Taylor (NC)	Velazquez	Wexler
Thomas	Walsh	Weygand
Thompson	Wamp	White
Thornberry	Waters	Whitfield
Thune	Watkins	Wicker
Thurman	Watt (NC)	Wise
Tiahrt	Watts (OK)	Wolf
Traficant	Weldon (FL)	Wynn
Turner	Weldon (PA)	Young (FL)
Upton	Weller	

NOT VOTING—21

Allen	Forbes	Sabo
Bonilla	Gonzalez	Sanders
Bono	Hall (OH)	Schiff
Buyer	Hastings (FL)	Smith (MI)
Doolittle	Hunter	Woolsey
Fawell	McHale	Yates
Foglietta	Pelosi	Young (AK)

□ 1716

So the motion to adjourn was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROCEDURES FOR DEBATE TONIGHT ON H.R. 2267, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

(Mr. ROGERS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, shortly we will be calling up the appropriations bill for the Commerce, Justice, and State Departments when we go into the Committee of the Whole. It is our intention, and we have conferred with the minority on this point, it is our intention to have general debate tonight, and debate the Hyde amendment to title 6, but postpone any vote on that matter until tomorrow. Then we would read through title I of the bill and debate any amendments thereto until 9 o'clock, or if we finish title I before 9 o'clock, stop at the conclusion of title I, roll any votes that may occur to title I until tomorrow, and then pass over any amendments in title I dealing with Legal Services Corporation until tomorrow. We would debate and vote LSC tomorrow.

That is our general intention, and I have conferred with my dear colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], the ranking member of the subcommittee, and if he would like to discuss it, I will yield to him at this time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROGERS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, we have discussed this. I think it is a good way to proceed tonight, and I have no objection.

Mr. ROGERS. So, Mr. Speaker, Members would be advised that barring a motion to adjourn or some such very important matter there would be no further votes this evening.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman would continue to yield, it is my understanding that after general debate the gentleman from Kentucky will be asking unanimous consent to pass over Legal Services?

Mr. ROGERS. That is correct, until tomorrow or later in the bill, to take it out of order.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. And we consider Mr. HYDE's amendment and not vote on it until tomorrow?

Mr. ROGERS. I am sorry; I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. We would consider Mr. HYDE's amendment tonight.

Mr. ROGERS. We would consider Mr. HYDE's amendment tonight but roll any vote on that until tomorrow.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. LAHOOD]. Pursuant to House Resolution 239 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2267.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HASTINGS] as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BARRETT] to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1722

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, with Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, Chairman pro tempore, in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2267, the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill for fiscal year 1998, is the centerpiece of action by the Congress this year to: First, continue the war on crime and drugs; second, make our neighborhoods safer for families and children; third, bring our borders under control; and fourth, address skyrocketing rate of juvenile crime with an aggressive new initiative in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the determination of this Nation to reduce crime is paying off. The Nation's crime rate today is lower than any time since 1985. In 1996 serious reported crime in the United States declined 3 percent, including an 11 percent decline in murder rates.

The Congress deserves substantial credit for beginning to turn the corner on crime after many years of effort. Over the past 2 fiscal years, this subcommittee and the Congress have increased funding for law enforcement programs by $4.5 billion, a 30 percent increase, and this year we redouble those efforts.

Overall, our bill provides $31.7 billion. That is an increase of $750 million or 3 percent over fiscal 1997 in discretionary spending, and another $750 million from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. But 90 percent of the increase in this bill is for law enforcement programs.

For the Department of Justice the bill provides $17.6 billion, an increase of $1.2 billion, 7 percent over current year, $339 million more than was requested by the administration for law enforcement. We provide an increase of $726 million for State and local law enforcement, $738 million more than the President asked of us.

We restore the Local Law Enforcement block grant at $523 million to provide direct funding to our communities for their most pressing needs. The President proposed to eliminate it. We disagreed.

This bill attacks the growing problem of juvenile crime, a crisis that must be addressed by the country. Twenty percent of those arrested for violent crime are less than 18 years of age, 70 percent higher than it was 10 years ago. Weapons offenses and homicides are two of the fastest growing crimes committed by juveniles.

This bill faces that issue straight on. We include a total of $538 million for new juvenile crime initiatives. We provide $300 million for new juvenile crime block grants, compared to $150 million requested by the White House to fund H.R. 3 that passed the House by a 2 to 1 margin. Another $238 million in the bill is for juvenile crime prevention programs, $64 million over last year, $7 million more than we were requested, and that funds H.R. 1818, the bipartisan bill that passed the House in July, an initiative again of the Congress.

For violence against women programs we provide $306 million. That is a $109 million increase over current spending, $57 million more than the President requested.

For the war on drugs we provide a $200 million increase, including a $134 million increase for the Drug Enforcement Administration; a $34 million initiative in the Caribbean, a main route into our Nation from South America of hard drugs; a $51 million increase for the Southwest border, the other big avenue for drugs coming into our country; and $46 million to combat heroin and the reemergence of methamphetamines as a scourge on our young people.

To control our borders that are still allowing 300,000 more illegal immigrants into the country each year, we provide a $272 million increase for the

Immigration and Naturalization Service. That includes a thousand new border patrol agents, which is twice what we were asked for by the White House.

We provide $25 million to restore integrity to the naturalization process, ending the fingerprint scam that has contributed to felons receiving the most precious grant that we have, citizenship in the United States. We require criminal record checks before they are granted citizenship, and we revoke citizenship wrongfully granted to criminals by the dozens of thousands just last year.

The bill also authorizes and directs the Attorney General to fire on the spot any INS employee who does not follow department policy on granting citizenship or who willfully deceives the Congress, as has occurred in the past year.

□ 1730

Six hundred million dollars goes to States for their costs in jailing illegal aliens, a $100 million increase over last year and over the President's request.

This bill, Mr. Chairman, does not let up in the war on crime, drugs, and illegal immigration, and we break new ground on juvenile crime and juvenile crime prevention.

For the balance of the bill, with very few exceptions, funding is provided at or below current levels. For the Commerce Department, the bill provides $4.1 billion, a $332 million increase, and that is related to the ramp-up for the decennial census in the year 2000.

On the 2000 census, Mr. Chairman, the issue is whether to spend more than $4 billion in the next three years for a census that abandons for the first time in our history an actual head count before we know whether or not such a procedure is constitutional and legal, or whether to do the most prudent and logical thing and get the courts to tell us beforehand whether or not sampling, if you will, is constitutional and legal.

The bill provides $382 million for the census. That is an increase of $298 million over current spending and $27 million more than we were asked, so there can be no question of our willingness to spend what it takes to conduct the census in the right way, in the way it has always been done, every 10 years in the history of this Nation.

The Administration wants us to abandon our history and take off on a new, untested, and many of us think, illegal, or unlawful, and unconstitutional process. The issue is what is required by our Constitution and the laws on the books. It is a legal question, and the bill assures there is a fair and impartial answer from the only body that can provide that, the Supreme Court.

The legislative branch and the executive branch of government differ on this point. They say it is legal; we say it is not. The third branch, the Judiciary, under our Constitution, is the only body that can deliberate that question and answer it.

Before billions of dollars of taxpayers' monies are put at risk for the first time in a sampling process that we think is unconstitutional, the Congress, the Administration, and, most importantly, the public deserve to have the dispute resolved beforehand, and that is what we do in the bill.

For the international programs in the bill, State Department operations, the United States Information Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, for all practical purposes, the bill level funds them.

The only new initiative is $40 million to fund a 24 hour broadcasting operation to China through Radio Free Asia and Voice of America, an initiative proposed by the Speaker and endorsed by the President.

For international organizations and peacekeeping the bill provides $3 million less than in fiscal 1997. Within that reduced amount, we provide $100 million for United Nations arrearages, but only if an authorization bill passes the Congress and only if that authorization bill contains real and substantial reforms of the United Nations as a condition for release of the money. It has been this Subcommittee all these years that has been the driving force in pushing for reform of the United Nations, and it is beginning to work. Reforms first, and only then the first step toward payment of the arrearages.

For the Legal Services Corporation, the bill provides $141 million, which is half of the current level. We keep the restrictions on these funds to ensure that they are spent only to provide civil legal assistance to the poor, and adds a new one to give LSC more authority to sanction grantees that violate those important restrictions.

I want to thank my very able ranking minority member, the very able gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], who has been a very helpful and wise helpmate in drafting of the bill. I want to thank our full committee chairman, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], who has been especially helpful, as well as the ranking full committee minority member, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], for being very helpful, and, of course, all the members of our subcommittee who have been able and helpful workmates in preparing this bill. We appreciate their help and support, more than we can say.

