transmission.

In order to establish credibility in IRS's ability to manage and implement a workable, efficient, and cost-effective systems modernization program, the Committee directs that certain milestones be completed by July 1, 1996.

The milestones are as follows: (1) refocus the business strategy to maximize electronic submissions, aggressively targeting those sectors of the taxpaying populations that can file electronically most cost beneficially; (2) define and commit to a plan and schedule for completing and institutionalizing process improvements in these key areas: strategic information management; software development capability; cost/benefit analyses; and data, security, and interoperability architectures; and (3) establish at least a level 2 as a mandatory requirement for all contractors developing software for the agency.

By December 1995, the Committee expects IRS to complete the following: define, implement, and mandate a consistent set of procedures for software development and enforce the use of these procedures on all software projects; define and implement a set of software development metrics that measure software attributes that relate to business goals; complete integrated systems architecture including security, telecommunications, network management, and data management; institutionalize formal configuration management process for all newly approved projects and upgrades and develop a transition plan for ongoing projects; develop security concept of operations, disaster recovery, and contingency plans for the modernization vision and ensure these requirements are addressed when developing information system projects; develop a test and evaluation master plan for the modernization; and establish an integration test and control facility.

Finally, the Committee expects IRS to complete the modernization integration plan and ensure that projects are monitored for compliance with modernization architectures.

Until these milestones are met, the funds provided for tax systems modernization will be fenced. Once GAO certifies to the Committee that IRS has met these milestones, the Committee will give the required approval for the obligation of TSM funds provided in fiscal year 1996.

As indicated last year, it is not the intent of the Committee that reductions to the amount requested be applied disaproportionately to contracted efforts. In particular, the Committee anticipates that the strategic replanning required to implement the 1996 funding level will require more intensive utilization of the IRS's federally funded research and development center.

Despite the changes made by the IRS in the TSM program the Committee remains concerned about the number of FTE's dedicated to the TSM program. IRS continues to insist that it takes 2,900 FTE's to run the program. In fact, the fiscal year 1996 budget request indicated an additional 95 FTE's would be needed to supplement the already onboard strength. The Committee has denied that request and reiterates that there is a need for the IRS to rely on outside sources to design the system.

TSM needs to be managed by the IRS. The private sector has far more experience in designing and implementing systems. IRS should be dedicating its efforts to ensure the appropriate system is procured to meet tax systems needs. It should not be in the design business. The Committee, once again, takes this opportunity to reassert that the IRS is a revenue collection agency, not an automation design company.

IRS—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended approval of the following administrative provisions for the Internal Revenue Service.

Section 1 authorizes the IRS to transfer up to 2 percent of any appropriation made available to the agency in fiscal year 1996, to any other IRS account. The IRS is directed to follow the committee's reprogramming procedures outlined earlier in this report.

Section 2 is a provision which maintains a training program in taxpayer's rights and cross-cultural relations.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$483,606,000
Budget estimate, 1996	579,628,000
House allowance	542,461,000
Committee recommendation	534,502,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $534,502,000 for the U.S. Secret Service in fiscal year 1996. This amount is $45,126,000 below the budget estimate and $7,959,000 below the House allowance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends the increased amount requested by the administration which will cover the costs of mandatory workload increases necessitated by the upcoming 1996 summer olympics ($3,278,000) and initiation of candidate nominee protection activities related to the 1996 Presidential campaign ($39,403,000).

The Committee denies the request for $16,295,000 associated with the move to the new headquarters building, and instead utilizes that funding to restore base funding requirements to fund 140 FTE eroded from the base in previous years. The request of $1,200,000 for a mainframe computer replacement and $1,100,000 for financial systems enhancements are also denied. Partial funding for counterterrorism activities are included in the "Violent crime trust fund" account.

The Committee has transferred back 17 FTE's and $3,100,000 from the administration proposed "Foreign law enforcement" account. In addition, the Committee has reduced administrative overhead object classes by $7,646,000 to be applied at the direction of the Director. The reductions are to be taken from object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, 31.0.

SECRET SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Investigations, protection, and uniformed activities.—The Service must provide for the protection of the President of the United States, members of his immediate family, the President-elect, the Vice President, or other officer next in the order of succession to the Office of the President, and the Vice President-elect, and the members of their immediate families unless the members decline such protection; protection of the person of a visiting head and accompanying spouse of a foreign state or foreign government and, at the direction of the President, other distinguished foreign visitors to the United States and official representatives of the United States performing special missions abroad; the protection of the person of former Presidents, their spouses and minor children unless such protection is declined. The Service is also responsible for the detection and arrest of persons engaged in counterfeiting, forging, or altering of any of the obligations or other securities of the United States and foreign governments; the investigation of thefts and frauds relating to Treasury electronic fund transfers; fraudulent use of debit and credit cards; fraud and related activity in connection with Government identification documents; computer fraud; food coupon fraud; and the investigation of personnel, tort claims, and other criminal and noncriminal cases.

The Secret Service Uniformed Division protects the Executive Residence and grounds in the District of Columbia; any building in which White House offices are located; the President and members of his immediate family; the official residence and grounds of the Vice President in the District of Columbia; the Vice President and members of his immediate family; foreign diplomatic missions located in the Washington metropolitan area; and the Treasury Building, its annex and grounds, and such other areas as the President may direct on a case-by-case basis.

Presidential candidate protective activities.—The Secret Service is authorized to protect major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with an advisory committee. In addition, the Service is authorized to protect the spouses of major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; however, such protection may not commence more than 120 days prior to the general Presidential election.

COUNTERFEITING OF U.S. CURRENCY ABROAD

The Committee, again, expresses concern over the dramatic increase in the counterfeiting of U.S. currency in foreign countries. This increase represents a serious assault on the integrity of our Nation's currency. The Committee has supported the efforts of the U.S. Secret Service in combatting this growing problem by providing funding in fiscal 1995 appropriations bill to increase overseas staffing in existing offices and establish new foreign offices where needed.

Despite the Committee's interest, concern, support, and funding, as well as the clear expression and direction it has given to the Treasury Department, the additional staffing and new offices have yet to be realized. While cognizant of the efforts of the Secret Service through task forces and temporary assignments, the Committee remains committed in its belief that a permanent presence and increased staffing are essential in order to successfully protect the integrity of our currency around the world.

On March 1, 1995, as required by the Committee, the Secret Service provided a report detailing their efforts to establish additional overseas offices. Additionally, the same report reflected efforts to enhance staffing at certain of its existing overseas offices. A total of 28 positions were addressed.

The Committee continues to focus on anticounterfeiting activity by the Secret Service. The continuing increase of foreign counterfeiting activity confirms that the attention is warranted. On that basis, the Committee reemphasizes that every effort be made to realize each of the positions. It is understood that the Department of the Treasury concurs with the deployment of Secret Service agents as cited in the March 1, 1995, report.

The Committee directs the Secret Service to proceed in taking the necessary action required to increase staffing and establish additional foreign offices in those countries which require such a presence. The Committee also directs the Secret Service to report by February 1, 1996, on the progress of this initiative and to identify any obstacles which may be impeding or delaying such action.

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDING

Appropriations, 1995	$38,700,000
Budget estimate, 1996	78,200,000
House allowance	63,886,000
Committee recommendation	75,500,000

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM

The Committee has provided $75,500,000 for Treasury enforcement activities as follows: $24,700,000 and 24 FTE's for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, of which no less than $21,200,000 shall be available to annualize the salaries and related costs for the fiscal year 1995 counterterrorism initiative, and of which no less than $3,500,000 and 24 FTE's shall be made available for administering the GREAT Program; $7,200,000 for support of existing gang resistance, education, and training [GREAT] projects; $21,600,000 for the U.S. Secret Service to support White House security and anticounterfeiting activities and the hiring of an additional 150 FTE's, and of which no less than $1,600,000 shall be available for enhancing forensics technology to aid missing and exploited children investigations; $17,500,000 for the U.S. Customs Service to support Operation Hardline; $2,000,000 for expanding training at Federal Law Enforcement Training Center facilities; and $2,500,000 which shall be available to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network for enhancing information systems technologies.

GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The Committee continues to be extremely supportive of ATF's Gang Resistance Education and Training [GREAT] Program. The $7,200,000 provided in fiscal year 1996 shall be used to support existing ATF GREAT projects funded in fiscal year 1995 at or above fiscal year 1995 levels. The remaining $3,500,000 and 24 FTE's is to support ATF's oversight and management of the GREAT Program.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee recommends that certain general provisions be included in the Senate bill. The provisions do the following:

Section 101 pertains to reprogramming instructions for unobligated funds.

Section 102 authorizes certain basic services within the Treasury Department in fiscal year 1996, including purchase of uniforms; maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; and contracts with the Department of State for health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries.

Section 104 establishes certain codes of conduct for employees of the Internal Revenue Service in carrying out their tax collection duties.

Section 105 requires the IRS to institute policies and procedures to safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 106 requires that funds provided to ATF for fiscal year 1995 will be expended in such a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 107 prohibits any reduction of Customs personnel funded through reimbursement from the Puerto Rico trust fund.

Section 108 removes ambiguity relating to the use of Treasury aircraft for the performance of emergency law enforcement missions by Federal authorities.

TITLE II—U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriations, 1995	$92,317,000
Budget estimate, 1996	109,094,000
House allowance	85,080,000
Committee recommendation	85,080,000

The Committee has recommended an appropriation of $85,080,000 in fiscal year 1996 for payment to the Postal Service fund. This amount is $24,014,000 below the President's budget request and equal to the House allowance.

Revenue forgone on free and reduced-rate mail enables postage rates to be set at levels below the unsubsidized rates for certain second-class, third-class, and fourth-class mail as authorized by subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code. Free mail for the blind and overseas voters will continue to be provided at the funding level recommended by the Committee.

The funding provided by the Committee is allocated for the following purposes: $56,080,000 for free mail for the blind and overseas voters and $29,000,000 for the reimbursement to the Postal Service for subsidies provided for the revenue forgone program.

The Committee has concurred with the House by including provisions in the bill that would assure that mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free; that 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at the 1983 level; and that none of the funds provided be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in fiscal year 1996. These are services that must be maintained in fiscal year 1996 and beyond. The Committee believes that, despite the lack of public service appropriations, these critical postal services are the linchpin of services that the public deserves and expects.

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND FOR NONFUNDED LIABILITIES

Appropriations, 1995	$37,776,000
Budget estimate, 1996	36,828,000
House allowance	36,828,000
Committee recommendation	36,828,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,828,000 for nonfunded liabilities of the former Post Office Department. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

Pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2004, an annual appropriation is required to provide compensation to postal employees for injuries which occurred prior to July 1, 1971, while employed by the Post Office Department. The Postal Service share of the costs for compensation payments billed to it by the Department of Labor in the latest fiscal year is $36,828,000. All Federal agencies meet their responsibilities, as required by Public Law 93–416, by reimbursing the Labor Department the appropriate amounts. Requiring all agencies to budget for workers' compensation costs focuses their attention on promoting safer and healthier workplaces for their employees and helps assure that they effectively manage their claims to get people back to work as quickly as possible.

PEST INTRODUCTIONS

The Committee is concerned that recent introductions of plant and animal pests and diseases into Hawaii have occurred through the U.S. mail system. Such introductions have severe consequences for U.S. agriculture, biodiversity, and public health and safety. The Committee, therefore, directs the U.S. Postal Service to devise and implement a program to stem pest introductions. The Committee directs the Postal Service to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to establish this important program during fiscal year 1996.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

SUMMARY

The President's fiscal year 1996 budget request for the 15 accounts funded under this title totals $308,342,000. This amount is $2,202,000 below the total fiscal year 1995 appropriations.

These 15 accounts include: Compensation of the President, Office of Administration, the White House Office, the Executive Residence at the White House, the Official Residence of the Vice President, Special Assistance to the President, the Council of Economic Advisors, the Office of Policy Development, the National Security Council, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the special forfeiture fund, high-intensity drug trafficking areas, and unanticipated needs. For accounts included in this title, the Committee recommends a total funding level of $149,915,000 for fiscal year 1996, or $158,427,000 below the total funding level requested by the President. The Committee has terminated the Office of National Drug Control Policy and has transferred the Counterdrug Technical Assessment Center [CTAC] and the high-intensity drug trafficking area [HIDTA] programs to the Department of the Treasury. The Information Security Oversight Office has been established as a separate account within the Executive Office of the President.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Appropriations, 1995	$250,000
Budget estimate, 1996	250,000
House allowance	250,000
Committee recommendation	250,000

The fiscal year 1995 budget request for compensation of the President is $250,000. This amount includes $200,000 for the direct salary of the President as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, and a $50,000 expense account for official expenses, with any unused portions reverting to the Treasury. This expense account is not considered as taxable to the President.

The Committee concurs with the House in recommending the full budget request of $250,000 for compensation of the President.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$26,217,000
Budget estimate, 1996	26,100,000
House allowance	25,736,000
Committee recommendation	25,560,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $25,560,000 for the Office of Administration in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommendation is $540,000 below the budget estimate and $176,000 below the House allowance.

The Office of Administration [OA] was created by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977 and formally established by Executive Order 12028. The purpose of the Office of Administration provides financial and personnel management services, information management, library and records management services, and general services support to all agencies within the Executive Office of the President [EOP] and upon request, services in direct support of the President.

The Office of Administration is composed of six functional divisions which are: Personnel Management Division, Financial Management Division, Administrative Operations Division, Library and Research Services Division, the Information Services and Technology Division, and Facilities Management Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE REDUCTIONS

The Office of Administration "Salaries and expenses" account is reduced by $540,000. The reductions are to be taken from object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0 and at the discretion of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$40,022,000
Budget estimate, 1996	40,193,000
House allowance	39,459,000
Committee recommendation	38,131,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $38,131,000 for the White House Office. The Committee recommendation is $2,062,000 less than the budget estimate and $1,328,000 below the House allowance.

