AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

Calendar No. 540

106TH CONGRESS, 2d Session | SENATE | REPORT 106–288

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001

MAY 10, 2000.—Ordered to be printed

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

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2536]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2536) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

DIVISION A

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2001

Amount of bill as reported to the Senate	$75,346,809,000
Amount of 2000 appropriations acts to date	75,642,006,000
Amount of estimates, 2001	76,844,597,000
The bill as recommended to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations provided in 2000	295,197,000
Under the estimates for 2001	1,497,788,000

[1] Includes rescissions pursuant to Public Law 106–113 and excludes emergency appropriations.

64–280 cc

CONTENTS

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

DIVISION A

	Page
Overview and summary of the bill	7
Government Performance and Results Act	8

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

Office of the Secretary	10
Executive operations	11
Office of the Chief Information Officer	13
Common computing environment	14
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	14
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	15
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	15
Hazardous waste management	16
Departmental administration	17
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	18
Office of Communications	18
Office of the Inspector General	19
Office of the General Counsel	19
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics	20
Economic Research Service	20
National Agricultural Statistics Service	21
Agricultural Research Service	22
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	42
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	53
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	54
Agricultural Marketing Service	62
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	66
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	67
Food Safety and Inspection Service	67
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	69
Farm Service Agency	69
Risk Management Agency	75

CORPORATIONS

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund	76
Commodity Credit Corporation fund	77

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	82
Natural Resources Conservation Service	82

TITLE III—RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Economic and Community Development	92
Rural Community Advancement Program	93

Page

Rural Housing Service 98
Rural Business-Cooperative Service 104
Rural Utilities Service 108

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services 113
Food and Nutrition Service 113

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Foreign Agricultural Service 127

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Food and Drug Administration 135

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Commodity Futures Trading Commission 142
Farm Credit Administration 143

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

General provisions 145
Program, project, and activity 145
Compliance with paragraph 7, rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate 146

DIVISION B

TITLE I

CHAPTER 1

Department of Agriculture:
- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service 164
- Farm Service Agency 164
- Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund 164
- Rural Community Advancement Program 165
- Rural Housing Service 165
- Rural Utilities Service 165

General provisions—this chapter 166

CHAPTER 2

Department of Defense—Civil: Department of the Army: Corps of Engineers—Civil 167
Independent Agencies: Appalachian Regional Commission 168

CHAPTER 3

Department of the Interior:
- Bureau of Land Management 168
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service 169
- National Park Service 170
- United States Geological Survey 170
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement 170
- Bureau of Indian Affairs 171

Department of Agriculture: Forest Service 172

CHAPTER 4

Department of Health and Human Services:
- Health Care Financing Administration 172
- Administration for Children and Families 173

Page

CHAPTER 5

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

JOINT ITEMS

Capitol Police Board 173
Architect of the Capitol:
Capitol Buildings and Grounds 173
Capitol Police 175
General provision—this chapter 175

CHAPTER 6

Department of Transportation and Related Agencies: National Transportation Safety Board 176

CHAPTER 7

Department of the Treasury:
Departmental Offices 176
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms 177
Independent Agencies: General Services Administration 177

CHAPTER 8

Department of Housing and Urban Development: Community Planning and Development 178
Independent Agencies: Federal Emergency Management Agency 178

CHAPTER 9

General provisions—this title 179

TITLE II

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OFFSETS

CHAPTER 1

Department of Agriculture: Food Safety and Inspection Service 181
General provisions—this chapter 181

CHAPTER 2

Department of Justice: Radiation Exposure Compensation 181
Department of Commerce:
Economic Development Administration 182
Science and Technology:
National Institute of Standards and Technology 182
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration 182
Department of State:
Administration of Foreign Affairs 183
International Organizations and Conferences 183
Related Agency: Small Business Administration 184

CHAPTER 3

Department of Energy—Energy Programs: Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund 184

CHAPTER 4

Department of Labor:
Employment and Training Administration 185
Mine Safety and Health Administration 185
Department of Health and Human Services:
Administration for Children and Families 185

Page

Department of Health and Human Services—Continued
Administration on Aging 186
General Provisions—Department of Health and Human Services 186
Department of Education 186
Related Agencies:
Railroad Retirement Board 187
Social Security Administration 187
General provisions—this chapter 187

CHAPTER 5

Department of Transportation:
Office of the Secretary 188
U.S. Coast Guard 188
Federal Aviation Administration 189
General provisions—this chapter 190

CHAPTER 6

Department of Housing and Urban Development:
Public and Indian Housing 191
Housing Programs 192
Management and Administration 192
National Aeronautic and Space Administration 192
National Science Foundation 193
General provisions—this chapter 193

CHAPTER 7

OFFSETS

Department of Agriculture: Office of the Chief Information Officer 194
Department of Justice:
General Administration 194
United States Parole Commission 195
Legal Activities 195
Federal Bureau of Investigation 195
Immigration and Naturalization Service 195
Office of Justice Programs 196
Department of Commerce:
Science and Technology: National Institute of Standards and Technology 196
Related agencies: Small Business Administration 196
Department of Health and Human Services: Departmental Management 197
Executive Office of the President: Federal Drug Control Programs 197
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public and Indian Housing 197

CHAPTER 8

General provisions—this title 197

TITLE III

General provisions—this division 199

TITLE IV

Food and Medicine for the World Act 201
Compliance with paragraph 12, Rule XXVI of the standing rules of the Senate 202
Budgetary impact of bill 225

BREAKDOWN BY TITLE

The amounts of obligational authority for each of the six titles are shown in the following table. A detailed tabulation, showing comparisons, appears at the end of this report. Recommendations for individual appropriation items, projects and activities are carried in this report under the appropriate item headings.

	2000 [1]	2001 Committee recommendation
Title I: Agricultural programs	$35,436,305,000	$34,506,850,000
Title II: Conservation programs	804,158,000	867,565,000
Title III: Rural economic and community development programs	2,187,507,000	2,502,229,000
Title IV: Domestic food programs	35,044,106,000	35,213,590,000
Title V: Foreign assistance and related programs	1,055,669,000	1,090,602,000
Title VI: Related agencies	1,112,011,000	1,165,973,000
Title VII: General provisions	2,250,000	.....
Total, new budget (obligational) authority	75,642,006,000	75,346,809,000

[1] Includes rescissions pursuant to Public Law 106–113 and excludes emergency appropriations.

OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies appropriations bill provides funding for a wide array of Federal programs, mostly in the U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA]. These programs include agricultural research, education, and extension activities; natural resources conservation programs; farm income and support programs; marketing and inspection activities; domestic food programs; rural economic and community development activities and electrification assistance; and various export and international activities of the USDA.

The bill also provides funding for the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC], and allows the use of collected fees for administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration [FCA].

Given the budgetary constraints that the Committee faces, the bill as reported provides the proper amount of emphasis on agricultural and rural development programs and on other programs and activities funded by the bill. It is within the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation.

All accounts in the bill have been closely examined to ensure that an appropriate level of funding is provided to carry out the programs of USDA, FDA, CFTC, and FCA. Details on each of the accounts, the funding level, and the Committee's justifications behind the funding levels are included in the report.

The Committee also has encouraged the consideration of grant and loan applications from various entities. The Committee expects the Department only to approve those applications judged meritorious when subjected to the established review process.

FOOD SAFETY

For fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends $377,228,000, an increase of $53,029,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for United States Department of Agriculture and Food and Drug Administration activities included in the President's Food Safety Initiative. The Food Safety Initiative includes those activities identified in the May 1997 report to the President entitled: "Food Safety from Farm-to-Table: A National Food Safety Initiative." It does not include other Federal food safety programs and activities, Federal meat and poultry inspection being a notable example. The increases recommended by the Committee for the President's Food Safety Initiative, by agency, are as follows:

—$7,372,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service;
—$5,720,000 for the Agricultural Research Service;
—$8,388,000 for the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service;
—$7,309,000 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service;
—$240,000 for the Office of the Chief Economist; and

—$24,000,000 for the Food and Drug Administration.

The United States continues to have one of the safest food supplies in the world. These additional measures are intended to increase the protection of the American public through the implementation of science-based food inspection systems and other technologies to control and detect food safety hazards, additional research, education on food safety procedures and safe food handling, enhanced public health surveillance, and a faster, more efficient response to incidences of foodborne illness.

Egg safety.—The Committee supports the commitment to egg safety evidenced by the Administration's Action Plan to Eliminate *Salmonella enteritidis* Illnesses Due to Eggs, published on December 10, 1999. The Committee expects that a thorough economic impact analysis of the action plan will be completed prior to the issuance of any proposed rule pursuant to the plan in order to prevent any undue adverse impact on producers.

In preparing regulations to implement the plan, the Committee believes the Administration should consider and address the following: (1) combining rules on *Salmonella enteritidis (SE)* testing and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point-based prerequisite programs for shell egg producers in order to expedite the implementation of quality assurance programs; (2) providing that any requirements for producers or packers of shell eggs to conduct tests for SE will contain provisions to defray or reimburse the costs of such tests to producers or packers in order to maximize incentives for sound and thorough quality assurance; (3) focusing testing and diversion requirements on products intended for consumption, with diversion requirements contingent upon positive results from end product testing; (4) conforming the frequency and sequencing of tests to the provisions of existing national quality assurance programs for shell eggs; (5) including in the rulemaking a ban on the repackaging of eggs returned from retail establishments, as well as nationwide standards for "sell-by" or "best-by" dates; (6) modifying the egg warning label proposed by FDA on July 6, 1999, to ensure that the label is consistent with equivalent labels on meat and poultry products, and to take into account additional protective measures in the action plan; (7) proposing a program to indemnify producers who may be required to divert eggs into pasteurization, based on the difference in price received for diverted eggs and shell eggs sold in retail markets; and (8) providing procedures to assure that any functions assigned to State agencies under the action plan will be implemented in a consistent manner in all jurisdictions.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT

Public Law 103–62, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, requires Federal agencies to develop succinct and precise strategic plans and annual performance plans that focus on results of funding decisions made by the Congress. Rather than simply providing details of activity levels, agencies will set outcome goals based on program activities and establish performance measures for use in management and budgeting. In an era of restricted and declining resources, it is paramount that agencies focus on the difference they make in citizens' lives.

The Committee supports the concepts of this law and intends to use the agencies' plans for funding purposes. The Committee considers GPRA to be a viable way to reduce Federal spending while achieving a more efficient and effective Government and will closely monitor compliance with this law. The Committee is fully committed to the success and outcome of GPRA requirements as envisioned by the Congress, the administration, and this Committee.

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$15,435,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	2,914,000
Committee recommendation	27,914,000

[1] Includes $1,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113, and "no-year" appropriations of $12,600,000 for the Common Computing Environment.
[2] Revised budget request, March 31, 2000 (H. Doc. 106–222).

The Secretary of Agriculture, assisted by the Deputy Secretary, Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, Chief Information Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and members of their immediate staffs, directs and coordinates the work of the Department. This includes developing policy, maintaining relationships with agricultural organizations and others in the development of farm programs, and maintaining liaison with the Executive Office of the President and Members of Congress on all matters pertaining to agricultural policy.

The general authority of the Secretary to supervise and control the work of the Department is contained in the Organic Act (7 U.S.C. 2201–2202). The delegation of regulatory functions to Department employees and authorization of appropriations to carry out these functions is contained in 7 U.S.C. 450c–450g.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Secretary, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,914,000. This amount is $12,479,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $25,000,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee provides the increase requested in the budget for pay costs, along with $25,000,000, to remain available until expended, for continued funding of information technology investments in support of the Department's Service Center Modernization Initiative. The budget proposes to establish a new account to fund the Common Computing Environment/Service Center Modernization and requests $75,000,000.

Environmentally preferable products.—The Secretary shall work with the General Services Administration, the Department of Defense, the Environmental Protection Agency, and other appropriate agencies to maximize the purchases of environmentally preferable products, as defined by Executive Order 13101 on Federal Acquisition, Recycling and Waste Prevention. Such products are not only useful in improving the environment, but they can, when the product contains a substantial amount of agri-based content, also open considerable markets for farmers.

The Department should actively participate in joint task forces and other multiagency entities in this area. It should actively work to properly define standards for agri-based content of products and work towards the development of such environmentally preferable products.

Section 416.—The Secretary shall work with representatives of the dairy industry and appropriate non-government organizations and others to increase the amount of fortified dry milk exported under humanitarian assistance programs.

Food Aid for Orphans and Communities Affected by HIV/AIDS.—The Committee notes that U.S. food aid could make a critical difference in helping African extended families care for AIDS orphans. By the end of this year, there will be 13 million orphans, and in a few years, there will be 40 million orphans in Africa. Food aid can be used for direct nutritional support or monetized and used in microcredit or other development projects to help relatives earn enough money to take in their kin. The United States Agency for International Development, the World Food Program, and private voluntary organizations have seen the potential of food aid and microcredit to help with the AIDS pandemic and have begun to target programs to communities impacted by AIDS.

The Committee includes language in the bill that requires the Secretary of Agriculture, to the extent practicable, to make available $25,000,000 in commodities under Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 to assist foreign countries in mitigating the effects of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) on communities in such countries. Such assistance includes the provision of agricultural commodities (1) to address the nutritional needs of individuals in such communities who have HIV/AIDS; (2) for households affected by HIV/AIDS; and (3) as part of other aid or assistance, including microcredit and microenterprise programs, designed to create or restore sustainable livelihood strategies in communities affected by HIV/AIDS, particularly those caring for orphaned children.

Conservation reserve program.—The Committee encourages the Department to take all necessary administrative actions to ensure the availability of no less than 4 million acres for partial field conservation buffer enrollments within the existing Conservation Reserve Program. Also, the Committee encourages the Department to extend stewardship incentive payments to contour grass strips and cross wind trap strips, as well as any additional conservation practices that may be made eligible for the continuous sign-up or conservation reserve enhancement programs.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

Executive operations were established as a result of the reorganization of the Department to provide a support team for USDA policy officials and selected Departmentwide services. Activities under the executive operations include the Office of the Chief Economist, the National Appeals Division, and the Office of Budget and Program Analysis.

CHIEF ECONOMIST

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$6,408,000
Budget estimate, 2001	8,612,000
Committee recommendation	7,462,000

[1] Includes $3,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Office of the Chief Economist advises the Secretary of Agriculture on the economic implications of Department policies and programs. The Office serves as the single focal point for the Nation's economic intelligence and analysis, risk assessment, energy and new uses, and cost-benefit analysis related to domestic and international food and agriculture issues, and is responsible for coordination and review of all commodity and aggregate agricultural and food-related data used to develop outlook and situation material within the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Chief Economist, the Committee recommends $7,462,000. This amount is $1,054,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $1,150,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation includes the increases requested in the budget for pay costs, to continue modernization of weather and economic data systems, and to enhance the Office of Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Analysis.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$11,707,000
Budget estimate, 2001	12,610,000
Committee recommendation	12,421,000

[1] Includes $11,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The National Appeals Division conducts administrative hearings and reviews of adverse program decisions made by the rural development mission area, the Farm Service Agency, the Risk Management Agency, and the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the National Appeals Division, the Committee recommends $12,421,000. This amount is $714,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $189,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation includes the increase requested in the budget for pay costs and $400,000 of the increase requested for training.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$6,581,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,765,000
Committee recommendation	6,765,000

[1] Includes $2,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Office of Budget and Program Analysis provides direction and administration of the Department's budgetary functions including development, presentation, and execution of the budget; reviews program and legislative proposals for program, budget, and related implications; analyzes program and resource issues and al-

ternatives, and prepares summaries of pertinent data to aid the Secretary and departmental policy officials and agency program managers in the decisionmaking process; provides departmentwide coordination for and participation in the presentation of budget-related matters to the committees of the Congress, the media, and interested public. The Office also provides departmentwide coordination of the preparation and processing of regulations and legislative programs and reports.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Committee recommends $6,765,000. This amount is $184,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$6,046,000
Budget estimate, 2001	14,680,000
Committee recommendation	10,046,000

[1] Includes $5,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer was established in August 1996, pursuant to the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, which required the establishment of a Chief Information Officer for major Federal agencies. This office provides policy guidance, leadership, coordination, and direction to the Department's information management and information technology investment activities in support of USDA program delivery. The Office provides long-range planning guidance, implements measures to ensure that technology investments are economical and effective, coordinates interagency information resources management projects, and implements standards to promote information exchange and technical interoperability. In addition, the Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for certain activities financed under the Department's working capital fund (7 U.S.C. 2235). The Office also provides telecommunication and automated data processing [ADP] services to USDA agencies through the National Information Technology Center with locations in Fort Collins, CO, and Kansas City, MO. Direct ADP operational services are also provided to the Office of the General Counsel, Office of Communications, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and executive operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $10,046,000 for the Office of the Chief Information Officer. This amount is $4,000,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $4,634,000 less than the budget request.

Included in the Committee's recommendation is an additional $217,000 for pay cost increases. The Committee is unable to provide the full increase proposed for a number of program activities, including expansion of USDA's Cyber Security Program, strengthening information risk management, implementation of an information and telecommunications security architecture, and implementation of E-Government and E-Commerce initiatives. The remaining increase provided by the Committee is to be applied to the

highest priority needs for which additional funding is requested in the budget.

COMMON COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2000	(1)
Budget estimate, 2001	$75,000,000
Committee recommendation	(2)

[1] A "no-year" appropriation of $12,600,000 was made available by Public Law 106–78 for the Common Computing Environment under the "Office of the Secretary" account.
[2] Funding included under the "Office of the Secretary" account.

The Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to procure and use computer systems in a manner that enhances efficiency, productivity, and client services, and that promotes computer information sharing among agencies of the Department. The Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 requires USDA to maximize the value of information technology acquisitions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of USDA programs. Since its beginning in 1996, the USDA Service Center Modernization initiative has been working to restructure county field offices, modernize and integrate business approaches and replace the current, aging information systems with a modern Common Computing Environment that optimizes information sharing, customer service, and staff efficiencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not concur with the recommendation in the budget to establish a separate account to fund information technology investments in support of the Department's Service Center Modernization Initiative. The Committee recommends funding for these investments under the "Office of the Secretary" account.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$4,783,000
Budget estimate, 2001	6,465,000
Committee recommendation	5,171,000

[1] Excludes the transfer of $177,000 from Departmental Administration.

Under the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the continued direction and oversight of the Department's financial management operations and systems. The Office is also responsible for the management and operation of the National Finance Center. In addition, the Office provides budget, accounting, and fiscal services to the Office of the Secretary, departmental staff offices, Office of the Chief Information Officer, Office of Communications, and executive operations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Committee recommends $5,171,000. This amount is $388,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $1,294,000 less than the budget request.

Included in the Committee's recommendation is an additional $177,000, reflecting the transfer in fiscal year 2000 of accounting support services to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer from

Department Administration pursuant to the Secretary's reorganization authority, and an increase of $211,000 for pay costs.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000	$613,000
Budget estimate, 2001	629,000
Committee recommendation	629,000

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration directs and coordinates the work of the departmental staff in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress relating to real and personal property management, personnel management, equal opportunity and civil rights programs, ethics, and other general administrative functions. In addition, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration is responsible for certain activities financed under the Department's working capital fund (7 U.S.C. 2235).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, the Committee recommends $629,000. This amount is $16,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$140,343,000
Budget estimate, 2001	182,747,000
Committee recommendation	182,747,000

[1] Includes $21,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Rental payments.—Annual appropriations are made to finance the appropriated portion of the payments to the General Services Administration [GSA] for rental of space and for related services to all USDA agencies, except the Forest Service, which is funded by another appropriations bill.

The requirement that GSA charge commercial rent rates to agencies occupying GSA-controlled space was established by the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972. The methods used to establish commercial rent rates in GSA space follow commercial real estate appraisal practices. Appeal and rate review procedures are in place to assure that agencies have an opportunity to contest rates they feel are incorrect.

Building operations and maintenance.—On October 1, 1984, the General Services Administration [GSA] delegated the operations and maintenance function for the buildings in the D.C. complex to the Department. This activity provides departmental staff and support services to operate, maintain, and repair the buildings in the D.C. complex. GSA expanded the delegation to include two additional buildings on October 1, 1986. One building is the Government-owned warehouse for forms in Lanham, MD, and the other is a leased warehouse for the excess property operation located at 49 L Street SW, Washington, DC. GSA retains responsibility for major nonrecurring repairs. In fiscal year 1998, USDA began operations and maintenance of the Beltsville office facility.

Strategic space plan.—The Department's headquarters staff is presently housed in a four-building Government-owned complex in downtown Washington, DC, and in leased buildings in the Metro-

politan Washington area. In 1995, USDA initiated a plan to improve the delivery of USDA programs to the American people, including streamlining the USDA organization. A high-priority goal in the Secretary's plan is to improve the operation and effectiveness of the USDA headquarters in Washington. To implement this goal, a strategy for efficient reallocation of space to house the restructured headquarters agencies in modern and safe facilities has been proposed. This USDA strategic space plan will correct serious problems USDA has faced in its facility program, including the inefficiencies of operating out of scattered leased facilities and serious safety hazards which exist in the Agriculture South Building.

During fiscal year 1998, the Beltsville Office Facility was completed. This facility was constructed with funds appropriated to the Department and is located on Government-owned land in Beltsville, Maryland. Occupancy of the George Washington Carver Center in Beltsville was substantially completed by 1999. By summer 2000, the Center will be fully occupied, housing about 1,200 employees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For U.S. Department of Agriculture buildings and facilities and payments for the rental of space and related services, the Committee recommends $182,747,000. This amount is $42,404,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

The following table reflects the Committee's specific recommendations for this account as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

	2000 estimate	2001 budget request	Committee recommendation
Rental Payments	$115,542,000	$125,542,000	$125,542,000
Building Operations	24,801,000	31,205,000	31,205,000
Strategic Space Plan		26,000,000	26,000,000
Total	[1] 140,343,000	182,747,000	182,747,000

[1] Includes $21,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Appropriations, 2000	$15,700,000
Budget estimate, 2001	30,073,000
Committee recommendation	15,700,000

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Department has the responsibility to meet the same standards regarding the storage and disposition of hazardous materials as private businesses. The Department is required to contain, clean up, monitor, and inspect for hazardous materials in areas under the Department's jurisdiction.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $15,700,000 for hazardous materials management. This amount is the same as the 2000 appropriation and $14,373,000 less than the budget request.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000 [1] [2]	$34,708,000
Budget estimate, 2001	40,740,000
Committee recommendation	36,840,000

[1] Includes $30,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[2] Does not reflect the transfer of $177,000 to Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

Departmental administration is comprised of activities that provide staff support to top policy officials and overall direction and coordination of administrative functions of the Department. These activities include departmentwide programs for human resource management, management improvement, occupational safety and health management, real and personal property management, procurement, contracting, motor vehicle and aircraft management, supply management, civil rights and equal opportunity, participation of small and disadvantaged businesses and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in the Department's program activities, emergency preparedness, small and disadvantaged business utilization, and the regulatory hearing and administrative proceedings conducted by the administrative law judges, judicial officer, and Board of Contract Appeals.

Departmental administration is also responsible for representing USDA in the development of Governmentwide policies and initiatives; and analyzing the impact of Governmentwide trends and developing appropriate USDA principles, policies, and standards. In addition, departmental administration engages in strategic planning and evaluates programs to ensure USDA-wide compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to administrative matters for the Secretary and general officers of the Department.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Departmental Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,840,000. This amount is $2,132,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 appropriation and $3,900,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Committee's recommendation includes a reduction of $177,000, reflecting the transfer in fiscal year 2000 of accounting support services from Departmental Administration to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to the Secretary's reorganization authority, and the increases requested in the budget for pay costs, acquisition of biobased products, and alternative dispute resolution.

OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

[1] Does not include an additional $5,200,000 allocated from the fiscal year 1999 funds available for fiscal year 2000 for the Fund for Rural America.