Mr. Chairman, this bill will give the American people a stronger domestic defense against crime, while exercising restraint and insisting on reform in the balance of the bill. It is a bill that I commend highly to our colleagues, and urge their support.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	75,773,000	79,959,000	76,199,000	+426,000	-3,760,000
Emergency appropriations	3,600,000			-3,600,000	
Total, salaries and expenses	79,373,000	79,959,000	76,199,000	-3,174,000	-3,760,000
Counterterrorism fund	9,450,000	29,450,000	20,000,000	+10,550,000	-9,450,000
Emergency appropriations	20,000,000			-20,000,000	
Total, Counterterrorism fund	29,450,000	29,450,000	20,000,000	-9,450,000	-9,450,000
Administrative review and appeals:					
Direct appropriation	62,000,000	70,007,000	66,700,000	+4,700,000	-3,307,000
Emergency appropriations	1,000,000			-1,000,000	
Crime trust fund	48,000,000	59,251,000	59,000,000	+11,000,000	-251,000
Total, Administrative review and appeals	111,000,000	129,258,000	125,700,000	+14,700,000	-3,558,000
Office of Inspector General	31,960,000	33,211,000	33,211,000	+1,251,000	
Total, General administration	251,783,000	271,878,000	255,110,000	+3,327,000	-16,768,000
Appropriations	(179,183,000)	(212,627,000)	(196,110,000)	(+16,927,000)	(-16,517,000)
Emergency appropriations	(24,600,000)			(-24,600,000)	
Crime trust fund	(48,000,000)	(59,251,000)	(59,000,000)	(+11,000,000)	(-251,000)
United States Parole Commission					
Salaries and expenses	4,845,000	4,799,000	4,799,000	-46,000	
Legal Activities					
General legal activities:					
Direct appropriation	420,793,000	466,557,000	445,000,000	+24,207,000	-21,557,000
Emergency appropriations	1,719,000			-1,719,000	
Crime trust fund	7,750,000	7,969,000	7,969,000	+219,000	
Total, General legal activities	430,262,000	474,526,000	452,969,000	+22,707,000	-21,557,000
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000		
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	3,000,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	+6,500,000	
Antitrust Division	92,447,000	97,542,000	94,542,000	+2,095,000	-3,000,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-16,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	+6,000,000	
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-58,905,000	-70,000,000	-70,000,000	-11,095,000	
Direct appropriation	17,542,000	17,542,000	14,542,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000
United States Attorneys:					
Direct appropriation	923,340,000	1,018,617,000	973,000,000	+49,660,000	-45,617,000
Emergency appropriations	10,900,000			-10,900,000	
Crime trust fund	43,876,000	50,828,000	62,828,000	+18,952,000	+12,000,000
Total, United States Attorneys	978,116,000	1,069,445,000	1,035,828,000	+57,712,000	-33,617,000
United States Trustee System Fund	107,950,000	116,721,000	107,950,000		-8,771,000
Offsetting fee collections	-49,869,000	-116,721,000	-107,950,000	-58,081,000	+8,771,000
Direct appropriation	58,081,000			-58,081,000	
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	953,000	1,226,000	1,226,000	+273,000	
United States Marshals Service:					
Direct appropriation	457,495,000	475,244,000	462,944,000	+5,449,000	-12,300,000
Crime trust fund	25,000,000	25,553,000	25,553,000	+553,000	
Total, United States Marshals Service	482,495,000	500,797,000	488,497,000	+6,002,000	-12,300,000
Federal Prisoner Detention	405,262,000	462,831,000	405,262,000		-57,569,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	100,702,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	-25,702,000	
Community Relations Service	5,319,000	7,500,000	5,319,000		-2,181,000
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000		
Total, Legal activities	2,508,760,000	2,645,395,000	2,515,171,000	+6,411,000	-130,224,000
Appropriations	(2,419,515,000)	(2,561,045,000)	(2,418,821,000)	(-694,000)	(-142,224,000)
Emergency appropriations	(12,619,000)			(-12,619,000)	
Crime trust fund	(76,626,000)	(84,350,000)	(96,350,000)	(+19,724,000)	(+12,000,000)
Radiation Exposure Compensation					
Administrative expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		
Advance appropriation		2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	13,736,000	4,381,000	4,381,000	-9,355,000	
Advance appropriation		29,000,000	29,000,000	+29,000,000	
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	15,736,000	37,381,000	37,381,000	+21,645,000	
Interagency Law Enforcement					
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	359,430,000	294,967,000	294,967,000	-64,463,000	