These funds provide the President with staff assistance and provide administrative services for the direct support of the President. Public Law 95–570 authorizes appropriations for the White House Office and codifies the activities of the White House Office.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The White House Office "Salaries and expenses" account is reduced by $362,000 in administrative overhead object classes. The reductions are to be taken from object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0 and applied at the discretion of the President. In addition, this account has been reduced by $1,700,000 to restore funding cut in the House for the Council of Economic Advisers.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$7,827,000
Budget estimate, 1996	7,827,000
House allowance	7,522,000
Committee recommendation	7,827,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,827,000 for the Executive Residence at the White House. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $305,000 above the House allowance.

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electrical power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence.

The Executive Residence staff provides for the operation of the Executive Residence. A staff of 36 domestic employees accomplish general housekeeping, prepare and serve meals, greet visitors, and provide services as required in support of official and ceremonial functions. A staff of 33 tradespersons, including plumbers, carpenters, painters, on a single shift; electricians on a double shift; and operating engineers on a 24-hour basis, maintains and makes repairs, minor modifications, and improvements to the 132 rooms and the mechanical systems, and provides support for official and ceremonial functions.

A staff of 12 specialized employees provide services necessary to the operation of the White House and official and ceremonial functions. This staff includes four florists, four curators, and four calligraphers.

An administrative staff consists of the chief usher, four assistant ushers, one executive grounds superintendent, one operating accountant, and one administrative officer. This staff is charged with management and administrative functions of the Executive Residence. This requires coordination with the Executive Office of the President, the National Park Service, the military, the U.S. Secret Service, the General Services Administration, and other agencies.

The equivalent of 4 full-time work-years of extra staff above the ceiling for full-time permanent positions are hired under personal services contract agreements (service by agreement) to provide additional help as required for official and ceremonial functions.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate, 1996	$2,200,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	2,200,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,200,000 for White House repair and alteration. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $2,200,000 above the House allowance.

The House has provided for funding the repairs and alterations in the General Services Administration "Federal buildings fund repair and alterations" account.

The Committee has created a separate account to program and track expenditures devoted directly for capital improvement projects at the Executive Residence at the White House. The House has proposed funding for repairs from the Federal buildings fund.

The fiscal year 1996 funding will be devoted to the roof of the Executive Residence which has experienced numerous localized leaks, as well as flashing failures. An evaluation coordinated by the American Institute of Architects recommended total roof replacement. The last roof replacement was in 1952, during the Truman renovation, when only portions of the roof were replaced. The last major roof replacement prior to that was in 1927. When the roof is removed, workers currently completing the west face of the White House will be allowed access to perform necessary repairs to stone areas adjacent to roof and chimney areas.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$324,000
Budget estimate, 1996	324,000
House allowance	324,000
Committee recommendation	324,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $324,000 for the official residence of the Vice President. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The "Official Residence of the Vice President (residence)" account was established by Public Law 93–346 on July 12, 1974. The residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions and as a home for the Vice President and his family.

The objective of the "Residence" account is to provide for the care of, operation, maintenance, refurnishing, improvement, and heating and lighting of the residence and to provide such appropriate equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, services, and provisions as may be required to enable the Vice President to perform and discharge the duties, functions, and obligations associated with his high office.

Funds to renovate the residence are provided to the residence through the Department of the Navy budget. The Committee has had a longstanding interest in the condition of the residence and expects to be kept fully apprised by the Vice President's office of any and all renovations and alterations made to the residence by the Navy.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support one full-time equivalent position or the same level as funded in fiscal year 1995.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$3,280,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,280,000
House allowance	3,175,000
Committee recommendation	3,280,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,280,000 for special assistance to the President. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate and $105,000 above the House allowance.

The "Special assistance to the President" account was established on September 26, 1970, to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President. This assistance takes the form of directed and special presidentially assigned functions.

The objective of the Office of the Vice President is to efficiently and effectively advise, assist, and support the President in the areas of domestic policy, national security affairs, counsel, administration, press, scheduling, advance, special projects, and assignments. Assistance is also provided for the wife of the Vice President.

The Vice President also has a staff funded by the Senate to assist him in the performance of his duties in the legislative branch.

The level of funding recommended by the Committee will allow for 21 full-time permanent positions in fiscal year 1996 or the same as funded in fiscal year 1995.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$3,439,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,439,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	3,439,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,439,000 for salaries and expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers. The Committee recommendation equals the budget estimate and is $3,439,000 above the House allowance.

The activities of the Council are set forth in the Employment Act of 1946. They include the following: To assist and advise the President in the preparation of the "Economic Report"; to gather and analyze timely information concerning current and prospective economic developments and report regularly to the President on the relationship of these developments to the achievement of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power as prescribed in the act; to appraise and report to the President on the extent to which the various programs and activities of the Federal Government contribute to the carrying out of the purposes of the act; to develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations, and to maintain maximum employment, production, and purchasing power; and to make such studies, reports, and recommendations on Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request.

In carrying out these duties, the Council consults regularly with other Government agencies and departments, as well as the Congress, and representatives of business, labor, consumers, agriculture, State, and local governments, and the economics profession. In addition, the members and staff of the Council are frequently called upon to serve on Cabinet Council working groups in a wide variety of fields.

Included in the Council's staff is a statistical unit which is responsible for the monthly publication "Economic Indicators" and the preparation of the statistical material in the annual "Economic Report of the President," as well as for providing continuous assistance to the Council and professional staff.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	[1] $5,058,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,867,000
House allowance	3,867,000
Committee recommendation	3,867,000

[1] Fiscal year 1995 funding of $790,000 for the Office of Environmental Policy [DEP] was included in the OPD budget. Funding for this office has been included in the budget of the Council on Environmental Quality for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee recommends $3,867,000 for the Office of Policy Development. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Office of Policy Development supports the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council, in carrying out their responsibilities to advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides support for other domestic policy development and implementation activities as directed by the President.

This budget request reflects the effect of the transfer of the Office on Environmental Policy [OEP] to the Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ]. This transfer is reflected in a decrease of $790,000 and nine FTE's in this account from the in fiscal year 1995 level.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$6,648,000
Budget estimate, 1996	6,648,000
House allowance	6,459,000
Committee recommendation	6,648,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,648,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Security Council [NSC]. The Committee recommendation is equal to the budget estimate and $189,000 above the House allowance.

The primary purpose of the Council is to advise the President with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security. Subject to direction by the President, it is the responsibility of the Council to assess and appraise the objectives, commitments, and risks of the United States in relation to actual and potential military power, to consider policies on matters of common interest to the departments and agencies of the Government, and to make recommendations and other reports to the President.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support 60 full-time equivalent positions or the same as the fiscal year 1995 level for the normal activities of the NSC.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	[1] $57,754,000
Budget estimate, 1996	56,272,000
House allowance	55,426,000
Committee recommendation	55,907,000

[1] Fiscal year 1995 funding of $1,482,000 for the Information Security Oversight Office [ISOO] was included in the OMB budget. Funding for this office has been included in a new account of the EOP for fiscal year 1996.

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $55,907,000. The Committee recommendation is $365,000 less than the budget estimate and $481,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Management and Budget [OMB] assists the President in the discharge of his budgetary, management, and other executive responsibilities.

National security and international affairs; general government; natural resources, energy, and science; human resources; and health and personnel.—Agency programs, budget requests, and management activities are examined, appropriations are apportioned, proposed changes in agency functions are studied, and special analyses aimed at establishing goals and objectives that would result in long- and short-range improvements in the agencies' financial, administrative, and operational management are conducted. Implementation of Governmentwide policies as developed by the statutory management offices is carried out. Governmentwide supply and facility acquisition, credit and cash management, and personnel management policies are evaluated. Also, leadership and support is provided for program evaluation and Federal-State-local relations.

Director's office/OMB-wide offices.—Executive direction and coordination for all Office of Management and Budget activities is provided. This includes the Director's immediate office as well as staff support in the areas of administration, public affairs, legislative reference, legislative affairs, economic policy, budget review, and general counsel. Budget instructions and procedures are developed, review of agency estimates is coordinated, budget data systems are maintained, agency financial management plans are reviewed, the budget document is prepared, and scorekeeping is accomplished.

Financial management.—Governmentwide policy guidance for financial statements, financial systems, and internal controls is provided to agencies; evaluation of agency performance and progress is carried out; and a Governmentwide financial management plan is prepared.

Information and regulatory affairs.—Agency proposals to implement or revise Federal regulations and information collection requirements are reviewed and coordinated. Information resource management and statistical policies and practices are analyzed and developed.

Procurement policy.—The Office of Federal Procurement Policy is responsible for promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the procurement of property and services by and for the executive branch.

The budget request is $1,482,000 and 19 full-time equivalent positions below the fiscal year 1995 level. The Committee has established a new account for the Information Security Oversight Office [ISOO].

UNFUNDED MANDATES

The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations was tasked by Public Law 104–4, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, to complete a baseline study and intergovernmental review of Federal mandates and their impact on State, local, and tribal governments. That act provided authorization of $500,000 for ACIR to complete these projects.

The Committee, however, has concurred with the House to terminate the ACIR. Because OMB has both the technical and resource capacity to prepare the reports according to Public Law 104–4, an additional $334,000 has been provided to OMB to support this effort.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has denied program enhancements totaling $300,000 for information systems and $540,000 in administrative overhead object classes, to be applied at the discretion of the Director, to the following object classes: 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0.

FEDERAL BUILDING SECURITY

The Committee, having reviewed the Justice Department "Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities" report, dated June 28, 1995, recognizes the timely need for the implementation of security recommendations as provided in this assessment.

Many of these recommendations require extensive funding at a time of limited resources. The Committee recognizes that individual agencies cannot bear the cost burden associated with many of these recommendations. The Committee, therefore, directs the Office of Management and Budget to address the additional budgetary requirements associated with Federal building security and submit a supplemental budget request during fiscal year 1996 to meet the Governmentwide security needs and priorities.

MARKETING ORDERS

Marketing orders which are authorized under the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 have made valuable contributions to the stability of many of our agricultural commodity markets. In addition to assuring orderly markets for both producers and consumers, marketing orders have provided for quality control standards, research and promotional programs, and supply management programs.

The Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 gave direct supervision and control over the management of marketing orders to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Office of Management and Budget has never been given any legislative authority over marketing orders. The Committee has included language prohibiting OMB from acting with regard to marketing orders. The purpose of this language is to reaffirm USDA's sole authority in an area where they have developed the necessary expertise and trained personnel over the years to effectively monitor and enforce agricultural marketing order programs.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO STATISTICAL DATA

The Committee has again included language which prohibits OMB from curtailing the collection and dissemination of alcohol and tobacco statistical data. The Committee believes such data is valuable in addressing such problems as alcohol abuse, public health, and industrial safety.

The Committee, however, recognizes the continuing need and directs the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms [ATF] to continue the monthly collection of alcoholic beverage statistics.

TRANSCRIPT REVIEW

The Committee has continued language in the bill that would prohibit OMB from altering certain transcripts.

ENTITLEMENT FRAUD

Entitlement fraud has become a significant problem both domestically and internationally. The Secret Service has been in the forefront in efforts to reduce losses resulting from criminal fraud activities. The Service has concentrated on the international problem and spot investigations have proven in certain countries, fraudulent collection of government benefits in the 50-percent range. The Federal Government makes payments of approximately $3,000,000,000 per month. If only 1 percent of those payments is fraudulent, it totals nearly $960,000,000 per year. The Committee applauds and strongly endorses the initiative the Service has taken in working with other government agencies to correct this problem. The Committee directs the OMB to take such actions which might be necessary to ensure beneficiary agency compliance with Secret Service recommendations to eliminate such fraud. The Committee directs OMB to submit a report to the Committee by no later than February 15, 1996, on actions taken to comply with this directive.

OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS

For years complaints of duplication of effort and duplicative programs abounding in government have been the topic of discussion. As the Government moves toward a balanced budget, these problems become more apparent. A classic example is the 1994 Institute of Medicine [IOM] Report, "Reducing Risks for Mental Disorders: Frontiers for Preventive Intervention Reseach" which documents the uncoordinated research and service efforts that now exist in 23 Federal agencies in this field. The Committee believes that efforts to coordinate these activities would result in both financial savings and improved science.

This is only one example of many. The Committee urges OMB to coordinate efforts in the prevention of mental disorders that now exist across the various Federal agencies, and to apply lessons learned wherever applicable.

LONG-TERM BUDGETING

The first and most significant recommendation endorsed by a majority of the Bipartisan Commission on Entitlement and Tax Reform was that the Federal Government make major spending and tax decisions with reference to a longer time period than the traditional 5-year budget window. The next 30 years will bring a period of major increases in entitlement costs and interest due to changes in demographics, as a result of the retirement of baby-boomers, which will significantly increase the number of Social Security and Medicare beneficiaries. The Committee has requested the Director of Office of Management and Budget to provide such information for its review and use. However, to date, that information has not been forwarded to the Committee. The Committee has, therefore, included a provision in the bill which prohibits the obligation of any funds for OMB after 60 days from the date of enactment if this information has not been submitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

PRIVATIZATION OF NONPERFORMING FEDERAL LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEES

The Committee is aware that some Federal agencies are exploring the privatization of nonperforming Federal loans and loan guarantees. For example, the Department of Housing and Urban Development [HUD] recently held an auction of 177 multifamily loans that had defaulted on mortgage insurance written by HUD. The unpaid amount of these defaulted loans was more than $900,000,000, but because of the Government's poor collection history, the loans were valued by OMB as worth only $286,000,000 if they continued to be held by the Government. However, these same loans were sold to private investors for $710,000,000. This one transaction alone reduced the deficit by $424,000,000.

The private sector is willing to pay more than twice the value of these loans to the Government because there is a huge productivity gap between the Government and the private sector, (technology, infrastructure and expertise in managing bad loans, and profit motive). In short, the private sector has the technology, capacity, ability, and motivation to produce more value than the Government ever could.

The Committee believes that more consideration should be given to the sale of nonperforming loans held not only by HUD, but by all Federal agencies that provide credit programs. The Federal Government holds huge amounts of loans and loan guarantees that are worth more in the hands of the private sector. The estimated amounts are: $1,000,000,000,000 of loan guarantees and $200,000,000,000 in loans.