This program is authorized under section 2501 of title XXV of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990. Grants are made to eligible community-based organizations with demonstrated experience in providing education on other agriculturally-related

services to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers in their area of influence. Also eligible are the 1890 land-grant colleges, Tuskegee University, Indian tribal community colleges, and Hispanic-serving postsecondary education facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For grants for socially disadvantaged farmers, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,000,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 level and $7,000,000 less than the budget request.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	$3,568,000
Budget estimate, 2001	3,778,000
Committee recommendation	3,568,000

The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations maintains a liaison with the Congress and White House on legislative matters. It also provides for overall direction and coordination in the development and implementation of policies and procedures applicable to the Department's intra- and inter-governmental relations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,568,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 level and $210,000 less than the budget estimate.

The Committee provides that not less than $2,202,000 shall be transferred to agencies funded by this Act to support congressional relations' activities at the agency level. Within 30 days from the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the allocation on these funds by USDA agency, along with an explanation for the agency-by-agency distribution of the funds.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Appropriations, 2000	$8,138,000
Budget estimate, 2001	9,031,000
Committee recommendation	8,873,000

The Office of Communications provides direction, leadership, and coordination in the development and delivery of useful information through all media to the public on USDA programs. The Office serves as the liaison between the Department and the many associations and organizations representing America's food, fiber, and environmental interests.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of Communications, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,873,000. This amount is $735,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $158,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee provides the increase requested in the budget for pay costs, and $500,000 for electronic access to information.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$65,097,000
Budget estimate, 2001	70,214,000
Committee recommendation	66,867,000

[1] Includes $31,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Office of the Inspector General was established October 12, 1978, by the Inspector General Act of 1978. This act expanded and provided specific authorities for the activities of the Office of the Inspector General which had previously been carried out under the general authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Office is administered by an inspector general who reports directly to the Secretary of Agriculture. Functions and responsibilities of this Office include direction and control of audit and investigative activities within the Department, formulation of audit and investigative policies and procedures regarding Department programs and operations, analysis and coordination of program-related audit and investigation activities performed by other Department agencies.

The activities of this Office are designed to assure compliance with existing laws, policies, regulations, and programs of the Department's agencies, and to provide appropriate officials with the means for prompt corrective action where deviations have occurred. The scope of audit and investigative activities is large and includes administrative, program, and criminal matters. These activities are coordinated, when appropriate, with various audit and investigative agencies of the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Inspector General (OIG), the Committee recommends an appropriation of $66,867,000. This is $1,770,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $3,347,000 less than the budget request. The Committee provides the increased funding requested in the budget for pay costs.

The Committee is concerned by reports that the decisions by the National Appeals Division (NAD) disproportionately favor the Department. Some reports suggest that as many as 86 percent of the decisions that favor farmers are reversed by NAD, while only 5 percent of the decisions favoring the Department are reversed. The Committee directs the OIG to investigate whether NAD decisions overwhelmingly favor the Department and whether there is systematic bias against farmer appeals within NAD.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Appropriations, 2000	$29,194,000
Budget estimate, 2001	32,881,000
Committee recommendation	31,080,000

The Office of the General Counsel, originally known as the Office of the Solicitor, was established in 1910 as the law office of the Department of Agriculture and performs all of the legal work arising from the activities of the Department. The General Counsel represents the Department in administrative proceedings for the promulgation of rules and regulations having the force and effect of

law and in quasi-judicial hearings held in connection with the administration of various programs and acts; and in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission involving freight rates and practices relating to farm commodities, including appeals from and decisions of the Commission to the courts. The office also serves as general counsel for the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and reviews criminal cases arising under the programs of the Department for referral to the Department of Justice.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the General Counsel, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $31,080,000. This amount is $1,886,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $1,801,000 less than the budget request. The Committee provides the increased funding requested in the budget for pay costs.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS

Appropriations, 2000	$540,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,356,000
Committee recommendation	556,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress for food and agricultural research, education, extension, and economic and statistical information. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Agricultural Research Service; Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service; Economic Research Service; and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $556,000. This amount is $16,000 more than the the 2000 level and $800,000 less than the budget request. The Committee provides the additional funding requested in the budget for pay cost increases.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$65,363,000
Budget estimate, 2001	55,424,000
Committee recommendation	67,038,000

[1] Includes $1,000,000 transfer to "Food and Nutrition Service, Food Program Administration" for studies and evaluations pursuant to Public Law 106–78; and $56,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Economic Research Service [ERS] provides economic and other social science information and analysis for public and private decisions on agriculture, natural resources, food, and on rural America. The information ERS produces is for use by the general public and to help the executive and legislative branches develop, administer, and evaluate agricultural and rural policies and programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Economic Research Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $67,038,000. This amount is $1,675,000 more than the 2000 level and $11,614,000 more than the budget request.

The Committee provides an additional $1,675,000 for mandatory pay cost increases. The Committee also continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level of $12,195,000 for USDA food assistance program studies and evaluations. Of this amount, $1,000,000 is transferred to the Food and Nutrition Service to conduct program evaluations and analyses.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$99,333,000
Budget estimate, 2001	100,615,000
Committee recommendation	100,615,000

[1] Includes $72,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The National Agricultural Statistics Service [NASS] administers the Department's program of collecting and publishing current national, State, and county agricultural statistics. These statistics provide accurate and timely projections of current agricultural production and measures of the economic and environmental welfare of the agricultural sector which are essential for making effective policy, production, and marketing decisions. NASS also furnishes statistical services to other USDA and Federal agencies in support of their missions, and provides consulting, technical assistance, and training to developing countries.

The Service is also responsible for administration of the Census of Agriculture, which was transferred from the Department of Commerce to the Department of Agriculture in fiscal year 1997 to consolidate agricultural statistics programs. The census of agriculture is taken every 5 years and provides comprehensive data on the agricultural economy including: data on the number of farms, land use, production expenses, farm product values, value of land and buildings, farm size and characteristics of farm operators, market value of agricultural production sold, acreage of major crops, inventory of livestock and poultry, and farm irrigation practices. The 1997 Census of Agriculture was released on February 1, 1999. The next agricultural census will be conducted beginning in January 2003 for the calendar year 2002.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $100,615,000. This amount is $1,282,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget estimate.

The Committee's recommendation includes $15,000,000 for the Census of Agriculture, which is the same as the budget request and $1,490,000 less than the 2000 appropriation.

The amount recommended also includes $1,972,000 to provide in part for pay cost increases and $800,000 for expansion of the pesticide use statistics program.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$830,384,000
Budget estimate, 2001	894,258,000
Committee recommendation	871,593,000

[1] Includes $3,938,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Agricultural Research Service [ARS] is responsible for conducting basic, applied, and developmental research on: soil, water, and air sciences; plant and animal productivity; commodity conversion and delivery; human nutrition; and the integration of agricultural systems. The research applies to a wide range of goals; commodities; natural resources; fields of science; and geographic, climatic, and environmental conditions.

ARS is also responsible for the National Agricultural Library which provides agricultural information and library services through traditional library functions and modern electronic dissemination to agencies of the USDA, public and private organizations, and individuals.

As the U.S. Department of Agriculture's in-house agricultural research unit, ARS has major responsibilities for conducting and leading the national agricultural research effort. It provides initiative and leadership in five areas: research on broad regional and national problems, research to support Federal action and regulatory agencies, expertise to meet national emergencies, research support for international programs, and scientific resources to the executive branch and Congress.

The mission of ARS research is to develop new knowledge and technology which will ensure an abundance of high-quality agricultural commodities and products at reasonable prices to meet the increasing needs of an expanding economy and to provide for the continued improvement in the standard of living of all Americans. This mission focuses on the development of technical information and technical products which bear directly on the need to: (1) manage and use the Nation's soil, water, air, and climate resources, and improve the Nation's environment; (2) provide an adequate supply of agricultural products by observing practices that will maintain a sustainable and effective agriculture sector; (3) improve the nutrition and well-being of the American people; (4) improve living in rural America; and (5) strengthen the Nation's balance of payments.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Agricultural Research Service, the Committee recommends $871,593,000. This is $41,209,000 more than the 2000 level and $22,665,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee recommendation includes $3,782,134 of the savings from project terminations proposed in the budget. These savings are to be redirected to those research areas for which increased funding is provided by the Committee. The Committee does not provide funding for contingencies.

For fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends funding increases, as specified below, for new and ongoing research activities.

The remaining increase in appropriations from the fiscal year 2000 level is to be applied to mandatory pay and related cost increases to prevent the further erosion of the agency's capacity to maintain a viable research program at all research locations.

The Committee expects the agency to give attention to the prompt implementation and allocation of funds provided for the purposes identified by Congress.

In complying with the Committee's directives, ARS is expected not to redirect support for programs from one State to another without prior notification to and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures specified in the Act. Unless otherwise directed, the Agricultural Research Service shall implement appropriations by programs, projects, commodities, and activities as specified by the Appropriations Committees. Unspecified reductions necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are to be implemented in accordance with the definitions contained in the "Program, project, and activity" section of this report.

The Committee's recommendations with respect to specific areas of research are as follows:

Alternative crops and value-added products.—The Committee recognizes the importance of new and alternative crops research and value-added products. In this regard, funding for fiscal year 2001 is to be continued at the fiscal year 2000 level for the kenaf research cooperative agreement between ARS and Mississippi State University. However, the Committee directs these resources be applied to support a broader research mission, to include high-value industrial crops, medicinal plants, etc., and provides an increase of $200,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for this purpose. This project will expand opportunities to enhance profitability through new areas of research.

Appalachian Pasture-Based Beef Systems Project.—The Committee provides $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 to continue the research consortium supporting the Appalachian Pasture-Based Beef Systems project. Through a cooperative agreement, consortium members, consisting of West Virginia University, Virginia Tech, and ARS, will be able to provide critical resources to Appalachian cattle farmers to ensure the future economic viability of these producers, to enhance development in Appalachia, and to protect the environment.

Apple research.—The Committee expects ARS to increase funds available for research on alternatives to pesticides and improving postharvest technologies for apples.

Aquaculture research.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of avoiding duplication in research administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at various locations throughout the country. In order to ensure that duplication does not occur in the field of warmwater aquaculture research, the Stuttgart research facility should not engage in channel catfish research related to production systems, nutrition, water quality, genetics, disease diagnosis, or food processing which is ongoing at the National Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center at Stoneville, MS.

The Committee encourages all facilities to share research results to benefit and enhance the Nation's aquaculture industry.

Arctic germplasm.—The Committee provides an additional $300,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level in support of the Arctic Germplasm Repository in Palmer, AK. This additional funding will provide for the continuation of ongoing potato germplasm research and allow for the expansion of this research to other vegetable, forage, and grain crops.

Asian bird influenza.—The Committee remains concerned about the recent outbreak of a lethal strain of avian influenza in Southeast Asia. Under encouragement from the Committee, ARS scientists at Athens, GA, have begun to provide technical assistance and collaborate with other leading virologists and ornithologists to develop and assess baseline data on Eurasian birds as an influenza reservoir and their migration habits between Southeast Asia and North America and their breeding grounds in Alaska. Further collaborative efforts have been established with wildlife disease specialists at the Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study, University of Georgia, to survey East Coast and Midwest populations of birds, including Canada. Funding of $300,000 is provided to ARS for fiscal year 2001 to collaborate with the University of Alaska and the University of Georgia to develop further and assess these baseline data, specifically through increasing the number and diversity of wild bird samples obtained and analyzed.

Asian Longhorned Beetle.—The Committee directs the ARS to provide high priority to research on eradication and control of the Asian Longhorned Beetle, focusing on control efforts to isolate the infestation in northern Illinois and to prevent further spread of infestation.

Avian Pneumovirus.—The Committee notes the losses to turkey producers due to the spread of avian pneumovirus and includes increased funding of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for research related to this disease.

Barley research, Pullman, WA.—The Committee recognizes the important research conducted at the Pullman ARS unit on barley stripe rust. Barley stripe rust is a major threat to the Pacific Northwest barley production. The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 funding level for research on barley stripe rust.

Bee research.—The Committee recognizes the need for increased research on the control of parasitic mites (varroa mites) in honey bees utilized in the pollination of native plants, legumes and orchard crops, as well as the study of the biology and development of alternative crop pollination such as non-Apis bees. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for increased research on alternative crop pollination at Logan, UT, and on the control of varroa mites at Weslaco, TX.

Biological control research.—The Committee has been impressed by results of the various approaches which have been taken by the Mid South Regional Research Center in the area of biological controls of cotton insect pests. The economic and environmental benefits of this research could eventually reduce the vulnerability of crops to major insect pests and create alternatives to traditional crop protection methods. The Committee continues funding for this project at the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels.

Biomedical materials in plants.—The Committee provides $1,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding for ARS cooperative research

with the Biotechnology Foundation, Inc., to carry out studies on tobacco and other plants as a medium to produce vaccines and other biomedical products for the prevention of human and animal diseases.

Biotechnology Research and Development Corporation.—The Committee directs the agency to continue its support of the Biotechnology Research and Development Corporation's research on both plants and animals at the same levels as fiscal year 2000.

Brucellosis research.—The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for research to develop vaccines for wildlife to control brucellosis. Domestic animals are exposed to disease from wildlife whose movement is difficult to control. The Committee is concerned and supports the ARS initiative to help solve this important problem.

Catfish genome.—Research is conducted on genetic improvement of catfish at the ARS Fish Health Laboratory, Auburn, AL. Catfish lines with improved characteristics, such as faster growth, improved disease resistance, high reproductive performance and high meat yield, are being developed. Catfish released to producers will increase industry profitability and sustainability, and provide high quality aquaculture products for U.S. consumers. The Auburn laboratory's accomplishments include the development of a catfish line (USDA103 line) with improved growth characteristics and the first channel catfish genetic map in the unit's genomics laboratory. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to expand catfish genome research and to work collaboratively with Auburn University.

Center for Food Safety and Postharvest Technology.—The Committee is aware of the significance of the research currently underway relating to catfish and other food products at the Mississippi Center for Food Safety and Postharvest Technology and continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for research on shellfish safety and methods of decreasing risks to consumers.

Club wheat breeding.—The Committee provides continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the ARS Pacific Northwest Club Wheat Breeding Program. This program is essential as growers seek to gain additional overseas markets.

Conservation research.—The Committee is aware of the important non-irrigated, dryland research underway at the ARS Soil Conservation Laboratory, Pendleton, OR. Research is directed toward developing better practices and techniques for crop production and natural resources conservation in the Columbia River Plateau and regional land resource areas. The Committee provides an increase of $200,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for this program

Corn resistant to Aflatoxin for the Mid South.—As part of a cotton-corn rotation production system, corn is critical as an alternative cash crop to feed the booming Mid-south poultry and aquaculture industries. Cotton yields following corn crops are typically increased. However, contamination by aflatoxin, a toxin produced by the fungus Aspergillus, that often affects Mid-south corn, can render the corn unacceptable and the cotton-corn production system too risky and economically unfeasible. Aflatoxin is one of the most powerful carcinogens known. Growing corn hybrids with re-

sistance to aflatoxin accumulation is thought to be the best way of eliminating aflatoxin contamination. Resistant corn germplasm lines have been developed and released by ARS scientists, but no corn hybrids possessing this resistance are available commercially. The Committee provides an additional $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to the Corn Host Plant Resistance Research Unit at Starkville which is the only ARS research unit in the Mid South conducting research on corn breeding and genetics.

Cotton genetics.—The Committee recognizes the urgency to develop high-yielding cotton germplasm and continues support for the cotton genetics program at the Mid South Regional Research Center at the fiscal year 2000 level.

Cotton ginning laboratories.—The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 levels for ginning research at the Stoneville, MS; Mesilla Park, NM; and Lubbock, TX, laboratories.

Cotton resistant to Aflatoxin.—Aflatoxin, a by-product of several naturally-occurring fungi, is a recognized food safety hazard and has caused millions of dollars of crop losses to American agriculture each year. In addition, international food-safety organizations are pressing to lower aflatoxin levels in foods and feeds to near zero levels. Much has been learned from ARS research to eliminate aflatoxin from the food supply. The most promising method for managing aflatoxin in crops that has been evaluated is the use of the biocontrol agent AF–36. This year, the Multi-Crop Aflatoxin Working Group is planning to expand its project to produce enough agent to serve all cotton producers in Arizona. Cotton producers have invested nearly $1,000,000. The Committee provides an additional $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the last year of Federal funding needed to complete the project.

Cotton value-added/quality research.—U.S. agriculture's continued economic strength depends on efficient production and value-added technology. The Committee urges ARS to continue to place high priority on cotton textile processing research conducted at New Orleans, LA, to improve quality, reduce defects, and improve easy-care products. The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for this research.

Diet and children's health.—The Committee is aware of the critical relationship of the human diet and children's health. Research is needed to investigate factors that affect children's ability to absorb and utilize minerals in the formation of bone. An increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level is provided to expand this research at the Houston, TX, nutrition center.

Ecology of tamarix.—The ARS has developed programs to eradicate tamarix populations through biological controls, such as introducing insects which feed on the plants. To allow the ARS to continue to expand current research on the ecologically-based management of tamarix and other non-indigenous species in the Western United States, the Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the ARS Exotic and Invasive Weeds Research Unit in Albany, CA, to hire a plant ecologist in Reno, NV, to oversee implementation of the tamarix control program in Nevada.

Floriculture and nursery research.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the ARS floriculture (environ-

mental horticulture) and nursery research program. The Committee believes that this program should be conducted at the Northwest Nursery Crops Research Center (NWNRC) in Corvallis, Oregon. Nursery and greenhouse products rank number one in Oregon and the NWNRC is best suited to conduct floriculture and nursery research.

Food safety.—The Committee recognizes the need for expanded research on food safety and provides an increase of $5,720,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level, as requested in the budget, to enhance ARS research in support of the Food Safety Initiative. The Committee notes the importance of the Department's research program to address food safety problems from farm to the consumer's table.

Fruit fly.—The Committee provides continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level of $278,200 for the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources for collaborative work on developing efficacious and nontoxic methods to control tephritid fruit flies. The Committee also continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the work on the impact of quarantine and control techniques on non-target organisms and the environment.

In addition, the Committee supports continued funding by the ARS to provide $300,000 to the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources to monitor and refine control of the papaya ringspot virus and to expand the techniques and knowledge obtained from this program to other papaya diseases and pests and to other crops such as taro, ginger, and herbal plants. The Committee also continues funding of $300,000 to the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii to coordinate a dedicated research program to induce nematode resistance, flowering control, and mealy bug wilt disease resistance in commercial pineapple cultivars and to seek funds from the private sector to complement Federal funds. The Committee views the nematode and ringspot virus activities as supportive of a national agricultural research agenda and that of Hawaii.

Fruit research.—The Committee is aware of the important work carried out on fruit research at Wenatchee and Yakima in the State of Washington. The Committee expects the Department to continue to give increased attention to the work carried out at these two facilities.

Genomics of pest resistance in wheat.—Wheat is one of the world's important crops, with more than 560 million tons produced annually. To meet the future demands for wheat, more efficient pest resistance strains of wheat must be developed. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for the Small Grains Research Laboratory in West Lafayette, IN, to apply the tools of functional genomics to identify critical steps in the development of resistance to important pests of wheat. This will be a collaborative undertaking with Purdue University and includes support for graduate students and postdoctoral research associates.

Grain legume genetics research.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of a grain legume genetics research position at Washington State University in Pullman, WA, and continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level of $251,800 to support this posi-

tion. This research will focus on approaches to increase surface crop residues and on methods to overcome disease and insect problems in grain legumes.

Grain research.—The Committee recognizes the need for additional resources for improved handling and storage systems for grain sorghum quality and provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to the U.S. Grain Marketing Laboratory in Manhattan, KS, for grain sorghum research. In addition, the Committee is aware of the importance of wheat research conducted at the U.S. Grain Marketing Laboratory to increasing the value and marketability of U.S. wheat. An additional $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level is provided for a wheat breeding position at the Manhattan, KS, research facility.

Grape research.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of a horticulturist position specializing in grape production at the ARS station in Prosser, WA. The Committee recognizes that the research horticulturist is an important link to the research efforts conducted at the Northwest Center for Small Fruits Research at the ARS Corvallis, OR, station. Recognizing the importance of this position and the effect research has had on grape production in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, the Committee recommends continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level.

Hawaii Agriculture Research Center.—The Committee provides $950,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level, for the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center to maintain the competitiveness of U.S. sugarcane producers and to continue to support the expansion of new crops and products, including those from agroforestry, to complement sugarcane production in Hawaii.

Hog cholera research.—Vaccines, including genetic vaccines, immune deficiency strategies, and timely and effective control practices must be developed to prevent outbreaks and the spread of hog cholera, or swine fever, in the United States. The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level to carry out this vital research.

Hops.—The Committee recognizes the outstanding increase in the production of the U.S. hops industry, coupled with the difficulty the industry faces with new and emerging diseases. As a result, the Committee encourages continued support and research enhancement by ARS.

Immune function and diet.—Recent ARS research establishes for the first time that the nutritional status of a host can affect the disease causing potential of a human pathogen virus. Such results may explain why some infections are benign in certain populations, but cause mortality in others. Research is needed on the effects of diet on the immune system to determine if other infectious agents can also alter their pathogenicity in response to the diet of the host. The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for expanded research on mechanisms by which diet alters the immune system at the ARS Nutrition Center, Little Rock, AR.

Integrated farming systems.—The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 to support an agroecologist position at the Dairy Forage Research Center (DFRC), Madison, WI. The Committee is concerned that the DFRC has not supported the Wisconsin Inte-

grated Cropping Trial System (WICTS) as directed in previous reports. Of the amount provided to the DFRC for fiscal year 2001, no less than $100,000 shall be in direct support of WICTS activities.

Integrated pest management (IPM).—The Committee recognizes the importance of agricultural research to support viable crop production in northern climates and particularly to enhance productivity and profitability of Alaska's farming industry. Insect pests, pathogens and weeds pose severe threats to Alaskan economic viability, not only in the production of food and fiber but in the management of private, State and Federal lands. The Committee supports an IPM initiative to foster agricultural productivity while preserving natural resources and provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for this program.

Invasive weed research.—Invasive weeds cost the U.S. economy more than $122,000,000,000 annually. The Committee provides an increase of $300,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to strengthen the ARS current weed management program on crop lands and rangelands in Colorado and the Central Great Plains. This additional funding is to allow the hiring of an additional weed scientist at the Water Management Research Unit in Fort Collins, CO.

IR–4 Minor Crop Pesticide Registration Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the IR–4 project, which produces research data for clearances for pest control products on minor food and ornamental crops. The Committee notes that this project is especially critical at this time in order to meet the new requirements of the Food Quality Protection Act, and to fully implement its reduced risk pest management strategy for minor crops.

Methyl bromide.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to continue research related to a replacement for methyl bromide. The Committee expects the ARS to hold administrative overhead costs to a minimum and to direct a significant portion of these funds to field testing and to direct technology transfer to land grant institutions involved in research projects under this program.

Mineral nutrients research.—An understanding of what nutrients are required, their levels in the diet, and at what point in the development process they are critical is incomplete. Similarly, an understanding of the changing need for nutrients that occurs as individuals age is incomplete. The Committee provides an additional $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for research to determine the specific metabolic needs for mineral nutriture at each stage of the life cycle. This research is carried out at the ARS Nutrition Center, Grand Forks, ND.

Minor crop pests.—The Committee provides continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level of $285,000 for the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources to develop environmentally compatible methods to control pests and diseases in small-scale tropical and subtropical agricultural systems.

National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information.—The Committee provides continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the National Center for Agricultural Law Research and Information at the Leflar School of Law in Fayetteville, AR.