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Federal Bureau of Investigation					
Salaries and expenses	2,257,880,000	2,482,267,000	2,475,463,000	+217,583,000	-6,804,000
Anti-terrorism activities (emergency appropriations)	115,610,000			-115,610,000	
Counterintelligence and national security	147,081,000	147,081,000	147,081,000		
FBI Fingerprint identification	84,400,000	84,400,000	84,400,000		
Advance appropriation, FY 1999		47,800,000			-47,800,000
Health care fraud enforcement	-38,000,000			+38,000,000	
Subtotal	2,566,971,000	2,761,548,000	2,706,944,000	+139,973,000	-54,604,000
Crime trust fund	169,000,000	179,121,000	179,121,000	+10,121,000	
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund		50,000,000			-50,000,000
Defense function		50,000,000	50,000,000	+50,000,000	
Emergency appropriations	60,000,000			-60,000,000	
Construction	41,639,000	49,006,000	38,506,000	-3,133,000	-10,500,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,837,610,000	3,089,675,000	2,974,571,000	+136,961,000	-115,104,000
Appropriations	(2,493,000,000)	(2,862,754,000)	(2,795,450,000)	(+302,450,000)	(-67,304,000)
Advance appropriations		(47,800,000)			(-47,800,000)
Emergency appropriations	(175,610,000)			(-175,610,000)	
Crime trust fund	(169,000,000)	(179,121,000)	(179,121,000)	(+10,121,000)	
Drug Enforcement Administration					
Salaries and expenses	798,212,000	740,293,000	872,731,000	+74,519,000	+132,438,000
Diversion control fund	-52,824,000	-58,268,000	-58,268,000	-5,444,000	
Direct appropriation	745,388,000	682,025,000	814,463,000	+69,075,000	+132,438,000
Emergency appropriations	5,000,000			-5,000,000	
Crime trust fund	220,000,000	400,037,000	310,037,000	+90,037,000	-90,000,000
Construction	30,806,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	-25,306,000	
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,001,194,000	1,087,562,000	1,130,000,000	+128,806,000	+42,438,000
Appropriations	(776,194,000)	(687,525,000)	(819,963,000)	(+43,769,000)	(+132,438,000)
Emergency appropriations	(5,000,000)			(-5,000,000)	
Crime trust fund	(220,000,000)	(400,037,000)	(310,037,000)	(+90,037,000)	(-90,000,000)
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Salaries and expenses	1,590,159,000	1,651,463,000	1,609,441,000	+19,282,000	-42,022,000
Emergency appropriations	15,000,000			-15,000,000	
Immigration initiative (crime trust fund)	500,000,000	732,251,000	690,957,000	+190,957,000	-41,294,000
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	(2,105,159,000)	(2,383,714,000)	(2,300,398,000)	(+195,239,000)	(-83,316,000)
Fee accounts:					
Immigration legalization fund	(1,893,000)	(1,259,000)	(1,259,000)	(-634,000)	
Immigration user fee	(388,664,000)	(419,296,000)	(419,296,000)	(+30,632,000)	
Land border inspection fund	(11,054,000)	(8,888,000)	(8,888,000)	(-2,166,000)	
Immigration examinations fund	(567,550,000)	(646,916,000)	(667,477,000)	(+99,927,000)	(+20,561,000)
Breached bond fund	(6,613,000)	(104,471,000)	(104,471,000)	(+97,858,000)	
Immigration enforcement fines		(13,800,000)	(13,800,000)	(+13,800,000)	
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(975,774,000)	(1,194,630,000)	(1,215,191,000)	(+239,417,000)	(+20,561,000)
Construction	8,841,000	73,831,000	70,959,000	+62,118,000	-2,872,000
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(3,089,774,000)	(3,652,175,000)	(3,586,548,000)	(+496,774,000)	(-65,627,000)
Appropriations	(1,599,000,000)	(1,725,294,000)	(1,680,400,000)	(+81,400,000)	(-44,894,000)
Emergency appropriations	(15,000,000)			(-15,000,000)	
Crime trust fund	(500,000,000)	(732,251,000)	(690,957,000)	(+190,957,000)	(-41,294,000)
(Fee accounts)	(975,774,000)	(1,194,630,000)	(1,215,191,000)	(+239,417,000)	(+20,561,000)
Federal Prison System					
Salaries and expenses	2,858,316,000	3,015,642,000	2,959,642,000	+101,326,000	-56,000,000
Prior year carryover	-90,000,000	-50,000,000	-90,000,000		-40,000,000
Direct appropriation	2,768,316,000	2,965,642,000	2,869,642,000	+101,326,000	-96,000,000
Crime trust fund	25,224,000	26,135,000	26,135,000	+911,000	
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,793,540,000	2,991,777,000	2,895,777,000	+102,237,000	-96,000,000
Buildings and facilities	395,700,000	252,833,000	255,133,000	-140,567,000	+2,300,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,042,000)	(3,930,000)	(3,490,000)	(+448,000)	(-440,000)
Total, Federal Prison System	3,189,240,000	3,244,610,000	3,150,910,000	-38,330,000	-93,700,000
Office of Justice Programs					
Justice assistance:					
Direct appropriation	101,429,000	166,665,000	162,500,000	+61,071,000	-4,165,000
Emergency appropriations	17,000,000			-17,000,000	
Total, Justice assistance	118,429,000	166,665,000	162,500,000	+44,071,000	-4,165,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
State and local law enforcement assistance:					
Direct appropriations:					
Byrne grants (discretionary)	60,000,000		46,500,000	-13,500,000	+46,500,000
Byrne grants (formula)	301,000,000		491,500,000	+190,500,000	+491,500,000
Weed and seed fund (earmark)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	40,000,000	+40,000,000	+40,000,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	361,000,000		578,000,000	+217,000,000	+578,000,000
Crime trust fund:					
Byrne grants (direct/formula)	199,000,000	580,000,000	13,500,000	-185,500,000	-566,500,000
Community oriented policing services	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000		
Police corps	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000		
Law enforcement scholarship program		20,000,000			-20,000,000
Police recruitment grants program		5,000,000			-5,000,000
Prosecutorial initiatives targeting crime and violent juveniles program		100,000,000			-100,000,000
Juvenile crime block grant			300,000,000	+300,000,000	+300,000,000
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000,000		523,000,000		+523,000,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(20,000,000)		(20,000,000)		(+20,000,000)
Drug courts	30,000,000	75,000,000	30,000,000		-45,000,000
Upgrade criminal history records	50,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	-5,000,000	
State prison grants	670,000,000	710,500,000	722,500,000	+52,500,000	+12,000,000
State criminal alien assistance program	330,000,000	350,000,000	420,000,000	+90,000,000	+70,000,000
Violence Against Women grants	196,500,000	248,750,000	305,500,000	+109,000,000	+56,750,000
State prison drug treatment	30,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	+33,000,000	
State courts assistance		50,000,000			-50,000,000
Other crime control programs	7,650,000	30,605,000	14,650,000	+7,000,000	-15,955,000
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	3,456,150,000	3,697,855,000	3,857,150,000	+401,000,000	+159,295,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	3,817,150,000	3,697,855,000	4,435,150,000	+618,000,000	+737,295,000
Juvenile justice programs	174,500,000	230,422,000	237,922,000	+63,422,000	+7,500,000
Public safety officers benefits program:					
Death benefits	30,126,000	31,003,000	31,003,000	+877,000	
Disability benefits	2,200,000	2,264,000		-2,200,000	-2,264,000
Federal law enforcement education assistance		2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,142,405,000	4,130,209,000	4,868,575,000	+726,170,000	+738,366,000
Appropriations	(669,255,000)	(432,354,000)	(1,011,425,000)	(+342,170,000)	(+579,071,000)
Emergency appropriations	(17,000,000)			(-17,000,000)	
Crime trust fund	(3,456,150,000)	(3,697,855,000)	(3,857,150,000)	(+401,000,000)	(+159,295,000)
Total, title I, Department of Justice	16,425,003,000	17,264,021,000	17,602,841,000	+1,177,838,000	+338,820,000
Appropriations	(11,680,174,000)	(12,006,221,000)	(12,353,091,000)	(+672,917,000)	(+346,870,000)
Advance appropriations		(78,800,000)	(31,000,000)	(+31,000,000)	(-47,800,000)
Emergency appropriations	(249,829,000)			(-249,829,000)	
Crime trust fund	(4,495,000,000)	(5,179,000,000)	(5,218,750,000)	(+723,750,000)	(+39,750,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,042,000)	(3,930,000)	(3,490,000)	(+448,000)	(-440,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES					
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT					
Office of the United States Trade Representative					
Salaries and expenses	21,449,000	22,092,000	21,700,000	+251,000	-392,000
International Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	40,850,000	41,980,000	41,400,000	+550,000	-580,000
Total, Related agencies	62,299,000	64,072,000	63,100,000	+801,000	-972,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
International Trade Administration					
Operations and administration	270,000,000	271,636,000	279,500,000	+9,500,000	+7,864,000
Export Administration					
Operations and administration	36,000,000	43,126,000	41,000,000	+5,000,000	-2,126,000
Emergency appropriations	3,900,000			-3,900,000	
Total, Export Administration	39,900,000	43,126,000	41,000,000	+1,100,000	-2,126,000
Economic Development Administration					
Economic development assistance programs	328,500,000	319,000,000	340,000,000	+11,500,000	+21,000,000
Emergency appropriations	25,000,000			-25,000,000	
Emergency appropriations (1997 supplemental)	50,200,000			-50,200,000	
Subtotal	403,700,000	319,000,000	340,000,000	-63,700,000	+21,000,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Salaries and expenses	20,036,000	24,028,000	21,000,000	+964,000	-3,028,000
Emergency appropriations (1997 supplemental)	2,000,000	.....	.....	-2,000,000	.....
Total, Economic Development Administration	425,736,000	343,028,000	361,000,000	-64,736,000	+17,972,000
Minority Business Development Agency					
Minority business development	28,000,000	27,811,000	25,000,000	-3,000,000	-2,811,000
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	825,935,000	749,673,000	769,600,000	-56,335,000	+19,927,000
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE					
Economic and Statistical Analysis					
Salaries and expenses	45,900,000	52,196,000	47,000,000	+1,100,000	-5,196,000
Bureau of the Census					
Salaries and expenses	135,000,000	138,056,000	136,499,000	+1,499,000	-1,557,000
Periodic censuses and programs	210,500,000	523,126,000	550,126,000	+339,626,000	+27,000,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	345,500,000	661,182,000	686,625,000	+341,125,000	+25,443,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration					
Salaries and expenses	15,000,000	18,074,000	17,100,000	+2,100,000	-974,000
Public broadcasting facilities, planning and construction	15,250,000	.....	16,750,000	+1,500,000	+16,750,000
Information infrastructure grants	21,490,000	36,000,000	21,490,000	.....	-14,510,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	51,740,000	54,074,000	55,340,000	+3,600,000	+1,266,000
Patent and Trademark Office					
Salaries and expenses	61,252,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	-34,252,000	.....
Fees collected	(601,723,000)	(629,320,000)	(664,000,000)	(+62,277,000)	(+34,680,000)
(Prior year carryover)	(30,000,000)	.....	(18,000,000)	(-12,000,000)	(+18,000,000)
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(692,975,000)	(656,320,000)	(709,000,000)	(+16,025,000)	(+52,680,000)
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	504,392,000	794,452,000	815,965,000	+311,573,000	+21,513,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY					
Technology Administration					
Salaries and expenses	9,500,000	9,230,000	8,500,000	-1,000,000	-730,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Scientific and technical research and services	268,000,000	276,852,000	282,852,000	+14,852,000	+6,000,000
Industrial technology services	313,000,000	399,000,000	298,600,000	-14,400,000	-100,400,000
Construction of research facilities	.....	16,692,000	111,092,000	+111,092,000	+94,400,000
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	581,000,000	692,544,000	692,544,000	+111,544,000	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research and facilities	1,854,067,000	1,476,245,000	1,406,400,000	-447,667,000	-69,845,000
Offsetting collections - fees	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	.....	.....
Direct appropriation	1,851,067,000	1,473,245,000	1,403,400,000	-447,667,000	-69,845,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(66,000,000)	(62,381,000)	(62,381,000)	(-3,619,000)	.....
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-1,000,000	.....
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-6,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	+1,000,000	.....
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,851,067,000	1,473,245,000	1,403,400,000	-447,667,000	-69,845,000
Capital assets acquisition	.....	503,464,000	460,600,000	+460,600,000	-42,864,000
Advance appropriations, FY 1999 - 2010	.....	3,485,517,000	.....	.....	-3,485,517,000
Coastal zone management fund	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	.....	.....
Mandatory offset	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	.....	.....
Construction	58,250,000	.....	.....	-58,250,000	.....
Emergency appropriations (1997 supplemental)	10,800,000	.....	.....	-10,800,000	.....
Fleet modernization, shipbuilding and conversion	8,000,000	.....	.....	-8,000,000	.....
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund	200,000	.....	.....	-200,000	.....
Fishermen's contingency fund	1,000,000	953,000	953,000	-47,000	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	196,000	189,000	189,000	-7,000	.....
Fisheries finance program account	250,000	238,000	250,000	.....	+12,000
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,929,763,000	5,463,606,000	1,865,392,000	-64,371,000	-3,598,214,000
Total, Science and Technology	2,520,263,000	6,165,380,000	2,566,436,000	+46,173,000	-3,598,944,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
General Administration					
Salaries and expenses	28,490,000	30,085,000	28,490,000	.....	-1,595,000
Office of Inspector General	20,140,000	21,677,000	20,140,000	.....	-1,537,000
Working capital fund (by transfer)	(3,000,000)	.....	.....	(-3,000,000)	.....
Total, General administration	48,630,000	51,762,000	48,630,000	.....	-3,132,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology					
Construction of research facilities (rescission)	-16,000,000	.....	.....	+16,000,000	.....
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration					
Operations, research and facilities (rescission)	-20,000,000	.....	-5,000,000	+15,000,000	-5,000,000
Total, Department of Commerce	3,800,921,000	7,697,195,000	4,132,531,000	+331,610,000	-3,564,664,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	3,863,220,000	7,761,267,000	4,195,631,000	+332,411,000	-3,565,636,000