Using conservative estimates, it may be that between $20,000,000,000 to $50,000,000,000 could be realized if the entire Federal credit program were to be turned over to the private sector. However, it is impossible now to ascertain the value of such an effort because many of the agencies are unaware of the extent of their credit programs.

Therefore, the Committee is directing the Office of Management and Budget to direct, and coordinate with, the Federal agencies involved in credit programs to evaluate the value of their credit programs, including the cost of annual administrative expenses, and develop a plan for the privatization of such credit programs.) The Director of OMB shall be responsible for assuring the implementation of this directive and to coordinate the activities of all Federal agencies hereunder.

Specifically, OMB is directed to have the various agencies provide the following information:

For each financing account and for each liquidating account, as those terms are defined in sections 502(7) and 502(8) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990;

—the cumulative balance of direct loans outstanding, the estimated net present value of such direct loans, the annual administrative expenses (the portion of salaries and expenses that are directly related to such loans outstanding), and the estimated net proceeds that would be received if such direct loans were sold;

—the cumulative balance of guaranteed loans outstanding, the estimated net present value of such loan guarantees, the annual administrative expenses (the portion of salaries and expenses that are directly related to such guaranteed loans outstanding), and the estimated net proceeds that would be received if such loan guarantees were sold; and

—the cumulative balance of defaulted loans that were previously guaranteed and have resulted in loans receivables, the estimated net present value of such loan assets, the annual administrative expenses (the portion of salaries and expenses that are directly related to such loan assets), and the estimated net proceeds that would be received if such loan assets were sold.

On or before March 31, 1996, OMB shall require each Federal agency that makes or had made direct loans or loan guarantees, as those terms are defined in sections 502(1) and 502(2) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, to prepare and issue a report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, and the chairmen of the appropriate committees of the House and Senate a detailed plan containing the agency's proposed schedule, by fiscal year, providing for the sale by September 30, 2002, of all direct loans, loan guarantees and defaulted loans that were previously guaranteed and have resulted in loans receivable. Such schedule shall be updated annually on the first day of each successive fiscal year, and shall include a detailed plan for the sale of all direct loans, loan guarantees and defaulted loans that were previously guaranteed that are added to the agency's financing accounts subsequent to October 1, 1995.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$9,942,000
Budget estimate, 1996	9,942,000
House allowance	20,062,000
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee recommends termination of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The Committee has taken this action as a result of its extreme disappointment in the ONDCP. Drugs and drug-related violence remain the scourge of our Nation. Despite billions of dollars being spent over the past decade on prevention and treatment, the number of hardcore drug users has remained the same. Despite the interdiction efforts, drugs are readily available on the streets of almost every community in the country.

The Committee is very concerned that the administration has chosen to move the war on drugs from a top priority, and that is reflected by this Office's invisibility. The Committee believes that the funding provided to operate this Office can be far better utilized on the front lines and has taken action accordingly.

INFORMATION SECURITY OVERSIGHT OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	[1] $1,482,000
Budget estimate, 1996	[2] 1,482,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	1,482,000

[1] In fiscal year 1995 this account was funded in the salaries and expenses of the Office of Management and Budget.
[2] In fiscal year 1996 the President's budget proposes to fund this office as a part of the National Archives.

The Committee recommends $1,482,000 for salaries and expenses for the Information Security Oversight Office [ISOO] in fiscal year 1996, in a new account under the Executive Office of the President. This amount is the same as the budget request and $1,482,000 more than the House allowance.

The President's fiscal year 1996 budget request recommended that the Information Security Oversight Office be funded as a separate independent agency outside the Executive Office of the President. In fiscal year 1995 this office had been funded within the Office of Management and Budget. After reviewing the proper placement of ISOO during fiscal year 1995, OMB recommended that for fiscal year 1996 and beyond, ISOO should be transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration and funded through the "Operating" account. The Committee disagrees with this OMB finding.

ISOO monitors the information security programs of approximately 80 executive branch agencies. Under Executive Order 19958, ISOO will become the lead Government entity ensuring compliance with a new Governmentwide system for classification of national security information and the automatic declassification of material after a determined period of time. Further, the Office will review all appeals of classification decisions and agency requests for waivers from the requirements of the order. The Committee believes that ISOO's mission in integral to the security interests of our Nation and to ensuring to the greatest extent possible that Government decisionmaking and actions are open for public review. For this reason, the Committee believes ISOO can best fulfill its functions and responsibilities as an independent office within the Executive Office of the President and has, therefore, established such an account for its operations in fiscal year 1996. The Committee further recommends that the National Security Council continue to provide guidance and policy support to the Oversight Office. The Committee funding will support an FTE level of 15 in fiscal year 1996, the same level as in fiscal year 1995.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH-INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	$107,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	110,000,000
House allowance	104,000,000
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee has moved this account to the Department of the Treasury.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	$41,900,000
Budget estimate, 1996	37,000,000
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee has recommended no funding for the special forfeiture fund in fiscal year 1996.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriations, 1995	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,000,000
House allowance	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,000,000 for unanticipated needs. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

In 1940, Congress recognized the need for the President of the United States to have limited funds available to meet unplanned and unbudgeted contingencies. In so doing, an account entitled "Emergency fund for the President" was created allowing the President, as the head of the National Government, to confront unforeseen problems demanding immediate executive action. In 1975, Congress changed the account title to "Unanticipated needs."

Expenditures from this account may be authorized only by the President while the Director of the Office of Management and Budget provides the necessary control to assure that only unforeseen priorities are financed. Prior use of these funds has occurred under tight budget control and covered unanticipated needs not met from regular budget accounts nor available in a timely fashion through the supplemental budget process.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$1,800,000
Budget estimate, 1996	2,259,427
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee concurs with the House in terminating the Administrative Conference of the United States.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$1,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,400,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	

The Committee concurs with the House in terminating the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$1,682,000
Budget estimate, 1996	1,800,000
House allowance	1,682,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

The Committee recommends $1,800,000 for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled [CPPBSD]. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $118,000 above the House allowance.

The Committee was established by the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act of 1971.

The Committee's primary objective is to increase the employment opportunities for the blind and other severely handicapped and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in normal competitive employment. The Committee determines which commodities and services are suitable for Government procurement from qualified, nonprofit agencies serving the blind and other severely handicapped; publishes a procurement list of such commodities and services; determines the fair market price for commodities and services on the procurement list; and makes rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

The Committee staff supervises the selection and assignment of new commodities and services, assists in establishing prices, reviews and adjusts these prices, verifies the qualifications of workshops, and monitors their performance.

The Committee recognizes the importance of the Javits-Wagner-O'Day [JWOD] Act in providing much needed employment opportunities to blind and other severely handicapped Americans, while at the same time providing quality goods and services to the Federal Government at fair market prices.

In this regard, the Committee intends that CPPBSD, in its monitoring of the designated central nonprofit agencies, assure that all funds acquired by each such agency from nonprofit agencies for the blind and other severely handicapped in conjunction with the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program be used solely for activities that are consistent with the goal of the program, which is to generate employment and training opportunities for persons who are blind or have other severe disabilities.

The Congress further recognizes that research, promotional, and advocacy efforts aimed at strengthening and expanding the program are both a statutory and necessary function in order for the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled [CPPBSD] to fulfill its obligations under the JWOD Act. The Congress supports efforts by the CPPBSD to initiate such research and advocacy activities.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$25,710,000
Budget estimate, 1996	29,021,000
House allowance	26,521,000
Committee recommendation	28,517,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,517,000 for the Federal Election Commission [FEC]. The Committee recommendation is $504,000 below the budget request and $1,996,000 above the House allowance.

The Federal Election Commission is charged with implementing and enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act [FECA] as amended. This includes: promoting public disclosure of campaign finance activity; providing information to the public, press, and campaign officials on the FECA and campaign finance; obtaining voluntary compliance with the disclosure and limitation provisions of the FECA; and enforcing that disclosure and compliance through audits, investigations, and/or litigation. The Commission is also charged with implementing the Presidential campaign funding programs for both primary and general election campaigns of qualified Presidential candidates. This includes certification, audit, and enforcement of the provisions of the Federal funding legislation concerning the use of Federal funds.

The Committee has denied program enhancements of $504,000.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$21,341,000
Budget estimate, 1996	22,230,000
House allowance	19,742,000
Committee recommendation	21,398,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $21,398,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority [FLRA]. This amount is $832,000 below the budget request and $1,656,000 above the House allowance.

The FLRA was established to administer title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and to serve as a neutral third party in the resolution of labor-management disputes arising among unions, employees, and Federal agencies. The effective resolution of these labor-management disputes has an important impact on the operations of the Government. These disputes arise with nearly all agencies of the executive branch, and the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office, in locations throughout the United States and overseas.

Authority members.—Provides leadership in the establishment of policies and guidance relating to matters under title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. Specifically, the authority is empowered to: (1) determine the appropriateness of units for labor organization representation; (2) supervise or conduct elections to determine whether a labor organization has been selected as an exclusive representative by a majority of the employees in an appropriate unit; (3) otherwise administer the provisions relating to the according of exclusive recognition to labor organizations; (4) prescribe criteria and resolve issues relating to the granting of national consultation rights; (5) prescribe and resolve issues relating to determining compelling need for agency rules and regulations; (6) resolve issues relating to the duty to bargain in good faith; (7) prescribe criteria relating to the granting of consultation rights with respect to conditions of employment; (8) conduct hearings involving complaints of unfair labor practices; (9) resolve exceptions to arbitrators' awards; and (10) take such other actions as necessary and appropriate to effectively administer the provisions of title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978.

General Counsel.—Has discharged responsibilities mandated in the Federal service-management relations statute and additional responsibilities which are delegated from the authority. The functions of the Office of the General Counsel are to: (1) investigate all alleged unfair labor practices under the Federal service labor-management relations statute and under the foreign service labor-management relations statute; (2) exercise final authority over the issuance of all complaints and the prosecution of all complaints arising under the statutes listed above; (3) review and decide all appeals of decisions of the regional directors refusing to issue complaint; (4) exercise delegated authority for investigating and taking dispositive action on all representation petitions; (5) exercise delegated authority for supervising or conducting all representation elections and certifying the results of these elections to the parties; (6) exercise delegated authority for conducting hearings in all representation petitions where issues of fact are in dispute; (7) exercise delegated authority for the preparation of final decisions and orders based on the hearings held in representation cases; and (8) manage regional offices, including directing and supervising all employees of the regional offices. The regional offices are located in Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, San Francisco, and Washington, DC. Subregional offices are located in Philadelphia, New York, Los Angeles, and Cleveland.

Federal services impasses panel [FSIP].—An entity within the FLRA, assists Federal agencies and unions representing Federal employees in resolving impasses which arise in labor negotiations. The FSIP assists the parties through informal meetings, factfinding and, if necessary, arbitration. The professional staff aids the panel members by promptly investigating requests for assistance; bringing about informal settlements; conducting factfinding and arbitration hearings; and drafting report recommendations as well as binding decisions for the FSIP members. Further, the staff supports the Foreign Service impasses disputes panel in resolving negotiation impasses arising under the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

The Committee has applied a general reduction of $832,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, POLICY, LEADERSHIP AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1995	$130,036,000
Budget estimate, 1996	111,827,000
House allowance	62,499,000
Committee recommendation	118,449,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $118,449,000 for salaries and expenses, policy, leadership and operations of the General Services Administration.

The Committee recommends one appropriation for fiscal year 1996, as opposed to two separate accounts requested by the administration and funded by the House. The Committee believes two separate appropriations would unnecessarily fragment GSA's financial management of its policy, leadership, and operations activities. In total the Committee recommendation is $47,256,000 less than the budget estimate, and $6,820,00 more than the House allowance for the two accounts.

The Committee expects GSA to use this flexibility to further emphasize and expand its policy and leadership responsibilities. The Committee further expects GSA to continue converting its operational programs to industrial funding where practical.

ADMINISTRATIVE REDUCTIONS

The "Salaries and expenses, policy, leadership, and operations" account is reduced by $2,178,000. The reductions are to be taken from object classes 21.0, 22.0, 23.3, 24.0, 25.0, 26.0, and 31.0 at the discretion of the Administrator.

REVIEW OF FEDERAL SUPPLY SCHEDULES

The Committee is advised that the General Services Administration has proposed rules to implement section 1555 of the Federal Acquisition and Streamlining Act. As they apply to Federal supply schedules 65 and 66, these rules may pose significant problems within the medical supply and equipment markets by disrupting their unique marketing and distribution systems. Therefore, the Committee directs that GSA postpone rules to implement section 1555 until a comprehensive analysis of the effect of such rules, including the impact on private sector vendors, has been completed and forwarded to the Committee for review and approval.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND—LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

COMMITTEE FUNDING LEVELS

The Committee has recommended an aggregate limitation on availability of revenue from the Federal buildings fund of $5,087,819,000. This amount is $415,546,000 below the budget request and $271,859,000 above the House allowance.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Appropriations, 1995	($604,002,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(989,418,000)
House allowance	(302,013,000)
Committee recommendation	(573,872,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $573,872,000 for construction and acquisition of facilities in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommendation is $415,546,000 below the budget estimate and $271,859,000 above the House allowance.

The construction and acquisition of facilities activity meets the space needs of Federal agencies by funding new construction, acquisition of excess properties from the U.S. Postal Service and other Government agencies, and the purchase of commercial buildings. It is the aim of the General Services Administration [GSA] to increase the ratio of Government-owned to leased facilities as the most economical means of housing Government activities in most geographic locations.