National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture.—The Committee increases funding for the National Center for Cool and

Cold Water Aquaculture by $800,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to improve aquaculture production in the following major areas of aquaculture research: immunology, physiology and growth, genetic improvement, reproduction and early development. These funds will allow the National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture to make reasonable progress toward becoming fully operational and make a beneficial contribution to the success of aquaculture in America.

The Committee also provides $250,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding to the National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture for the Improvement in Aquaculture Systems Environmental Compatibility and Economic Efficiency project. The project will enhance the production efficiency and minimize the environmental impact of aquaculture production systems, and be conducted through the establishment of a consortium, consisting of the Center and the Conservation Fund's Freshwater Institute.

National Sedimentation Laboratory.—The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for work now underway at the National Sedimentation Laboratory, and provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to expand its studies on the use of acoustics to characterize soils, determine moisture content, and monitor crop growth. The Laboratory is expected to continue its close relationship with the National Center for Physical Acoustics in carrying out these research efforts.

The Committee also provides an additional $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to the National Sedimentation Laboratory to conduct research on sources and causes of water impairment in the Yazoo River Basin and to seek economically feasible "Best Management Practices" for attaining new water quality goals, commonly referenced as Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL's), at field, farm, watershed, and basin levels.

National Soil Dynamics Laboratory, Auburn, AL.—The research of the ARS National Soil Dynamics Laboratory was recently redirected to respond directly to customer requests for conservation tillage systems research. Research areas include: a systems approach with an understanding of interactions between soil management and integration of livestock and cropping practices; soil and water management to reduce risks from short-term droughts and other environmental impacts such as runoff and erosion control; and system economics profitability, especially with regard to reduced tillage systems. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to support urgently needed conservation systems research. This research is to be conducted in cooperation with Auburn University.

National Warmwater Aquaculture Center.—The Committee is aware of the importance of gains which are being made in catfish production through the improvements offered by the National Warmwater Aquaculture Center. The Committee continues its support at the fiscal year 2000 funding level for the aquaculture program at Stoneville, and provides an increase of $800,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the Center, along with continued funding for fiscal year 2001 of $308,000 for the Center to conduct hill-area aquaculture research.

National Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative.—Fusarium head blight or "scab" is a fungal disease that attacks all varieties of wheat and barley. It devastates crop yield and quality, reduces food production, and threatens food safety. The U.S. Wheat and Barley Scab Initiative, a coalition of land grant universities and members of the wheat and barley industry coordinated by the ARS, is making significant progress in research efforts to eradicate this disease but more needs to be done. Research needs to be broadened into such areas as developing new wheat and barley varieties, introducing new germplasm, utilizing biotechnology, employing better chemical and biological controls, and improving food safety. The Committee provides $6,100,000 for fiscal year 2001 to enhance research efforts against wheat and barley scab to more quickly and effectively eradicate this costly disease.

Natural products.—The Committee provides an additional $750,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the ARS to continue its cooperative agreement with the National Center for Natural Products Research in support of research on natural products.

New England Plant, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory.—The Committee provides an additional $300,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for a soil pathologist position at the USDA–ARS New England Plant, Soil, and Water Research Laboratory in Orono, ME. The work of this laboratory is of significant benefit to potato producers in Maine, the New England region, and the industry nationwide.

Northern crops research.—The Committee recognizes that the small grains and sunflower industries have faced a wide array of production problems over the past few years. Existing and emerging diseases are causing billions of dollars worth of damage at a time when commodity prices are at historic lows. To improve comprehensive basic research important to the economic viability of farmers, the Committee provides an additional $1,050,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for research at the Northern Crops ARS Laboratory, Fargo, ND. Of the increased funding provided, $300,000 is to fund a vacant wheat geneticist position; $150,000 is to augment research at the Cereal Crops Research Unit; $300,000 is to fund a new wheat/barley pathologist position; and $300,000 is to fund a sunflower geneticist position at the Laboratory.

Northwest Nursery Crops Research Center.—Nursery and greenhouse products rank third in the Nation and number one in Oregon. As the public demands more and more plants and trees to help clean the air, prevent water runoff and soil erosion, and improve water quality and conservation, the nursery industry is playing an expanding and significant environmental research role. The Committee encourages ARS to expand its support for the Northwest Nursery Crops Research Center's research program (Corvallis, OR) in these environmental areas. The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the ARS Corvallis station.

Nutritionally-related diseases.—Nutritionally-related diseases typically develop over a period of many years. In order to fully evaluate the role of diet in maintaining health, meaningful measurements of biochemical and physiological function that are related to the nutritional status of an individual and which are indicative of true long-term risk for diseases, such as cancer and heart dis-

ease, need to be developed. The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for this research at the ARS Nutrition Center, Davis, CA.

Pasture systems and watershed management.—The Committee recognizes the importance of pasture systems and watershed research. This research will enhance production and profitability of Northeast pasture-based livestock production systems, and develop best management practices to assess and control water and environmental quality impacts. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 for sustainable forage livestock systems research and research on nutrient management to protect water quality carried out at the ARS Pasture Systems and Watershed Management Research Station, University Park, PA.

Pear thrips.—The Committee recognizes the value of collaboration between ARS and the University of Vermont to develop controls for pear thrips and provides funding at the fiscal year 2000 level to continue this important research program.

Pierce's Disease/Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter.—Pierce's disease is a lethal disease of grapevine caused by the bacterium, Xylella fastidiosa. While the disease has been present in California, Texas and Florida, it has become more serious and widespread in California, coincident with the introduction of the Pierce's Disease vector, the glassy-winged sharpshooter (GWSS). Over 700,000 acres of wine, table, and raisin grapes are threatened, as is the annual economic impact of California's $9,000,000,000 wine industry. The Committee provides $700,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding for research to test promising chemicals for GWSS; develop technologies for biocontrol and mass rearing of natural enemies; and evaluate pathogens and cultured methods for GWSS control. Similarly, research should address longer term needs of grape varieties that enhance resistance to Pierce's Disease in grapevines, including host plant resistance, cultural practices, and disease detection and identification.

Plant germplasm.—The National Plant Germplasm System, operated by the ARS, maintains germplasm collections that underpin crop-breeding efforts throughout the United States. The Committee recognizes the critical need to maintain a healthy, accessible genetic diversity within agricultural plant species to provide an abundant high quality supply of food and fiber. This includes the acquisition, maintenance, evaluation, and enhancement of plant germplasm to allow plant breeders and scientists access to diverse genetic resources. The Committee provides an additional $3,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to ensure an optimal pool of genetic diversity is available for U.S. agriculture.

Plant pathologist position.—The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for a plant pathologist at the USDA–ARS research laboratory at Washington State University in Pullman, WA. This position is required for research on grain legumes and foliar diseases of dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas.

Plum Pox research.—The Committee recognizes that the discovery of plum pox in North America seriously threatens stone fruit industry. An increase of $700,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level is provided for plum pox research at the Appalachian Fruit Re-

search Station in Kearneysville, WV, to build upon ongoing research at this research facility which has produced a plum tree that has proven resistant to the plum pox virus in field tests done in Poland, Romania, and Spain during the last three growing seasons.

The Committee also provides an increase of $400,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for ARS research to be conducted at Frederick, MD, to develop integrated disease control methods and to collaborate with Pennsylvania State University and Clemson University on plum pox virus.

Postharvest quarantine research.—Technical barriers by other countries on the importance of U.S. commodities is one of the greatest obstacles to free trade of American crops. Recognizing the importance and relevance foreign countries place on ARS research related to treatment protocols and pest concerns, the Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for quarantine research to ensure that U.S. commodities have expanded access to overseas markets.

Potato late blight research.—The Committee is aware that "late blight" has become an ongoing problem in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee urges the Agricultural Research Service to continue its research at the Aberdeen, ID, ARS station to identify horticulturally acceptable clones with "late blight" resistance in both early generation and advanced clonal material that have a high level of resistance for use as crossing parents. The Committee encourages the ARS to work with the National Potato Council on how funds can best be used for research priorities.

Potato research enhancement.—The Committee acknowledges the importance of potato research conducted at the Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center in Prosser, WA. Recognizing the need to enable growers to optimize potato yield and quality goals while improving environmental stewardship, the Committee provides increased funding of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for potato research at the Prosser, WA, station. This research will provide the integration of irrigation, nutrient management, pest control and crop rotation strategies into sustainable, holistic crop production systems that optimize total potato management practices. This research is supported by local and national potato growers.

Poultry diseases.—The Committee provides an additional $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for expanded research on the prevention and control of infectious poultry diseases. The Committee notes the importance of zoonotic diseases and directs ARS to focus these additional resources on avian coccidiosis and avian leukosis J virus (ALV–J).

Program continuations.—Including research programs specifically mentioned herein, the Committee directs the ARS to continue at the fiscal year 2000 level the following areas of research: "Fish Diseases," Auburn, AL; "Research/Evaluation for Registration of Chemicals and Approvals of New Animal Drugs for Aquaculture," "Rice Research," Stuttgart, AR; "Aquaculture Research," Pine Bluff, AR; "Biological Control of Yellow Starthistle and Other Non-indigenous Plant Pests in the Western USA," "Conversion of Crops to Products with Higher Added Value Through Directed Molecular

Evolution," "Defining the Molecular Mechanisms of Heavy Metal Chilation and Sequestration in Plants," "Enhanced Production of High-Value Carotenoids in Tomato," Albany, CA; "Sustainable Vineyard Practices" position, Davis, CA; "Irrigation Water and Crop Management to Sustain Productivity and Protect Water Quality," Parlier, CA; "Behavioral Ecology and Management of Crop Insect Pests/Semiochemicals," "Risk Assessment and Integrated Termite Management," "Strategies for Hawaii and the Pacific Basin," Gainsville, FL; "Alternative Crops," Miami, FL; "Asian Bird Influenza," Athens, GA; "Develop, Evaluate and Transfer Technology to Improve Efficiency and Quality in Peanuts," "Peanut Quality Research," Dawson, GA; "Tropical Aquaculture Feeds and Culture Technology: Development of Shrimp Feeds," "U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center," Hilo, Hawaii; "Development of Genetically Enhanced Fish and Feeds for Aquaculture Utilizing Specialized Grains," Aberdeen, ID; "Biotechnology R&D Corporation," "Development of Value-Added Products from Seed Proteins: Rheological Properties Performance," "New Crops for Industrial Products," "Thermomechanical Processing of Natural Polymers," "Animal Health Consortium," Peoria, IL; "Soybean Diseases," Urbana, IL; "Genetics of Host Resistance to Pathogens in Cereal Crops," Ames, IA; "Developing Integrated Weed Management Systems for Efficient and Sustainable Sugarcane Production," "Disease and Insect Control Mechanisms for the Enhancement of Sugarcane Germplasm Resistance," "Formosan Subterranean Termite Control and Research Demonstration Program," "Improving Sugarcane Productivity by Conventional and Molecular Approaches to Genetic Development," New Orleans, LA; "New England Plant, Soil and Water Research Lab," Orono, ME; "Comparative Textural Analysis of Fresh and Fresh-Cut Fruits and Vegetables," "Ecologically-Based Technologies for Controlling Ixodes Scapularis and Reducing Lyme Disease (including Lyme Disease/Tick Management Project)," "Enhancement of Strawberry, Blueberry, and Other Small Fruit Crops Through Molecular Approaches and Breeding," "Improving Quality of Fresh and Fresh-Cut Produce by Preventing Deterioration in Cold Storage," "National Turfgrass Evaluation Program," "Alternative Crops," "Lyme Disease, Yale University," "Biomedical Materials in Plants," Beltsville, MD; "Dietary Assessments of Rural Older Persons," Boston, MA; "Germplasm Evaluation and Genetic Improvement of Oats and Wild Rice," "Wild Rice Breeding and Germplasm Improvement," St. Paul, MN; "Biochemistry and Molecular Biology of Natural Products for Pest Control and Alternative Crops," "Development of Natural Products from Plants and Microbes for Replacement of Synthetic Pesticides," "National Center for the Development of Natural Products," "National Sedimentation Lab: Acoustics, and Yazoo River Basin, MS," Oxford, MS; "Small Fruit Cultural and Genetic Research in the Mid-South," "Small Fruits," Poplarville, MS; "Agronomic and Economic Evaluation of Kenaf as a Field Crop in Mississippi," "Catfish Genetics and Breeding Research," "Genetic-Physiological Parameters that Enhance Fiber Quality," "Improve Production Efficiency in Aquaculture," "National Warmwater Aquaculture Center," "Southern Insect Management," "Red Imported Fire Ants," Stoneville, MS; "Alternative Crops," MS; "Plant Genetics Research," "Sensing Technology for

Site-Specific Management to Protect Environmental Resources," "Improving Surface Water Quality with Alternative Cropping Systems at Field and Watershed Scales," "Mid-West/Mid-South Irrigation," "Watershed Research," Columbia, MO; "Northern Plains Research Laboratory," Sidney, MT; "Genetic Improvement of Sorghum for Feed Quality and Agronomic Fitness," Lincoln, NE; "Exploration and Maintenance of Fungi and Plants for Biorational Control of Agricultural Pests," Ithaca, NY; "Animal Vaccines," Greenport, NY; "Control of Fungal Pathogens of Small Grains," "Evaluation of Temperate Legumes and Warm-Season Grass Mixtures in Sustainable Production Systems," "Improved Peanut Product Quality and Bioactive Nutrient Composition with Genetic Resources," "Peanut Quality Research," Raleigh, NC; "Sunflower Research," Fargo, ND; "Development of Soybean Germplasm and Production Systems for High Yield and Drought Prone Environments," Wooster, OH; "Germplasm Resources Genetics and Physiology of Grass and Legume Seed for Sustainable Cropping Systems," "Hops Genetics and Breeding for Improved Flavor, Agronomic Performance and Pest Resistance," "Physiology, Biochemistry and Genetic Improvement of Horticultural Crop Productivity and Product Quality," "Characterization, Detection and Control of Viruses Infecting Small Fruit Crops," "Biology and Management of Foliage and Fruit Diseases of Horticultural Crops," "Biology and Control of Insect Pests of Horticultural Crops," "Preservation of Clonal Genetic Resources of Temperate Fruit, Nut, and Speciality Crops," "Residue Management and Grass Seed Cropping Systems for Sustainable Agriculture," "Small Fruit and Nursery Research," "Viticulture Research," Corvallis, OR; "Harvesting and Ginning Technologies for Stripper Cotton," "U.S. Plant Stress and Water Conservation Lab," Lubbock, TX; "Genetics and Germplasm Enhancement of Cool Season Food Legumes," "Arctic Plant Germplasm Introduction and Research," "Root Diseases of Wheat/Barley," Pullman, WA; "Potato Research Enhancement," Prosser, WA; "Temperate Fruit Flies," Yakima, WA; "Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center," Beckley, WV; "National Center for Cool and Coldwater Aquaculture", "Aquaculture Systems (Rainbow Trout)," Leetown, WV; "The Role of Life Strategies of Phytopathogenic Bacteria in the Epidemiology of Foliar Diseases," Madison, WI; "Alternative Crops," Mayaquez, Puerto Rico; "Center for Food Safety and Post Harvest Technology," "Binational Agricultural Research and Development (BARD)," "Floriculture and Nursery Crop Research," ARS Headquarters, Washington, DC.

Red imported fire ants.—Infestations of red imported fire ants are increasing in 21 southern California cities, as well as in a number of states in the Southeast and the Southwest. Nationally, damages caused by imported fire ants to agriculture, human health, infrastructure, farm animals and wildlife are estimated at several billions of dollars each year. The Committee provides an increase of $900,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level for research on effective control of imported fire ants infestations. This research is to be carried out by the ARS Jamie Whitten Delta States Research Center. At least $500,000 of the total is to be used to support the existing cooperative agreement with the National Center of Physical Acoustics (NCPA) to develop methods to monitor and control

fire ant populations and for detailed studies of fire ant colonies at the University of Mississippi Biological Field Station.

Root diseases of wheat and barley.—The Committee provides fiscal year 2001 funding of $500,000 to the ARS Root Disease and Biological Control Research Unit located at Washington State University in Pullman, WA, for research to control root diseases of wheat and barley. Of the total provided, $125,000 is to be transferred to the Oregon State University Columbia Basin Agriculture Research Center, Pendleton, OR; $75,000 is to be transferred to the University of Idaho Research and Extension Center, Kimberly, ID; and $300,000 is to remain in the ARS program at Pullman, WA.

Rural geriatric nutrition research.—The Committee continues the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the further development of a comprehensive nutrition outreach, treatment, and research program to assist the rural elderly population. Geisinger Health System's Rural Geriatric Nutrition Center in Danville, PA, is the lead organization undertaking this initiative in collaboration with other universities.

Silverleaf whitefly.—The silverleaf whitefly, also known as the sweetpotato whitefly, continues to cause millions of dollars in crop damage in several States, including Hawaii. The Committee recommends participation by all affected States in the collaborative effort to control this pest.

Small farms.—The Committee expects the ARS to continue its support for the South Central Family Farm Research Center at Booneville, AR. The Committee expects no less than the 2000 level for continuation of agroforestry research in conjunction with work at the University of Missouri. To expand the development of agroforestry systems, additional funding of $2,000,000 is provided for Missouri to develop flood plain applications.

Small fruits research, Poplarville, MS.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the USDA Small Fruits Research Station in Poplarville, MS, and provides an increase of $750,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to expand the research efforts of the station on ornamental and vegetable crops.

Small grains research, Aberdeen, ID.—The Committee is aware that the ARS is considering the elimination of the small grains geneticist position at the USDA–ARS Aberdeen, ID, station. The Committee continues the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for this position.

Research to improve both barley and oat genetic stocks provides direct benefits to the U.S. barley industry, including end users who rely on improved quality traits in malting barley. The Committee recognizes the important work carried out on small grains at the ARS Aberdeen, ID, research station and provides an increase of $320,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for this research.

Southern insect management.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to continue the cooperative agreement with the National Center for Physical Acoustics (NCPA) to develop methods to monitor pest populations using advanced acoustic techniques; at least $250,000 of the total funding is to be used to support the current program at the NCPA.

Soybean cyst nematode.—Soybean yields in the Mid South have been flat in or in many fields actually decreasing. This is in spite of new improved varieties with and without transgenic genes. Recently farmers in the Mid South have become aware of serious increases in nematodes in their soybean fields. A new raceof the soybean cyst nematode is the cause of the damage. Few varieties are resistant to this new species, and they yield less than the best varieties in noninfested fields. There are no economical chemical means to control this pest. Rotations with corn will reduce populations, but the nematode rebounds the first year soybeans are grown following corn. The Committee provides an addition of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level and directs the ARS to work cooperatively with the West Tennessee Experiment Station, Jackson, TN, to develop soybean germplasm resistant to the soybean cyst nematode.

Soybean genetics, MO.—The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for research conducted by the ARS at Columbia, MO, for two additional soybean geneticists to focus research on genetic improvement of soybeans to increase productivity and value due to protein, oil, and nutrition composition. The positions are to be located at and collaborate with the Danforth Plant Science Center.

Soybean research.—The Committee is aware of the important ARS-supported work being done in the soybean breeding and production project at Ohio State University in Wooster, OH, and through ongoing research at Ames, IA, and Stoneville, MS, aimed at increasing the productivity and profitability of soybean production and processing. The Committee strongly supports this research and expects ARS to continue these important soybean research programs at not less than the fiscal year 2000 funding levels.

Soybean research in the South.—The major problems in Mid South soybean production are disease and finding genetic types that can withstand environmental stresses. Major diseases are stem canker, phytophthora, nematodes, and the emerging problem of the soybean mosaic virus. The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level to support a pathologist needed to research the environmental and management systems that encourage disease incidence and to develop screening methods so that breeders can develop improved varieties with disease resistance; and a geneticist to aid in the screening for disease resistance as well as research the interactions of genetics and environment on performance under stressful weather conditions. The current management system of using early maturing varieties planted early results in poor seed quality and other new problems. These new scientists will complete an interdisciplinary team approach to develop a combined research strategy and ultimately a better variety-management system.

Subterranean termite.—The Committee provides $143,200 for continuing termite research in Hawaii to devise and test control methods that do not endanger public health and environmental preservation goals.

Sugarcane biotechnology research.—The Committee recognizes the importance of furthering the science of molecular techniques in sugarcane. By mapping useful genes, transferring exotic genes into sugarcane germplasm, and improving selection techniques for sug-

arcane cultivars, much progress can be made to increase the efficiency and global competitiveness of the U.S. sugar industry. To continue the strong public/private relationship between ARS and the American Sugar Cane League and expand biotechnology at the work site of the ARS Southern Regional Research Center in Houma, LA, the Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding. The Committee expects ARS to collaborate with the American Sugar Cane League in efforts to coordinate research with other commodity-based biotechnology research and continue funding for this vital research.

Support for the National Arboretum.—The Committee is aware of the support that the non-profit organization "Friends of the National Arboretum" provides for the National Arboretum. That includes support for various gifts that add to the positive exposure, visitation, capital investment, research activities, and ongoing operations and maintenance. The Committee encourages that type of partnership and generous assistance to this critical national resource and directs the USDA to work with the Friends of the National Arboretum to encourage cooperative support and utilize voluntary services and financial support dedicated to increasing its utilization and improving the resource and its management.

Temperate fruit flies.—The Committee recognizes the importance and significance of research related to the temperate fruit fly not only for the application to the pest's primary target, cherries, but for the potential application to other tree fruits. In addition, this research will prove invaluable as the horticulture industry combats artificial trade barriers established by foreign entities when exporting Pacific Northwest fruit.

Tomato spotted wilt virus.—The Committee is aware of the widespread losses caused by the tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) in Hawaii and encourages the agency to provide funds to University of Hawaii scientists to transfer genetic resistance to TSWV into University of Hawaii breeding lines for impacted vegetables.

Tropical aquaculture research.—The Committee provides $1,603,000 for the Oceanic Institute of Hawaii for continuation of the comprehensive research program focused on feeds, nutrition, and global competitiveness of the domestic aquaculture industry.

Trout genome mapping.—The Committee supports animal genomics, the development of genetic and physical maps, along with research on gene structure and function. Declining natural fishery harvests and rapidly growing populations concerned with healthy eating mean that, worldwide, aquaculture production will need to increase some 300 percent by 2025 to meet projected seafood demand. Investing in trout genome mapping is a crucial investment strategy that will lead to the identification of genes affecting production traits, improve the accuracy of genetic enhancement of animal populations, and be useful for characterizing new, potentially valuable germplasm populations. Genome mapping will allow the American aquaculture industry to remain internationally competitive. The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level to support Trout Genome Mapping at the National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture in cooperation with West Virginia University.

Turfgrass research.—Increasing urbanization and environmental impacts are creating the need for more turfgrass usage. These same factors are causing a heightened awareness of the use of fertilizers, pesticides and water to properly establish and maintain turfgrass areas. Through a unique partnership, the National Turfgrass Evaluation Program links ARS, the turfgrass industry, and land grant universities in their common interest of turfgrass cultivar development, improvement and evaluation. To enhance the development of stress-tolerant and pest-resistant germplasm for the turfgrass industry, the Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for a new scientist position at the ARS facility in Beltsville, MD, dedicated to turfgrass research.

U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center.—The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 to the U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center. Of the increased funds provided, $250,000 is for the University of Hawaii at Hilo to continue to assist the agency in identifying industry needs, transferring technology developed at the Center, and designing a research agenda consistent with end-user market demands.

Viticulture research.—With the emerging importance of the grape and wine industry in the Pacific Northwest, the Committee provides $450,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the viticulture research position at the University of Idaho Parma Research and Extension Center, for research at the Center, and for cooperative research agreements with University of Idaho researchers for viticulture research.

Waste management research.—The Committee provides an increase of $600,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for a cooperative waste management research program with Western Kentucky University. Emphasis will be placed on the development and evaluation of environmentally-friendly management systems for waste from poultry farms and processing plants. Systems developed in other southern states will be tested for their relative effectiveness at preventing potentially polluting nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, from entering surface and groundwater. In addition, the application of poultry manure to fescue pastures will be researched to determine the interrelationships of waste management systems to the production of endophytic toxins on cattle growth in the Mid-South. Other parameters of crop production and waste management, such as microbial activity, favorable and unfavorable to environment and animal health, will be evaluated.