Appropriations	(3,807,320,000)	(4,275,750,000)	(4,200,631,000)	(+393,311,000)	(-75,119,000)
Rescissions	(-36,000,000)	.....	(-5,000,000)	(+31,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,485,517,000)	.....	.....	(-3,485,517,000)
Emergency appropriations	(91,900,000)	.....	.....	(-91,900,000)	.....
(By transfer)	(69,000,000)	(62,381,000)	(62,381,000)	(-6,619,000)	.....
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY					
Supreme Court of the United States					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of justices	1,704,000	1,654,000	1,654,000	-50,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	25,453,000	27,624,000	27,624,000	+2,171,000	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	27,157,000	29,278,000	29,278,000	+2,121,000	.....
Care of the building and grounds	2,800,000	3,997,000	3,400,000	+600,000	-597,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	29,957,000	33,275,000	32,678,000	+2,721,000	-597,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,898,000	1,887,000	1,887,000	-11,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	13,115,000	14,269,000	13,620,000	+505,000	-649,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	15,013,000	16,156,000	15,507,000	+494,000	-649,000
United States Court of International Trade					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges	1,447,000	1,483,000	1,483,000	+36,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	9,667,000	9,995,000	9,995,000	+328,000	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,114,000	11,478,000	11,478,000	+364,000	.....
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services					
Salaries and expenses:					
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	225,956,000	227,674,000	227,674,000	+1,718,000	.....
Other salaries and expenses	2,330,044,000	2,614,166,000	2,472,395,000	+142,351,000	-141,771,000
Emergency appropriations	10,000,000	.....	.....	-10,000,000	.....
Direct appropriation	2,566,000,000	2,841,840,000	2,700,069,000	+134,069,000	-141,771,000
Crime trust fund	30,000,000	50,000,000	40,000,000	+10,000,000	-10,000,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,596,000,000	2,891,840,000	2,740,069,000	+144,069,000	-151,771,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,390,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	+60,000	.....
Defender services	308,000,000	329,529,000	329,529,000	+21,529,000	.....
Fees of jurors and commissioners	67,000,000	69,651,000	66,196,000	-804,000	-3,455,000
Court security	127,000,000	170,304,000	167,214,000	+40,214,000	-3,090,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	3,100,390,000	3,463,774,000	3,305,458,000	+205,068,000	-158,316,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts					
Salaries and expenses	49,450,000	54,108,000	52,000,000	+2,550,000	-2,108,000
Federal Judicial Center					
Salaries and expenses	17,495,000	18,425,000	17,495,000	.....	-930,000
Judicial Retirement Funds					
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	30,200,000	32,200,000	34,200,000	+4,000,000	+2,000,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
United States Sentencing Commission					
Salaries and expenses	8,490,000	9,480,000	9,000,000	+510,000	-480,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,262,109,000	3,638,896,000	3,477,816,000	+215,707,000	-161,080,000
Appropriations	(3,222,109,000)	(3,588,896,000)	(3,437,816,000)	(+215,707,000)	(-151,080,000)
Emergency appropriations	(10,000,000)	.....	.....	(-10,000,000)	.....
Crime trust fund	(30,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+10,000,000)	(-10,000,000)
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
Administration of Foreign Affairs					
Diplomatic and consular programs	1,700,900,000	1,291,277,000	1,715,577,000	+14,677,000	+424,300,000
Registration fees	700,000	700,000	700,000	.....	.....
Emergency appropriations (security)	23,700,000	.....	.....	-23,700,000	.....
Security	.....	.....	23,700,000	+23,700,000	+23,700,000
Fee proposal	.....	595,000,000	.....	.....	-595,000,000
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,725,300,000	1,886,977,000	1,739,977,000	+14,677,000	-147,000,000
Salaries and expenses	352,300,000	363,513,000	363,513,000	+11,213,000	.....
Capital investment fund	24,600,000	64,600,000	50,600,000	+26,000,000	-14,000,000
Office of Inspector General	27,495,000	28,300,000	28,300,000	+805,000	.....
Representation allowances	4,490,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	-190,000	.....
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,332,000	7,900,000	7,900,000	-432,000	.....
Security and maintenance of United States missions	364,495,000	373,081,000	373,081,000	+8,586,000	.....
Emergency appropriations	24,825,000	.....	.....	-24,825,000	.....
Total, Security and maintenance of United States missions	389,320,000	373,081,000	373,081,000	-16,239,000	.....
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,800,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	-300,000	.....
Repatriation Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	593,000	593,000	593,000	.....	.....
Administrative expenses	663,000	607,000	607,000	-56,000	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,256,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-56,000	.....
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,490,000	14,490,000	14,000,000	-490,000	-490,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	126,491,000	129,935,000	129,935,000	+3,444,000	.....
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,679,874,000	2,879,796,000	2,718,306,000	+38,432,000	-161,490,000
International Organizations and Conferences					
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	892,000,000	969,000,000	924,952,000	+32,952,000	-44,048,000
Prior year assessment	.....	54,000,000	54,000,000	+54,000,000	.....
Subtotal	892,000,000	1,023,000,000	978,952,000	+86,952,000	-44,048,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	302,400,000	240,000,000	215,000,000	-87,400,000	-25,000,000
Prior year assessment	50,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	-4,000,000	.....
Subtotal	352,400,000	286,000,000	261,000,000	-91,400,000	-25,000,000
International conferences and contingencies	.....	4,941,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000	-3,441,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,244,400,000	1,313,941,000	1,241,452,000	-2,948,000	-72,489,000
International Commissions					
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:					
Salaries and expenses	15,490,000	18,490,000	17,490,000	+2,000,000	-1,000,000
Construction	6,463,000	6,463,000	6,463,000	.....	.....
American sections, international commissions	5,490,000	5,660,000	5,490,000	.....	-170,000
International fisheries commissions	14,549,000	14,549,000	14,490,000	-59,000	-59,000
Total, International commissions	41,992,000	45,162,000	43,933,000	+1,941,000	-1,229,000
Other					
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Department of State	3,974,266,000	4,246,899,000	4,011,691,000	+37,425,000	-235,208,000
RELATED AGENCIES					
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency					
Arms control and disarmament activities	41,500,000	46,200,000	41,500,000	.....	-4,700,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
United States Information Agency					
International information programs	440,000,000	434,097,000	430,597,000	-9,403,000	-3,500,000
Emergency appropriations	1,375,000	.....	.....	-1,375,000	.....
Total, salaries and expenses	441,375,000	434,097,000	430,597,000	-10,778,000	-3,500,000
Technology fund	5,050,000	7,000,000	5,050,000	.....	-1,950,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs	185,000,000	197,731,000	193,731,000	+8,731,000	-4,000,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	600,000	600,000	600,000	.....	.....
Israeli Arab scholarship program	400,000	400,000	400,000	.....	.....
International Broadcasting Operations	325,000,000	366,750,000	391,550,000	+66,550,000	+24,800,000
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	25,000,000	.....	.....	-25,000,000	.....
Radio construction	35,490,000	32,710,000	40,000,000	+4,510,000	+7,290,000
East-West Center	10,000,000	7,000,000	.....	-10,000,000	-7,000,000
North/South Center	1,495,000	1,500,000	.....	-1,495,000	-1,500,000
National Endowment for Democracy	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Information Agency	1,059,410,000	1,077,788,000	1,091,928,000	+32,518,000	+14,140,000
Total, related agencies	1,100,910,000	1,123,988,000	1,133,428,000	+32,518,000	+9,440,000
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,075,176,000	5,370,887,000	5,145,119,000	+69,943,000	-225,768,000
Appropriations	(5,025,276,000)	(5,370,887,000)	(5,145,119,000)	(+119,843,000)	(-225,768,000)
Emergency appropriations	(49,900,000)	.....	.....	(-49,900,000)	.....
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION					
Maritime Administration					
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(148,430,000)	(135,000,000)	(51,030,000)	(-97,400,000)	(-83,970,000)
Maritime Security Program	54,000,000	52,400,000	35,500,000	-18,500,000	-16,900,000
Operations and training	65,000,000	70,000,000	65,000,000	.....	-5,000,000
Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program Account:					
Guaranteed loans subsidy	37,450,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	-2,450,000	.....
Administrative expenses	3,450,000	4,000,000	3,450,000	.....	-550,000
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	40,900,000	39,000,000	38,450,000	-2,450,000	-550,000
Total, Maritime Administration	159,900,000	161,400,000	138,950,000	-20,950,000	-22,450,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad					
Salaries and expenses	206,000	206,000	250,000	+44,000	+44,000
Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement					
Salaries and expenses	2,000,000	.....	.....	-2,000,000	.....
Commission on Civil Rights					
Salaries and expenses	8,740,000	11,000,000	8,740,000	.....	-2,260,000
Commission on Immigration Reform					
Salaries and expenses	2,196,000	500,000	496,000	-1,700,000	-4,000
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe					
Salaries and expenses	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	.....	.....
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission					
Salaries and expenses	239,740,000	246,000,000	239,740,000	.....	-6,260,000
Federal Communications Commission					
Salaries and expenses	188,079,000	219,079,000	187,079,000	-1,000,000	-32,000,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-152,523,000	-162,523,000	-152,523,000	.....	+10,000,000
Direct appropriation	35,556,000	56,556,000	34,556,000	-1,000,000	-22,000,000
Federal Maritime Commission					
Salaries and expenses	14,000,000	14,300,000	13,500,000	-500,000	-800,000
Federal Trade Commission					
Salaries and expenses	101,930,000	108,000,000	105,000,000	+3,070,000	-3,000,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-16,000,000	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	+6,000,000	.....
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-58,905,000	-70,000,000	-70,000,000	-11,095,000	.....
Direct appropriation	27,025,000	28,000,000	25,000,000	-2,025,000	-3,000,000
Gambling Impact Study Commission					
Salaries and expenses	4,000,000	.....	.....	-4,000,000	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Legal Services Corporation					
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	283,000,000	340,000,000	141,000,000	-142,000,000	-199,000,000
Marine Mammal Commission					
Salaries and expenses	1,189,000	1,240,000	1,000,000	-189,000	-240,000
National Bankruptcy Review Commission					
Salaries and expenses	494,000			-494,000	
Ounce of Prevention Council					
Direct appropriation	500,000			-500,000	
Crime trust fund		9,000,000			-9,000,000
Securities and Exchange Commission					
Salaries and expenses	305,400,000	317,412,000	315,000,000	+9,600,000	-2,412,000
Offsetting fee collections	-222,622,000	-249,523,000	-249,523,000	-26,901,000	
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-45,000,000	-32,000,000	-32,000,000	+13,000,000	
Direct appropriation	37,778,000	35,889,000	33,477,000	-4,301,000	-2,412,000
Small Business Administration					
Salaries and expenses	239,547,000	246,100,000	235,047,000	-4,500,000	-11,053,000
Offsetting fee collections	-4,500,000			+4,500,000	
Direct appropriation	235,047,000	246,100,000	235,047,000		-11,053,000
Office of Inspector General	9,000,000	10,600,000	9,490,000	+490,000	-1,110,000
Business Loans Program Account:					
Direct loans subsidy	1,691,000			-1,691,000	
Guaranteed loans subsidy	179,700,000	173,235,000	187,100,000	+7,400,000	+13,865,000
Micro loan guarantees	2,317,000			-2,317,000	
Administrative expenses	94,000,000	94,000,000	94,000,000		
Total, Business loans program account	277,708,000	267,235,000	281,100,000	+3,392,000	+13,865,000
Disaster loans program account	191,932,000	173,200,000	199,100,000	+7,168,000	+25,900,000
Emergency appropriations	135,000,000			-135,000,000	
Total, Disaster loans program account	326,932,000	173,200,000	199,100,000	-127,832,000	+25,900,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	3,730,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	-230,000	
Total, Small Business Administration	852,417,000	700,635,000	728,237,000	-124,180,000	+27,602,000
State Justice Institute					
Salaries and expenses 1/	6,000,000	13,550,000	3,000,000	-3,000,000	-10,550,000
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,675,831,000	1,619,366,000	1,369,036,000	-306,795,000	-250,330,000
Appropriations	(1,540,831,000)	(1,610,366,000)	(1,369,036,000)	(-171,795,000)	(-241,330,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(148,430,000)	(135,000,000)	(51,030,000)	(-97,400,000)	(-83,970,000)
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
Congressional legal expenses (sec. 616)			1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
GOVERNMENT-WIDE					
Defense function (by transfer)		(34,025,000)	(34,025,000)	(+34,025,000)	
International function (by transfer)		(47,089,000)	(47,089,000)	(+47,089,000)	
Domestic function (by transfer)		(31,845,000)	(31,845,000)	(+31,845,000)	
Total, title VI, general provisions			1,000,000	+1,000,000	+1,000,000
Appropriations			(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
(By transfer)		(112,959,000)	(112,959,000)	(+112,959,000)	
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
General Administration					
Working capital fund (rescission)	-36,400,000			+36,400,000	
Immigration and Naturalization Service					
Immigration Emergency fund (rescission)	-34,779,000			+34,779,000	
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-71,179,000			+71,179,000	