Construction and acquisition facilities—Projects approved by the Committee

Colorado: Lakewood, Denver Federal Center, U.S. Geological Survey lab building	$25,802,000
Florida: Tallahassee, U.S. courthouse annex	24,015,000
Georgia: Savannah, U.S. courthouse annex	2,597,000
Louisiana: Lafayette, Federal building and U.S. courthouse	29,565,000
Maryland: Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Food and Drug Administration, phase II	87,000,000
Nebraska: Omaha, Federal building and U.S. courthouse	53,424,000
New Mexico: Albuquerque, Federal building and U.S. courthouse	6,126,000
New York: Central Islip, Federal building and U.S. courthouse	189,102,000
North Dakota: Pembina, border station	11,113,000
Pennsylvania: Scranton, Federal building and U.S. courthouse annex	24,095,000
South Carolina: Columbia, U.S. courthouse annex	3,562,000
Texas:	
Austin, Veterans Affairs annex	7,940,000
Brownsville, Federal building and U.S. courthouse	27,452,000
Washington:	
Point Roberts, U.S. border station	3,516,000
Seattle, U.S. courthouse	8,305,000
West Virginia: Martinsburg, Internal Revenue Service Computer Center	63,408,000
Nonprospectus projects program	6,850,000

U.S. COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION PLAN

The Committee concurs with the House in including a new provision (sec. 4) which prohibits the submission of a fiscal year 1997 budget for the construction of U.S. courthouses, unless the facilities meet the construction standards developed by the GSA, OMB, and the Judicial Conference of the United States and reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference, established in its 5 year construction plan.

The Committee has been frustrated by the courts' unwillingness to establish a priority list for construction and continued insistence that all projects are of an equal priority.

LAS VEGAS, NV, COURTHOUSE

The Committee is aware of the need for a new courthouse in Las Vegas, NV. Land for the site for this project will be donated to the Federal Government from the city of Las Vegas, at no cost. The Committee has not provided funds for the construction of this project in fiscal year 1996 because the General Services Administration has advised the Committee that the contract for this project cannot be awarded until June 1997. Because of the urgent need of the courts in Nevada, the Committee instructs GSA to continue preliminary design work on this project in fiscal year 1996 and request funds in fiscal year 1997 for the construction of this new courthouse project. The Committee further notes that it will do its best to fund this project as one of the highest priorities in fiscal year 1997.

MOBILE, AL, HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

The Committee has been made aware of the emerging need to construct a new Federal building/courthouse to meet the expanding needs of the courts and consolidate the various Federal offices in Mobile. The Committee urges the Administrator of General Services to work closely with the courts and affected Federal agencies to accelerate an 11(b) report on the space requirements, so that the report can be submitted to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations at the soonest possible date.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Appropriations, 1995	($723,864,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(911,000,000)
House allowance	(713,086,000)
Committee recommendation	(627,000,000)

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of $627,000,000 for repairs and alterations in fiscal year 1996. The Committee recommendation is $284,000,000 below the budget estimate and $86,086,000 under the House allowance.

Under this activity, the General Services Administration [GSA] executes its responsibility for repairs and alterations [R&A] of both Government-owned and leased facilities under the control of GSA. The major goal of this activity is to provide commercially equivalent space to tenant agencies. Safety, quality, and operating efficiency of facilities are given primary consideration in carrying out this responsibility. A major portion of the fiscal year 1996 program is devoted to nondiscretionary work necessary to meet this goal and keep the buildings in an occupiable condition.

R&A workload requirements originate with scheduled onsite inspections of buildings by qualified regional engineers and building managers. The work identified through these inspections is programmed in order of priority into the repairs and alterations construction automated tracking system [RACATS] and incorporated into a 5-year plan for accomplishment, based upon funding availability, urgency, and the volume of R&A work that GSA has the capability to execute annually. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, design and construction services activities associated with the repair and alteration projects are funded in this account.

The R&A program, for purposes of funds control, is divided into two types of projects—line item and nonline item. The following is a definition of each category of projects:

Line item projects.—Line item projects are those larger projects for which a prospectus is required under the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1959 and for which over $1,500,000 is to be obligated at a single location within a fiscal year. Generally, line item projects are similar to construction projects in the scope of work involved and the multiyear timeframe for project completion. Line item projects are listed individually in GSA's appropriations acts and the obligational authority for each project is limited to the amount shown therein.

Nonline item projects.—This category includes all smaller projects for which an amount less than $1,500,000 is to be obligated at a single location within a fiscal year. Projects included in this category are generally short term in nature and funds can normally be obligated within a 1-year period. This category also includes projects which are recurring in nature, such as cyclic painting and the minor repair of defective building systems; for example, mechanical, plumbing, electrical, fire safety, and elevator system components.

Below is the list of line item projects recommended for funding by the Committee for fiscal year 1996.

Repairs and alterations:	
Arkansas: Little Rock, Federal building	$7,551,000
California: Sacramento, Federal building (2800 Cottage Way)	13,636,000
District of Columbia: ICC/connecting wing complex/Customs (phase 2/3)	58,275,000
Illinois: Chicago, Federal center	45,971,000
Maryland: Woodlawn, SSA east high-low buildings	17,422,000
North Dakota: Bismarck, Federal building, post office, and U.S. courthouse	7,119,000
Pennsylvania:	
Philadelphia:	
Byrne-Green complex	30,909,000
SSA building, Mid-Atlantic Program Service Center	11,376,000
Puerto Rico: Old San Juan, post office and U.S. courthouse	25,701,000
Texas: Dallas, Federal building (Griffin St.)	5,641,000
Nationwide:	
Chlorofluorocarbons program	43,533,000
Elevator program	13,109,000
Energy program	20,000,000
Advance design	22,000,000
Basic repairs and alterations	304,757,000

The Committee notes that GSA has authority to reprogram up to 10 percent between projects in the Federal buildings fund without prior Committee approval. The Committee, therefore, suggests that if funds provided for specific repair and alterations projects are insufficient to cover the costs, GSA should reprogram funds from other lower priority areas.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS OF BORDER FACILITIES

Beginning in fiscal year 1988, the Committee recommended, and the President approved, the initial phase of a multiyear program to improve the United States-Mexico border facilities along the entire Southwest border of the United States. Although the Committee expects GSA to keep it abreast of the needs along the Southwest border it is also aware that a North American Free Trade Agreement may result in a need for expansion of existing facilities not only of southern, but also northern border facilities. Therefore, the Committee instructs GSA to work with the Federal inspection agencies in fiscal year 1996 to identify and pursue facility requirements along the borders of the United States.

U.S. CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA

The Committee directs GSA to undertake necessary studies to request funds in the fiscal year 1997 budget to accomplish the recapture and historic renovation of vacant, underutilized, and unrenovated space in the U.S. Customhouse in New Orleans, LA, for the purpose of outleasing the first floor space to the Audubon Institute to house a new museum.

The 147-year-old customhouse is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and has been designated a National Landmark due to its architecture, remarkable construction history, and association with numerous events of State and national significance. It is one of the most renowned monumental buildings in the United States. The Committee supports the proposed renovation to ensure that this historic asset will be properly maintained and utilized, and its countless aesthetic and historic features be preserved and enhanced for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

U.S. COURTHOUSE AND POST OFFICE BUILDING, CAMDEN, NJ

The Committee is aware of the health and safety deficiencies at the Camden, NJ, U.S. Courthouse-Post Office Building. The Committee instructs GSA to conduct an evaluation of the repair and alteration requirements of the Camden, NJ, U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Building and submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on this building no later than February 1, 1996. Such report shall address corrective measures needed to be taken and identify the amount of funding required.

U.S. COURTHOUSE, LITTLE ROCK, AR

The Committee is aware of the need to provide additional courtroom space in Little Rock, AR. The Committee instructs GSA to prepare a survey of additional court requirements in this area and identify how such needs can be met through an annex to the existing courthouse building. Such report shall be submitted to the appropriate congressional committees by no later than February 1, 1996.

SANTA TERESA, NM, PORT OF ENTRY

The Committee expects the GSA to expedite action to construct a permanent border station at Santa Teresa, NM, including any necessary reprogramming actions.

STEAM TRAP TECHNOLOGY

A steam trap is a type of control valve that improves the flow of steam energy by removing condensate from steamlines. The Committee understands that newer steam trap technology has created the potential for energy savings in the operation of steam systems within Federal facilities. The Committee also understands that GSA is knowledgeable of these technologies and has a program in place to take advantage of the new energy saving technologies whenever steam trap replacements are necessary. If it is necessary to test the available systems, GSA is instructed to conduct tests in Federal facilities in the Washington area to determine acceptability of the steam traps. GSA is encouraged to continue replacing inefficient steam traps with the most efficient, state-of-the-art types available on a life-cycle-cost basis. The Committee expects GSA to report its activities in this program to the Committee by April 1, 1996.

ADVANCE DESIGN

Funding of $2,826,000 for modernization of the old U.S. Mint building in San Francisco, CA, has been included, as requested, in the advance design funding line item for fiscal year 1996.

INSTALLMENT ACQUISITION PAYMENTS

Appropriations, 1995	($127,531,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(181,963,000)
House allowance	(181,963,000)
Committee recommendation	(181,963,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $181,963,000 for installment acquisition payments. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 enables GSA to enter into contractual arrangements for the construction of a backlog of approved but unfunded projects. The purchase contracts require the Government to make periodic payments on these facilities over varying periods until title is transferred to the Government. This activity provides for the payment of principal, interest, taxes, and other required obligations related to facilities acquired pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a).

RENTAL OF SPACE

Appropriations, 1995	($2,181,300,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(2,339,000,000)
House allowance	(2,341,100,000)
Committee recommendation	(2,329,000,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $2,329,000,000 for rental of space. The Committee recommendation is $10,000,000 less than the budget estimate and $12,100,000 below the House allowance.

The General Services Administration is responsible for leasing general purpose space and land incident thereto for Federal agencies, except for cases where GSA has delegated its leasing authority (for example, the Veterans Administration, as well as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Defense). GSA's policy is to lease privately owned buildings and land only when: (1) Federal space needs cannot be otherwise accommodated satisfactorily in existing Government-owned or leased space; (2) leasing proves to be more efficient than the construction or alteration of a Federal building; (3) construction or alteration is not warranted because requirements in the community are insufficient or are indefinite in scope or duration; or (4) completion of a new Federal building within a reasonable time cannot be assured.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 1995	($1,322,025,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(1,352,551,000)
House allowance	(1,389,463,000)
Committee recommendation	(1,302,551,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $1,302,551,000 for building operations. The Committee recommendation is $50,000,000 less than the budget estimate and $86,912,000 below the House allowance.

This activity provides for the operation of all Government-owned facilities under the jurisdiction of GSA and building services in GSA-leased space where the terms of the lease do not require the lessor to furnish such services.

Services included in building operations are cleaning, protection, maintenance, payments for utilities and fuel, grounds maintenance, and elevator operations. Other related supporting services include various real property management and staff support activities such as space acquisition and assignment; the moving of Federal agencies as a result of space alterations in order to provide better space utilization in existing buildings; onsite inspection of building services and operations accomplished by private contractors; and various highly specialized contract administration support functions. The space, operations, and services referred to above are furnished by GSA to its tenant agencies in return for payment of rent. Due to considerations unique to their operation, GSA also provides varying levels of above-standard services in agency headquarter facilities, including those occupied by the Executive Office of the President, such as the east and west wings of the White House.

PARALYMPIC GAMES

The Committee has included $1,000,000 in the GSA budget to provide planning and logistical support to the Paralympic games to be held during 1996. Such support shall include technical assistance, operations and communications equipment and support, construction supervision, storage space, and staff assistance where required to help in the preparation of these games.

FEDERAL BUILDING SECURITY

Many of the recommendations contained in the Department of Justice vulnerability assessment will require a significant expenditure of funds, which have not been budgeted. The Committee, however, notes that some recommended measures, which carry little or no cost could be implemented immediately. For example, the interagency group recommended that intelligence sharing between law enforcement agencies be facilitated through the establishment of a law enforcement liaison. The success of liaison programs which currently exist within other law enforcement and security agencies are evidence to their effectiveness. Accurate flow of timely information can provide advance warning of potential threats, enhance prevention efforts, and provide a method by which to efficiently allocate resources. The Committee instructs GSA to implement this recommendation immediately.

The Committee further instructs GSA to report to the Congress by no later than November 1, 1995, on the measures it has taken to ensure that its security forces are active participants in the intelligence-sharing process through liaison programs or other initiatives. Such report shall also address the additional costs, if any, associated with the enhancement of these capabilities.

The Committee instructs GSA to review the pay scale and other forms of benefits and compensation currently provided to the Federal Protective Service officers. Particular consideration should be given to the maximum grade and pay of an officer, comparisons to similar Federal security positions, review of job classifications, and obstacles which may exist to remedy any deficiencies identified as a result of this review. The Committee instructs GSA to submit the results of this review to the Congress by no later than February 1, 1996.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$130,036,000
Budget estimate, 1996	53,878,000
House allowance	49,130,000
Committee recommendation	....

The Committee has combined this appropriation into the "Salaries and expenses, policy, leadership, and operations" account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 1995	$33,090,000
Budget estimate, 1996	34,407,000
House allowance	32,549,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $34,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which is $407,000 below the budget estimate and $1,451,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] implements in its entirety the provisions of the Inspector General Act.

Consistent with the Inspector General Act, the OIG has been given total responsibility for the audit and investigative functions of the agency. Its mission is to detect and investigate all instances of fraud and abuse and assure that proper corrective action is taken. The Office is also charged with the responsibility for reporting on waste, inefficiency, and mismanagement, and making recommendations for improvement.

Audit services provided by the OIG fall within two broad categories: Audits of GSA contracts and internal audits, including inspections. Through the preaward and postaward auditing of GSA contracts, the OIG provides professional advice on accounting and financial matters related to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits deal with all facets of GSA operations.

Inspections services provide detailed technical evaluations of GSA operations. The investigations program provides for the detection and investigation of illegal or unethical activities against GSA by its employees, vendors doing business with the agency, and by other individuals or groups of individuals.

The Inspector General Act also requires that the inspectors general move beyond their traditional role of detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse, to also assume responsibility for promoting economy and efficiency. The GSA Office of Inspector General has a unique role within the Federal structure in that its activities affect all Federal agencies and several State programs. The broadened mandate requires increased emphasis on more effective involvement with other governmental agencies, identification of systemic problems, participation in the design of new programs, review of proposed legislation and regulations, and employee awareness programs. The Committee has applied a general reduction of $407,000 to this account.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriations, 1995	$2,215,000
Budget estimate, 1996	2,181,000
House allowance	2,181,000
Committee recommendation	2,181,000

The Committee recommends $2,181,000 for allowances and office staff for former Presidents. This recommendation is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

This program is authorized by the Former Presidents Act, Public Law 85–745 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), of August 25, 1958, as amended. It provides for an annual pension paid monthly to each former President and each widow of a former President; compensation for staff assistants employed by each former President; and funding for office space, furnishings, and equipment as appropriate (defined under CG Decision B–114073, Mar. 8, 1961). The Supplemental Appropriations Act of October 21, 1968, Public Law 90–608, 82 Stat. 1192, allows for travel and related expenses for each former President and not to exceed two members of his staff. Title 39 U.S.C. 3214 authorizes a former President and widow to send all mail in the United States and its territories as franked mail. Under the Presidential Transition Act, section 3(a)(7), each former President may use penalty mail.