Water quality.—The Committee acknowledges the progress which has been made toward water quality objectives in conjunction with the pesticide application technology research currently conducted at the Mid South Regional Research Center. The ARS should continue this joint research initiative and expand it through the integrated pest management objectives outlined in the agency's budget request.

Watershed research, Columbia, MO.—The Committee includes $325,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding for ARS for laboratory analysis of water samples collected during implementation of, and in accordance with, the Missouri Watershed Research, Assessment, and Stewardship Project.

Weed control in the South.—Production of field crops such as cotton, soybean, and corn, using genetically engineered (transgenic) plants with resistance to herbicides has profoundly changed weed control practices. Crop production systems using reduced or no tillage and the practice of narrow row spacing are being adopted by farmers to reduce production costs in traditional, as well as transgenic crops. There is limited information available on the integration of these new crop production practices. Furthermore, acceptance of transgenic crops is not universal, and questions about impacts on health, ecology, and economics require increased effort by ARS to address these public concerns. Long-term effects on weed population shifts and weed density resulting from continuous use of a single herbicide are not clear. The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for this research centered at Stoneville, MS.

Western grazing lands.—Animal-based agriculture must devise new ways to maintain production while complying with various regulations designed to improve water quality and riparian health. The Committee provides an additional $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to the Rangeland Research Laboratory, Burns, OR, to develop methods for improving water quality while maintaining agricultural productivity in rangeland areas.

Wind erosion research.—The Committee provides funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the Wind Erosion Research Unit (WERU) in Manhattan, KS. The Committee directs the ARS to avoid reprogramming or routing any of the provided funds to or through other wind erosion facilities in the ARS system during fiscal year 2001.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2000	$52,500,000
Budget estimate, 2001	39,300,000
Committee recommendation	56,330,000

The ARS "Buildings and Facilities" account was established for the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or used by, the Agricultural Research Service. Routine construction or replacement items continue to be funded under the limitations contained in the regular account.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $56,330,000. This is $3,830,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $17,030,000 more than the budget request. The Committee's specific recommendations are indicated in the following table:

ARS BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

State and facility	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 enacted	2001 budget estimate	
Arizona: Water Conservation and Western Cotton Laboratory, Maricopa	1,400	.....	5,000
California:			
Western Human Nutrition Research Center, Davis	9,000	.....	.....
Western Regional Research Center, Albany	2,600	4,900	4,900
District of Columbia: U.S. National Arboretum	500	3,330	530
Hawaii: U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center	4,500	.....	5,000
Illinois:			
National Center for Agricultural Utilization Research, Peoria	1,800	.....	.....
USDA greenhouse complex, Urbana	400	.....	3,600
Iowa: National Animal Disease Center, Ames	3,000	9,000	5,000
Kansas: U.S. Grain Marketing Research Laboratory, Manhattan	100	.....	3,500
Louisiana: Southern Regional Research Center, New Orleans	5,500	.....	.....
Maine: Northeast Marine Cold Water Aquaculture Research Center, Orono	.....	.....	2,500
Maryland:			
Beltsville Human Nutrition Research Center, Beltsville	13,000	13,300	5,000
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville	.....	1,770	1,000
Mississippi: Insect Rearing Facility, Stoneville	2,000	.....	5,000
Montana: Fort Keogh Laboratory, Miles City	530	.....	5,300
New York: Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Greenport	3,500	7,000	5,000
Pennsylvania: Eastern Regional Research Center, Philadelphia	4,400	.....	.....
Utah: Poisonous Plant Laboratory, Logan	270	.....	5,000
Total	52,500	39,300	56,330

The Committee provides funds for design of the U.S. National Arboretum, Northeast Marine Cold Water Aquaculture Research Center, and National Animal Disease Center biocontainment 2 (including necessary utility work) projects. Funds are provided to complete construction of the USDA greenhouse complex, Urbana, IL; Western Regional Research Center, Albany, CA; and Ft. Keogh Laboratory, Miles City, MT, projects. The amounts provided for other facilities are toward project construction cost requirements. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee is unable to provide the full amount required to complete construction of each of these projects.

Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center facilities repairs.—The Committee recognizes the need to improve facility deficiencies at the Appalachian Farming Systems Research Center in Beaver, West Virginia, and directs the Secretary to formulate a plan to provide funds to begin repairs, including repair of the conference room roof and structural and architectural repairs that would bring the Center in line with industry standards and into compliance with building and electrical codes.

Cereal Crops Research Unit, Madison, WI.—The Committee is aware that existing office and laboratory space for the ARS Cereal Crops Research Unit in Madison, WI, is inadequate to accommo-

date existing staff and research. The existing laboratory building is now more than 50 years old and is badly in need of modernization, and replacement of the HVAC system is required. The ARS is to submit a feasibility study within 180 days of enactment of this Act to the Committee for the repair and modernization of facilities required at this location.

Southern Plains Range Research Station, Woodward, OK.—The Committee recognizes the important contribution of the agricultural research program conducted at the Southern Plains Range Research Station. Investigations to improve farm and range management, enhance profitability and preserve rangeland in the Southern Plains is an essential component of the Department's research program. The Station is in need of additional greenhouses, laboratory facilities, and related scientific equipment to effectively carry out its mission. In this regard, the agency is directed to furnish a feasibility study within 180 days of enactment of this Act detailing costs and plans to meet the requirements noted by this Committee for an efficient and effective research mission at the Woodward, OK, station.

U.S. Vegetable Laboratory, Charleston, SC.—The Committee has provided funding for the planning, design and construction of the new U.S. Vegetable Laboratory at Charleston, SC. The Committee considers this laboratory and the plant sciences research it houses as critical to the U.S. vegetable industry. The Committee understands that while construction financing is complete, there still exist several add-alternate items deleted from the project's construction. The Committee encourages the agency to fund those items, within its program account, as it has funded similar equipment, telecommunications, small buildings, etc., in past years under existing authorities.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

The Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on October 1, 1994, under the authority of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6912). The Service was created by the merger of the Cooperative State Research Service and the Extension Service. The mission is to work with university partners to advance research, extension, and higher education in the food and agricultural sciences and related environmental and human sciences to benefit people, communities, and the Nation.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$481,881,000
Budget estimate, 2001	460,865,000
Committee recommendation	494,744,000

[1] Includes $3,817,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The research and education programs administered by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service [CSREES] are the U.S. Department of Agriculture's principal entree to the university system of the United States to support higher education in food and agricultural sciences and to conduct agricul-

tural research as authorized by the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361a–361i); the Cooperative Forestry Research Act of 1962 (16 U.S.C. 582a–7); Public Law 89–106, section (2) (7 U.S.C. 450i); and the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.). Through these authorities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture participates with State and other sources of funding to encourage and assist the State institutions to conduct agricultural research through the State agricultural experiment stations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories; by approved schools of forestry; by the 1890 land-grant institutions and Tuskegee University; by colleges of veterinary medicine; and by other eligible institutions.

The research and education programs participate in a nationwide system of agricultural research program planning and coordination among the State institutions, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the agricultural industry of America.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For research and education activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends $494,744,000. This amount is $12,863,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $33,879,000 more than the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for research and education activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Payments under Hatch Act	180,545	180,545	180,545
Cooperative forestry research (McIntire-Stennis)	21,932	21,932	21,932
Payments to 1890 colleges and Tuskegee University	30,676	30,676	30,676
Special research grants (Public Law 89–106):			
Advanced genetic technologies (Kentucky)	.....	.....	500
Advanced spatial technologies (Mississippi)	1,000	.....	1,000
Aegilops cylindricum (Washington)	360	.....	360
Aflatoxin (Illinois)	113	.....	150
Agricultural diversification (Hawaii)	131	.....	131
Agricultural diversity—Red River Trade Corridor (Minnesota, North Dakota)	250	.....	250
Agricultural telecommunications (New York)	425	.....	.....
Agriculture-based industrial lubricants (Iowa)	250	.....	300
Agriculture water usage (Georgia)	300	.....	.....
Alliance for food protection (Georgia, Nebraska)	300	.....	300
Alternative crops (North Dakota)	550	.....	700
Alternative crops for arid lands (Texas)	100	.....	100
Alternative nutrient management (Vermont)	.....	.....	200
Alternative salmon products (Alaska)	552	.....	650
Animal science food safety consortium (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas)	1,521	.....	1,521
Apple fireblight (Michigan, New York)	500	.....	500

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Aquaculture (Louisiana)	330		330
Aquaculture (Mississippi)	592		592
Aquaculture (North Carolina)	255		300
Aquaculture (Virginia)	100		100
Aquaculture product and marketing development (West Virginia)	750		750
Asparagus technology and production (Washington)			250
Babcock Institute (Wisconsin)	510		600
Beef technology transfer (Missouri)			300
Binational agricultural research and development fund	([2])	2,000	([2])
Biodiesel research (Missouri)	152		
Blocking Anhydrous methamphetamine production (Iowa)	212		250
Bovine Tuberculosis (Michigan)	170		350
Brucellosis vaccines (Montana)	425		500
Center for Animal Health and Productivity (Pennsylvania)	113		113
Center for Rural Studies (Vermont)	200		200
Cheseapeake Bay agroecology (Maryland)	150		150
Chesapeake Bay aquaculture	385		385
Citrus tristeza	595		
Coastal cultivars (Georgia)	170		
Competitiveness of agricultural products (Washington)	680		680
Cool season legume research (Idaho, Washington)	329		329
Cranberry/blueberry (Massachusetts)	150		200
Cranberry/blueberry disease and breeding (New Jersey)	220		220
Dairy and meat goat research (Texas)	63		63
Dairy farm profitability (Pennsylvania)			300
Delta rural revitalization (Mississippi)	148		208
Designing foods for health (Texas)	319		750
Diaprepes/root weevil (Florida)	298		
Drought mitigation (Nebraska)	200		200
Ecosystems (Alabama)	500		
Environmental biotechnology (Rhode Island)			200
Environmental research (New York)	400		
Environmental risk factors—cancer (New York)	170		
Environmentally-safe products (Vermont)	170		250
Exotic pest diseases (California)			500
Expanded wheat pasture (Oklahoma)	285		300
Farm and rural business finance (Arkansas, Illinois)	87		
Feed barley for rangeland cattle (Montana)	638		750
Floriculture (Hawaii)	250		250
Food and Agriculture Policy Research Institute (Iowa, Missouri)	800		900
Food irradiation (Iowa)	200		200
Food Marketing Policy Center (Connecticut)	400		
Food Processing Center (Nebraska)	42		42
Food quality (Alaska)	350		350
Food safety (Alabama)	446		525
Food Systems Research Group (Wisconsin)	425		500
Forages for advancing livestock production (Kentucky)	212		500
Forestry (Arkansas)	523		
Fruit and vegetable market analysis (Arizona, Missouri)	320		
Generic commodity promotions, research and evaluation (New York)	198		

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Global change	1,000	1,567	1,300
Global market support service (Arkansas)	127	.....	.....
Grain sorghum (Kansas)	106	.....	106
Grass seed cropping for sustainable agriculture (Washington, Oregon, Idaho)	423	.....	423
Human nutrition (Iowa)	473	.....	473
Human nutrition (Louisiana)	752	.....	752
Human nutrition (New York)	622	.....	.....
Hydroponic tomato production (Ohio)	200	.....	.....
Illinois-Missouri Alliance for Biotechnology	1,184	.....	1,300
Improved dairy management practices (Pennsylvania)	296	.....	296
Improved early detection of crop diseases (North Carolina)	170	.....	200
Improved fruit practices (Michigan)	445	.....	445
Infectious disease research (Colorado)	255	.....	300
Institute for Food Science and Engineering (Arkansas)	1,250	.....	1,250
Integrated production systems (Oklahoma)	180	.....	180
Intelligent quality sensor for food safety (North Dakota)	.....	.....	150
International agricultural market structures and institutions (Kentucky)	250	.....	.....
International arid lands consortium	400	.....	.....
Iowa biotechnology consortium	1,564	.....	1,564
Livestock and dairy policy (New York, Texas)	475	.....	.....
Lowbush blueberry research (Maine)	220	.....	260
Maple research (Vermont)	100	.....	120
Meadowfoam (Oregon)	300	.....	300
Michigan biotechnology consortium	675	.....	675
Midwest Advanced Food Manufacturing Alliance	423	.....	423
Midwest agricultural products (Iowa)	592	.....	592
Milk safety (Pennsylvania)	298	.....	400
Minor use animal drugs	550	550	550
Molluscan shellfish (Oregon)	400	.....	400
Multicommodity research (Oregon)	364	.....	364
Multicropping strategies for aquaculture (Hawaii)	127	.....	127
National biological impact assessment	254	254	254
Nematode resistance genetic engineering (New Mexico)	127	.....	127
Nevada arid rangelands initiative (Nevada)	255	.....	300
New crop opportunities (Alaska)	425	.....	500
New crop opportunities (Kentucky)	595	.....	750
Nonfood uses of agricultural products (Nebraska)	64	.....	64
Oil resources from desert plants (New Mexico)	175	.....	175
Organic waste utilization (New Mexico)	100	.....	100
Pasture and forage research (Utah)	225	.....	250
Peach tree short life (South Carolina)	162	.....	180
Peanut allergy reduction (Alabama)	425	.....	500
Pest control alternatives (South Carolina)	106	.....	118
Phytophthora root rot (New Mexico)	127	.....	127
Plant, drought, and disease resistance gene cataloging (New Mexico)	212	.....	250
Potato research	1,300	.....	1,500
Precision agriculture (Kentucky)	850	.....	750
Preharvest food safety (Kansas)	212	.....	212
Preservation and processing research (Oklahoma)	226	.....	226

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Protein utilization (Iowa)	.....	.....	200
Rangeland ecosystems (New Mexico)	200	.....	200
Red Snapper research (Alabama)	510	.....	750
Regional barley gene mapping project	425	.....	750
Regional Crop Information and Policy Centers	.....	1,500	.....
Regionalized implications of farm programs (Missouri, Texas)	294	.....	294
Rice modeling (Arkansas)	296	.....	.....
Rural Development Centers (Pennsylvania, Iowa, North Dakota, Mississippi, Oregon, Louisiana)	523	523	523
Rural Policies Institute (Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri)	644	.....	644
Russian wheat aphid (Colorado)	200	.....	300
Sclerotina disease research (Minnesota)	.....	.....	250
Seafood and aquaculture harvesting, processing, and marketing (Mississippi)	305	.....	305
Seafood harvesting, processing, and marketing (Alaska)	552	.....	1,200
Seafood Safety (Massachusetts)	255	.....	255
Small fruit research (Idaho, Oregon, Washington)	300	.....	350
Southwest consortium for plant genetics and water resources	338	.....	338
Soybean cyst nematode (Missouri)	475	.....	500
STEEP III—water quality in Northwest	500	.....	500
Sustainable agriculture (California)	255	.....	.....
Sustainable agriculture (Michigan)	445	.....	445
Sustainable agriculture and natural resources (Pennsylvania)	95	.....	100
Sustainable agriculture systems (Nebraska)	59	.....	59
Sustainable beef supply (Montana)	638	.....	850
Sustainable pest management for dryland wheat (Montana)	425	.....	500
Swine waste management (North Carolina)	500	.....	500
Tillage, silviculture, waste management (Louisiana)	212	.....	212
Tomato wilt virus (Georgia)	200	.....	200
Tropical aquaculture (Florida)	170	.....	.....
Tropical and subtropical	2,724	.....	2,724
Turkey carna virus (Indiana)	200	.....	.....
Urban pests (Georgia)	64	.....	.....
Value-added product development from agricultural resources (Montana)	.....	.....	350
Vidalia onions (Georgia)	100	.....	200
Viticulture consortium (California, Pennsylvania, New York)	1,000	.....	1,500
Water conservation (Kansas)	79	.....	79
Weed control (North Dakota)	423	.....	450
Wetland plants (Louisiana)	600	.....	600
Wheat genetic research (Kansas)	261	.....	261
Wheat sawfly research (Montana)	.....	.....	350
Wood utilization (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee)	5,136	.....	5,786
Wool (Montana, Texas, Wyoming)	300	.....	300
Total, special research grants	[1] 60,048	6,394	62,207

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Improved pest control:			
Emerging pest/critical issues	200	467	200
Expert IPM decision support system	177	260	177
Integrated pest management	2,731	2,731	2,731
IR–4 minor crop pest management	8,990	10,711	8,990
Pest management alternatives	1,623	4,200	1,623
Total, improved pest control	13,721	18,369	13,721
Competitive research grants:			
Animals	29,000	35,000	29,750
Markets, trade, and development	4,600	7,000	4,600
Natural resources and the environment	20,500	25,000	20,500
Nutrition, food safety, and health	16,000	22,000	17,000
Plants	41,000	48,000	41,250
Processes and new products	8,200	13,000	8,250
Total, competitive research grants	119,300	150,000	121,350
Animal health and disease (sec. 1433)	5,109	5,109	5,109
Critical Agricultural Materials Act	600	.....	650
Aquaculture centers (sec. 1475)	4,000	4,000	4,000
Alternative crops	750	.....	750
Sustainable agriculture	8,000	10,500	9,500
Capacity building grants (1890 Institutions)	9,200	9,500	9,500
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	1,552	1,552	1,552
Graduate fellowship grants	3,000	5,000	3,000
Institution challenge grants	4,350	6,000	4,350
Multicultural scholars program	1,000	2,000	1,000
Hispanic education partnership grants	2,850	3,500	3,500
Alaska Native serving and Native Hawaiian-serving Institutions education grants	.....	.....	3,000
Secondary agriculture education	500	500	1,000
1994 Institutions research program	500	1,000	1,000
Federal administration:			
Agriculture development in the American Pacific	564	.....	564
Agriculture waste utilization (West Virginia)	425	.....	500
Alternative fuels characterization laboratory (North Dakota)	218	.....	300
Animal waste management (Oklahoma)	250	.....	250
Biotechnology (Mississippi)	425	.....	600
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (Iowa)	355	.....	355
Center for innovative food technology (Ohio)	381	.....	.....
Center for North American Studies (Texas)	87	.....	87
Climate change research (Florida)	170	.....	.....
Cotton research (Texas)	170	.....	500
Data information system	2,000	2,250	2,250
Geographic information system	850	.....	1,200
Livestock marketing information center (Colorado)	170	.....	200
Mariculture (North Carolina)	250	.....	400
Mississippi Valley State University	583	.....	650
National Center for Peanut Competitiveness (Georgia)	300	.....	500

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE [CSREES]—RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 appropriation	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Office of Extramural Programs	310	588	310
Pay costs and FERS	1,100	1,100	1,100
Peer panels	350	350	350
PM–10 study (Washington)	873	.....	436
Precision Agriculture (Alabama, Tennessee)	425	.....	.....
Shrimp aquaculture (Hawaii, Mississippi, Arizona, Massachusetts, South Carolina)	3,354	.....	5,000
Water quality (Illinois)	297	.....	400
Water quality (North Dakota)	340	.....	450
Total, Federal administration	[1] 14,248	4,288	16,402
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, research and education activities	481,881	460,865	494,744

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.
[2] Funding provided under the ''Agricultural Research Service, Salaries and Expenses'' account.

Hatch Act.—The Committee acknowledges the beneficial impact Hatch Act funding has on land-grant universities. Hatch Act provides the base funds necessary for higher education and research involving agriculture. The Committee recommends maintaining Hatch Act funding at the fiscal year 2000 level.

Special research grants under Public Law 89–106.—The Committee recommends a total of $62,207,000. Specifics of individual grant allowances are included in the table above. Special items are discussed below.

Aquaculture (Stoneville).—Of the $592,000 provided for this grant, the Committee recommends at least $90,000 for continued studies of the use of acoustics in aquaculture research to be conducted by the National Center for Physical Acoustics in cooperation with the Mississippi Agriculture and Forestry Experiment Station [MAFES] and the Delta Research and Extension Center in Stoneville.

Potato research.—The Committee expects the Department to ensure that funds provided to CSREES for potato research are utilized for varietal development testing. Further, these funds are to be awarded competitively after review by the potato industry working group.

Wood utilization research.—The Committee provides $5,786,000 for wood utilization research. Included in this amount is $650,000 for the new center established in fiscal year 2000 in Alaska, and restoration of the fiscal year 1999 level of funding for each of the other existing centers.

Aquaculture centers.—The Committee provides $4,000,000, the same as the 2000 level, to support the regional aquaculture centers.

Competitive research grants.—The Committee supports the National Research Initiative Competitive Grants Program [NRI] and

provides funding of $121,350,000 for the program, an increase of $2,250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level.

Within the total funding provided for the National Research Initiative competitive grants program, the Committee expects the Department to make available the increased funding requested in the fiscal year 2001 budget for research in support of the President's Food Safety Initiative. For fiscal year 2001, these levels, by NRI category, are as follows: "Animals," $3,800,000; "Markets, trade, and development," $15,000; "Nutrition, food safety, and health," $16,313,000; and "Processes and new products," $660,000.

The Committee remains determined to see that quality research and enhanced human resources development in the agricultural and related sciences be a nationwide commitment. Therefore, the Committee continues its direction that 10 percent of the competitive research grant funds be used for a USDA experimental program to stimulate competitive research [USDA–EPSCoR].

Alternative crops.—The Committee recommends $750,000 for alternative crop research to continue and strengthen research efforts on canola, an increase of $200,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level.

Sustainable agriculture.—The Committee recommends $9,500,000 for sustainable agriculture, an increase of $1,500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level.

Increased funds provided for sustainable agriculture research and education should include, but in no way be limited to, projects on organic agriculture. While organic production practices are included under the umbrella of sustainable agriculture, it is critical that funding increases be directed also to research on broader sustainable agriculture production systems and practices. The Committee also directs the Department allocate a portion of funding increases to on-farm demonstration and producer-research projects.

Higher education.—The Committee recommends $14,850,000 for higher education. The Committee provides $3,000,000 for graduate fellowships; $4,350,000 for challenge grants; $1,000,000 for multicultural scholarships; $3,500,000 for grants for Hispanic education partnership grants; and $3,000,000 for Alaska native-serving and native Hawaiian-serving institutions.

The Committee notes that the Department's higher education multicultural scholars program enhances the mentoring of scholars from under-represented groups. The Committee directs the Department to ensure that Alaska Natives participate fully in this program.

Federal administration.—The Committee provides $16,402,000 for Federal administration. The Committee's specific recommendations are reflected in the table above.

Geographic Information System Program.—The Committee recommends $1,200,000, an increase of $350,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for the Geographic Information System Program. The Committee recommends the amount provided shall be made available for program activities of entities in the same areas as in 2000 on a proportional basis. In addition, it is expected that program management costs will be kept at a minimum and any remaining funds will be distributed to the sites.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

Appropriations, 2000	($4,600,000)
Budget estimate, 2001	(7,100,000)
Committee recommendation	(7,100,000)

The Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103–382 provides an endowment for the 1994 land-grant institutions (30 tribally controlled colleges). This program will enhance educational opportunity for Native Americans by building educational capacity at these institutions in the areas of student recruitment and retention, curricula development, faculty preparation, instruction delivery systems, and scientific instrumentation for teaching. Beginning with 2001, it is proposed that funds also be made available for facility renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance. On the termination of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall withdraw the income from the endowment fund for the fiscal year, and after making adjustments for the cost of administering the endowment fund, distribute the adjusted income as follows: 60 percent of the adjusted income from these funds shall be distributed among the 1994 land-grant institutions on a pro rata basis, the proportionate share being based on the Indian student count; and 40 percent of the adjusted income shall be distributed in equal shares to the 1994 land-grant institutions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund, the Committee recommends $7,100,000. This is $2,500,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee includes language in the bill, as requested in the budget, to allow funds under the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund (7 U.S.C. 301 note) to be used to support facility renovation, repair, construction, and maintenance in addition to other authorized purposes.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$424,174,000
Budget estimate, 2001	428,236,000
Committee recommendation	426,504,000

[1] Includes $748,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Cooperative extension work was established by the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to provide, through the land-grant colleges, cooperative extension work that consists of the development of practical applications of research knowledge and the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations of existing or improved practices or technologies in agriculture, uses of solar energy with respect to agriculture, home economics, related subjects, and to encourage the application of such information by demonstrations, publications, through 4–H clubs, and other means to persons not in attendance or resident at the colleges.