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1998 (H.R. 2267)—Continued

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Estimate	Bill	Bill compared with Enacted	Bill compared with Estimate
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	30,230,160,000	35,654,437,000	31,791,443,000	+1,561,283,000	-3,862,994,000
Appropriations	(25,275,710,000)	(26,852,120,000)	(26,506,693,000)	(+1,230,983,000)	(-345,427,000)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,564,317,000)	(31,000,000)	(+31,000,000)	(-3,533,317,000)
Emergency appropriations	(536,629,000)	.....	.....	(-536,629,000)	.....
Rescissions	(-107,179,000)	.....	(-5,000,000)	(+102,179,000)	(-5,000,000)
Crime trust fund	(4,525,000,000)	(5,238,000,000)	(5,258,750,000)	(+733,750,000)	(+20,750,000)
(By transfer)	(69,000,000)	(175,340,000)	(175,340,000)	(+106,340,000)	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,042,000)	(3,930,000)	(3,490,000)	(+448,000)	(-440,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(148,430,000)	(135,000,000)	(51,030,000)	(-97,400,000)	(-83,970,000)

1/ President's budget proposes $5,000,000 for State Justice Institute.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], the distinguished chairman, for his kind remarks. I want to echo my remarks from the full committee markup regarding the fine job that our chairman has done on this bill. Chairman ROGERS characteristically has done an exemplary job with regard to this bill. He has worked diligently, he has taken excellent testimony from the agencies, from outside witnesses, and he has put together a document at the same time, including the concerns of the minority and certainly our input. We are very appreciative of that attitude and that way of proceeding and think it is very constructive and thank him for it.

I also want to commend at the beginning the fine work and hard work of some awfully good staff, Mr. Chairman. First of all, I want to note the excellent work that two members of my personal staff have done, Liz Whyte and Sally Gaines. I appreciate their tireless efforts throughout the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. It has been tremendous and the minority, we sometimes we work harder because we have less staff and they have done a tremendous job, both of my personal staff, and I am very appreciative.

Likewise, I am especially appreciative to the minority appropriations staff, Mark Murray, David Reich, and Pat Schlueter, for the excellent job they likewise have done in conjunction with the hard working committee staff, Jim Kulikowski, Therese McAuliffe, Jennifer Miller, Mike Ringler, and Jane Weisman. The committee is certainly well served by all these dedicated staff personnel.

Mr. Chairman, as the chairman has indicated in his remarks, much of which I associate myself with, there are a lot of things to like about this bill. Few will find fault with the robust funds that have been provided for the Department of Justice and law enforcement in general. Funds are provided in excess of those requested by the administration in many accounts.

Clearly law enforcement is an important priority of the Congress. It is an important priority of this administration, it is an important priority of the Nation, and the bill certainly rises to the occasion.

Members will be pleased to know that generous increases are provided over fiscal year 1997 spending levels for the FBI, for U.S. attorneys, for the U.S. Marshal Service, and for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. We have doubled the administration's requests for border patrol agents and provided more funds than requested by the President for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Such funds will enable us to continue our important work in combating terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, and illegal immigration. Of particular note with regard to curbing the flow of illicit drugs into the United States, funds are provided for both a Southwest border initiative and a Caribbean initiative. In the area of State and local enforcement, I am pleased to report that full funding is provided for the COPS Program and the Byrne grant program. We see no debate on those issues on the floor this year.

Members of this committee will also be pleased to know the Violence Against Women's Act Program is funded above the President's request in this bill. I am happy to note that particular focus has been given to funding for juvenile justice delinquency prevention programs. We have provided a small increase above the President's request for juvenile crime prevention programs; $300 million has been provided for a new block grant program and funds for the local law enforcement block grant program are also included.

With respect to our international commitments, this bill represents the beginning of a bipartisan effort to eliminate our U.N. arrearages, and I am hopeful we will continue on this track in the future. I know there are some amendments addressing this issue. I hope that they are not seriously entertained by the Congress and that they are defeated.

Also, I want to mention that this bill provides increases over fiscal year 1997 for a number of State Department operating accounts.

Lastly, I feel that this bill in most instances deals fairly with the Commerce Department. The chairman has continued his commitment to such important programs as the public works grant program, PTFP, manufacturing extension partnership program, trade adjustment assistance, and the International Trade Administration.

Additionally, this bill provides more than the administration's request for the critical missions of the National Weather Service, being responsive to the concerns that were expressed during markup and during the summer and spring about the National Weather Service and its ability to perform its mission.

As pleased as I am with the funding levels, Mr. Chairman, for these programs that I have just mentioned, I want my colleagues to understand that this bill, like everything else, is not perfect. There are several issues which I would like to improve. I wanted to mention just a few of those that stand out.

First, although this bill provides more than the administration has requested for the 2000 census, I am deeply concerned with the restrictions placed on sampling, the most contentious issue in this bill, and restrictions on the Census Bureau in general.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS] and I plan to offer an amendment on this issue, which I hope my colleagues from both sides of the aisle will consider supporting. Sampling is the solution that the National Academy of Sciences has come up with to speak to the concerns expressed by many Members of this body after the 1990 census, when we were expressing doubts about the accuracy of the census. We asked experts to look at this issue and to recommend to the Congress how we could make the census more accurate, how we could count more people, how we could include more of the population in the process, and the answer was sampling.

Sampling is not new in the census process. It has been used for a number of the censuses, I am advised going back some 30 years, but the sophistication of the process and the extent of incorporating it into the census would be new, and the Census Bureau, regardless of what we do with sending it to the courts or sending it to the authorizers for legislative disposition of the issue of sampling, we need to be able to plan to incorporate sampling in the process.

Under the language in the bill, we cannot do that because of the delays inherent in the bill language. We would be so far into the process that the Census Bureau could not bring sampling into the census taking.

We need to fix that, and the Mollohan-Shays amendment does it. If the Mollohan-Shays amendment is not adopted, Mr. Chairman, the President will likely veto this bill.

This bill provides $185 million for the advanced technology program. While I am pleased that the chairman is providing some funding, it still is significantly below what was requested by the administration, and I hope we can increase that funding as time goes on.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I regret that a 50 percent reduction was made to the funding for the Legal Services Corporation. As many know, the Legal Services Corporation is the only place many impoverished individuals in our Nation can turn to in times of legal need. The funding level provided in this bill will ensure that many, many of our most vulnerable citizens will not have legal representation in times of crisis. That is unacceptable in America.

I plan to offer an amendment later in the debate to restore $190 million in funding to this vital agency. We are going to destroy the language in the bill and replace it with the language in my amendment.