This appropriation provides for the pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush and for the pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Below is listed a detailed breakdown of the fiscal year 1996 funding:

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS, FISCAL YEAR 1996

	Former Presidents				Widows	Total
	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Bush		
Personnel compensation	$96,000	$96,000	$96,000	$112,655	....	$400,655
Personnel benefits	20,160	5,000	31,680	35,445	....	92,285
Benefits for former personnel:						
Pensions	151,950	151,950	151,950	151,950	$20,000	627,800
Travel	43,200	2,000	31,000	45,000	....	121,200
Rental payments to GSA	95,000	90,000	344,000	135,000	....	664,000
Communications, utilities, miscellaneous charges:						
Equipment rental	....	....	....	....	....	....
Telephone	10,000	29,000	31,000	20,000	....	90,000
Postage	6,000	14,000	10,000	10,000	1,130	41,130
Printing	4,600	14,000	6,200	16,000	....	40,800
Other services	9,100	13,000	16,000	7,000	....	45,100
Supplies and materials	8,900	11,000	7,000	7,000	....	33,900
Equipment	....	14,000	3,130	7,000	....	24,130
Total obligations	444,910	439,950	727,960	547,050	21,130	2,181,000

GSA GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 1 authorizes GSA to credit accounts with certain funds received from Government corporations;

Section 2 authorizes GSA to use funds for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;

Section 3 authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal buildings fund for meeting program requirements;

Section 4 limits funding for courthouse construction which does not meet the standards established by GSA, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and OMB and reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 8 continues a provision prohibiting excessing of certain property in the vicinity of Norfolk Lake, AR.

Section 9 continues a provision prohibiting excessing of certain property in the vicinity of Bull Shoals Lake, AR.

Section 10 inserts a general provision which amends section 17 of Public Law 101–136. In 1989 Congress enacted a provision as part of the Fiscal Year 1990, Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act to authorize the transfer of 89.274 acres of surplus U.S. Coast Guard property under the control of the General Services Administration to the State of Hawaii. GSA was unable to transfer the property due to a longstanding legal dispute. However, in light of the 5-year lapse, the properties listing in Public Law 101–136 may no longer approximate the value of the 89.274 acre parcel. This section permits the State of Hawaii departments the flexibility to effectuate the transfer and swap of properties for educational and recreational purposes.

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION REVIEW BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$2,150,000
Budget estimate, 1996	2,418,000
House allowance	2,150,000
Committee recommendation	2,150,000

The Committee has recommended $2,150,000 for fiscal year 1996 for salaries and expenses of the John F. Kennedy Assassination Review Board. The Committee recommendation is $268,000 less than the budget request and the same as the House allowance.

The John F. Kennedy Assassination Review Board was established by Public Law 102–526, the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992. The Board will facilitate the public disclosure of previously public or privately held records relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. In addition, the Board will assist in dispelling longstanding myths and controversies surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy through the release of previously sequestered records.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$24,549,000
Budget estimate, 1996	24,549,000
House allowance	21,129,000
Committee recommendation	24,549,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $24,549,000 for the Merit Systems Protection Board. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and $3,420,000 above the House allowance.

The Merit Systems Protection Board is an independent, quasi-judicial agency, charged by Congress with protecting the integrity of Federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices, ensuring adequate protection for employees against abuses by agency management, and requiring executive branch agencies to make employment decisions based on individual merit. This mission is carried out principally by: (1) adjudicating employee appeals of agency personnel actions, such as removals, suspensions, and demotions; (2) adjudicating actions brought by the special counsel involving alleged abuses of the merit systems; (3) adjudicating actions brought under the Whistleblower Protection Act; (4) ordering compliance with final orders where necessary; (5) conducting special studies of the civil service and other merit systems in the executive branch to determine whether they are free of prohibited personnel practices; (6) analyzing and reporting on the significant actions of the Office of Personnel Management [OPM]; and (7) reviewing regulations issued by OPM to ensure they do not require or result in the commission of a prohibited personnel practice.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	($2,250,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(2,430,000)
House allowance	(2,430,000)
Committee recommendation	(2,430,000)

The Committee has recommended a limitation of $2,430,000 on the amount to be transferred from the civil service retirement and disability fund to the Board to cover administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals cases. This amount is identical to the budget request and the House allowance.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$195,238,000
Budget estimate, 1996	195,291,000
House allowance	193,291,000
Committee recommendation	199,633,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $199,633,000. The Committee recommendation is $4,342,000 above the budget estimate and $6,342,000 above the House allowance.

The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency on April 1, 1985. This appropriation provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, grants for historical publications, and for the review for declassification of all security classified information.

Records center.—The records center activity provides for the accessioning, storage, reference service, and disposal of the semiactive and noncurrent records of Federal agencies through a nationwide system of 14 records centers. Significant savings result from use of low-cost records storage and the efficient and timely disposal of nonpermanent records.

Archives and related services.—This activity provides for selecting, preserving, describing, and making available to the general public, scholars, and Federal agencies, the permanently valuable historical records of the Federal Government and the historical material in Presidential libraries, related publications and exhibit programs, and the appraisal of all Federal records. It also provides for the publication of the Federal Register and Code of Federal Regulations, the U.S. Statutes at Large, Presidential documents, and for a program to improve the quality of regulations and the public's access to them. It provides for the National Audiovisual Center's audiovisual information and management programs. It also provides for the systematic review of all classified records in the National Archives which are over 30 years old, except intelligence and cryptological materials dated after 1945, which are to be reviewed when 50 years old.

Program direction.—This activity provides for general direction and program support for all programs assigned to the National Archives and Records Administration [NARA]. Direction is provided by the Archivist, his staff, and the Office of Management and Administration.

ELECTRONIC ACCESS

The Committee has provided $4,500,000 for expanding public access to National Archives and Records Administration records and historical documents. These funds shall be used by the Archives to develop an electronic, online, comprehensive catalog of Federal records. The Committee notes that despite the extensive holdings of the National Archives, some 2.5 million cubic square feet of documents, the Archives is not capable of answering the question, "What do you have that could be of use to us?" With the increasing use of the Internet and other information networks, the Committee believes that as a first step, the Archives should catalog the vast amount of information it stores so that it will be in a position to provide access to these holdings through the superinformation highways. The Committee has provided $2,600,000 for this purpose in fiscal year 1996. In addition, of the increased funds provided, $800,000 shall be used to develop a public access server for the Archives to access the World Wide Web. Finally, the remaining $1,100,000 shall be used to digitize 200,000 or more pages in fiscal year 1996 in order to illustrate the breadth and value of its holdings. These 200,000 pages will bring to the classrooms, public libraries and homes of America the milestone documents of our history and Government, the Gallery of the Open Frontier, a collection of service records from the American Civil War, and frequently consulted records of the war in Vietnam. The Committee believes this digitization effort is extremely important and expects the Archives to work closely with the private sector and utilize the expertise and knowledge in developing such systems for use online to ensure that these collections are formulated and presented in such a way as to be usable, educational, and interesting to the public. The Committee further expects the Archives to complete this effort as expeditiously as possible and be prepared to develop a follow-on project in future fiscal years.

ARCHIVES FACILITIES AND PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriations, 1995	....
Budget estimate,1996	....
House allowance	....
Committee recommendation	$1,500,000

The Committee has established a new account for repair and restoration of the Archives facilities and Presidential libraries. Funds for repairs and alterations have traditionally been a part of the "Operating expenses" account. The House has funded repairs and alterations in that account.

The creation of this account will ensure that funds are available to make the necessary repairs and improvements to Archives buildings and Presidential libraries.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriations, 1995	$9,000,000
Budget estimate, 1996	4,000,000
House allowance	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000. The Committee recommendation is $1,000,000 above the budget request and the House allowance.

The National Historical Publications and Records Commission [NHPRC] reviews and recommends project grants to Federal and State governments and private nonprofit institutions, chiefly universities and research libraries. It makes plans, estimates, and recommendations for the publication of important historical documents and works with various public and private institutions in collecting, editing, and publishing papers significant to the history of the United States. The Commission is composed of members appointed by, and representing, the President, Congress, Supreme Court, executive agencies, and historical and archival societies.

Administrative costs of the Commission are included in the archives and related services program in the operating expenses, National Archives appropriation, beginning in fiscal year 1995.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$8,104,000
Budget estimate, 1996	8,328,000
House allowance	7,776,000
Committee recommendation	8,328,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,328,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Government Ethics in fiscal year 1996. This amount is the same as the budget request and $552,000 above the House allowance.

Public Law 100–598 authorized the establishment of the Office of Government Ethics as an independent executive branch agency separate and apart from the Office of Personnel Management beginning October 1, 1989.

The Office of Government Ethics functions primarily in six areas, pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978. Those areas are:

—Regulatory authority for conflict of interest and postemployment statutes, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure programs throughout the executive branch;

—Public financial disclosure review and certification for all advice and consent Presidential appointees, and the monitoring of ethics agreements which are executed incident to that review to prevent ethics violations;

—Education and training to promote understanding among agency ethics officials and employees, as well as the general public;

—Guidance and interpretation concerning the conflict of interest statutes, standards of conduct and financial disclosure, through

advisory opinions, telephone advice, and consultation with agency ethics officials;
—Enforcement by monitoring and auditing agency ethics programs, and ordering corrective action where appropriate; and
—Evaluation of the effectiveness of ethics laws and regulations, as well as agency implementation.

The funding level provided by the Committee will support 91 full-time equivalent positions, or the same as the 1995 level.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$111,999,000
Budget estimate, 1996	108,572,000
House allowance	85,524,000
Committee recommendation	96,384,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $96,384,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Personnel Management. The Committee recommendation is $12,188,000 below the budget estimate and $10,860,000 above the House allowance.

The Office of Personnel Management provides Governmentwide staffing programs to meet the personnel needs of the Federal Government in accordance with law, regulation, and merit principles. Among the staffing services OPM provides are:

Recruiting and special personnel programs.—OPM identifies staffing needs, communicates these needs to potential recruitment sources, and helps agencies solve recruitment problems. It provides the public with information about available Federal employment through OPM regional/area offices, State job services, and publications. Program planning and leadership are also provided for special emphasis programs including those for veterans, Hispanics, other minority groups, women, and the handicapped.

Evaluating applicants.—OPM manages the intake of applications to meet identified recruiting needs. It evaluates candidates for most Federal jobs, maintains applicant inventories, and refers the names of candidates for consideration in response to agencies requests. For some Federal jobs, OPM delegates to other agencies the authority to evaluate and refer applicants, while maintaining an oversight function to ensure adherence to staffing laws.

Establishing standards.—OPM sets standards for the qualifications required for Federal jobs.

Policy development.—Through research and development in job analysis and personnel assessment procedures, OPM enhances the knowledge base which supports Federal personnel practices, policies, and standards, as well as provides leadership and guidance to Federal agencies in applying sound selection and advancement practices.

Administrative law judges.—OPM provides policy direction and evaluation for all personnel aspects for administrative law judges Governmentwide and directs the allocation of these positions.

HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION

The Committee instructs the Director of OPM to expend not to exceed $1,000,000 in fiscal year 1996 to continue and expand efforts to ensure that Federal employees and their families have ready access to health promotion and disease prevention activities. The Committee continues to be aware that the U.S. prevention services task force has reported that substituting behavioral interventions in ways to maintain good health would be more likely to reduce morbidity and morality in this country than any other category of clinical intervention. The Committee expects OPM to continue to collaborate with the health promotion and disease prevention centers currently being supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention of HHS and further, to ensure that efforts are also made to develop innovative ways to utilize video communication technology. The Committee further expects OPM to continue to utilize the unique expertise that has been demonstrated by the University of Arizona and the University of Hawaii under this project. The Committee expects the development of culturally sensitive model programs targeted toward minority groups, that is, native Hawaiians, native Americans, Filipinos, et cetera. The Committee further directs OPM to provide a report to the Congress on its health promotion and disease prevention activities no later than December 31, 1996.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee concurs with the House in eliminating funding for certain OPM programs and activities. The Committee reduces funding for the following in the following amounts: the Federal Quality Institute (−$808,000); the International Affairs Office (−$140,000); the Research Office (−$900,000); and elimination of regional offices (−$2,720,000). The Committee also reduces funding for common services provided for the terminated functions by $2,605,000. The Committee also makes a reduction of $5,015,000 in OPM general employment services.

FERS/CSRS COVERAGE

It has come to the attention of the Committee that certain employees hired by the Internal Revenue Service in 1984 were informed by their employer, the IRS, that they could select coverage under the Civil Service Retirement System. The employees then chose this coverage and were informed in 1993, 9 years later, that the IRS had erroneously provided this retirement option to these employees. As a result, IRS has advised the employees that they must now be placed, retroactively, into the Federal Employees' Retirement System. The Committee understands that there may be other Federal employees in a similar situation. This error, which had gone unnoticed and unchanged for nearly a decade, could adversely impact on previously made, long-term, personal, and financial decisions and consequently, the employees and their families. An administrative error by employing agencies, which occurred over 10 years ago, should not penalize employees who selected in good faith, such coverage.

OPM is directed to review the IRS problem and other similar circumstances and make every effort to resolve this issue with common sense and fairness in mind. Additionally, the 1984 conversion of Federal retirement annuity systems appears to have resulted in several unusual circumstances and discrepancies during the years

1984–86. OPM should conduct a thorough review of employee coverage to determine if other unintended, yet unfair circumstances, may have resulted from this conversion. OPM is instructed to correct these problems through administrative procedures, if possible, and if not, recommend any legislative action which may be required to correct this and any other inadvertent inequities.