To fulfill the requirements of the Smith-Lever Act, State and county extension offices in each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Marianas, and Micronesia conduct educational programs

to improve American agriculture and strengthen the Nation's families and communities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For extension activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $426,504,000. This amount is $2,330,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $1,732,000 less than the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for extension activities, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Smith-Lever sections 3(b) and 3(c)	276,548	276,548	276,548
Smith-Lever section 3(d):			
Farm safety	3,400	.....	3,400
Food and nutrition education	58,695	61,043	58,695
Indian reservation agents	1,714	5,000	2,500
Pest management	10,783	12,269	10,783
Pesticide applicator training	.....	1,500	.....
Rural development centers	908	908	908
Sustainable agriculture	3,309	4,500	4,000
Youth at risk	9,000	10,000	9,000
Youth farm safety education and certification	.....	5,000	.....
Renewable Resources Extension Act	3,192	3,192	3,192
1890 colleges and Tuskegee	26,843	26,843	26,843
1890 facilities grants	12,000	12,000	12,400
Rural health and safety education	2,628	.....	2,628
Extension services at the 1994 institutions	3,060	3,500	3,500
Subtotal	412,080	422,303	414,397
Federal administration and special grants:			
General administration	4,736	5,457	4,736
Ag in the Classroom	208	476	476
Beef producers improvement (Arkansas)	197	.....	197
Botanical garden initiative (Illinois)	106	.....	250
Conservation technology transfer (Wisconsin)	170	.....	500
Dairy education (Iowa)	.....	.....	250
Delta Teachers Academy	3,500	.....	3,500
Diabetes detection, prevention (Washington)	550	.....	.....
Extension specialist (Mississippi)	100	.....	104
Income enhancement demonstration (Ohio)	246	.....	.....
Integrated cow/calf management (Iowa)	250	.....	.....
National Center for Agriculture Safety (Iowa)	195	.....	195
Pilot technology project (Wisconsin)	163	.....	.....
Pilot technology transfer (Oklahoma and Mississippi)	326	.....	326
Potato Pest Management (Wisconsin)	.....	.....	200
Range improvement (New Mexico)	197	.....	197
Rural development (Alaska)	276	.....	650
Rural development (New Mexico)	280	.....	280
Rural development (Oklahoma)	150	.....	.....

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—EXTENSION ACTIVITIES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Rural rehabilitation (Georgia)	246	.....	246
Wood biomass as an alternative farm product (New York)	197	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal administration	[1] 12,094	5,933	12,107
Total, extension activities	424,174	428,236	426,504

[1] Totals may not add due to rounding.

Farm safety.—Of the funds recommended for farm safety, the Committee recommends continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level of $2,597,078 for the AgrAbility project being carried out in cooperation with the National Easter Seal Society.

Pest management.—Included in the amount provided by the Committee for pest management Smith-Lever 3(d) funds is continued funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for potato late blight control, including $400,000 for early disease identification, comprehensive composting for cull disposal, and late blight research activities in Maine.

Rural health and safety.—The Committee recommends $2,628,000, the same as the fiscal year 2000 level, for rural health and safety education. Included in this amount is $2,150,000 for the ongoing rural health program in Mississippi to train health care professionals to serve in rural areas, and $478,000 for the ongoing rural health and outreach initiative in Louisiana.

Youth at Risk.—The Committee recognizes the increased problem of methamphetamine and its negative impact on communities across the nation. The Committee encourages the Extension Service to work in rural communities to prevent the use of methamphetamine and increase efforts to educate youth on the dangers of this substance.

INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

Appropriations, 2000	$39,541,000
Budget estimate, 2001	76,194,000
Committee recommendation	43,541,000

Section 406 of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 authorizes an integrated research, education, and extension competitive grants program. Water Quality, Food Safety, and Pesticide Impact Assessment Special Research Grants and Smith Lever 3(d) programs previously funded under Research and Education and/or Extension Activities are included under this account, as well as new integrated programs to address issues such as pest management.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For integrated activities of the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, the Committee recommends

$43,541,000. This amount is $4,000,000 more than the 2000 level and $32,653,000 less than the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendations for integrated activities:

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE (CSREES)—INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Small Farm Initiative		4,000	
Water Quality	13,000	16,204	13,000
Food Safety	15,000	15,000	15,000
Pesticide Impact Assessment	4,541	4,640	4,541
International Science and Education Grants		1,000	
Crops at Risk from FQPA Implementation	1,000	3,000	2,000
Biobased Products Program		9,600	
Invasive Species		1,500	
FQPA Risk Mitigation Program for Major Food Crop Systems	4,000	10,000	6,000
Methyl Bromide Transition Program	2,000	5,000	3,000
Organic Transition Program		1,000	
Anti-Hunger and Food Security Program		5,250	
Total, Integrated Activities	39,541	76,194	43,541

Water quality.—The Committee expects a continuation of funding at current levels for the Agricultural Systems for Environmental Quality Program and the Management Systems Evaluation Area Program. The Committee continues funding for the Farm*A*Syst program at no less than the fiscal year 2000 level.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	$618,000
Budget estimate, 2001	635,000
Committee recommendation	635,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs provides direction and coordination in carrying out laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's marketing, grading, and standardization activities related to grain; competitive marketing practices of livestock, marketing orders, and various programs; veterinary services; and plant protection and quarantine. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Agricultural Marketing Service; and Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $635,000. This is $17,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriations	User fees [1]	Total, APHIS appropriations
Appropriations, 2000 [2]	$350,842,000	$86,926,000	$437,768,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [3]	425,444,000	87,000,000	512,444,000
Committee recommendation	371,098,000	87,000,000	458,149,000

[1] Excludes additional resources from the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996 direct appropriation.
[2] Includes $3,495,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[3] Revised budget request, March 31, 2000 (H. Doc. 106–222).

The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service [APHIS] was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972, under the authority of reorganization plan No. 2 of 1953, and other authorities. The major objectives of APHIS are to protect the animal and plant resources of the Nation from diseases and pests. These objectives are carried out under the major areas of activity, as follows:

Pest and disease exclusion.—The Agency conducts inspection and quarantine activities at U.S. ports of entry to prevent the introduction of exotic animal and plant diseases and pests. The Agency also participates in inspection, survey, and control activities in foreign countries to reinforce its domestic activities.

Agricultural quarantine inspection.—User fees are collected to cover the cost of inspection and quarantine activities at U.S. ports of entry to prevent the introduction of exotic animal and plant diseases and pests.

Plant and animal health monitoring.—The Agency conducts programs to assess animal and plant health and to detect endemic and exotic diseases and pests.

Pest and disease management programs.—The Agency carries out programs to control and eradicate pest infestations and animal diseases that threaten the United States; reduce agricultural losses caused by predatory animals, birds, and rodents; provide technical assistance to other cooperators such as States, counties, farmer or rancher groups, and foundations; and ensure compliance with interstate movement and other disease control regulations within the jurisdiction of the Agency.

Animal care.—The Agency conducts regulatory activities which ensure the humane care and treatment of animals and horses as required by the Animal Welfare and Horse Protection Acts. These activities include inspection of certain establishments which handle animals intended for research, exhibition, and as pets, and monitoring of certain horse shows.

Scientific and technical services.—The Agency performs other regulatory activities, including the development of standards for the licensing and testing of veterinary biologicals to ensure their safety and effectiveness; diagnostic activities in support of the control and eradication programs in other functional components; applied research aimed at reducing economic damage from vertebrate animals; development of new pest and animal damage control methods and tools; and regulatory oversight of genetically engineered products.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Committee recommends total funding of $458,149,000. This is $20,381,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $54,295,000 less than the budget request.

The following table reflects the Committee's specific recommendations for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 budget request	Committee recommendation
Pest and disease exclusion:			
Agricultural quarantine inspection	34,546	38,450	38,970
User fees [1]	86,926	87,000	87,000
Subtotal, agricultural quarantine inspection	121,472	125,450	125,970
Cattle ticks	4,996	5,276	5,156
Foot-and-mouth disease	3,803	3,803	3,803
Fruit fly exclusion and detection	25,183	55,110	25,504
Import/export inspection	6,809	7,237	7,025
Sanitary/Phytosanitary Management	7,530	9,492	7,625
Screwworm	30,276	30,400	30,375
Tropical bont tick	407	407	407
Subtotal, pest and disease exclusion	200,476	237,175	205,865
Plant and animal health monitoring:			
Animal health monitoring and surveillance	65,943	69,501	68,529
Animal and plant health regulatory enforcement	5,850	6,263	6,263
National Animal Health Emergency Management System	627	5,868	3,627
Pest detection	6,680	6,729	6,729
Subtotal, plant and animal health monitoring	79,100	88,361	85,148
Pest and disease management programs:			
Aquaculture	766	576	776
Biological control	8,153	8,318	8,318
Boll weevil	15,094	2,856	17,946
Brucellosis eradication	10,876	8,227	9,943
Emerging plant pests	3,507	28,586	3,533
Golden nematode	580	580	580
Gypsy moth	4,363	4,420	4,417
Imported fire ant	100	.....	2,100
Noxious weeds	424	2,124	425
Pink bollworm	1,316	1,074	1,316
Pseudorabies	4,563	4,039	4,039
Scrapie	2,989	8,026	3,024
Tuberculosis	4,916	4,974	5,474
Wildlife services operations	31,395	28,684	33,806
Witchweed	1,506	1,506	1,506
Subtotal, pest and disease management	90,548	103,990	97,203

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 budget request	Committee recommendation
Animal care:			
Animal welfare	10,167	15,167	12,167
Horse protection	361	388	369
Subtotal, animal care	10,528	15,565	12,536
Scientific and technical services:			
Biotechnology/environmental protection	8,523	10,283	9,696
Integrated systems acquisition	3,497	.....	.....
Plant methods development laboratories	4,688	4,806	4,806
Veterinary biologics	10,337	10,751	10,751
Veterinary diagnostics	15,609	17,678	17,514
Wildlife services methods development	10,357	10,525	10,525
Subtotal, scientific and technical services	53,011	54,043	53,292
Invasive species	.....	8,805	.....
Contingency fund	4,105	4,105	4,105
Total, salaries and expenses	437,768	512,444	458,149
Recap:			
Appropriated	350,842	425,444	371,149
Agricultural quarantine inspection user fees	86,926	87,000	87,000

[1] Excludes additional resources from the Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996 direct appropriations.

The Committee has provided an increase of $5,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for pay cost increases in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee is unable to provide increases requested in the President's budget for citrus canker, scrapie, the Asian longhorned beetle or the Mexican fruit fly. The Committee is also unable to provide funding for the grasshopper crisis or Pierce's disease. The Committee directs that the agency continue to use contingency funding from available Commodity Credit Corporation monies, as it has in past fiscal years, for citrus canker, scrapie, the Asian longhorned beetle, the Mexican fruit fly, grasshoppers, and Pierce's disease.

Pest and Disease Exclusion.—The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act (Public Law 104–127) makes amounts in excess of $100,000,000 in the agricultural quarantine inspection (AQI) user fee account directly available for program operations. Of amounts collected in the user fee account, up to $100,000,000 are subject to appropriation. For fiscal year 2001, the Committee provides an appropriation of $87,000,000 from the AQI user fee account. The Department estimates that an additional $114,822,796 will be collected and available as provided in the FAIR Act (Public Law 104–127). The Committee recommendation will support a total of 618 staff years at the U.S./Canadian border, the U.S./Mexican border, and Hawaii.

In addition to the total staff years provided by the Committee for fiscal year 2001, an increase of $520,000 is also provided for seven additional inspectors at the U.S./Mexican border at the San Diego ports of entry, two technicians, and one clerical support staff. The agency also is directed to use the funds necessary from the AQI user fee account to provide at the San Diego ports of entry, four inspectors at the cargo maritime, one staff year at the canine unit, one technician, and one clerical support staff year.

The Committee urges the Department to actively seek procedural and/or treatment methods that allow shipment of untreated fruit grown in Hawaii to cold-weather states during winter months without jeopardizing pest introductions to mainland agriculture.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the fruit fly exclusion and detection program. The agency should continue to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds for the fruit fly exclusion and detection program as it has in past years.

The Committee continues its interest in more efficient and less disruptive inspection of passengers and cargo in Hawaiian airports and directs the agency to provide not less than the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for sufficient staff-year equivalents of agricultural quarantine inspectors, operating funds, and inspection equipment at Hawaii's direct departure and interline airports.

The Committee also encourages the agency to aggressively identify and evaluate flexible hiring staff deployment arrangements to provide services cost effectively when needed by agricultural shippers.

The Committee is further interested in APHIS's activities regarding the acquisition and deployment of commercially available, state-of-the-art inspection technology and equipment at key points of entry, such as Hawaii, for screening passengers' luggage for banned agricultural products and reducing the introduction of dangerous pests and diseases into the United States.

Plant and animal health monitoring.—The Committee provides an increase of $413,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the animal and plant health regulatory enforcement program, as proposed in the budget.

The Committee provides an increase of $50,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for a cooperative agreement with Murray State University, Breathitt Veterinary Center, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, to determine the impact on animal health from common agricultural chemical usage.

The Committee provides an increase of $3,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the emergency management systems program so the agency can respond to crises that threaten the economic health of the animal industry.

The Committee provides an increase of $49,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the pest detection program.

The Committee provides an increase of $2,586,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the animal health monitoring and surveillance (AHMS) program. This amount includes the transfer of $524,000 from the pseudorabies program, as proposed in the fiscal year 2001 budget request. Also included in this amount is an additional $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for Johnes Disease.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the National Farm Animal Identification and Records Project for dairy cattle to be coordinated with the Holstein Association.

The Committee provides funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for enforcement of the Commercial Transportation of Equine for Slaughter Act.

The Committee continues the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the national poultry improvement plan [NPIP].

Pest and disease management.—The Committee continues its concern regarding the serious threat to pastures and watersheds resulting from the introduction of alien weed pests, such as gorse and miconia, into Hawaii. The Committee again directs the agency to work with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the Natural Resources and Conservation Service to develop an integrated approach, including environmentally-safe biological controls, for eradicating these pests.

The Committee provides $776,000 for the aquaculture program, $191,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 appropriations level, to continue the telemetry studies on depredating species of wildlife in the Southeast, and for pay cost increases. This program is necessary to help catfish farmers manage populations of fish-eating birds which continue to migrate to the Mid-south area where they prey on farm-raised catfish.

Boll weevil.—The Committee provides an increase of $2,852,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for the boll weevil eradication program. The Committee cannot provide an increase to achieve the 30 percent Federal cost share under the current budget constraints. However, the Committee intends that the additional funds provided be used to increase the Federal cost share to the maximum extent possible.

The Committee urges the agency to continue the development of the geographic information system so that the economic and entomological efficiency of the boll weevil eradication program can continue to improve.

Brucellosis eradication.—The Committee assumes the decrease of $2,649,000, as proposed in the budget, for brucellosis eradication. However, the Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of $750,000 for the State of Montana to protect the State's brucellosis-free status and for the operation of the bison quarantine facility and the testing of bison which surround Yellowstone National Park.

The Committee also provides $600,000, an increase of $200,000 from the 2000 fiscal year level, for the Greater Yellowstone Interagency Brucellosis Committee [GYIBC] and encourages the coordination of Federal, State and private actions aimed at eliminating brucellosis from wildlife in the Greater Yellowstone Area. Of this amount, $200,000 is allocated to the State chairing the GYIBC. The remainder shall be equally divided between the other two States. The Committee provides $250,000, an increase of $40,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for the Idaho Wildlife Brucellosis Plan (IWBP).

Emerging plant pests.—The Committee provides the fiscal year funding 2000 level for the Asian longhorned beetle program in New York and Illinois.

Imported fire ant.—The Committee provides an increase of $2,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the shared responsibility with the States to conduct surveys, compliance monitoring, and enforcement responsibilities affiliated with the fire ant quarantine of nursery and greenhouse plants.

Noxious weeds.—The Committee continues the demonstration project on kudzu at the fiscal year 2000 funding level.

The Committee encourages the agency to continue working with the State of Texas regarding *orobanche ramosa* at the fiscal year 2000 funding level.

The Committee does not provide the funding increases in support of the Presidential Executive Order on Invasive Alien Species proposed in the budget.

Pink bollworm.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the sterile fly release in order to continue the San Joaquin Valley containment program and to continue the program in Texas and New Mexico.

Tuberculosis.—The Committee provides an increase of $558,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to maintain current staffing levels and related survey and eradication activities. Within the additional funding provided, the Committee directs the agency to use $500,000 to address bovine tuberculosis in Michigan.

Wildlife services operations.—The Committee provides funding at the fiscal year 2000 level to continue cattail management and blackbird control efforts in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Louisiana.

The Committee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for predator control programs for livestock operators in Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. Due to the increase in federally listed endangered species, the States' operations account for Wildlife Services has suffered financially.

The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level to initiate a cooperative agreement with the University of Georgia, Auburn University, and the Wildlife Services Operations in the State of Georgia to address the fluctuations in game bird and predator species resulting from recent changes in land use throughout the southeastern United States.

The Committee continues funding of $200,000 for the operation of the State Wildlife Services office in Hawaii to provide on-site coordination of prevention and control activities in Hawaii and the American Pacific. The Committee also continues funding of $500,000 for the Hawaii Department of Agriculture to coordinate and operate a comprehensive brown tree snake prevention and detection program for Hawaii. The total amount for these activities is the same as that provided for fiscal year 2000.

The Committee provides an increase of $51,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to maintain the Wildlife Services Office in Vermont, and maintains the fiscal year 2000 funding level for the Vermont oral rabies vaccination program.

The Committee provides an increase of $60,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to expand the coyote control program for sheep operators in West Virginia.

The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the management of beavers. The Committee commends the agen-

cy's assistance in cooperative relationships with local and Federal partners to reduce the cropland and forest damages caused by the beaver population.

The Committee does not agree with the recommendation in the President's budget that cooperating agencies and individuals should take on a larger share of the costs of ongoing projects.

Animal Care.—The Committee directs the agency to evaluate its authority and its resources for sufficiency to ensure the safety of companion animals transported on commercial airlines. This study should include recommendations regarding any authority needed by the agency to improve animal safety on all commercial airlines.

The Committee provides an increase of $2,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the Animal Care Unit for enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act.

The Committee does not assume collections from unauthorized animal welfare inspection user fees, as proposed in the President's budget.

Scientific and technical services.—The Committee assumes the one-time decrease of $3,497,000 to defer the Integrated Systems Acquisition Project (ISAP) and does not assume collections from the biotechnology user fees, as proposed in the President's budget.

The Committee provides an increase of $1,173,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to meet the increasing demands for biotechnology permits/notifications, petitions for deregulation, and licensing of international activities. The Committee does not provide the $325,000 requested for environmental review and compliance needs. An increase of $414,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level is provided for the veterinary biologics program, as proposed in the budget. The Committee provides an increase of $1,633,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the veterinary diagnostics program so that current testing methods can be replaced by more modern technology.

The Committee also provides an increase of $168,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for wildlife services methods development as proposed in the budget.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the National Monitoring and Residue Analysis Laboratory (NMRAL) located in Gulfport, MS. The Committee encourages the agency to work with NMRAL to secure payments in a timely manner for contract work done for USDA agencies.

The Committee provides funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the cooperative agreement with the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center for rodent control only in active agricultural areas.

Projects identified in Senate Report 106–80 and Conference Report 106–354 that were directed to be funded by the Committee for fiscal year 2000 are not funded for fiscal year 2001 unless specifically mentioned herein.

In complying with the Committee's directives, APHIS is expected not to redirect support for programs and activities without prior notification to and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures specified in the Act. Unless otherwise directed, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service shall implement appropriations by programs, projects, and activities as specified by the Ap-

propriations Committees. Unspecified reductions necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are to be implemented in accordance with the definitions contained in the "Program, project, and activity" section of this report.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2000	$5,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	5,200,000
Committee recommendation	9,870,000

The APHIS appropriation for "Buildings and facilities" funds major nonrecurring construction projects in support of specific program activities and recurring construction, alterations, preventive maintenance, and repairs of existing APHIS facilities.

The following table represents the Committee's specific recommendation for this account as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 budget request	Committee recommendation
Basic buildings and facilities repair, alterations, and preventative maintenance	4,000	2,000	2,000
Plum Island, NY	1,200	3,200	3,200
Quarantine and seed facilities, AK	.....	.....	4,670
Total, Buildings and Facilities	5,200	5,200	9,870

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For buildings and facilities of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $9,870,000. This amount is $4,670,000 more than the 2000 level and the budget request.

The Committee understands that the Alaska State Seed Laboratory is in need of improvement and upgrade. The seed laboratory provides inspection services for all seed involved in intra-state and international trade and species to the Alaska commercial seed industry and other private and governmental entities in Alaska. Seeds indigenous to Alaska are generally superior and the State is becoming a major seed supplier to other farmers in the lower United States since these seeds are disease free. The Committee provides $3,070,000 to construct and equip a seed laboratory in Palmer, AK.

Alaska is also in need of a Post Entry Plant Quarantine Facility. The Committee notes that the importation of prohibited plant species and those species with special restrictions can only lawfully enter the United States through the present APHIS facilities, all of which are located in temperate regions with seasonal warm weather. Plant material grown at the present APHIS facilities may prove to be hardy in Arctic climates, and of possible economic value for Alaska. The Committee provides $1,600,000 to construct a Post

Entry Plant Quarantine Facility in cooperation with the Plant Materials Center in Palmer, AK.

The Committee directs that non-Federal researchers be able to utilize both APHIS facilities.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$51,497,000
Budget estimate, 2001	66,572,000
Committee recommendation	64,696,000

[1] Includes $128,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Agricultural Marketing Service was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 2, 1972. AMS carries out programs authorized by some 31 different statutory authorities, the primary ones being the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627); the U.S. Cotton Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 51–65); the Cotton Statistics and Estimates Act (7 U.S.C. 471–476); the Tobacco Inspection Act (7 U.S.C. 511–511q); the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (7 U.S.C. 499a–499s); the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031–1056); and section 32 (15 U.S.C. 713c).

Programs administered by this Agency include the market news services, payments to States for marketing activities, the Plant Variety Protection Act, the Federal administration of marketing agreements and orders, standardization, grading, classing, and shell egg surveillance services, transportation services, and market protection and promotion.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For marketing services of the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $64,696,000. This amount is $13,199,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $1,876,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee provides $14,287,000, the full amount requested, for the Pesticide Data Program. This represents an increase of $1,137,000 from the fiscal year 2000 appropriation. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect reliable, scientific-based pesticide residue data that benefits consumers, food processors, crop protection, pesticide producers, and farmers. The PDP is of particular importance since the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act, which requires thorough reevaluation of agricultural pesticides and tolerances for uses on individual crops. The PDP is an effective tool to maintain the availability of critical products which allow the production of safe and affordable foods.

The Committee provides $5,902,000, the full amount requested, for costs associated with implementing the Livestock Mandatory Price Reporting Act of 1999.

The State of Alaska has developed the Alaska Grown Program to promote the sale of Alaskan products in both military and civilian markets. The Committee fully supports this program and expects the Department to give full consideration to funding applications submitted for the Alaska Grown Program.