This will also be a bipartisan amendment, Mr. Chairman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FOX], who was a cosponsor of the amendment last year to restore funds to Legal Services, will also be the cosponsor on this bipartisan amendment.

This list is not exhaustive, but highlights a number of areas which I hope can improve the bill as it proceeds. I want to thank the chairman for his cooperation, leadership, good faith efforts, and responsiveness to our concerns.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to join the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], my ranking member, in also thanking staff on the subcommittee and our personal staffs for the excellent work that they have done in getting us to this point. Were it not for them, we would not be here, obviously.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA], one of the very able and hard-working members of this subcommittee, who also is chairman of one of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on Interior, and who also does a wonderful job there.

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I will summarize. There are three important points I would like to make. First, this bill has an initiative to combat juvenile delinquency. This is a growing problem in our society, and we recognize it by increasing the appropriation for this program by 63 plus million dollars. How does it work? It works very well in terms of getting out and developing partnerships.

Recently the Attorney General of Ohio, Betty Montgomery, and myself participated in unveiling Ohio's OASIS project: Ohio's Accelerated School-based Intervention Solution. This is designed to establish a partnership among the State officials, the local officials, the schools, the private sector to deal with juvenile problems, and it focuses on early intervention, recognizing that the best medicine is preventive medicine, and if we can reach these young people early on, there is a good chance of helping them avoid trouble later down the road. This program is funded by the monies in this bill.

Secondly, there is money in this bill to promote U.S. exports abroad and to enforce U.S. trade laws at home. The Commerce Department's merchandizing export sales statistics from Canton-Massillon, which is part of my district, have increased 50 percent from 1993 to 1995. I think it indicates the importance of exports and ensures that these are done on a fair basis, that they are encouraged, and likewise, to prevent dumping into our own markets. Thus, it is important that we support the International Trade Administration. This bill contains an increase for the Commerce Department to ensure that the ITA will have adequate funds to ensure that trade laws are enforced correctly.

The last item is the ''made in USA'' label. Some thought that this could be reduced to 75 percent and still qualify on goods produced in the United States. I think that is wrong. If it is made in the USA, it should be made in the USA.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Fiscal Year 1997 Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary Appropriations Act. I would like to commend Chairman ROGERS and ranking member Mr. MOLLOHAN for balancing the many different functions and programs that are funded in this bill. You have worked hard, Mr. Chairman, to accommodate many diverse and competing interests in the bill.

One of the highlights of this bill is the initiative to combat juvenile delinquency. It is disturbing to note that since 1989, arrests of Ohio juveniles for violent crimes have risen 62 percent, and 20 percent of all violent crimes nationally are committed by youths under the age of 18.

But, there are many solutions being sought, and this bill contains a $63.4 million increase in funding for Juvenile Justice programs to fund many of these programs. The increased funding is directed not only toward law enforcement initiatives to punish violent juvenile offenders, but also toward quality intervention and prevention programs to help our youth from falling into the delinquency trap.

Earlier this month, I joined Ohio Attorney General Betty Montgomery in unveiling Project OASIS (Ohio Accelerated School-based Intervention Solution), an innovative new youth delinquency intervention and prevention program in Ohio. The program will provide intensive supervision for youth in grades 5–7 who are at-risk for increased delinquent behavior.

Project OASIS, which receives funding from the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, represents an effective solution crafted by a Federal, State and local partnership. I continue to strongly support this and other programs that provide specific solutions that work in a particular State or locality to help our youth stay on track and finish their educations.

Another issue of importance to north-east Ohio is the important work that the Commerce Department is doing to promote U.S. exports abroad and to enforce U.S. trade laws at home to ensure that U.S. companies have a level playing field in the global marketplace.

In recent statistics released by the Commerce Department, merchandise export sales from the Canton-Massillon area in my district have increased 50 percent from 1993 to 1995. We are further told by federal officials that, on average, jobs supported by exports pay 13 to 16 percent more than other U.S. jobs.

Therefore, I support the $9.5 million increase for the Commerce Department's International Trade Administration because expending exports, as well as protecting domestic companies against unfair foreign trade practices, are both crucial to creating and maintaining high wage jobs in the U.S.

Finally, I would like to highlight report language with respect to recent proposed changes to the ''Made in the USA'' label made by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). These proposed new guidelines would allow the ''Made in the USA'' label to be used on products for which U.S. manufacturing costs are as low as 75 percent of the total manufacturing costs. The Committee report urges the FTC to retain the current standard for ''Made in the USA'' which requires that ''all or virtually all'' of the product must be made in America. U.S. consumers should not be misled and U.S. workmanship should not be undersold.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill and I look forward to working with the Chairman when the bill reaches conference.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS], a very excellent member of the subcommittee.

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I want to express my thanks to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], our chairman, and the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], and our excellent staff for their usual good work in putting this bill together. It really is an incredibly rich array of important funding for vital programs that this Government undertakes in behalf of all of our citizens. Many of them have already been mentioned: from law enforcement to crime prevention; border enforcement, immigration control and naturalization; the criminal and civil justice systems and our courts, all funded in this bill; important funding for the regulation of commerce, securities and communications; protection of intellectual property; the funding for research into the atmosphere and the oceans; cooperative efforts between government and private industry in cutting-edge technology through the ATP program; developing absolutely essential standards for commerce and industry through the National Institute for Standards and Technology; supporting this country's presence around the world in diplomacy and arms control and many other important international efforts; as the chairman pointed out, making major progress in resolving our U.N. funding arrearage issue; international trade, funding for the U.S. Trade Representatives, all vital services.

In addition to the good work in these areas, we do have some serious problems. We have to raise the funding for legal services if our goal of equal justice under law is to be a meaningful one. We have to deal with the census sampling matter if we are honest about our desire to have an accurate count of the people in this country, and not using this as a passive aggressive technique for avoiding adding Representatives in this House from certain areas that are undercounted. Finally, there are some needs to reinforce funding in some vital trade areas and research areas, where I look forward to working with the chairman of the subcommittee as the bill moves through the process.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FORBES], a very hard-working member of our subcommittee.

[Mr. FORBES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Chairman, I grew up on the eastern end of Long Island around Montauk Point. It is a beautiful part of the world, and needless to say, I have spent many a day during my youth swimming and fishing and boating on the Atlantic and Long Island Sound. Like so many, I possess a great respect for our natural coastal heritage.

I want to commend and sincerely thank my chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], and of course the ranking member, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN], and the subcommittee staffs on both sides of the aisle, and, of course, my colleagues for crafting what I believe is an equitable, bipartisan bill that among so many good public policy issues addresses some of the problems facing the coastal areas, like my own on Long Island.

Brown Tide is a micro-algae bloom that was first reported in the bays along Rhode Island in 1985, devastating our shellfish industry, a multimillion-dollar industry, and reducing the harvest from a high of 278,000 pounds back in 1984 to just 250 pounds in 1988.

This Brown Tide is a phenomenon that has gripped many coastal areas around the country, and like its related kin, the Red Tide that the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MILLER], my good friend, has been struggling to fight down in the Florida area, this phenomenon has created quite a lot of havoc. So I went to commend the subcommittee for its sensitivity in making sure that the Brown Tide and the Red Tide phenomena are dealt with in this legislation.

Billions of dollars in economic growth and thousands of jobs, much less the countless recreational opportunities, are being wasted as a result of overfishing, and this bill deals in a good way with that problem. I support the committee's recommendation of $108.5 million for the National Marine Fisheries Service Conservation Management and Operations Program. It is an increase of about $5 million over existing funding, and it will provide the National Marine Fisheries with the kind of tools that it needs to deal with this very serious problem of overfishing in our waters.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON], a distinguished member of the subcommittee.

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I rise in support of H.R. 2267. I would like to compliment the staff for their fine work, but, most important, the Members that serve on this committee. They are dedicated; they worked very hard to reach a consensus, and they deal with some problems that really confront America.

This bill is very important to California. The issue of incarceration of illegal aliens has been a major problem for the budgetary constraints of the State of California, and I am pleased that, on a bipartisan basis, we have increased that fund from $500 million to $600 million this year, and I thank my colleagues for that.

As the chairman indicated, the bill provides for an additional 1,000 Border Patrol people. If we are to get a handle on people that come across the border illegally, it is important to increase the personnel, and we have provided $125 million to do so. The COPS Program that has provided new employment for law enforcement officers in so many communities is funded at last year's level, but most importantly, the COPS technology program has earmarked $30 million for programs to fight the war against drugs and, in particular, the methamphetamine program. California is the capital of the manufacturing of methamphetamine, and I am pleased that myself and the gentleman from California [Mr. LEWIS] were able to encourage the committee to mark $18 million to fight that drug war.

While I support this bill, there are serious problems with the bill that I hope will be modified and rectified as we move along on the floor and in conference. One is the limitation on sampling. I recognize that the chairman of the committee has come a long way in his effort to try to accommodate everybody on this issue, but I would urge my colleagues to listen to the debate and adopt and support the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN] and the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. SHAYS].

As the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SKAGGS] points out, it is very important that poor people have access to the civil courts of our society. This bill contains a 50 percent cut below last year's level of funding for the Legal Services Corporation, and I would ask my colleagues to support the Mollohan-Fox amendment that will raise it at least to $258 million.