PRIVATIZING INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee supports the privatization efforts of OPM of its investigative services. A private service will enable the Federal Government to better serve taxpayers. Nevertheless, the Committee is concerned that OPM may be proceeding without a full understanding of the fiscal impact of its efforts. The Committee understands that OPM has not completed a detailed, long-term, cost-benefit analysis of the ESOP proposal. Therefore, the Committee believes that OPM should conduct a cost-benefit analysis of the proposal, as well as a feasibility analysis of the employee-owned company before proceeding. The Committee requests that the General Accounting Office [GAO] provide the Committee with an analysis of the OPM submissions. Additionally, if the ESOP privatization proposal proves feasible, the Committee notes that OPM has provided assurances that full staffing will be retained at the Federal Investigations Processing Center [FIPC], with the recognition that many of the employees will be converted from the Federal payroll to the employee stock ownership plan. The Committee, therefore, instructs OPM not to put this privatization proposal into operation prior to completing its cost-benefit analysis and in no event prior to March 30, 1996.

LIMITATION

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	($93,934,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(102,536,000)
House allowance	(102,536,000)
Committee recommendation	(93,261,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation of $93,261,000. This amount is $9,275,000 below budget request and the House allowance.

These funds will be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management to cover administrative expenses for the retirement and insurance programs.

The Committee has reduced the limitation on transfers from the trust funds by $9,275,000. This reduction is based on the fact that OPM is downsizing several revolving fund programs and the Committee believes that the limitation should be reduced accordingly.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$4,009,000
Budget estimate, 1996	4,037,000
House allowance	4,009,000
Committee recommendation	4,009,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,009,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in fiscal year 1996. This amount is $28,000 below the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

The Office of Inspector General was established as a statutory entity under the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, Public Law 100–504, effective April 16, 1989. The Office of Inspector General is charged with establishing policies for conducting and coordinating efforts which promote economy, efficiency, and integrity in the Office of Personnel Management's activities which prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in the agency's programs. Furthermore, as a means of assuring that inspector general offices maintain the ability to function independently within the overall structure of their agencies, the 1988 legislation required a direct semiannual reporting structure among the inspector general and the agency head and Congress and allowed inspectors general to perform a number of internal management functions, such as budget, personnel, and procurement, separate and apart from the agencies' existing systems. The Office of Inspector General carries out its programmatic mandate in three principal operational areas: audits and inspections of OPM activities and operations; investigations; and followup and reporting.

(LIMITATION ON TRANSFER FROM TRUST FUNDS)

Appropriations, 1995	($6,156,000)
Budget estimate, 1996	(6,181,000)
House allowance	(6,181,000)
Committee recommendation	(6,181,000)

The Committee recommends a limitation on transfers from the trust funds in support of the Office of Inspector General activities totaling $6,181,000 for fiscal year 1996, as requested. This amount is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriations, 1995	$4,210,560,000
Budget estimate, 1996	3,746,337,000
House allowance	3,746,337,000
Committee recommendation	3,746,337,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,746,337,000 for Government payments for annuitants, employees health benefits. The Committee recommendation is the same as the budget estimate and the House allowance.

This appropriation funds the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors who no longer have an agency to contribute the employer's share. The Office of Personnel Management requests the appropriation necessary to pay this contribution to the employees health benefits fund and the retired employees health benefits fund. These revolving trust funds are available for: (1) the payment of subscription charges to approved carriers for the cost of health benefits protection; (2) contributions for qualified retired employees and survivors who carry private health insurance under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program; and (3) the payment of expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in the administration of these programs.

Public Law 93–246 provides for Government contributions to enrollees in the Employees Health Benefits Program equal to 60 percent of the unweighted average of the high-option premiums of six large plans. The total obligations for fiscal year 1995 reflect the use of payments made by the U.S. Postal Service to the employees health benefits fund to finance the cost of the Government's contribution for annuitant's health benefits as provided in Public Law 100–203. In addition, Public Law 99–272 provides that the Government contribution for health benefits for individuals who first become annuitants by reason of retirement from employment with the U.S. Postal Service on or after October 1, 1986, shall be paid by the U.S. Postal Service.

This appropriation also provides financing for the Government's share of health benefit costs for annuitants and survivors covered under the Retired Employees Health Benefits Program. Public Law 96–156 provides for increased Government contributions toward the subscription charge for health coverage, tied to increases in the cost of part B (medical) of Medicare, for those annuitants who retired prior to July 1, 1960.

The decreased funding in fiscal year 1996 reflects OPM's attempt to exhaust excess balances held within this account. These unusually high balances are a result of the unexpected decrease in premiums that occurred in January 1995.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

Appropriations, 1995	$28,159,000
Budget estimate, 1996	32,647,000
House allowance	32,647,000
Committee recommendation	32,647,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $32,647,000 for the Government payment for annuitants, employee life insurance in fiscal year 1996. This amount is the same as the budget request and the House allowance.

Public Law 96–427, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1980 requires that all employees under the age of 65 who separate from the Federal Government for purposes of retirement on or after January 1, 1990, continue to make contributions toward their basic life insurance coverage after retirement until they reach the age of 65. These retirees will contribute two-thirds of the cost of the basic life insurance premium, identical to the amount contributed by active Federal employees for basic life insurance coverage. As with the active Federal employees, the Government is required to contribute one-third of the cost of the premium for basic coverage. OPM, acting as the payroll office on behalf of Federal retirees, has requested and the Committee has provided, the funding necessary to make the required Government contribution associated with annuitants' postretirement life insurance coverage.

The increased funding provided in fiscal year 1996 is due to the increased number of retirements resulting from enactment of the Federal Work Force Restructuring Act.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriations, 1995	$7,339,638,000
Budget estimate, 1996	7,945,998,000
House allowance	7,945,998,000
Committee recommendation	7,945,998,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,945,998,000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund. The Committee recommendation is identical to the budget estimate and the House allowance.

The civil service retirement and disability fund was established in 1920 to administer the financing and payment of annuities to retired Federal employees and their survivors. The fund covers the operation of the Civil Service Retirement System and the Federal Employees' Retirement System.

The payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund consists of an appropriation and a permanent indefinite authorization to pay the Government's share of retirement costs as defined in the Civil Service Retirement Amendments of 1969 (Public Law 91–93), the Federal Employees' Retirement System Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–335), and the Civil Service Retirement Spouse Equity Act of 1985 (Public Law 98–615). The payment is made directly from the general fund of the U.S. Treasury, and is in addition to appropriated funds that will be contributed from agency budgets in fiscal year 1995.

Public Law 91–93 provides for an annual appropriation to amortize, over a 30-year period, all increases in Civil Service Retirement System costs resulting from acts of Congress granting new or liberalized benefits, extensions of coverage, or pay raises. However, the effects of cost-of-living adjustments are not amortized. The total current appropriation for fiscal year 1996 is the sum of the annual payments authorized since the law was enacted in 1969 ($7,410,711,000) plus the estimated payment resulting from assumed pay raises totaling 5.8 percent in January 1996 ($534,555,000). It also includes funding for the annuities of persons employed on the construction of the Panama Canal and widows of former Lighthouse Service employees ($732,000). The total fiscal year 1996 current appropriation request represents an increase of $534,437,000 from the amount provided in fiscal year 1995 primarily due to increases in employees' pay.

Public Law 91–93 also provides permanent, indefinite authorization for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer, on an annual basis, an amount equal to 5 percent interest on the civil service retirement and disability fund's current unfunded liability, calculated based on static economic assumptions, $9,332,565,000 and annuity disbursements attributable to credit for military service of $3,193,856,000. The permanent indefinite authorization in fiscal year 1996 will also include the 8 of 30 annual payments of $233,700,000 authorized by Public Law 99–335, Federal Employees' Retirement Act of 1986, to amortize the supplemental liability of the Federal Employees' Retirement System [FERS]. It includes a payment of $51,638,000 in accordance with Public Law 98–615 which provides for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer an amount equal to the annuities granted to eligible former spouses of annuitants who died between September 1978, and May 1985, and who did not elect survivor coverage.

The permanent indefinite authorization in fiscal year 1996 will total $12,811,759,000, an increase of $74,827,000 from fiscal year 1995. This increase reflects a lower CSRS unfunded liability interest payment of $67,435,000 and a higher payment for military service credit of $142,262,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Committee proposes the following new provision:

Section 5 proposes to extend the date for which OPM has to make a final report on certain pay adjustments.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$7,955,000
Budget estimate, 1996	8,566,279
House allowance	7,840,000
Committee recommendation	7,840,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $7,840,000 for the Office of Special Counsel. The Committee recommendation is $726,000 below the budget estimate and the same as the House allowance.

The Office of the Special Counsel of the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board is charged with enforcement of certain provisions of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454 and 5 U.S.C. 1204–1208). The primary functions of the office are: (1) to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute prohibited personnel practices and activities prohibited by other civil service law, rule, or regulation; (2) to investigate and, if appropriate, prosecute prohibited political activities on the part of Federal and covered State and local employees; and (3) to provide employees a protected means of disclosing information concerning wrongdoing in Federal agencies with assurance that the confidentiality of the discloser will be maintained and that appropriate action will be taken.

The statute requires OSC to investigate and, if warranted, prosecute: all allegations of prohibited personnel practices, including reprisal for protected disclosures of information; prohibited political activity; arbitrary or capricious withholding of information under the Freedom of Information Act; involvement of any employee in any prohibited discrimination found by any court or appropriate administrative authority; and any other activity prohibited by civil service law, rule, or regulation. OSC also provides a safe channel for disclosure of information evidencing waste, fraud, and abuse and referral of such information to agencies.

The Committee recommendation denies funding for the requested initiatives.

The funding provided in fiscal year 1996 will provide a permanent, full-time staffing level of 95 for the Office of Special Counsel, or 1 below the fiscal year 1995 level.

U.S. TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 1995	$34,039,000
Budget estimate, 1996	34,039,000
House allowance	32,899,000
Committee recommendation	33,639,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $33,639,000 for the U.S. Tax Court. This amount is $400,000 less than the budget estimate and $740,000 above the House allowance.

The U.S. Tax Court is an independent judicial body in the legislative branch under article I of the Constitution of the United States. The court is composed of a chief judge and 18 judges. Decisions by the court are reviewable by the U.S. Courts of Appeals and, if certioraris is granted, by the Supreme Court.

In their judicial duties the judges are assisted by senior judges, who participate in the adjudication of regular cases, and by special trial judges, who hear small tax cases and certain regular cases assigned to them by the chief judge.

The court conducts trial sessions throughout the United States, including Hawaii and Alaska.

The U.S. Tax Court hears and decides cases involving Federal income, estate and gift tax deficiencies, and excise taxes relating to public charities, private foundations, qualified pension plans, real estate investment trusts, and windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil. It also renders declaratory judgments regarding the qualification or continuing qualification (including revocations of rulings on the exemptions) of retirement plans.

The Tax Court has jurisdiction to render declaratory judgments with respect to exempt organization status determinations pursuant to section 501(c)(3), Internal Revenue Code, and to enter declaratory judgments on the tax treatment of interest on proposed issues of Government obligations. In addition, the court has jurisdiction over actions to restrain disclosure and to obtain additional disclosure with respect to public inspection of written determinations issued by the Internal Revenue Service, and actions to compel the disclosure of the identity of third-party contacts relating to written determinations made by the Internal Revenue Service.

For 1996, the court proposes a trial program of 380 weeks consisting of 175 weeks of regular trial sessions and 105 weeks of small tax case sessions. In addition, the court plans to schedule special sessions for lengthy trials consisting of approximately 100 weeks. Trials are held in approximately 80 cities throughout the United States; 90 to 95 percent of the Federal tax trial work occurs in the U.S. Tax Court.

STATEMENT CONCERNING GENERAL PROVISIONS

Traditionally, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriation bill has included general provisions which govern both the activities of the agencies covered by the bill, and, in some cases, activities of agencies, programs, and general government activities that are not covered by the bill. Those general provisions that are Governmentwide in scope are contained in title VI of this bill.

The bill contains a number of general provisions that have been carried in this bill for years and which are routine in nature and scope. General provisions in the bill are explained under this section of the report. Those general provisions that deal with a single agency only are shown immediately following that particular agency or departments appropriation accounts in the bill. Those general provisions that address activities or directives affecting all of the agencies covered in this bill are contained in title V of the bill.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

Sections 502–508 and 511–520 of the General Provisions contained in the accompanying bill are the same as last year's bill and the House-passed bill. A summary of those provisions follows, as well as, that of the Committee's recommendation for new provisions, sections 522, 523, and 529:

Section 502 limiting the use of appropriated funds to the current fiscal year;

Section 503 regarding consultant services;

Section 504 regarding employment of veterans in certain jobs performed in Federal buildings;

Section 505 regarding enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act;

Section 506 prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center;

Section 507 regarding the use of funds for certain propaganda purposes;

Section 508 prohibiting use of funds appropriated in this act from being used to prevent certain Federal employees from contacting their Congressman;

Section 510 permits the Office of Personnel Management to accept donations for the Federal Executive Institute and executive seminar centers;

Section 511 authorizes the Secret Service to accept donations to offset the costs of protection of former Presidents;

Section 513 regarding certain employment practices regarding veterans;

Section 514 prohibits the use of funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government;

Section 515 requires compliance with the Buy American Act;

Section 516 states the sense of the Congress regarding notice and purchase of American-made products;

Section 517 prohibits an individual from eligibility for Government contracts if a court determines that individual has intentionally fraudulently affixed a "Made in America" label to any product non-American made;

Section 519 prohibits any increases in the travel object classification for any agency funded in this act without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations;

Section 520 defines area of authority for special police officers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Section 522 establishes the U.S. Mint public enterprise fund.

Section 523 makes a technical correction to Public Law 103–329.

Section 529 establishes a date certain with regard to employment of certain employees of the Bureau of Public Debt.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Sections 601–618, 620–625 of the general provisions contained in the accompanying bill are the same as last year's bill and the House-passed bill. The Committee has continued sections 631–633 which were in last year's bill, but not included in the House-passed bill. The Committee has included one new section, 634.