The amount provided also includes $6,235,000 for the initiation of a microbiological data program so that baselines may be established for the incidence, number and types of food-borne microorganisms. The Committee expects AMS to coordinate with other agencies of USDA, other public health agencies of the government, and industry to avoid duplication of effort and to ensure that the data collected can be used by all interested parties.

The Committee is aware of the unique factors that affect dairy production in Alaska. Because of these factors, only 51 percent of Alaska's dairy needs can be produced in-State. Further, because of the perishable nature of milk and the cost to ship it, alternatives to increase milk production at Alaska's existing State-owned facility, Matanuska Maid Dairy, must be sought. Therefore, the Committee expects AMS, working with other USDA agencies, to be of assistance to the State of Alaska in addressing this unique problem.

The Committee continues to recognize the benefits and opportunities that organic farming creates for certain producers. The Committee expects the Secretary to construct a National Organic Program that takes into account the needs of small farmers. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to establish a progressive user fee program so that small farmers, handlers, and certification agents are not excessively burdened. Furthermore, the Committee directs that of the funds available for the National Organic Program, whatever funds are necessary should be used to offset the initial costs of accreditation services, a subsidy necessary due to lack of expertise in the Department of Agriculture in the areas of organic accreditation and insufficient data on the industry.

The Committee is concerned that the recently proposed rule on the dairy forward contracting pilot program is unnecessarily restrictive and will reduce participation in the pilot. In order to address this, the Committee expects the Secretary to eliminate the 6-month time limitation placed on dairy forward contracts and the 3-day revocation provision for handlers.

The Committee is aware of the recent bribery charges in which eight Agricultural Marketing Service inspectors plead guilty to accepting bribes to grade produce at levels lower than justified by their actual condition. The Committee is very concerned about the impact of fraudulent activities that have affected the present integrity of the inspection system and expects the Department to act expeditiously to take necessary steps to restore public and industry confidence in the inspection system.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, 2000	($60,730,000)
Budget limitation, 2001	(60,730,000)
Committee recommendation	(60,730,000)

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) initiated a system of user fees for the cost of grading and classing tobacco, cotton, naval stores, and for warehouse examination. These activities, authorized under the U.S. Cotton Standards Act, the Tobacco Inspection Act, the Naval Stores Act, the U.S. Warehouse Act, and other provisions of law are designed to facilitate commerce and to protect participants in the industry.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a limitation on administrative expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service of $60,730,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 level and the budget request.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY

(SECTION 32)

MARKETING AGREEMENTS AND ORDERS

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$12,428,000
Budget estimate, 2001	13,438,000
Committee recommendation	13,438,000

[1] Includes $15,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Under section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, (7 U.S.C. 612c), an amount equal to 30 percent of customs receipts collected during each preceding calendar year and unused balances are available for encouraging the domestic consumption and exportation of agricultural commodities. An amount equal to 30 percent of receipts collected on fishery products is transferred to the Department of Commerce. Additional transfers to the child nutrition programs of the Food and Nutrition Service have been provided in recent appropriations Acts.

The following table reflects the status of this fund for fiscal years 1999–2001:

SECTION 32 ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 1999–2001

	Fiscal year—		
	1999 actual	2000 current estimate	2001 budget estimate
Appropriation (30 percent of Customs Receipts)	$5,701,865,817	$5,735,557,955	$5,738,448,921
Supplemental Appropriation	145,000,000	.....	.....
Less Rescission	−7,958,000	−15,000	.....
Less Transfers:			
Food and Nutrition Service	−5,048,150,000	−4,935,199,000	−5,127,579,102
Commerce Department	−66,426,288	−69,920,523	−72,827,819
Total, Transfers	−5,114,576,288	−5,005,119,523	−5,200,406,921
Budget Authority	724,331,529	730,423,432	538,042,000
Unobligated Balance Available, Start of Year	131,966,602	112,630,114	300,000,000
Recoveries of Prior Year Obligations	3,527,838	.....	.....
Available for Obligation	859,825,969	843,053,546	838,042,000
Less Obligations:			
Commodity Procurement:			
Child Nutrition Purchases	400,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
Emergency Surplus Removal	144,484,206	96,000,000	.....
Diversion Payments	178,264,816	.....	.....
Disaster Relief	7,013,711	.....	.....
Estimated Future Purchases	.....	26,041,546	115,000,000

SECTION 32 ESTIMATED TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD—FISCAL YEARS 1999–2001—Continued

	Fiscal year—		
	1999 actual	2000 current estimate	2001 budget estimate
Total, Commodity Procurement	729,762,733	522,041,546	515,000,000
Administrative Funds:			
Commodity Purchase Service	6,580,001	8,584,000	9,604,000
Marketing, Agreements, and Orders	10,853,121	12,428,000	13,438,000
Total, Administrative Funds	17,433,122	21,012,000	23,042,000
Total, Obligations	747,195,855	543,053,546	538,042,000
Carryout	112,630,114	300,000,000	300,000,000
Unobligated Balance Available, End of Year	112,630,114	300,000,000	300,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a transfer from section 32 funds of $13,438,000 for the formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders. This amount is $1,010,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget estimate.

In previous fiscal years, section 32 funds have been spent to purchase and distribute salmon for donation to schools, institutions, and other domestic feeding programs. The Committee expects the Agricultural Marketing Service [AMS] to continue to assess the existing inventories of pink salmon and salmon nuggets and determine whether or not there is a surplus and continued low prices in fiscal year 2001. If there is surplus salmon and continued low prices in fiscal year 2001, the Committee expects the Department to purchase surplus salmon for use in the aforementioned feeding programs or for humanitarian food aid.

Unexpected increases in inventories of cranberries have led to declines in producer prices of up to 66 percent. The Committee expects the Agricultural Marketing Service to utilize necessary funds for commodity purchases of cranberries to address these problems.

The Committee recognizes the significant losses to the apple industry due to multiple factors, including weather and the loss of export markets in Asia. These losses have particularly affected apple growers in New England, where losses are estimated to be as much as $22,000,000 compared to the 5-year average production. The Committee expects the Agricultural Marketing Service to devote adequate resources to addressing the needs of the apple industry, including those in New England.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

Appropriations, 2000	$1,200,000
Budget estimate, 2001	1,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

The Federal-State Marketing Improvement Program [FSMIP] is authorized by section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 and is also funded from appropriations. Payments are made to State marketing agencies to: identify and test market alternative farm commodities; determine methods of providing more reliable market information, and develop better commodity grading standards. This program has made possible many types of projects, such as electronic marketing and agricultural product diversification. Current projects are focused on the improvement of marketing efficiency and effectiveness, and seeking new outlets for existing farm produced commodities. The legislation grants the U.S. Department of Agriculture authority to establish cooperative agreements with State departments of agriculture or similar State agencies to improve the efficiency of the agricultural marketing chain. The States perform the work or contract it to others, and must contribute at least one-half of the cost of the projects.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For payments to States and possessions for Federal-State marketing projects and activities, the Committee provides $1,200,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 appropriation and $300,000 less than the budget request.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$26,433,000
Budget estimate, 2001	33,549,000
Committee recommendation	27,269,000

[1] Includes $15,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration [GIPSA] was established pursuant to the Secretary's 1994 reorganization. Grain inspection and weighing programs are carried out under the U.S. Grain Standards Act and other programs under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, including the inspection and grading of rice and grain-related products; conducting official weighing and grain inspection activities; and grading dry beans and peas, and processed grain products. Under the Packers and Stockyards Act, assurance of the financial integrity of the livestock, meat, and poultry markets is provided. The administration monitors competition in order to protect producers, consumers, and industry from deceptive and fraudulent practices which affect meat and poultry prices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $27,269,000. This amount is $836,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $6,280,000 less than the budget request.

The amount provided includes $836,000, the full budget request, for mandatory pay cost increases. Due to budgetary constraints, no funds are provided for the initiation of new projects.

The Committee does not assume the $19,376,000 in net savings from collections from new user fees proposed in the budget.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Limitation, 2000	($42,557,000)
Budget limitation, 2001	(42,557,000)
Committee recommendation	(42,557,000)

The Agency provides an official grain inspection and weighing system under the U.S. Grain Standards Act [USGSA], and official inspection of rice and grain-related products under the Agricultural Marketing Act [AMA] of 1946. The USGSA was amended in 1981 to require the collection of user fees to fund the costs associated with the operation, supervision, and administration of Federal grain inspection and weighing activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a $42,557,000 limitation on inspection and weighing services expenses. This amount is the same as the 2000 level and the budget estimate.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

Appropriations, 2000	$446,000
Budget estimate, 2001	560,000
Committee recommendation	460,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's inspection of meat, poultry, and egg products. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $460,000. This amount is $14,000 more than the 2000 level and $100,000 less than the budget request. Included in the Committee's recommendation is the increase requested in the budget for pay costs.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$649,119,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	688,204,000
Committee recommendation	678,011,000

[1] Includes $292,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[2] Revised request, March 31, 2000 (H.Doc. 106–222).

The major objectives of the Food Safety and Inspection Service are to assure that meat and poultry products are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged, as required by the Federal Meat Inspection Act and the Poultry Products Inspection Act; and to provide continuous in-plant inspection to egg processing plants under the Egg Products Inspection Act.

The Food Safety and Inspection Service was established on June 17, 1981, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1000–1, issued pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1953.

The inspection program of the Food Safety and Inspection Service provides continuous in-plant inspection of all domestic plants preparing meat, poultry or egg products for sale or distribution; reviews foreign inspection systems and establishments that prepare meat or poultry products for export to the United States; and provides technical and financial assistance to States which maintain meat and poultry inspection programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Food Safety and Inspection Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $678,011,000. This amount is $28,892,000 more than the 2000 level and $10,193,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee provides for mandatory pay cost increases associated with Federal Food Inspection Activities. The Committee also provides an additional $7,309,000, the full amount requested, for the FSIS portion of the food safety initiative.

The amount provided assumes savings proposed in the budget of $4,000,000 upon implementation of daily, unscheduled processing inspection. This proposal will allow FSIS to better utilize available inspection personnel. The Committee expects the Agency to make full use of its authority to ensure that inspection resources are rationally dedicated to address relative food safety risks and to avoid the disruptive effect of continued inspector shortages. To further these objectives, the Agency should evaluate greater flexibility in requirements for frequency of unscheduled inspection and other possible means of enhancing the efficiency of inspection in processing establishments. FSIS should report its findings to the Committee by January 31, 2001.

Although specifically not requested, funds are not provided for Consumer Safety Officers.

The Committee remains concerned that FSIS has not finished removing or revising those meat and poultry inspection regulations inconsistent with the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) based inspection system. The agency has missed self imposed deadlines for completing this project, and the Committee believes the accomplishments in this area are not as extensive as they should be. Accordingly, the Committee directs FSIS to prepare by November 1, 2000, a report listing every meat and poultry inspection regulation in place prior to publication of the Pathogen Reduction/HACCP rule, the agency's determination of whether each regulation should be revised or removed in the wake of HACCP implementation, and the agency's proposed date for completing that revision or removal.

The Committee believes that agency managers should have an understanding of the establishments the agency regulates, which necessarily requires the occasional observation of operations in an inspected establishment. The Committee expects senior policy development personnel of the Field Operations and Policy, the Public Health and Science and the Program Development and Evaluation offices to become HACCP certified and to observe operations in the range of establishments inspected by the agency at least semi-annually. The agency is directed to provide the Committee a report, no later than March 1, 2001, listing the senior personnel (GS–14

and above), the date on which they become HACCP certified, and the date and type of establishment in which they have observed operations.

The following table represents the Committee's specific recommendations for the Food Safety and Inspection Service as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 estimates	2001 budget request [1]	Committee recommendation
Federal food inspection	551,987	585,258	578,544
Import/export inspection	10,456	11,526	10,548
Laboratory services	32,060	34,393	32,971
Field automation	8,023	8,023	8,023
Grants to States	40,655	41,734	40,655
Special assistance for State programs	5,231	5,231	5,231
Codex Alimentarius	707	2,039	2,039
Total	649,119	688,204	678,011

[1] Revised request (H.Doc. 106–222).

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000	$572,000
Budget estimate, 2001	589,000
Committee recommendation	589,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's international affairs (except for foreign economics development) and commodity programs. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Farm Service Agency, including the Commodity Credit Corporation, Risk Management Agency, and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $589,000. This amount is $17,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

The Farm Service Agency [FSA] was established by the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Public Law 103–354, enacted October 13, 1994. Originally called the Consolidated Farm Service Agency, the name was changed to the Farm Service Agency on November 8, 1995. The FSA administers the commodity price support and production adjustment programs financed by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the warehouse examination function, the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP], and several other cost-share programs; the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Pro-

gram [NAP]; and farm ownership and operating, and emergency disaster and other loan programs.

Agricultural market transition program.—The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127 (1996 act), enacted April 4, 1996, mandates that the Secretary offer individuals with eligible cropland acreage the opportunity for a one-time signup in a 7-year, production flexibility contract. Depending on each contract participant's prior contract-crop acreage history and payment yield as well as total program participation, each contract participant shares a portion of a statutorily specified, annual dollar amount. In return, participants must comply with certain requirements regarding land conservation, wetland protection, planting flexibility, and agricultural use. Contract crops, for the purposes of determining eligible cropland and payments, include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, and rice. This program does not include any production adjustment requirements or related provisions, except for restrictions on the planting of fruits and vegetables.

Marketing assistance loan program, price support programs, and other loan and related programs.—The 1996 act provides for marketing assistance loans to producers of contract commodities, extra long staple [ELS] cotton, and oilseeds for the 1996 through 2002 crops. With the exception of ELS cotton, these nonrecourse loans are characterized by loan repayment rates that may be determined to be less than the principal plus accrued interest per unit of the commodity. However, with respect to cotton and rice, the Secretary must allow repayment of marketing loans at the adjusted world price. And, specifically with respect to the cotton marketing assistance loan, the program continues to provide for redemption at the lower of the loan principal plus accrued storage and interest, or the adjusted world price. The three-step competitiveness provisions are unchanged.

The 1996 act also provides for a loan program for sugar for the 1996 through 2002 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane, where the loans may be either recourse or nonrecourse in nature depending on the level of the tariff rate quota for imports of sugar. The 1996 act provides for a milk price support program, whereby the price of milk is supported through December 31, 1999, via purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. The rate of support is fixed each calendar year, starting at $10.35 per hundredweight in 1996 and declining each year to $9.90 per hundredweight in 1999. The Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations Act, Public Law 106–78, enacted October 22, 1999, extends the milk price support program through December 31, 2000. The 1996 act and the 1938 act provide for a peanut loan and poundage quota program for the 1996 through 2002 crops of peanuts. Finally, the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (1949 act), and the 1938 act provide for a price support, quota, and allotment program for tobacco.

The interest rate on commodity loans secured on or after October 1, 1996, will be 1 percentage point higher than the formula which was used to calculate commodity loans secured prior to fiscal year 1997. The CCC monthly commodity loan interest rate will in effect be 1 percentage point higher than CCC's cost of money for that month.

The 1996 act amended the payment limitation provisions in the Food Security Act of 1985, as amended (1985 act), by changing the annual $50,000 payment limit per person for deficiency and diversion payments to an annual $40,000 payment limit per person for contract payments. The annual $75,000 payment limit per person applicable to combined marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments for all commodities that was in effect for the 1991 through 1995 crop years continues through the 2002 crop year. Similarly, the three entity rule is continued.

Commodity Credit Corporation program activities.—Various price support and related programs have been authorized in numerous legislative enactments since the early 1930's. Operations under these programs are financed through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Personnel and facilities of the Farm Service Agency are utilized in the administration of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Administrator of the Agency is also Executive Vice President of the Corporation.

The 1996 act created new conservation programs to address high-priority environmental protection goals and authorizes CCC funding for many of the existing and new conservation programs. The Natural Resources Conservation Service administers many of the programs financed through CCC.

Foreign assistance programs and other special activities.—Various surplus disposal programs and other special activities are conducted pursuant to specific statutory authorizations and directives. These laws authorize the use of CCC funds and facilities to implement the programs. Appropriations for these programs are transferred or paid to the Corporation for its costs incurred in connection with these activities, such as Public Law 480.

Farm credit programs.—FSA reviews applications, makes and collects loans, and provides technical assistance and guidance to borrowers. Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with agricultural credit insurance fund [ACIF] loans are appropriated to the ACIF program account and transferred to FSA salaries and expenses.

Risk management.—FSA administers the noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program [NAP] which provides crop loss protection for growers of many crops for which crop insurance is not available.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriations	Transfers from program accounts	Total, FSA, salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2000	[1] $794,394,000	($211,265,000)	[2] ($1,005,659,000)
Budget estimate, 2001	828,385,000	(266,719,000)	(1,095,104,000)
Committee recommendation	828,385,000	(266,719,000)	(1,095,104,000)

[1] Includes $445,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes $56,000,000 in emergency and disaster assistance provided by Public Law 106–78.

The account "Salaries and expenses, Farm Service Agency," funds the administrative expenses of program administration and other functions assigned to FSA. The funds consist of appropriations and transfers from the CCC export credit guarantees, Public Law 480 loans, and agricultural credit insurance fund program ac-

counts, and miscellaneous advances from other sources. All administrative funds used by FSA are consolidated into one account. The consolidation provides clarity and better management and control of funds, and facilitates accounting, fiscal, and budgetary work by eliminating the necessity for making individual allocations and allotments and maintaining and recording obligations and expenditures under numerous separate accounts.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Farm Service Agency [FSA], including funds transferred from other program accounts, the Committee recommends $1,095,104,000. This is $89,445,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee is concerned that the U.S. Department of Agriculture's [USDA] square footage restrictions on leased space at USDA Service Centers fail to account for space requirements of temporary employees and records storage. The new restrictions on square footage for office space has unduly burdened counties and municipal governments that constructed new facilities to accommodate the Department's needs for the collocation of field offices. The Committee directs USDA to provide sufficient flexibility in office space restrictions to allow necessary space for temporary employees and record storage. The Department is also directed to avoid imposing new and burdensome costs on municipal landlords.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	$3,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	3,000,000

This program is authorized under title V of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987. Originally designed to address agricultural credit disputes, the program was expanded by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to include other agricultural issues such as wetland determinations, conservation compliance, rural water loan programs, grazing on National Forest System lands, and pesticides. Grants are made to States whose mediation programs have been certified by the Farm Service Agency [FSA]. Grants will be solely for operation and administration of the State's agricultural mediation program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $3,000,000 for State mediation grants. This is the same as the amount provided in 2000 and $1,000,000 less than the budget request.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	$450,000
Budget estimate, 2001	450,000
Committee recommendation	450,000

Under the program, the Department makes indemnification payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products who, through no fault of their own, suffer losses because they are di-

rected to remove their milk from commercial markets due to contamination of their products by registered pesticides. The program also authorizes indemnity payments to dairy farmers for losses resulting from the removal of cows or dairy products from the market due to nuclear radiation or fallout.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the dairy indemnity program, the Committee recommends $450,000. This is the same as the 2000 level and the budget request.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account is used to insure or guarantee farm ownership, farm operating, and emergency loans to individuals, as well as the following types of loans to associations: irrigation and drainage, grazing, Indian tribe land acquisition and boll weevil eradication. The insurance endorsement on each insured loan may include an agreement by the Government to purchase the loan after a specified initial period.

FSA is also authorized to provide financial assistance to borrowers by guaranteeing loans made by private lenders having a contract of guarantee from FSA as approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The following programs are financed through this fund:

Farm ownership loans.—Made to borrowers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere to restructure their debts, improve or purchase farms, refinance nonfarm enterprises which supplement but do not supplant farm income, or make additions to farms. Total indebtedness to FSA may not exceed $200,000 for direct loans and $700,000 for guaranteed loans. Loans are made for 40 years or less.

Farm operating loans.—Provide short-to-intermediate term production or chattel credit to farmers who cannot obtain credit elsewhere, to improve their farm and home operations, and to develop or maintain a reasonable standard of living. Total indebtedness to FSA may not exceed $200,000 for direct loans and $700,000 for guaranteed loans. The term of the loan varies from 1 to 7 years.

Emergency disaster loans.—Made available in designated areas (counties) and in contiguous counties where property damage and/or severe production losses have occurred as a direct result of a natural disaster. Areas may be declared by the President or designated for emergency loan assistance by the Secretary of Agriculture. The loan may be up to $500,000.

Credit sales of acquired property.—Property is sold out of inventory and is made to an eligible buyer by providing FSA loans.

Indian tribe land acquisition loans.—Made to any Indian tribe recognized by the Secretary of the Interior or tribal corporation established pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act which does not have adequate uncommitted funds to acquire lands or interest in lands within the tribe's reservation or Alaskan Indian community, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, for use of the tribe or the corporation or the members thereof.

Boll weevil eradication loans.—Made to assist foundations in financing the operations of the boll weevil eradication programs provided to farmers.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total level for farm loans of $3,083,243,000. This is $49,000 less than the 2000 level and $1,474,695,000 less than the budget estimate.

The following table reflects the program levels for farm credit programs administered by the Farm Service Agency recommended by the Committee, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and the budget request levels:

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PROGRAMS—LOAN LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 enacted	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Farm ownership:			
Direct	[1] (128,049)	(128,000)	(128,000)
Guaranteed	[2] (431,373)	(1,000,000)	(431,373)
Farm operating:			
Direct	[3] (500,000)	(700,000)	(500,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	[4] (1,697,842)	(2,000,000)	(1,697,842)
Guaranteed subsidized	[5] (200,000)	(477,868)	(200,000)
Indian tribe land acquisition	(1,028)	(2,005)	(1,028)
Emergency disaster	[6] (25,000)	(150,065)	(25,000)
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)
Total, farm loans	(3,083,292)	(4,557,938)	(3,083,243)

[1] Excludes estimated $21,951,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes estimated $568,627,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[3] Excludes estimated $400,000,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[4] Excludes estimated $302,158,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[5] Excludes estimated $702,558,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[6] Excludes estimated $547,000,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental loan subsidy appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.

LOAN SUBSIDIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Subsidies			Administrative expenses		
	Insured loan	Guaranteed loan	Total	Appropriations	Transfer to FSA	Total ACIF
Appropriations, 2000	[1] 38,030	[2] 43,976	82,006	4,300	209,861	296,167
Budget estimate, 2001	114,060	71,494	185,554	4,139	265,315	455,008
Committee recommendation	65,185	41,780	106,965	4,139	265,315	376,419

[1] Excludes estimated $109,218,000 in emergency supplemental appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes estimated $69,339,000 in emergency supplemental appropriation provided by Public Law 106–113.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account are used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table reflects the cost of loan programs under credit reform:

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 enacted	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Loan subsidies:			
Farm ownership:			
Direct	[1] 4,827	13,786	13,786
Guaranteed	[2] 2,416	5,100	2,200
Farm operating:			
Direct	[3] 29,300	63,140	45,100
Guaranteed unsubsidized	[4] 23,940	27,400	23,260
Guaranteed subsidized	[5] 17,620	38,994	16,320
Indian tribe land acquisition	21	323	166
Emergency disaster	[6] 3,882	36,811	6,133
Boll weevil eradication loans	([7])	([7])	([7])
Total, loan subsidies	82,006	185,554	106,965
ACIF expenses	[8] 214,161	269,454	269,454

[1] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $828,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[2] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $3,184,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[3] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $23,441,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[4] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $4,260,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[5] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $61,895,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[6] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $84,949,000 (Public Law 106–113).
[7] No cost since subsidy rate is negative.
[8] Excludes enacted emergency supplemental appropriation of $178,557,000 (Public Law 106–113).

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$63,983,000
Budget estimate, 2001	67,700,000
Committee recommendation	65,597,000

[1] Includes $17,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996, risk management activities previously performed by the Farm Service Agency will be performed by the new Risk Management Agency.