In all, I think this is a good job, but it is certainly proof that as we move along on the floor and in conference, that we can improve this bill, and I look forward to working with my colleagues.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 2267, the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1998. I commend Chairman ROGERS and Ranking Member MOLLOHAN for their work in bringing what can be a difficult bill to the floor. I want to thank the chairman and his staff for their openness and willingness to consider the concerns of all the subcommittee members. While I support H.R. 2267 and many of the important spending priorities reflected in the bill, I have very serious concerns about several provisions of this legislation, which I hope will be addressed on the floor and in conference with the Senate.

The bill continues to bolster our control over the southwest border; increases funding to fight illegal drugs and crime; funds crime prevention programs; and begins to address the serious issue of U.S. arrears to international organizations.

Controlling our southwestern border is of paramount importance to this Nation, my State of California, and particularly Los Angeles County. H.R. 2267 provides $125 million for 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, continuing the expansion of a force that has increased by 85 percent between fiscal year 1993 through fiscal year 1997. I applaud the 20-percent increase over fiscal year 1997 funding of State criminal alien assistance—from $500 million to $600 million—to reimburse States and localities for the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens who commit criminal offenses. These costs impose an enormous burden on States and localities as a result of the Federal Government's inability to control the border.

Control of the border is crucial also to our fight to stem the tide of illegal drugs coming into the United States. The State Department estimates that in 1996, 50–70 percent of cocaine, up to 80 percent of foreign grown marijuana, and 20–30 percent of heroin entered the United States from Mexico, across our southwestern border.

In addition to controlling the importation of illegal drugs, this bill also addresses production within our borders. Methamphetamine is the fastest growing abused drug in the Nation. Emergency room admissions related to ''meth'' more than tripled between 1991 and 1994. Unfortunately, my State is so active in meth production that the DEA has listed California as a source country for the drug. H.R. 2267 earmarks $30 million in COPS grants to States to combat meth production, including $18.2 million to the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement to assist its work in shutting down clandestine meth labs.

We continue to fund the COPS Program, working toward the goal of putting 100,000 more police officers on the street by 2000. Already COPS grants have funded the hiring of 61,000 new officers, including over 3,000 new or redeployed officers in Los Angeles. We are seeing results from this and other anticrime efforts, with violent crime dropping 12.4 percent in 1995. Additionally, the subcommittee has recognized the need for increased flexibility in the application of grant money, providing $35 million for COPS technology grants to help law enforcement use officers more efficiently in investigating, responding to, and preventing crime.

It is important to reiterate that addressing the Nation's crime problem requires a two-pronged approach involving both tough law enforcement and programs to prevent crime. While criminals must face sure punishment for their crimes, we must also be proactive. Once a crime is committed—once a person has been a victim of a crime—we have lost half the battle. H.R. 2267 provides over $280 million to help prevent crime, including nearly $238 million for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. I strongly support this funding to steer our young people away from involvement with crime.

I am pleased that H.R. 2267 adequately funds most State Department accounts and fully funds current year dues owed to international organizations. In the post-cold-war environment, U.S. diplomatic engagement is essential to world stability, economic growth, and democratization.

This bill also begins to address the payment of U.S. arrears to the United Nations and other international institutions. These arrears are eroding both our credibility in the world community and our ability to press for important U.N. reforms. H.R. 2267 contains $54 million for international organizations arrears and $46 million for international peacekeeping arrears. These payments are an essential step toward fulfilling our obligations to international organizations.

Notwithstanding my support today for moving H.R. 2267 forward, there are provisions of the bill I oppose and which I hope can be rectified. While the bill generously funds all law

enforcement agencies, the agency that enforces our civil rights laws—the EEOC—is flat funded. This bill generously funds the legal activities of the Justice Department, but severely underfunds the agency that guarantees access to legal representation for the poor—Legal Services Corporation funding has been cut from $283 million to $141 million. Finally, I believe that the provision related to the Census Bureau unnecessarily jeopardizes their ability to effectively administer Census 2000 by restricting its preparations.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has been denied the small increase it requested. The EEOC is charged with enforcing our Nation's civil rights laws as they pertain to employment in both the private and public sectors. I share the committee's view that the agency's backlog is creating unacceptable delays in the resolution of discrimination cases. Although the agency under Chairman Gilbert Casellas has made significant progress in reducing its backlog, we need to ensure that these reductions were not one-time benefit. While I believe that the EEOC needs to more effectively track staff and resource usage, denying the agency a modest inflationary increase may only exacerbate the delay in resolution of these cases.

This bill provides only $141 million for Legal Services Corporation, just over 40 percent of its $340 million request for fiscal year 1998 and less than 50 percent of their $283 million fiscal year 1997 appropriation. These cuts seriously damage the ability of poor people to seek redress through the legal system.

In 1995 and 1996 the Congress placed restrictions on LSC's activities to address the concerns of members. LSC has also instituted reforms in its granting procedures that have resulted in more efficient delivery of its services. The agency is a model of efficient spending of scarce federal resources; its administrative costs represent a mere 3 percent of its appropriations. I urge my colleagues to adopt the Mollohan/Fox amendment, to increase Legal Services Corporation funding to $250 million.

Finally H.R. 2267's census provisions could seriously undermine preparation for the 2000 census. The bill, which allows the Census Bureau to spend only $100 million on census activities until an authorizing bill is enacted, may very well leave the Bureau unable to perform necessary activities such as dress rehearsals.

We know that the 1990 census had an undercount. We know that minorities, people in rural areas, and the homeless were disproportionately undercounted. We know that the sampling methods developed by the Bureau of the Census to get a more accurate count have the support of respected scientific organizations—including the National Academy of Sciences. I urge my colleagues to support the Mollohan-Shays amendment and not block efforts to obtain the most accurate count possible.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2267 and look forward to continuing our work on problematic areas of this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LATHAM], one of the new members of our subcommittee who has done a great amount of work in formulating this legislation.

Mr. LATHAM. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for the opportunity to speak. It has been a real privilege to be on this subcommittee under the chairman's leadership and to work in a bipartisan way to really address a lot of very, very critical problems that we have nationwide, but in particular for me in Iowa.

The gentleman from California [Mr. DIXON] mentioned methamphetamines, and to me, this is a horrible problem that is exploding in the Upper Midwest, and the work that we are doing in this bill will help us tremendously as far as enforcement, when we look at the tri-State drug task force we have in Sioux City and being able to beef up those efforts to deal with this problem that is going to be devastating to our young people and really change the whole fabric of society in our area. This is something that I am very proud that this bill addresses.

Also, the question of more INS agents in our part of the country. A lot of people do not think Iowa has much of a problem. Well, the fact of the matter is we have a dramatic increase of illegals brought in by the attraction of certain industries, and we have been able to in this bill, after the completion of this bill, will have 12 INS agents in the State of Iowa where previously we have had none, and it is a severe problem. We will have a colloquy later on talking about INS and the problems we have.

But this bill goes a long way toward addressing other concerns we have, obviously, with agriculture, as far as trade and small business; extremely important to us, and obviously, with the State Department, too, and our relationships around the world to be able to continue fair and equal trade is very important.

Just maybe a second about the census. I believe that we have to have an actual count, that that is what the Constitution says, and this bill certainly follows what is constitutionally mandated.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER].

[Mr. SAWYER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Chairman, there are a lot of people who are afraid of the political costs of an accurate census. I think most Americans are afraid of the costs overall of an inaccurate census. As a result, there has been a great deal of misinformation about what the plans are for 2000.

Let me just take a moment tonight to try to set the record straight. Some opponents of sampling have said the census will not even try to count everyone. That is simply not true. The Bureau will make an unprecedented effort to count more people than ever before in the history of the Nation directly. The Bureau will send four pieces of mail to every household; first a letter explaining the census, and then the form itself, and then the postcard reminding people to fill out the form, and finally a second form just in case the first one was missed, and that is just for starters.

□ 1800

People can pick up census forms in hundreds of thousands of locations, post office, stores, libraries, churches, and they can turn in their responses by phone for the first time. This will be supplemented by a huge advertising campaign using television, radio, billboards and newspapers, outreach and promotion through schools and with community-based organizations. We will use people hired from within the community. For the first time, the Bureau is working with local governments to make sure the address lists are correct before the census starts.

The Bureau is in the process of contacting all 39,000 local governments in this country asking for their help. Then and only then, after this unprecedented effort to count everyone by mail, will the census start going door-to-door, seeking those who still have not responded.

But going door-to-door is not the most accurate way to count everybody. In fact, in 1990 the door-to-door effort resulted in a census that was wrong over 10 percent of the time. To count 35 percent of the country that did not mail back the census form 10 years ago, the Bureau had to hire over 400,000 people. Just the size of that work force alone guarantees that there will be some mistakes because of inexperience and lack of adequate training.

More importantly, door-to-door work asking questions is a difficult and sometimes dangerous job. The Bureau has been working on this since 1950. Morris Hanson and W. Edwards Demming did some experiments that showed that knocking on doors was less accurate than mail-out mail-back, and the GAO agreed. Its evaluations of 1990 found that the error rate for people counted by mail was less than 3 percent compared to a rate nearly 10 times that for people who counted the census going door-to-door.

To overcome these problems, the Bureau developed a plan to improve the basic mail count and to improve the count of those who do not mail back their forms. That is the first time the sampling and statistical methods that I just described come in.

The Bureau plans to conduct a sample to complete the count of nonresponding households in a process known as direct sampling. The process will allow the Bureau to make direct contact with 90 percent of the households in every census tract in every neighborhood across the country, an unprecedented level of direct counting.