The Committee has recommended the inclusion of the following general provisions:

Section 601 continues a provision authorizing agencies to pay travel costs of the families of Federal employees on foreign duty to return to the United States in the event of death or a life threatening illness of the employee.

Section 602 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603 continues a provision authorizing reimbursement for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of child care services to Federal employees.

Section 604 continues a provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 605 continues a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 606 continues a provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental United States.

Section 607 continues a provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay the General Services Administration bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 608 continues a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 609 continues a provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 610 continues a provision restricting the President's recess appointment power.

Section 611 continues a provision authorizing agencies with delegated authority to make direct expenditures to operate, maintain, and repair its facilities using funds otherwise available to make rental payments to GSA.

Section 612 continues a provision allowing agencies to use foreign currency (for which the Treasury is to be reimbursed) to carry out any program that the agency is authorized to carry out under its dollar appropriations.

Section 613 continues a provision precluding the financing of groups by more than one Federal agency absent prior and specific statutory approval.

Section 614 continues a provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards and give them the same special police powers as GSA guards.

Section 615 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

Section 616 continues a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 617 continues a provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 618 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 620 continues a provision permitting interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives, which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

Section 621 continues a provision permitting telecommunications support for the work-at-home and telecommuting program under guidelines issued by the Office of Personnel Management. The Committee has amended this provision to make it permanent law.

Section 622 continues a provision requiring agencies to certify that a schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 623 continues a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 624 continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Section 625 continues a provision requiring the President to certify that persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are not themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Section 626 authorizes agencies to retain 50 percent of the money they receive as a result of participating in energy and water conservation activities.

Section 631 continues a requirement for reporting on detailing of certain Federal employees.

Section 632 continues a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the implementation of agreements in certain nondisclosure policies unless certain provisions are included in the policies.

Section 633 continues a provision regarding mandatory use of FTS 2000.

Section 634 amends D.C. Code section 4–607(18) which will clarify existing language in the code to ensure proper calculation of the death benefit annuity for spouses of Secret Service personnel consistent with all other participants in the annuity plan. This amendment corrects a technical error which would have caused a disparity in the compensation provided by the annuity between Secret Service members and other participants in the plan. It must be stressed that to date, this annuity has been paid out consistently to all members in the plan, yet this recently discovered error could result in the disparity in payments between members in the annuity. Therefore, the Committee amends this language so the annuity continues to be paid fairly to all eligible participants.

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

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill "which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session."

The Committee recommends the following appropriations which lack authorization:

- Department of the Treasury:
  - Departmental Offices:
    - Salaries and expenses, $105,929,000
    - Treasury Building and annex, repair and restoration, $7,684,000
    - Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center, salaries and expenses, research and development, $20,500,000
    - Counternarcotics research and development projects, $20,000,000
    - High-intensity drug trafficking areas, $110,000,000
      - State and local drug control activities, $55,000,000
      - Federal agency drug control activities, $55,000,000
  - Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, salaries and expenses, $22,198,000
  - Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:
    - Salaries and expenses, $34,006,000
    - Acquisition, construction, improvements, and related expenses, $9,663,000
  - Financial Management Service, salaries and expenses, $186,070,000
  - Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, salaries and expenses, $377,971,000
  - U.S. Customs Service:
    - Salaries and expenses, $1,387,853,000
    - Operation and maintenance, air and marine interdiction programs, $68,543,000
  - Internal Revenue Service:
    - Processing, assistance, and management, $1,767,309,000
    - Tax law enforcement, $4,097,294,000
    - Information systems, $1,445,105,000
  - Executive Office of the President:
    - The White House Office, salaries and expenses, $38,131,000
    - Executive Residence at the White House, operating expenses, $7,827,000
    - White House repair and restoration, $2,200,000

Special Assistance to the President, salaries and expenses, $3,280,000

Council of Economic Advisers, salaries and expenses, $3,439,000

Information Security Oversight Office, salaries and expenses, $1,382,000

National Security Council, salaries and expenses, $6,648,000

Office of Administration, salaries and expenses, $25,560,000

Office of Management and Budget, salaries and expenses, $55,907,000

Federal Election Commission, salaries and expenses, $28,517,000

Federal Labor Relations Authority, salaries and expenses, $21,398,000

General Services Administration, Federal buildings fund, limitations on availability of revenue:

New construction, $410,707,000:

Florida:

Tallahassee, U.S. courthouse annex, $24,015,000

Georgia:

Savannah, U.S. courthouse annex, $2,597,000

Louisiana:

Lafayette, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $29,565,000

Nebraska:

Omaha, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $53,424,000

New Mexico:

Albuquerque, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $6,126,000

New York:

Central Islip, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $189,102,000

South Carolina:

Columbia, U.S. courthouse annex, $3,562,000

Texas:

Austin, Veterans Affairs annex, $7,940,000

Brownsville, Federal building and U.S. courthouse, $27,452,000

Washington:

Point Roberts, U.S. Border Station, $3,516,000

West Virginia:

Martinsburg, Internal Revenue Service computer center, $63,408,000

Repairs and alterations, $519,062,000:

Arkansas:

Little Rock, Federal building, $7,551,000

District of Columbia:

ICC/connecting wing complex/customs (phase 2/3), $58,275,000

North Dakota:

Bismarck, Federal building, Post Office and U.S. courthouse, $7,119,000

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, SSA Building, Mid-Atlantic Program Service Center, $11,376,000

Puerto Rico:

Old San Juan, Post Office and U.S. courthouse, $25,701,000

Texas:

Dallas, Federal building (Griffin St.), $5,641,000

Chlorofluorcarbons program, $43,533,000

Elevator program, $13,109,000

Energy program, $20,000,000

Advance design, $22,000,000

Basic repairs and alterations, $304,757,000

Salaries and expenses, policy, leadership, and operations, $118,449,000

Merit Systems Protection Board, salaries and expenses, $24,549,000

National Historical Publications and Records Commission, $5,000,000

Office of Personnel Management, health promotion and disease prevention activities, $1,000,000

Office of Special Counsel, salaries and expenses, $7,840,000

U.S. Tax Court, salaries and expenses, $33,639,000

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

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the accompanying bill was ordered reported from the Committee, subject to amendment and subject to the subcommittee allocation, by recorded vote of 28–0.

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Hatfield	
Mr. Stevens	
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Gramm	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Mack	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Shelby	
Mr. Jeffords	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Byrd	
Mr. Inouye	
Mr. Hollings	
Mr. Johnston	
Mr. Leahy	

Mr. Bumpers
Mr. Lautenberg
Mr. Harkin
Ms. Mikulski
Mr. Reid
Mr. Kerrey
Mr. Kohl
Mrs. Murray

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

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include "(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee."

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

Section 5 of the Office of Personnel Management, "General Provision" amends section 1 under the subheading "General Provision" under the heading "Office of Personnel Management" under title IV of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102–141; Stat. 861; 5 U.S.C. 5941 note), as amended by section 532 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1995 (Public Law 103–329; 108 Stat. 2413) as follows:

> SECTION 1. The Allowance provided to employees at rates set under section 5941 of title 5, United States Code, and Executive Order Numbered 10000 as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act through December 31, 【1996】 *1998*: *Provided,* That no later than March 1 【1996】 *1998*, the Office of Personnel Management shall conduct a study and submit a report to the Congress proposing appropriate changes in the method of fixing compensation for affected employees, including any necessary legislative changes. Such study shall include——
>
> (1) an examination of the pay practices of other employers in the affected areas;
>
> (2) a consideration of alternative approaches to dealing with the unusual and unique circumstances of the affected areas, including modifications to the current methodology for calculating allowances to take into account all cost of living in the geographic areas of the affected employee; and

(3) an evaluation of the likely impact of the different approaches on the Government's ability to recruit and retain a well-qualified workforce.

SEC. 522. Subchapter III of chapter 51 of subtitle IV of title 31, United States Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

SEC. 5136. UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND.

There shall be established in the Treasury of the United States, a United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (the "Fund") beginning in fiscal year 1996 and to remain thereafter: Provided, That all receipts from Mint operations and programs, including the production and sale of numismatic items, the production and sale of circulating coinage, the protection of Government assets, and gifts and bequests of property, real or personal, shall be deposited into the Fund and shall be available without fiscal year limitations: Provided further, That all expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury for operations and programs of the United States Mint that the Secretary of the Treasury determines, in the Secretary's sole discretion, to be ordinary and reasonable incidents of Mint operations and programs, and any expense incurred pursuant to any obligation or other commitment of Mint operations and programs that was entered into before the establishment of the Fund, shall be paid out of the Fund: Provided further, That not to exceed 6.2415 percent of the nominal value of the coins minted, shall be paid out of the Fund for the circulating coin operations and programs previously provided for by appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury may borrow such funds from the General Fund as may be necessary to meet existing liabilities and obligations incurred prior to the receipt of revenues into the Fund: Provided further, That the General Fund shall be reimbursed for such funds by the Fund within 1 year of the date of the loan: Provided further, That the Fund may retain receipts from the Federal Reserve System from the sale of circulating coins at face value for deposit into the Fund: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Fund all assets and liabilities of the Mint operations and programs, including all Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund assets and liabilities, all receivables, unpaid obligations and unobligated balances from the Mint's appropriation, the Coinage Profit Fund, and the Coinage Metal Fund, and the land and buildings of the Philadelphia Mint, Denver Mint, and the Fort Knox Bullion Depository: Provided further, That the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund, the Coinage Profit Fund, and the Coinage Metal Fund shall cease to exist as separate funds as their activities and functions are subsumed under and subject to the Fund, and the requirements of 31 U.S.C. 5134(c)(4), (c)(5)(B), and (d), and (e) of the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund shall apply to the Fund: Provided further, That at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury determines *appropriate, but not less than annually, any amount in the Fund that is determined to be in excess of the amount required by the Fund shall be transferred to the Treasury for deposit as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the term "Mint operations and programs" means (1) the activities concerning, and assets utilized in, the production, administration, distribution, marketing, purchase, sale, and management of coinage, numismatic items, the protection and safeguarding of Mint assets and those non-Mint assets in the custody of the Mint, and the Fund; and (2) includes capital, personnel salaries and compensation, functions relating to operations, marketing, distribution, promotion, advertising, official reception and representation, the acquisition or replacement of equipment, the renovation or modernization of facilities, and the construction or acquisition of new buildings: Provided further, That the term "numismatic item" includes any medal, proof coin, uncirculated coin, bullion coin, numismatic collectible, other monetary issuances and products and accessories related to any such medal or coin: Provided further, That provisions of law governing procurement or public contracts shall not be applicable to the procurement of goods or services necessary for carrying out Mint programs and operations and such programs and operations shall also be exempt from all government personnel regulations, ceilings and full-time equivalent controls.*

Section 634 amends section 4–607(18) of title 4 of the District of Columbia Code, as follows:

(18) The term "adjusted average pay" means the average pay of a member who was an officer or member of *the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, the United States Secret Service Division,* the Metropolitan Police Force or the Fire Department of the District of Columbia increased by the per centum increase (adjusted to the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent) in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, between the month in which such member retires and the month immediately prior to the month in which such member dies.

Section 4–622 of title 4 of the District of Columbia Code, in section (b)(1)(A):

(A) [Of the basis upon which the annuity, relief, or retirement compensation being received by such former member at the time of death was computed] *Of the adjusted average pay of such former member* in the case of a member who was an officer or member of the United States Park Police force, the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, or the United States Secret Service Division; or

Section 4–622 of title 4 of the District of Columbia Code, in section (c)(1)(A)(ii):

(ii) ⟦The basis upon which the former member's annuity at the time of death was computed⟧ *the adjusted average pay of the former member* in the case of a member who was an officer or member of the United States park Police force, the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, or the United States Secret Service Division, or the adjusted average pay of the former member in the case of a member who was an officer or member the Metropolitan Police force or the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, divided by the number of eligible children;

Section 4–622 of title 4 of the District of Columbia Code, in section (c)(2)(B):

(B) In the case of a member who was an officer or member of the United States Park Police Force, the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, or the United States Secret Service Division⟦:

(i) 75 percent of the basis upon which the former member's annuity at the time of death was computed, divided by the number of eligible children;

(ii) $1,860; or

(iii) $5,580 divided by the number of eligible children; or⟧

75 percent of the adjusted average pay of the former member, divided by the number of eligible children; or

Section 10, General Provisions GSA, amends Section 17(c)(1) and (2) of Public Law 101–136, as follows:

(c) CONDITIONS OF CONVEYANCES.—(1) The Administrator shall convey the approximately 89.274 acres described in subsection (b) to the State of Hawaii on the condition that the State of Hawaii, ⟦within three years of date of conveyance⟧ *simultaneously*, exchange such property and other appropriate consideration (if necessary) for an equal total amount of consideration that includes one or more parcels of Hawaiian home lands on the islands of Hawaii, Oahu, and Molokai. ⟦consisting of: (1) approximately 6.00 acres of real property located in Keaukaha (Tract 1), Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii, being the present site of Keaukaha School; (2) approximately 26.207 acres of real property filed in the Office of the Department of Land and Natural Resources in C.S.F. No. 20282 and a separate parcel, being the present site of Molokai High School and Athletic Field; and (3) approximately 13.675 acres, filed in the Office of the Department of Land and Natural Resources in C.S.F. Nos. 12325, 10414, and 6342, being the present site of Nanaikapono Elementary School.⟧

(2) Prior to the conveyance by the Administrator of approximately 89.274 acres described in subsection (b), as a condition of the conveyance, the State of Hawaii shall agree that the Hawaiian Home Land properties to be acquired by the State of Hawaii ⟦in the exchange described in subsection (c)(1)⟧ shall only be used for educational *or recreational* purposes in perpetuity, and in the event the

properties cease to be so used, all or any portion of such properties shall, in its existing condition, revert to the United States.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 1996: Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, General Government:				
Defense discretionary	....	....	....	....
Nondefense discretionary	11,187	11,187	11,557	[1] 11,525
Violent crime reduction fund	78	76	70	69
Mandatory	11,555	11,889	11,553	11,886
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
1996	....	....	....	[2] 20,565
1997	....	....	....	1,550
1998	....	....	....	465
1999	....	....	....	270
2000 and future year	....	....	....	201
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 1996 in bill	NA	7	NA	6