Risk management includes program activities in support of the Federal Crop Insurance Program as authorized by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 and the FAIR Act. Functional areas of risk management are: research and development; insurance services; and compliance, whose functions include policy formulation and procedures and regulations development. Reviews and evaluations are conducted for overall performance to ensure the actuarial soundness of the insurance program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For administrative and operating expenses for the Risk Management Agency, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $65,597,000. This is $1,614,000 more than the 2000 level and $2,103,000 less than the budget request.

The amount provided includes $1,614,000, the full amount requested, for mandatory pay cost increases.

The Committee recognizes the importance of improved risk management tools for dairy farmers and has been concerned by the Risk Management Agency's (RMA) administration of the Dairy Options Pilot Program (DOPP). The Committee directs the Secretary to ensure that the DOPP is offered under appropriate market conditions to ensure the maximum participation possible. Further, the Committee directs the Secretary to offer DOPP to the same county for more than 1 year and to allow producers in such counties to participate for more than 1 year, as explicitly contemplated in the authorizing statute.

CORPORATIONS

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994 was designed to replace the combination of crop insurance and ad hoc disaster payment programs with a strengthened crop insurance program.

Producers of insurable crops are eligible to receive a basic level of protection against catastrophic losses, which cover 50 percent of the normal yield at 55 percent of the expected price. The only cost to the producer is an administrative fee of $60 per crop per policy, or $200 for all crops grown by the producer in a county, with a cap of $600 regardless of the number of crops and counties involved. At least catastrophic [CAT] coverage was required for producers who participate in the commodity support, farm credit, and certain other farm programs. Under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform [FAIR] Act of 1996, producers are offered the option of waiving their eligibility for emergency crop loss assistance instead of obtaining CAT coverage to meet program requirements. Emergency loss assistance does not include emergency loans or payment under the Noninsured Assistance Program [NAP]. Beginning with the 1997 crop, the Secretary began phasing out delivery of CAT coverage through the FSA offices, and in 1998 designated the private insurance providers as the sole source provider of CAT coverage.

The Reform Act of 1994 also provides increased subsidies for additional buy-up coverage levels which producers may obtain from private insurance companies. The amount of subsidy is equivalent to the amount of premium established for catastrophic risk protection coverage for coverage up to 65 percent level at 100 percent price. For coverage equal to or greater than 65 percent at 100 percent of the price, the amount is equivalent to an amount equal to the premium established for 50 percent yield indemnified at 75 percent of the expected market price.

The reform legislation included the NAP program for producers of crops for which there is currently no insurance available. NAP was established to ensure that most producers of crops not yet insurable will have protection against crop catastrophes comparable to protection previously provided by ad hoc disaster assistance programs. While the NAP program was implemented under the Deputy Administrator for Risk Management, under the FAIR Act of 1996, the NAP program will remain with the Farm Service Agency and be incorporated into the Commodity Credit Corporation program activities.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$710,857,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	1,727,671,000
Committee recommendation [3]	1,727,671,000

[1] Such sums as are necessary is provided for 2000.
[2] The 2001 budget also requests such sums as may be necessary to remain available until expended.
[3] The Committee recommends such sums as may be necessary, currently estimated to be $1,727,671,000.

The Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended by the Federal Crop Insurance Reform Act of 1994, authorizes the payment of expenses which may include indemnity payments, loss adjustment, delivery expenses, program-related research and development, startup costs for implementing this legislation such as studies, pilot projects, data processing improvements, public outreach, and related tasks and functions.

All program costs for 2001, except for Federal salaries and expenses, are mandatory expenditures subject to appropriation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation fund, the Committee recommends an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, estimated to be $1,727,671,000. This is $1,016,814,000 more than the amount provided in 2000.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

The Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] is a wholly owned Government corporation created in 1933 to stabilize, support, and protect farm income and prices; to help maintain balanced and adequate supplies of agricultural commodities, including products, foods, feeds, and fibers; and to help in the orderly distribution of these commodities. CCC was originally incorporated under a Delaware charter and was reincorporated June 30, 1948, as a Federal corporation within the Department of Agriculture by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act, approved June 29, 1948 (15 U.S.C. 714).

The Commodity Credit Corporation engages in buying, selling, lending, and other activities with respect to agricultural commodities, their products, food, feed, and fibers. Its purposes include stabilizing, supporting, and protecting farm income and prices; maintaining the balance and adequate supplies of selected commodities; and facilitating the orderly distribution of such commodities. In addition, the Corporation makes available materials and facilities required in connection with the storage and distribution of such commodities. The Corporation also disburses funds for sharing of costs with producers for the establishment of approved conservation practices on environmentally sensitive land and subsequent rental payments for such land for the duration of Conservation Reserve Program contracts.

Activities of the Corporation are primarily governed by the following statutes: the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act; the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127 (1996 act), enacted April 4, 1996; the Agricultural

Act of 1949 (1949 act); the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (1938 act); and the Food Security Act of 1985 (1985 act).

The 1996 act requires that the following programs be offered for the 1996 through 2002 crops: 7-year production flexibility contracts for contract commodities (wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice); nonrecourse marketing assistance loans for contract commodities, extra long staple [ELS] cotton, and oilseeds; a nonrecourse loan program for peanuts; and a nonrecourse/recourse loan program for sugar. The 1996 act also requires a milk price support program that begins after enactment of the act and continues through December 31, 1999. Public Law 106–78 extended the milk price support program through December 31, 2000.

The 7-year production flexibility contracts were offered to eligible landowners and producers on a one-time basis in 1996, with some contracts being available in subsequent years for eligible contract-commodity acreage in the CRP program that, prior to 2002, is either withdrawn early or for which the contract expires. Statutorily established fixed dollar amounts are to be distributed annually among contract participants according to statutory formulas. With the exception of limitations on fruits and vegetables, contract acreage may be planted (or not planted) to any crop, but the contract acreage must be devoted to an approved agricultural use and contract participants must comply with applicable land conservation and wetland protection requirements.

Marketing assistance loans are available to producers of ELS cotton and oilseeds. Such loans are also available to producers of contract commodities, but only if the producers of such commodities are contract participants. Marketing loan provisions and loan deficiency payments are applicable to all such commodities except ELS cotton.

The peanut loan program as provided by the 1996 act is accompanied by the poundage quota program authorized by the 1938 act. The loan rate for quota peanuts is set at $610 per ton for each of the crop years, 1996 through 2002. The quota poundage floor (1.35 million tons in 1995) authorized by the 1938 act for 1995 is eliminated for the 1996 through 2002 crops. The 1996 act also amends the peanut provisions of the 1938 act pertaining to undermarketings of farm quotas and transfers of quotas across county lines.

The 1996 act created a recourse loan program for sugar that reverts to a nonrecourse loan program in a given fiscal year if the tariff rate quota for imports of sugar exceeds 1.5 million short tons (raw value) in any fiscal year, 1997–2002. The 1996 act suspends marketing allotment provisions in the 1938 act and implements a 1-cent-per-pound penalty if cane sugar pledged as collateral for a Corporation loan is forfeited. A similar penalty applies to beet sugar.

The tobacco loan program authorized by the 1949 act is supplemented by the quota and allotment programs authorized by the 1938 act. The tobacco program provisions in both acts were not affected by the 1996 act.

Milk prices are supported each year through the end of calendar year 1999 at statutorily established levels through purchases of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. The calendar year 1996 support level was $10.35 per hundredweight for milk containing 3.67

percent butterfat, and the rate declines annually to $9.90 per hundredweight for calendar year 1999. Public Law 106–78 extends the milk price support program through December 31, 2000.

The interest rate on commodity loans secured on or after October 1, 1996, will be 1 percentage point higher than the formula which was used to calculate commodity loans secured prior to fiscal year 1997. The CCC monthly commodity loan interest rate will in effect be 1 percentage point higher than CCC's cost of money for that month. Moreover, the Corporation's use of funds for purchases of information technology equipment, including computers, is more restricted than it was prior to enactment of the 1996 act.

The 1996 act amends the 1985 act to establish the Environmental Conservation Acreage Reserve Program [ECARP], which encompasses the Conservation Reserve Program [CRP], the Wetland Reserve Program [WRP], and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program [EQIP]. Each of these programs is funded through the Corporation.

The CRP continues through fiscal year 2002, with up to 36.4 million acres enrolled at any one time. Except for lands that are determined to be of high environmental value, the Secretary is to allow participants to terminate any CRP contract entered into prior to January 1, 1995, upon written notice, provided the contract has been in effect for at least 5 years. The Secretary maintains discretionary authority to conduct future early outs and future sign-ups of lands that meet enrollment eligibility criteria.

WRP is reauthorized through the year 2002, not to exceed 975,000 acres in total enrollment. Beginning October 1, 1996, one-third of the land enrolled is to be in permanent easements, one-third in 30-year easements or less, and one-third in wetland restoration agreements with cost sharing; 75,000 acres of land in less than permanent easements must be placed in the program before any additional permanent easements are placed.

A new, cost-share assistance program, EQIP, is established to assist crop and livestock producers deal with environmental and conservation improvements on the farm. The 1996 act authorizes program funding of $200,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1997 through 2002. One-half of the available funds are for addressing conservation problems associated with livestock operations and one-half for other conservation concerns. Five- to ten-year contracts, based on a conservation plan will be used to implement the program.

The 1996 act also authorizes other new Corporation-funded conservation programs, including the conservation farm option, flood risk reduction contracts, the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program, and the Farmland Protection Program.

Management of the Corporation is vested in a board of directors, subject to the general supervision and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, who is an ex-officio director and chairman of the board. The board consists of seven members, in addition to the Secretary, who are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. Officers of the Corporation are designated according to their positions in the Department of Agriculture.

The activities of the Corporation are carried out mainly by the personnel and through the facilities of the Farm Service Agency [FSA] and the Farm Service Agency State and county committees. The Foreign Agricultural Service, the General Sales Manager, other agencies and offices of the Department, and commercial agents are also used to carry out certain aspects of the Corporation's activities.

The Corporation's capital stock of $100,000,000 is held by the United States. Under present law, up to $30,000,000,000 may be borrowed from the U.S. Treasury, from private lending agencies, and from others at any one time. The Corporation reserves a sufficient amount of its borrowing authority to purchase at any time all notes and other obligations evidencing loans made by such agencies and others. All bonds, notes, debentures, and similar obligations issued by the Corporation are subject to approval by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Under Public Law 87–155 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11, 713a–12), annual appropriations are authorized for each fiscal year, commencing with fiscal year 1961. These appropriations are to reimburse the Corporation for net realized losses.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$30,037,136,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	27,771,007,000
Committee recommendation [3]	27,771,007,000

[1] Such sums as are necessary is provided for 2000.
[2] The fiscal year 2001 budget estimate is such sums as are necessary.
[3] The Committee recommends such sums as may be necessary, currently estimated to be $27,771,007,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the payment to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for net realized losses, the Committee recommends an appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, estimated in the budget to be $27,771,007,000. This is $2,266,129,000 less than the 2000 level.

Food Security Commodity Reserve

The Committee urges USAID and USDA to manage the Food Security Commodity Reserve effectively to meet international food aid commitments of the United States, including supplementing Public Law 480 title II funds to meet emergency food needs.

During the past 2 years, USDA has used its authority under the CCC Charter Act of 1948 to purchase wheat and other surplus commodities for distribution as international humanitarian assistance under Section 416(b). This has benefitted American farmers while also helping to alleviate world hunger. Since low commodity prices and global hunger will likely continue in the coming year, the Committee urges USDA to again use its existing authority to purchase no less than 4 million tons of surplus commodities in fiscal year 2001 for donation as international food aid.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Limitation, 2000	$5,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000

The Commodity Credit Corporation's [CCC] hazardous waste management program is intended to ensure compliance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Investigative and cleanup costs associated with the management of CCC hazardous waste are paid from USDA's hazardous waste management appropriation. The CCC funds operations and maintenance costs only.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Commodity Credit Corporation operations and maintenance for hazardous waste management, the Committee provides a limitation of $5,000,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 level and the budget request.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Appropriations, 2000	$693,000
Budget estimate, 2001	711,000
Committee recommendation	711,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to natural resources and the environment. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the Forest Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $711,000. This amount is $18,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

The Natural Resources Conservation Service [NRCS] was established pursuant to Public Law 103–354, the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6962). NRCS combines the authorities of the former Soil Conservation Service as well as five natural resource conservation cost-share programs previously administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Through the years, this Service, together with the agricultural conservation programs and over 2 million conservation district cooperatives, has been a major factor in reducing pollution. The Natural Resources Conservation Service works with conservation districts, watershed groups, and the Federal and State agencies having related responsibilities to bring about physical adjustments in land use that will conserve soil and water resources, provide for agricultural production on a sustained basis, and reduce damage by flood and sedimentation. The Service, with its dams, debris basins, and planned watersheds, provides technical advice to the agricultural conservation programs, where the Federal Government pays about one-third of the cost, and, through these programs, has done perhaps more to minimize pollution than any other activity. These programs and water sewage systems in rural areas tend to minimize pollution in the areas of greatest damage, the rivers and harbors near our cities.

The conservation activities of the Natural Resources Conservation Service are guided by the priorities and objectives as set forth in the National Conservation Program [NCP] which was prepared in response to the provisions of the Soil and Water Resources Con-

servation Act of 1977 [RCA] (Public Law 95–192). The long-term objectives of the program are designed to maintain and improve the soil, water, and related resources of the Nation's nonpublic lands by: reducing excessive soil erosion, improving irrigation efficiencies, improving water management, reducing upstream flood damages, improving range condition, and improving water quality.

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$660,812,000
Budget estimate, 2001	747,243,000
Committee recommendation	714,116,000

[1] Includes $431,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Conservation operations are authorized by Public Law 74–46 (16 U.S.C. 590a–590f). Activities include:

Conservation technical assistance.—Provides assistance to district cooperators and other land users in the planning and application of conservation treatments to control erosion and improve the quantity and quality of soil resources, improve and conserve water, enhance fish and wildlife habitat, conserve energy, improve woodland, pasture and range conditions, and reduce upstream flooding; all to protect and enhance the natural resource base.

Inventory and monitoring provides soil, water, and related resource data for land conservation, use, and development; guidance of community development; identification of prime agricultural producing areas that should be protected; environmental quality protection; and for the issuance of periodic inventory reports of resource conditions.

Resource appraisal and program development ensures that programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture for the conservation of soil, water, and related resources shall respond to the Nation's long-term needs.

Soil surveys.—Inventories the Nation's basic soil resources and determines land capabilities and conservation treatment needs. Soil survey publications include interpretations useful to cooperators, other Federal agencies, State, and local organizations.

Snow survey and water forecasting.—Provides estimates of annual water availability from high mountain snow packs and relates to summer stream flow in the Western States and Alaska. Information is used by agriculture, industry, and cities in estimating future water supplies.

Plant materials centers.—Assembles, tests, and encourages increased use of plant species which show promise for use in the treatment of conservation problem areas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For conservation operations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $714,116,000. This amount is $53,304,000 more than the 2000 level and $33,127,000 less than the budget estimate.

For fiscal year 2001, the Committee recommends funding increases, as specified below, for new and ongoing conservation activities. The remaining increase in appropriations from the fiscal year 2000 level is to be applied to mandatory pay and related cost increases to prevent the further erosion of the agency's capacity to

provide viable conservation technical assistance. It is the Committee's intent that the agency maintain the current staff level in the field for technical assistance.

Projects identified in Senate Report 106–80 and Conference Report 106–354 that were directed to be funded by the Committee for fiscal year 2000 are not funded for fiscal year 2001, unless specifically mentioned herein.

The Committee is aware of the severe water problems occurring in the State of Georgia, especially in the Flint River watershed in Southwest Georgia and the coastal watershed in Southeast Georgia. Surface and ground water are being severely depleted by drought and further exacerbated by salt water intrusion into coastal agriculture areas. The Committee provides $400,000 in fiscal year 2001 funding for the Georgia Agricultural Water Conservation Initiative.

The Committee directs the agency to establish and maintain a national priority area pilot program under the guidelines of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) in the Mississippi Delta. The program will require an additional $1,300,000 increase above the fiscal year 2000 baseline for this priority area.

The Committee provides $400,000 for fiscal year 2001 for a study to characterize the on-site consequences, estimate off-site impacts, and develop strategies to facilitate land use change while preserving critical natural resources. The agency is directed to work in cooperation with Clemson University in conducting this study.

The Committee provides $500,000 for fiscal year 2001 to expand the cooperative efforts with the Claude E. Phillips Herbarium, DE.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to develop partnerships between USDA and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. This partnership enhances the Foundation's participation in conservation programs and strengthens their fish and wildlife conservation benefits.

The Committee provides an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for a total of $750,000, to continue work on the Great Lakes Basin Program for soil and erosion sediment control.

The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for the grazing lands conservation assistance program.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the National Water Management Center in Arkansas.

The Comittee provides an increase of $1,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the Chesapeake Bay Program.

The Committee continues its concern for the serious threat to pastures and watersheds resulting from the introduction of alien weed pests, such as gorse and miconia, into Hawaii. The Committee directs the agency to work with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture and the Animal Plant and Health Inspection Service to develop an integrated approach, including environmentally-safe biological controls, for eradicating these pests.

The Committee is aware that a national systematic and uniform trial program does not exist for cold region plants. The Committee provides $300,000 for fiscal year 2001 to obtain and evaluate materials and seeds of plants indigenous to regions north of 52 degrees North Latitude and equivalent vegetated regions in the Southern Hemisphere (south of 52 degrees South Latitude). The Committee

directs the agency to work in conjunction with the Alaska Division of Agriculture in this effort.

The Committee provides an increase of $350,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for the Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR.

The Committee continues funding at the fiscal year 2000 level for plant material centers and to continue the development of warm season grasses for use in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and the Wildlife Habitat Initiatives Program (WHIP).

The Committee encourages the agency to provide an increase of $150,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to support the emerging alternative technology to reduce phosphorous loading into Lake Champlain.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to continue support of agricultural development and resource conservation on the Island of Molokai and the transition from small-scale conservation projects to those that benefit the community through sustainable economic impact.

The Committee directs the agency to provide $450,000 for the Kenai streambank restoration water project in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee recognizes the need for a special outreach effort so that USDA can serve small-scale Appalachian farmers in sustaining agriculture production while protecting natural resources. The Committee includes an additional $200,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for a total of $860,000, for the Appalachian Small Farmer Outreach Program. Sound economic grazing systems, marketing strategies, and uniformity of production quality will ensure the competitiveness of livestock operations and help maintain small farm enterprises. This initiative will provide livestock producers access to the needed one-on-one assistance.

The Committee provides an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for technical assistance for Franklin County Lake, Mississippi.

The Committee is aware of the lack of funding for the Soil and Water Conservation Districts in the State of Alaska. The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to support at least one staff position for each Soil and Water Conservation District Office, two positions with the Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts, a public information program, and assistance to rural Alaska (off the road/rail network). The Committee provides an additional $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for two additional offices in Bethel and Nome in order for NRCS to have a presence in western Alaska.

The Committee provides $500,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the Squirrel Branch Drainage Project, Mississippi.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for agroforestry efforts in conjunction with the National Agroforestry Center in Lincoln, Nebraska.

The Committee encourages the agency to provide technical assistance as needed for the Choctaw Water Quality Watershed and the New Porter's Bayou watershed projects in Mississippi.

The Committee recognizes the joint effort by Colorado State University, Texas A&M, Iowa State University, and Ohio State University to use and create agricultural techniques and technologies to develop carbon dioxide emissions trading credit models. The Com-

mittee encourages the agency to continue to interface with the Consortium for Agricultural Soil Mitigation of Greenhouse Gases on an as needed basis.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding to implement the recommendations, along with the cooperation of the local sponsors, from the Delta Study for water conservation, alternative water supply evaluations, and environmental planning.

The Committee directs the agency to proceed with Phase II of the Kuhn Bay Project (Point Remove), Arkansas, upon the completion of Phase I.

The Committee directs the agency to continue the pilot project in Washington, Sharkey, and Yazoo Counties, Mississippi, in conjunction with soil scientists at land-grant universities in the region, to determine the proper classification and taxonomic characteristics of Sharkey soils.

The Committee provides an additional $50,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to increase the Hawaii Plant Materials Center's capability to propagate native plants to support the Federal cleanup of the Island of Kahoolawe and to facilitate the start-up of native plant nurseries.

The Committee provides an increase of $200,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level to address the erosion in the Loess Hills area in western Iowa. The Committee is aware that the Eastern Red Cedar and other invasive species of woody plants are having a very negative effect on prairies in the Loess Hills, a unique soil important to many rare animals and plants. The Committee urges that the Department support efforts to reduce this problem.

The Committee recognizes the State of Washington dairy industry's advances and effort to control dairy waste. In particular, the Committee identifies the comprehensive plan the industry has established to address the problem. As a result of the industry's commitment to solving this serious issue, and recognizing that Washington arguably has the one of the most comprehensive dairy waste control proposals in the nation, the Committee directs NRCS to identify agency programs and funding mechanisms that will assist this industry in its endeavor. In conjunction, the Committee recommends that flood control activities be reviewed in concert with these waste control measures.

The Committee provides $160,000 for fiscal year 2001 to conduct nitrogen soil tests and plant-available nitrogen tests, and to demonstrate poultry litter and wood composting in an effort to improve farmers' economic returns and minimize potential water quality conditions resulting from excess application of nutrients from manure and fertilizers on West Virginia's cropland.

The Committee provides $800,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the Delta Conservation Demonstration Center, Washington County, Mississippi. This project will establish and demonstrate the most technically advanced best management practices (BMPs) for rural and urban resource conservation at the grassroots level.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the Farmland Information Center at Northern Illinois University.

The Committee provides $200,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the Idaho One-Plan, a test of the prototype Conservation Planning

Module in the field with farmers and ranchers in Canyon County, Idaho.

The Committee supports the process the Federal agencies, States, and tribes are making under the umbrella of the Southwest Strategy. This coordinated effort is helping to better address the natural resource, cultural resource, and economic issues facing the people of New Mexico and Arizona. The Committee expects the NRCS to continue to support the Southwest Strategy in fiscal year 2001.

The Committee provides an increase of $100,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level, for a total of $300,000, to continue the expansion of the Potomac and Ohio River Basins Soil Nutrient Project to include Jefferson, Berkeley, and Greenbrier Counties. This funding will enable the NRCS, in cooperation with West Virginia University and the Appalachian Small Farming Research Center, to identify and characterize phosphorous movement in soils to determine appropriate transportation, the holding capacity, and the management of phosphorous. This information is critical in helping Appalachian farmers deal with nutrient loading issues and in protecting the Chesapeake Bay from eutrophication, and the Ohio River, Mississippi River, and Gulf of Mexico from depletion of life-sustaining oxygen.

The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for evaluating and increasing native plant materials in Alaska.

The Committee provides an additional $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level for technical assistance for the Seward/Resurrection River watershed project, Alaska.

The Committee provides an increase of $250,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the continued development of a geographic information system (GIS)-based model in South Carolina to integrate commodity and conservation program data at the field level for watershed analysis purposes.

WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING

Appropriations, 2000	$10,368,000
Budget estimate, 2001	10,368,000
Committee recommendation	10,705,000

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, Public Law 83–566, August 4, 1954, provided for the establishment of the Small Watershed Program (16 U.S.C. 1001–1008), and section 6 of the act provided for the establishment of the River Basin Surveys and Investigation Program (16 U.S.C. 1006–1009). A separate appropriation funded the two programs until fiscal year 1996 when they were combined into a single appropriation, watershed surveys and planning.

River basin activities provide for cooperation with other Federal, State, and local agencies in making investigations and surveys of the watersheds of rivers and other waterways as a basis for the development of coordinated programs. Reports of the investigations and surveys are prepared to serve as a guide for the development of agricultural, rural, and upstream watershed aspects of water and related land resources, and as a basis for coordination of this development with downstream and other phases of water development.