The Bureau will then apply the characteristics to the remaining 10 percent of households based on information it has gathered on all the other households it has counted directly. In census tracts where the mail response was lower, the size of the sample will be higher.

After the field work is complete and 100 percent of households have been included in the census, then the Bureau will conduct a second super-survey 5 times larger than ever before, 750,000 households, covering targeted census blocks in all 50 States, in order to check its previous work. It will use its best enumerators, with a new set of independent address lists, to make a final check of undercounts and overcounts. The results of that very precise, very fine-grained second survey will then be applied block by block to demographically similar areas across the country.

It is this combination of methods, the old with the new, the outdated with the modern, the conventional with the more accurate, that stands the only chance to produce a better census in 2000. Without these methods, they can only fall back on prior procedures that in the past have failed to count everyone.

Mr. Speaker, without the new methods, the Census Bureau can only fall back on procedures that have in the past failed to count everybody and that have failed to make the count more accurate. If we effectively keep the Bureau from using these methods, by preventing the Bureau from testing them in the dress rehearsal next year and cutting off the funds for them for an indeterminate period into the future, we will be saying to every community across the country that we do not care if the census misses people, and that is not an outcome that I think most Americans can support.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. CALVERT].

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of engaging in a colloquy with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, this bill appropriates $70 million for NOAA's interannual and seasonal climate and global change research program, a $2 million increase over the current level, but at $4.9 million below the request. Concerns have been expressed that the committee's action did not include funding to continue the tropical ocean global atmosphere observing system known as TOGA. The TOGA observing system funds buoys across the equatorial Pacific to perform measurements that have proven invaluable to El Nino researchers. Scientists performing this research are concerned that the bill would prevent NOAA from continuing this critical program.

Can the chairman assure us that the $4.9 million funding is included in this bill for the TOGA array?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVERT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman raising this issue so that I can eliminate any confusion over the matter. There has been some confusion.

The bill provides $70 million for climate research and prediction activities. Of that amount, $4.9 million has been provided to continue the TOGA observation system, as well as a $2 million increase over the current funding level for additional climate research, including research into the El Nino phenomenon.

Mr. CALVERT. I thank the gentleman for clarifying this matter.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CALVERT. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BILBRAY. I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, Mr. Chairman.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Chairman ROGERS for clarifying the funding for this important program, TOGA, which not only predicted the El Nino but also predicted the massive floods that we saw last year in the Northwest.

I would also take this opportunity to thank you for including an increase of $2 million in your bill fro NOAA's climate research programs, including additional funds requested for the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction [IRI].

The IRI is cohosted by the Scripps Institute of Oceanography at U.C. San Diego, and the Lamont Doherty Earth Laboratory at Columbia University.

The IRI provides experimental forecasts on seasonal-to-long-term time scales of changing physical conditions, such as ocean temperature, to predict rainfall. It then assesses the regional impacts of these variations. This information is then used to support practical decisionmaking in critical sectors such as agriculture, emergency response, and public health and safety.

This funding increase will be used to improve regional forecasts, and to increase regional research and demonstration projects to explore impacts of these forecasts on specific areas. This information is increasingly important, as we are now learning with the onset of El Niño. However, the IRI does not focus on such applications here in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to work with you to explore how we might find additional support within the bill for the important research, separate from the IRI itself, which underlies the Climate Research Program. I recognize and appreciate the tight restrictions which you have had to work with in crafting your bill, and know the difficulties you face.

However, given the importance of this forward-looking research, and the benefits which our own Nation can derive as a result down the road, I believe it is important that we take every advantage of this opportunity to expand our understanding in this field.

As you are aware, Mr. Chairman, there are three specific functions within this program which would benefit from the additional funding which was originally requested by NOAA: Additional research to do seasonal-to-long-term forecasting for all of North America; beginning a regional applications process in the United States to make this forecasting useful to climate-sensitive regions, such as agricultural areas; and intensify the research effort into understanding long-term climate variability. Scientists now believe that long-term variability has as great an impact on North America as the El Niño.

As the chairman knows, I originally was prepared to offer an amendment, along with my colleague, the gentlelady from San José, to add $4.9 million to this bill for the purpose of ensuring that the TOGA Program would continue. Given the chairman's earlier clarifications of the TOGA Program, however, I would not seek to offer the amendment at this time.

But if the gentleman would be agreeable, I would like to work further with the chairman and our colleagues between now and the conference to ensure the stability of the underlying research base on this important topic.

Mr. ROGERS. I would be happy to work with the gentleman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. LOFGREN].

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chairman, I acknowledge the hard work of the gentlemen from California, Mr. BILBRAY and Mr. CALVERT. I do have concerns about the impact on other NOAA research. El Nino must be funded. I am eager to further understand the implications of what has been done here between now and tomorrow, in hopes that I can rise tomorrow in support of what has been outlined here.

I look forward to some further clarification from staff between now and tomorrow morning. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MOLLOHAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. MEEK].

(Mrs. MEEK of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support the Mollohan-Shays amendment to permit the Census Bureau to continue planning for the 2000 census. I would just like to remind the House that the history of this Nation shows that the census has always failed to count some people, but, of course, we want to be sure that there is no significant undercount this time. But the undercount is always higher for African-Americans than for any other group.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask Members to look at the data for the last six censuses, which we will see is being brought to our attention now. If Members will look at this particular chart, they will see that beginning in 1940, in each census the undercount has been more than 3 percent larger than it was for whites. The undercount for blacks or African-Americans has been always more than 3 percent larger than it was for whites.

If we look at these data all across, from 1940 up until now, there has been this very serious undercount, but it was greater in 1990 than any other time. It was like 4.4 percent higher among African-Americans at that time in 1990, here, if Members will note, than at any other time. The 1990 census

failed to count 1.4 million African-Americans.

I do not think anyone in this country wants an undercount. They want the very best. They want everyone counted. It appears that the only way that can be done is to do sampling. History has proven this undercount, so why should we go back to some of the same flaws that we had in the 1990 census?

It also failed in 1990 to count 2.6 million whites, but the percentage of blacks that was not counted in 1990 was 5.7 percent, more so than with whites. It was much larger than the percentage of whites not counted; 1.3 percent more were not counted during the 1990 census.

Not fully counting African-Americans in the census originated a long time ago with the Constitution. Article 1, section 2 of the Constitution that was ratified in 1788 provided African-Americans as three-fifths of a man. As a result, we were not counted correctly, even back then. But that was changed, so now we do have that corrected, the earlier misconception of the census.

But this is really a debate about political power. We do not want the undercount to happen again. This was repealed in 1868 by the 14th amendment. We must continue now to be sure that this old legacy that was brought to us a long time ago does not repeat itself.

Failing to count certain groups is not limited to blacks. I am appealing to the Congress, to the chairman and to the Members to be sure that the undercount we had in 1970, that we had in 1980, that we had in 1990, will not be repeated in the year 2000. We want everyone counted.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2267, the 1998 Commerce-State-Judiciary appropriations bill. My colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] and my colleague, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. MOLLOHAN] have worked hard to draft a fair bill, and I commend them for their efforts.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims, I would like to highlight just a few of the specific programs which this bill funds within the Immigration and Naturalization Service and which I strongly support.

First, the bill, for the second year, provides funding for 1,000 additional Border Patrol agents for fiscal year 1998 instead of the 500 requested by the President. These new Border Patrol agents are vital to efforts to stem the flow of illegal drugs, aliens, criminals, and terrorists into the United States.

The bill also recognizes that the Border Patrol is not the only key to apprehending and removing illegal and criminal aliens. Additional funds need to be applied to interior enforcement: more investigators and special agents to apprehend illegal and criminal aliens, additional funding for the alien removal process, the expansion of detention space to hold aliens waiting to be removed, and additional funding of the special criminal alien removal program designed to remove criminal aliens as soon as they are released from prison.

All of these functions need to be better executed by the INS. I share the hopes of the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary that by providing the INS with these additional funds, as this bill does, there should no longer be any doubt that these programs are top priority matters to Congress and should also be top priority matters to the INS.

The bill also recognizes and responds to the serious problems within INS's naturalization program. The program, known as Citizenship U.S.A., gave citizenship to criminals and aliens who were in deportation proceedings. These results were clearly the result of bad procedures and insecure fingerprint checks.

H.R. 2267 eliminates non-law enforcement entities who formerly were able to take fingerprints. Businesses such as Pookies Parcel and Post and Juanita's Beauty Salon should not be in the business of taking fingerprints used to obtain the most valuable thing the United States could give, that of citizenship.

The bill also requires that criminal checks be completed before naturalization takes place, a procedure too often overlooked in the first years of Citizenship U.S.A. I support this requirement. I also hope that as the naturalization procedures are improved and electronic fingerprint checks are implemented, items which my colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] has agreed to fund, that the waiting time for processing naturalization applications is significantly reduced.

Also, the bill funds the Justice Department's audit of past improprieties in Citizenship U.S.A. and its efforts to denaturalize criminal aliens and aliens already in deportation proceedings. I thank my colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations for their great efforts on funding the INS, and I ask my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

□ 1815

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SOLOMON) having assumed the chair, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2267), making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2266, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105–267) on the resolution (H.Res. 242) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

REPORT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 901, AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

Mr. GOSS, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105–268) on the resolution (H.Res. 243) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 901) to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over public lands and acquired lands owned by the United States, and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public lands and acquired lands, which was reported to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill (H.R. 2267) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SOLOMON). Pursuant to House Resolution 239 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2267.

□ 1815

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House