[1] Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.
[2] Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY							
Departmental Offices	104,379,000	120,408,000	104,000,500	105,929,000	+1,550,000	-14,479,000	+1,928,500
Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center	---	---	---	20,500,000	+20,500,000	+20,500,000	+20,500,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	---	---	---	110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000	+110,000,000
Treasury Building Repair and Restoration	---	---	---	7,684,000	+7,684,000	+7,684,000	+7,684,000
Office of Inspector General	29,700,000	31,864,000	29,319,000	30,067,000	+367,000	-1,797,000	+748,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	19,823,000	22,198,000	20,273,000	22,198,000	+2,375,000	---	+1,925,000
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	15,000,000	15,000,000	---	15,000,000	---	---	+15,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:							
Salaries and Expenses	58,813,000	50,128,000	36,070,000	34,006,000	-24,807,000	-16,122,000	-2,064,000
Transfers of unobligated balances	---	(11,600,000)	---	---	---	(-11,600,000)	---
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expenses	5,815,000	8,163,000	8,163,000	9,663,000	+3,848,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
Transfer to Salaries and Expenses	---	(-11,600,000)	---	---	---	(+11,600,000)	---
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	64,628,000	58,291,000	44,233,000	43,669,000	-20,959,000	-14,622,000	-564,000
Foreign Law Enforcement	---	14,490,000	---	---	---	-14,490,000	---
Financial Management Service	183,729,000	189,259,000	181,837,000	186,070,000	+2,341,000	-3,189,000	+4,233,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	420,138,000	435,185,000	391,035,000	377,971,000	-42,167,000	-57,214,000	-13,064,000
United States Customs Service:							
Salaries and Expenses	1,395,793,000	1,395,970,000	1,392,429,000	1,387,153,000	-8,640,000	-8,817,000	-5,276,000
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	---	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000	---	---
Operation and Maintenance, Air & Marine Interdiction Programs	89,041,000	60,993,000	60,993,000	68,543,000	-20,498,000	+7,550,000	+7,550,000
Unobligated balances carried forward (non-add)	---	(19,733,000)	(19,733,000)	(19,733,000)	(+19,733,000)	---	---
Customs Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses	1,000,000	---	---	---	-1,000,000	---	---
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	1,406,000	1,406,000	1,406,000	1,406,000	---	---	---
Total, United States Customs Service	1,487,240,000	1,461,369,000	1,457,828,000	1,460,102,000	-27,138,000	-1,267,000	+2,274,000
United States Mint	55,740,000	58,261,000	---	---	-55,740,000	-58,261,000	---
Bureau of the Public Debt	183,458,000	176,965,000	170,000,000	170,000,000	-13,458,000	-6,965,000	---
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	---	---	---

Internal Revenue Service:							
Administration and Management	225,632,000	---	---	---	-225,632,000	---	---
Processing, Assistance, and Management	1,511,266,000	1,805,042,000	1,682,742,000	1,767,309,000	+256,043,000	-37,733,000	+84,567,000
Tax Law Enforcement	4,385,459,000	4,524,351,000	4,254,476,000	4,097,294,000	-288,165,000	-427,057,000	-157,182,000
Information Systems	1,386,510,000	1,781,252,000	1,571,616,000	1,442,605,000	+56,095,000	-338,647,000	-129,011,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	7,508,867,000	8,110,645,000	7,508,834,000	7,307,208,000	-201,659,000	-803,437,000	-201,626,000
United States Secret Service	483,606,000	579,628,000	542,461,000	534,502,000	+50,896,000	-45,126,000	-7,959,000
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:							
Departmental Offices	2,400,000	4,850,000	---	---	-2,400,000	-4,850,000	---
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	2,700,000	2,221,000	2,221,000	2,500,000	-200,000	+279,000	+279,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	7,000,000	25,305,000	3,100,000	24,700,000	+17,700,000	-605,000	+21,600,000
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants	9,000,000	7,200,000	12,200,000	7,200,000	-1,800,000	---	-5,000,000
United States Customs Service	4,000,000	4,685,000	33,865,000	17,500,000	+13,500,000	+12,815,000	-16,365,000
Internal Revenue Service: Tax Law Enforcement	7,000,000	19,049,000	---	---	-7,000,000	-19,049,000	---
United States Secret Service	6,600,000	9,800,000	10,000,000	21,600,000	+15,000,000	+11,800,000	+11,600,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	---	5,090,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-3,090,000	-500,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs	38,700,000	78,200,000	63,886,000	75,500,000	+36,800,000	-2,700,000	+11,614,000
Procurement reform	-33,437,000	---	---	---	+33,437,000	---	---
Total, Title I, Department of the Treasury	10,562,071,000	11,352,263,000	10,514,206,500	10,466,900,000	-95,171,000	-885,363,000	-47,306,500
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE							
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	92,317,000	109,094,000	85,080,000	85,080,000	-7,237,000	-24,014,000	---
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for Nonfunded Liabilities	37,776,000	36,828,000	36,828,000	36,828,000	-948,000	---	---
Total, Title II, Postal Service	130,093,000	145,922,000	121,908,000	121,908,000	-8,185,000	-24,014,000	---
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT							
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---	---
The White House Office	40,022,000	40,193,000	39,459,000	38,131,000	-1,891,000	-2,062,000	-1,328,000
Executive Residence at the White House:							
Operating Expenses	7,827,000	7,827,000	7,522,000	7,827,000	---	---	+305,000
White House Repair and Restoration	---	2,200,000	---	2,200,000	+2,200,000	---	+2,200,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	---	---	---
Special Assistance to the President	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,175,000	3,280,000	---	---	+105,000
Council of Economic Advisers	3,439,000	3,439,000	---	3,439,000	---	---	+3,439,000
Office of Policy Development	5,058,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	-1,191,000	---	---
National Security Council	6,648,000	6,648,000	6,459,000	6,648,000	---	---	+189,000
Office of Administration	26,217,000	26,100,000	25,736,000	25,560,000	-657,000	-540,000	-176,000
Procurement reform	-117,000	---	---	---	+117,000	---	---
Office of Management and Budget	57,754,000	56,272,000	55,426,000	55,907,000	-1,847,000	-365,000	+481,000
Information Security Oversight Office	1,482,000	1,482,000	---	1,482,000	---	---	+1,482,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	9,942,000	9,942,000	20,062,000	---	-9,942,000	-9,942,000	-20,062,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	---	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Federal Drug Control Programs:							
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	107,000,000	110,000,000	104,000,000	---	-107,000,000	-110,000,000	-104,000,000
Special Forfeiture Fund	41,900,000	37,000,000	---	---	-41,900,000	-37,000,000	---
Transfer to other agencies:							
El Paso Intelligence Center	(1,800,000)	---	---	---	(-1,800,000)	---	---
SAMSHA	(14,000,000)	---	---	---	(-14,000,000)	---	---
CTAC (R&D)	(8,000,000)	---	---	---	(-8,000,000)	---	---
ONDCP Director Discretion	(18,100,000)	---	---	---	(-18,100,000)	---	---
United States Customs Service	(13,200,000)	---	---	---	(-13,200,000)	---	---
Total, Federal Drug Control Programs	148,900,000	147,000,000	104,000,000	---	-148,900,000	-147,000,000	-104,000,000
(Transfer to other agencies)	(55,100,000)	---	---	---	(-55,100,000)	---	---
Total, Title III, Executive Office of the President	312,026,000	309,824,000	267,280,000	149,915,000	-162,111,000	-159,909,000	-117,365,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES							
Administrative Conference of the United States	1,800,000	2,259,000	---	---	-1,800,000	-2,259,000	---
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	1,000,000	1,400,000	---	---	-1,000,000	-1,400,000	---
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	1,682,000	1,800,000	1,682,000	1,800,000	+118,000	---	+118,000
Federal Election Commission	25,710,000	29,021,000	26,521,000	28,517,000	+2,807,000	-504,000	+1,996,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority	21,341,000	22,230,000	19,742,000	21,398,000	+57,000	-832,000	+1,656,000
General Services Administration:							
Federal Buildings Fund:							
Appropriation	310,197,000	-259,112,000	---	86,000,000	-224,197,000	+345,112,000	+86,000,000
Rescissions	(-715,532,000)	---	---	(-55,000,000)	(+660,532,000)	(-55,000,000)	(-55,000,000)
Limitations on availability of revenue:							
Construction & acquisition of facilities	(604,002,000)	---	(302,013,000)	(573,872,000)	(-30,130,000)	(+573,872,000)	(+271,859,000)
Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building	(40,400,000)	---	---	---	(-40,400,000)	---	---
Repairs and alterations	(723,864,000)	(911,000,000)	(713,086,000)	(627,000,000)	(-96,864,000)	(-284,000,000)	(-86,086,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(127,531,000)	(181,963,000)	(181,963,000)	(181,963,000)	(+54,432,000)	---	---
Rental of space	(2,181,300,000)	(2,339,000,000)	(2,341,100,000)	(2,329,000,000)	(+147,700,000)	(-10,000,000)	(-12,100,000)
Building operations	(1,322,025,000)	(1,352,551,000)	(1,389,463,000)	(1,302,551,000)	(-19,474,000)	(-50,000,000)	(-86,912,000)
Transfer to Construction and Acquisition	---	(554,813,000)	---	---	---	(-554,813,000)	---

Repayment of Debt	---	(73,433,000)	(73,433,000)	(73,433,000)	(+73,433,000)	---	---
Emergency funding	(-66,800,000)	---	---	---	(+66,800,000)	---	---
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	310,197,000	-259,112,000	---	86,000,000	-224,197,000	+345,112,000	+86,000,000
(Limitations)	(4,932,322,000)	(5,412,760,000)	(5,001,058,000)	(5,087,819,000)	(+155,497,000)	(-324,941,000)	(+86,761,000)
Real Property Activities:							
Appropriation	---	989,418,000	---	---	---	-989,418,000	---
Transfer from FBF	---	(554,813,000)	---	---	---	(-554,813,000)	---
Construction and Acquisition - Limitation:							
(Construction - Limitation)	---	(1,017,213,000)	---	---	---	(-1,017,213,000)	---
(Acquisition - Limitation)	---	(5,000,000)	---	---	---	(-5,000,000)	---
Subtotal	---	(1,022,213,000)	---	---	---	(-1,022,213,000)	---
Policy and Oversight	---	111,827,000	62,499,000	118,449,000	+118,449,000	+6,622,000	+55,950,000
Operating Expenses	130,036,000	53,878,000	49,130,000	---	-130,036,000	-53,878,000	-49,130,000
Office of Inspector General	33,090,000	34,407,000	32,549,000	34,000,000	+910,000	-407,000	+1,451,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	2,215,000	2,181,000	2,181,000	2,181,000	-34,000	---	---
Procurement reform	-8,959,000	---	---	---	+8,959,000	---	---
Total, General Services Administration	466,579,000	932,599,000	146,359,000	240,630,000	-225,949,000	-691,969,000	+94,271,000
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board	2,150,000	2,418,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	---	-268,000	---
Merit Systems Protection Board:							
Salaries and Expenses	24,549,000	24,549,000	21,129,000	24,549,000	---	---	+3,420,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,250,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(+180,000)	---	---
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation	10,000,000	---	---	---	-10,000,000	---	---
National Archives and Records Administration	195,238,000	195,291,000	193,291,000	199,633,000	+4,395,000	+4,342,000	+6,342,000
Reduction of debt	-3,692,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-320,000	---	---
Procurement reform	-325,000	---	---	---	+325,000	---	---
National Archives and Presidential Libraries Repair and Restoration	---	---	---	1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000	+1,500,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program	9,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	-4,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Information Security Oversight Office	---	1,482,000	---	---	---	-1,482,000	---
Office of Government Ethics	8,104,000	8,328,000	7,776,000	8,328,000	+224,000	---	+552,000
Office of Personnel Management:							
Salaries and Expenses	111,999,000	108,572,000	85,524,000	96,384,000	-15,615,000	-12,188,000	+10,860,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(93,934,000)	(102,536,000)	(102,536,000)	(93,261,000)	(-673,000)	(-9,275,000)	(-9,275,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,009,000	4,037,000	4,009,000	4,009,000	---	-28,000	---
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(6,156,000)	(6,181,000)	(6,181,000)	(6,181,000)	(+25,000)	---	---
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	4,210,560,000	3,746,337,000	3,746,337,000	3,746,337,000	-464,223,000	---	---
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	28,159,000	32,647,000	32,647,000	32,647,000	+4,488,000	---	---
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	7,339,638,000	7,945,998,000	7,945,998,000	7,945,998,000	+606,360,000	---	---
Employees Life Insurance Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(753,000)	(993,000)	(993,000)	(993,000)	(+240,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996—Continued

[Amounts in dollars]

Item	1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)		
					1995 appropriation	Budget estimate	House allowance
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(81,000)	---	---	---	(-81,000)	---	---
Procurement reform	-1,256,000	---	---	---	+1,256,000	---	---
Total, Office of Personnel Management	11,693,109,000	11,837,591,000	11,814,515,000	11,825,375,000	+132,266,000	-12,216,000	+10,860,000
Office of Special Counsel	7,955,000	8,566,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	-115,000	-726,000	---
United States Tax Court	34,039,000	34,039,000	32,899,000	33,639,000	-400,000	-400,000	+740,000
Total, Title IV, Independent Agencies	12,498,239,000	13,101,561,000	12,273,892,000	12,396,347,000	-101,892,000	-705,214,000	+122,455,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(4,319,964,000)	(6,547,113,000)	(5,113,198,000)	(5,135,684,000)	(+815,720,000)	(-1,411,429,000)	(+22,486,000)
Grand total	23,502,429,000	24,909,570,000	23,177,286,500	23,135,070,000	-367,359,000	-1,774,500,000	-42,216,500
(Limitations)	(4,319,964,000)	(6,547,113,000)	(5,113,198,000)	(5,135,684,000)	(+815,720,000)	(-1,411,429,000)	(+22,486,000)