Watershed planning activities provide for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program of watershed planning. Watershed plans form the basis for installing works of improvement for floodwater retardation, erosion control, and reduction of sedimentation in the watersheds of rivers and streams and to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water. The work of the Department in watershed planning consists of assisting local organizations to develop their watershed work plan by making investigations and surveys in response to requests made by sponsoring local organizations. These plans describe the soil erosion, water management, and sedimentation problems in a watershed and works of improvement proposed to alleviate these problems. Plans also include estimated benefits and costs, cost-sharing and operating and maintenance arrangements, and other appropriate information necessary to justify Federal assistance for carrying out the plan.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For watershed surveys and planning, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,705,000. This amount is $337,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the budget request. The Committee has provided $337,000 for fiscal year 2001 pay cost increases.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

Appropriations, 2000 [1] [2]	$91,643,000
Budget estimate, 2001	83,423,000
Committee recommendation	99,443,000

[1] Includes $7,800,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes $80,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.

The Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566, 83d Cong.) (16 U.S.C. 1001–1005, 1007–1009) provides for cooperation between the Federal Government and the States and their political subdivisions in a program to prevent erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the watersheds or rivers and streams and to further the conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has general responsibility for administration of activities which include cooperation with local sponsors, State, and other public agencies in the installation of planned works of improvement to reduce erosion, floodwater, and sediment damage; conserve, develop, utilize, and dispose of water; plan and install works of improvement for flood prevention including the development of recreational facilities and the improvement of fish and wildlife habitat; and loans to local organizations to help finance the local share of the cost of carrying out planned watershed and flood prevention works of improvement.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For watershed and flood prevention operations, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $99,443,000. This amount is $7,800,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $16,020,000 more than the budget request. The Committee directs that

$7,800,000 of the increase provided be used for financial assistance only.

The Committee continues the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the Little Sioux Watershed and Mosquito Creek Watershed projects in Iowa.

The Committee encourages the agency to provide assistance within available funds for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program for the restoration of the James River watershed, South Dakota, and for erosion control along the Tanana River bordering the Big Delta State Historical Park, Alaska.

The Committee encourages the agency to provide financial assistance for the following projects in Texas: Blanket Creek Reservoir; Bexar, Medina and Atascosa watersheds; and Muenster Dam.

Access to a consistent source of potable water became even more difficult for West Virginia families and farmers during the drought of 1999. While existing flood impoundments protect these people during floods, these impoundments do not include a water storage component that would allow the impoundment to serve a dual role. The Committee directs the NRCS in West Virginia to initiate the redesign of its existing flood impoundments to include water storage as an additional function.

The Committee encourages the agency to support the increased demands for project completions dedicated to increasing water storage capacity, improving the efficiency of delivery systems, and conserving water through flood control projects in Hawaii.

The Committee directs the agency to provide adequate financial assistance for the following watershed projects in Mississippi: Town Creek Dam 39, Lee County; Persimmon Break, Madison County; Sowashee Creek Channel, Lauderdale County; Piney Creek B.S., Yazoo County; and for branch stabilization sites at Lower Tippah, Chilli Creek, Benton County.

The Committee directs the agency to work with the State of Washington's Game Commission, Cowlitz County, the local Soil Conservation District, and the Silver Lake Flood Control District to address flooding issues and the subsequent funding for repairs of Silver Lake, Washington. These repairs necessitated the initial involvement of NRCS along with the agency's technical and engineering expertise. As a result, the Committee expects NRCS to cooperate with these local entities to locate funding to offset the financial burden this project has placed on local residents.

The Committee recognizes the importance of building the Lost River Watershed Dam Number 10, West Virginia, and encourages the funding for the award of the construction contract for this project.

The Committee encourages the Department to assist local landowners with the Little Red River Watershed project in Arkansas.

The Committee directs the Department to continue to use the funds made available for the Emergency Watershed Protection Program activities, at the fiscal year 2000 level, for financial and technical assistance for pilot rehabilitation projects in Mississippi and Wisconsin.

The Committee urges the agency to proceed with the implementation of the watershed plans for the Upper Tygart Valley watershed, the Deckers Creek Watershed Acid Mine Drainage Remedi-

ation and Land Mine Treatment project, the Potomac Headwaters Land Treatment Watershed project, and the Knapps Creek Stream Restoration Watershed project, West Virginia.

The Committee encourages the agency to continue the agriculture drainage and manure removal project within the Chino Basin Dairy Preserve, California, from within funds made available from the Emergency Watershed Protection Program.

The Committee continues to be aware of flooding in the Devils Lake basin in North Dakota, and notes that the lake has risen in each of the past 6 years. The lake is now nearly 25 feet higher than it was in 1993. The Committee encourages the agency, with the cooperation of the Farm Service Agency, to assist in the locally coordinated flood response and water management activities. NRCS and FSA should continue to utilize conservation programs in providing water holding and storage areas on private land as necessary intermediate measures in watershed management.

The Committee expects the agency to provide adequate financial assistance for the Army Trail Watershed project in DuPage County, Illinois.

The Committee encourages the Department to work with the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency to restore the Lake Tahoe basin.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2000	$35,265,000
Budget estimate, 2001	36,265,000
Committee recommendation	36,265,000

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has general responsibility under provisions of section 102, title I of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, for developing overall work plans for resource conservation and development projects in cooperation with local sponsors; to help develop local programs of land conservation and utilization; to assist local groups and individuals in carrying out such plans and programs; to conduct surveys and investigations relating to the conditions and factors affecting such work on private lands; and to make loans to project sponsors for conservation and development purposes and to individual operators for establishing soil and water conservation practices.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For resource conservation and development, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $36,265,000. This amount is $1,000,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget estimate. The Committee has provided $1,000,000 for pay cost increases in fiscal year 2001.

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$5,377,000
Budget estimate, 2001	.....
Committee recommendation	6,325,000

[1] Includes $948,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Forestry Incentives Program is authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–313), as amended by section 1214, title XII, of the Food, Agriculture, Con-

servation, and Trade Act of 1990 and the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. Its purpose is to encourage the development, management, and protection of nonindustrial private forest lands. This program is carried out by providing technical assistance and long-term cost-sharing agreements with private landowners.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Forestry Incentives Program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $6,325,000. This amount is $948,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $6,325,000 more than the budget request.

TITLE III—RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–354) abolished the Farmers Home Administration, Rural Development Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration and replaced those agencies with the Rural Housing and Community Development Service, (currently, the Rural Housing Service), Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service (currently, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service), and Rural Utilities Service and placed them under the oversight of the Under Secretary for Rural Economic and Community Development, (currently, Rural Development). These agencies deliver a variety of programs through a network of State, district, and county offices.

In the 1930's and 1940's, these agencies were primarily involved in making small loans to farmers; however, today these agencies have a multi-billion dollar assistance program throughout all America providing loans and grants for single-family, multi-family housing, and special housing needs, a variety of community facilities, infrastructure, and business development programs.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2000	$588,000
Budget estimate, 2001	605,000
Committee recommendation	605,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's rural economic and community development activities. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Rural Housing Service, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Rural Utilities Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $605,000. This amount is $17,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

The Committee supports the process the Federal agencies, States, and tribes are making under the umbrella of the Southwest Strategy. This coordinated effort is helping to better address the natural resource, cultural resource, and economic issues facing the people of New Mexico and Arizona. The Committee expects Rural Development to continue to support the Southwest Strategy.

Current economic and global conditions underscore the need for programs which will strengthen the ability of farmers to join to-

gether in cooperatives to improve income, manage risks, and increase value-added production and processing. Programs carried out by the Cooperative Services within the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, as authorized under the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926 (7 U.S.C. 453 (a) and (b)), including those related to research, education, and technical assistance, play an important role in promoting cooperative self-help efforts for the benefit of farmers. The Committee encourages the Department to give a high priority to these programs by ensuring an adequate level of funding and staff is provided to meet the program objectives.

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	[1] $693,637,000
Budget estimate, 2001	762,542,000
Committee recommendation	749,284,000

[1] Excludes $5,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113. Includes rescission of $25,200,00 pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Rural Community Advancement Program [RCAP], authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127), consolidates funding for the following programs: direct and guaranteed water and waste disposal loans, water and waste disposal grants, emergency community water assistance grants, solid waste management grants, direct and guaranteed community facility loans, community facility grants, direct and guaranteed business and industry loans, rural business enterprise grants, and rural business opportunity grants. This proposal is in accordance with the provisions set forth in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127. Consolidating funding for these 12 rural development loan and grant programs under RCAP provides greater flexibility to tailor financial assistance to applicant needs.

With the exception of the 10 percent in the "National office reserve" account, funding is allocated to rural development State directors for their priority setting on a State-by-State basis. State directors are authorized to transfer not more than 25 percent of the amount in the account that is allocated for the State for the fiscal year to any other account in which amounts are allocated for the State for the fiscal year, with up to 10 percent of funds allowed to be reallocated nationwide.

Community facility loans were created by the Rural Development Act of 1972 to finance a variety of rural community facilities. Loans are made to organizations, including certain Indian tribes and corporations not operated for profit and public and quasipublic agencies, to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents. Such facilities include those providing or supporting overall community development, such as fire and rescue services, health care, transportation, traffic control, and community, social, cultural, and recreational benefits. Loans are made for facilities which primarily serve rural residents of open country and rural towns and villages of not more than 20,000 people. Health care and fire and rescue facilities are the priorities of the program and receive the majority of available funds.

The Community Facility Grant Program authorized in the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–127), is used in conjunction with the existing direct and guaranteed loan programs for the development of community facilities, such as hospitals, fire stations, and community centers. Grants are targeted to the lowest income communities. Communities that have lower population and income levels receive a higher cost-share contribution through these grants, to a maximum contribution of 75 percent of the cost of developing the facility.

The Rural Business and Industry Loans Program was created by the Rural Development Act of 1972, and finances a variety of rural industrial development loans. Loans are made for rural industrialization and rural community facilities under Rural Development Act amendments to the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act authorities. Business and industrial loans are made to public, private, or cooperative organizations organized for profit, to certain Indian tribes, or to individuals for the purpose of improving, developing or financing business, industry, and employment or improving the economic and environmental climate in rural areas. Such purposes include financing business and industrial acquisition, construction, enlargement, repair or modernization, financing the purchase and development of land, easements, rights-of-way, buildings, payment of startup costs, and supplying working capital. Industrial development loans may be made in any area that is not within the outer boundary of any city having a population of 50,000 or more and its immediately adjacent urbanized and urbanizing areas with a population density of more than 100 persons per square mile. Special consideration for such loans is given to rural areas and cities having a population of less than 25,000.

Rural business enterprise grants were authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972. Grants are made to public bodies and nonprofit organizations to facilitate development of small and emerging business enterprises in rural areas, including the acquisition and development of land; the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, and utility extensions; refinancing fees; technical assistance; and startup operating costs and working capital.

Rural business opportunity grants are authorized under section 306(a)(11) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended. Grants may be made, not to exceed $1,500,000 annually, to public bodies and private nonprofit community development corporations or entities. Grants are made to identify and analyze business opportunities that will use local rural economic and human resources; to identify, train, and provide technical assistance to rural entrepreneurs and managers; to establish business support centers; to conduct economic development planning and coordination, and leadership development; and to establish centers for training, technology, and trade that will provide training to rural businesses in the utilization of interactive communications technologies.

The water and waste disposal program is authorized by sections 306, 306A, 309A, 306C, 306D, and 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq., as amended). This program makes loans for water and waste development costs.

Development loans are made to associations, including corporations operating on a nonprofit basis, municipalities and similar organizations, generally designated as public or quasipublic agencies, that propose projects for the development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of domestic water or the collection, treatment, or disposal of waste in rural areas. Such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the development cost of the projects and can supplement other funds borrowed or furnished by applicants to pay development costs.

The solid waste grant program is authorized under section 310B(b) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act. Grants are made to public bodies and private nonprofit organizations to provide technical assistance to local and regional governments for the purpose of reducing or eliminating pollution of water resources and for improving the planning and management of solid waste disposal facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Rural Community Advancement Program [RCAP], the Committee recommends $749,284,000. This amount is $55,647,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 level and $13,258,000 less than the budget request.

The following table provides the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 appropriation	2001 budget request	
Community:			
Community facility direct loan subsidies	10,150	29,225	29,225
Community facility grants	13,000	24,000	24,000
Subtotal, community	23,150	53,225	53,225
Business:			
Business and industry loan subsidies:			
Direct	.....	2,910	2,910
Guaranteed	26,435	10,125	10,125
Rural business enterprise grants	[1] 37,664	40,664	40,664
Rural business opportunity grants	3,500	8,000	8,000
Subtotal, business	64,599	61,699	61,699
Utilities:			
Water and waste disposal loan subsidies:			
Direct	73,420	140,249	100,566
Native Americans	.....	.....	1,631
Water and waste disposal grants	[2] 529,768	502,369	529,463
Solid waste management grants	2,700	5,000	2,700
Subtotal, utilities	[2] 605,888	647,618	634,360

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM—Continued

[Budget authority in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 appropriation	2001 budget request	
Total, loan subsidies and grants	693,637	762,542	749,284

[1] Excludes $5,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] Includes rescission of $25,200,000 pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Rural Community Advancement Program.—The Committee provides the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for transportation technical assistance.

The Committee directs the Department to continue the Rural Economic Area Partnership [REAP] initiative.

The Committee directs that of the $24,000,000 provided for loans and grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, $250,000 be used to implement an American Indian and Alaska Native passenger transportation development and assistance initiative.

Community facility grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider the following applications: reconstruction of Cain Hall, Raymond, MS, and school facility improvements, Mound Bayou, MS; Seldovia Native Association, AK; school facility improvements, WV; Agriculture Discovery Center, Weslaco, TX; and Lyles Station School, Gibson County, IN.

The Committee understands that the community center in Marshall, Alaska, was destroyed by fire last year. Currently, the city of Marshall is planning to reconstruct a new center. The Committee fully supports their efforts and expects the Department to give full consideration to funding applications submitted for this center.

Rural business enterprise grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to applications for rural business enterprise grants [RBEG] from the following: Rural Entrepreneurship Program, HI; the Grants to Broadcasting Program; South Carolina Heritage Corridor; South Dakota Value-Added Agriculture Development Center; Rural Economic Development Through Tourism (REDIT); Association of Raw Milk Producers, WI; Mission Valley Market Project; National Rural Tourism Foundation; National Drought Mitigation Center; Regeneracion del Norte, NM; and the Montana Agricultural Product Processing Consortium (MAPPCO).

The Committee expects the Department to consider only those applications judged meritorious when subjected to the established review process. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that the system by which applications for rural business enterprise grants are considered does not discriminate against applications which may benefit multiple States.

Water and waste disposal loans and grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider applications for the following projects: the Shulerville/Honey Hill Water project, Berkeley, SC; Lafayette Water Improvement Project and Philmath Industrial Sewer Project, OR; Jefferson County, MS; the city of Jal, New Mexico; the town of Colby, WI; the city of Blaine, WA; Oregon

Garden Project, Silverton, OR; Wastewater trainer and circuit rider, WI; and the city of Deer Lodge, MT.

The Committee also includes language in the bill to make up to $20,000,000 available for village safe water for the development of water systems for rural and native villages in Alaska, and $20,000,000 for water and waste disposal systems for the colonias along the United States-Mexico border. In addition, the Committee makes up to $9,500,000 available for the circuit rider program.

Water and waste technical assistance training grants.—The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider applications for the following: Techni-train Technical Assistance Program, VA; City of Valdez, AK; and for a pilot scale demonstration of a small-scale, cost-effective water treatment system utilizing the advances in technology and centrifuge technology, HI.

The Committee encourages the Rural Utilities Service to consider a grant request from the National Drinking Water Clearinghouse to expand a toll-free help line assistance system and create a pilot Internet-based decision support system for small rural communities.

Solid waste management grants.—-The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider an application for the following: City of Klawock, AK.

Business and Industry Loan Program.—The Committee encourages the Department to consider applications for rural business opportunity grants for: a biofuels/ethanol plant feasibility study in Christian County, KY; and the Local Initiative Business Development Grant Program, AK.

The Committee encourages the Rural Business-Cooperative Service to give serious consideration to a proposal from a national qualified organization to develop and pilot marketing strategies to assist farmers increase the value of their commodities.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriations	Transfers from program accounts	Total, RDA salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2000	([1])	([1])	([1])
Budget estimate, 2001	$130,371,000	($450,589,000)	($580,960,000)
Committee recommendation	130,371,000	(450,589,000)	(580,960,000)

[1] In 2000 Salaries and Expenses were provided in separate accounts for the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service. The budget estimate in 2001 proposes a new consolidated account to administer all Rural Development programs.

These funds are used to administer the loan and grant programs of the Rural Utilities Service, the Rural Housing Service, and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, including reviewing applications, making and collecting loans and providing technical assistance and guidance to borrowers; and to assist in extending other Federal programs to people in rural areas.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts. Appropriations to the salaries and expenses account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $580,960,000 for salaries and expenses for the Rural Economic and Community Development Programs. This amount is $47,428,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the budget request. The Committee has recommended a new consolidated Salaries and Expenses account for all Rural Development mission area programs, as proposed in the budget.

The Committee provides, within funds made available, $497,400 for six additional staff years and two new offices in Nome and Ketchikan, AK.

The Committee recommends the continuation of the cooperative services office in Hilo, HI, to address the increasing demand for cooperatives by the expanding diversified agriculture sector in the State.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

The Rural Housing Service [RHS] was established under Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, dated October 13, 1994.

The mission of the Service is to improve the quality of life in rural America by assisting rural residents and communities in obtaining adequate and affordable housing and access to needed community facilities. The goals and objectives of the Service are: (1) facilitate the economic revitalization of rural areas by providing direct and indirect economic benefits to individual borrowers, families, and rural communities; (2) assure that benefits are communicated to all program eligible customers with special outreach efforts to target resources to underserved, impoverished, or economically declining rural areas; (3) lower the cost of programs while retaining the benefits by redesigning more effective programs that work in partnership with State and local governments and the private sector; and (4) leverage the economic benefits through the use of low-cost credit programs, especially guaranteed loans.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of $1,481,262,000 for the Rural Housing Service. This is $149,272,000 more than the 2000 level and $54,999,000 less than the budget request.

The following table presents loan and grant program levels recommended by the Committee, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 levels and the 2001 budget request:

LOAN AND GRANT LEVELS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000	2001 request	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account loan levels:			
Single family housing (sec. 502):			
Direct	[1] (1,100,000)	(1,300,000)	(1,100,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,200,000)	(3,700,000)	(3,200,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	[2] (32,396)	(40,000)	(32,396)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	[3] (25,001)	([4])	([5])
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,321)	(120,000)	(114,321)
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(100,000)	(200,000)	(100,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(7,503)	(15,000)	(7,503)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,152)	(5,000)	(5,152)
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000)	(5,009)	(5,000)
Total, RHIF	(4,589,373)	(5,385,009)	(4,564,372)
Farm Labor Program:			
Farm labor housing loans	([6])	(30,000)	(30,000)
Farm labor housing grants	([6])	15,000	12,973
Low-income migrant and seasonal farm worker grants		5,000	
Total, Farm Labor Program		(50,000)	(42,973)
Grants and payments:			
Mutual and self-help housing	28,000	40,000	34,000
Rental assistance	640,000	680,000	680,000
Rural housing assistance grants [RHAG]	[5] 45,000	39,000	44,000
Total, rural housing grants and payments	713,000	759,000	758,000
Total, RHS loans and grants	5,302,373	6,194,009	(5,365,345)

[1] Excludes estimated $50,000,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes estimated $15,000,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[3] Excludes estimated $5,000,000 increase funded by emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[4] The 2001 budget estimate includes this loan in a new proposed account, Farm Labor Program Account.
[5] Included in new Farm Labor Program Account.
[6] Excludes $7,250,000 for farm labor grants and $7,250,000 for very low-income housing grants in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

This fund was established in 1965 (Public Law 89–117) pursuant to section 517 of title V of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. This fund may be used to insure or guarantee rural housing loans for single-family homes, rental and cooperative housing, farm labor housing, and rural housing sites. Rural housing loans are made to construct, improve, alter, repair, or replace dwellings and essential farm service buildings that are modest in size, design, and cost. Rental housing insured loans are made to individuals, corporations, associations, trusts, or partnerships to provide moderate-cost rental housing and related facilities for elderly persons in rural areas.

These loans are repayable in not to exceed 30 years. Loan programs are limited to rural areas, which include towns, villages, and other places of not more than 10,000 population, which are not part of an urban area. Loans may also be made in areas with a population in excess of 10,000, but less than 20,000, if the area is not included in a standard metropolitan statistical area and has a serious lack of mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income borrowers.

LOAN SUBSIDY AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES LEVELS

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed in 2001, as well as for administrative expenses. The following table presents the loan subsidy levels as compared to the 2000 levels and the 2001 budget request:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Loan subsidies:			
Single family (sec. 502):			
Direct	[1] 93,830	208,780	176,660
Unsubsidized guaranteed	19,520	44,400	38,400
Housing repair (sec. 504)	[2] 9,900	14,176	11,481
Farm labor (sec. 514)	[3] 11,308	([4])	([4])
Rental housing (sec. 515)	45,363	59,124	56,326
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	480	3,040	1,520
Site loans	4		
Credit sales of acquired property	874	2,452	613
Self-help housing land development fund	281	279	279
Total, loan subsidies	181,560	332,251	285,279
Administrative expenses	[5] 61,551	([6])	([6])
(Transfer from RHIF)	(375,879)	([6])	([6])
Total, RHS administrative expenses	(437,430)	([6])	([6])

[1] Excludes $4,265,000 emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] Excludes $4,584,000 emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[3] Excludes $2,250,000 emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[4] The 2001 budget estimate includes this loan in a new proposed account, Farm Labor Program Account.
[5] Includes $428,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[6] The 2001 budget estimate proposes a consolidated salaries and expenses account to administer all rural development programs.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	$640,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	680,000,000
Committee recommendation	680,000,000

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 established a rural rental assistance program to be administered through the rural housing loans program. The objective of the program is to reduce rents paid by low-income families living in Rural Housing Service financed rental projects and farm labor housing projects. Under this program, low-income tenants will contribute

the higher of: (1) 30 percent of monthly adjusted income; (2) 10 percent of monthly income; or (3) designated housing payments from a welfare agency.

Payments from the fund are made to the project owner for the difference between the tenant's payment and the approved rental rate established for the unit.

The program is administered in tandem with Rural Housing Service section 515 rural rental and cooperative housing programs and the farm labor loan and grant programs. Priority is given to existing projects for units occupied by low-income families to extend expiring contracts or provide full amounts authority to existing contracts; any remaining authority will be used for projects receiving new construction commitments under sections 514, 515, or 516 for very low-income families with certain limitations.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For rural rental assistance payments, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $680,000,000. This amount is $40,000,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	$28,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	34,000,000

This grant program is authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949. Grants are made to local organizations to promote the development of mutual or self-help programs under which groups of usually 6 to 10 families build their own homes by mutually exchanging labor. Funds may be used to pay the cost of construction supervisors who will work with families in the construction of their homes and for administrative expenses of the organizations providing the self-help assistance.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $34,000,000 for mutual and self-help housing grants. This is $6,000,000 more than the 2000 level and is $6,000,000 less than the budget request.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	[1] $45,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	[2] 39,000,000
Committee recommendation	[2] 44,000,000

[1] Excludes $7,250,000 for farm labor housing grants and $7,250,000 for very low-income housing grants in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.

[2] Rural housing for domestic farm labor grants for fiscal year 2000 are requested in the farm labor program account.

This program consolidates funding for rural housing grant programs. This consolidation of housing grant funding provides greater flexibility to tailor financial assistance to applicant needs.

Very low-income housing repair grants.—The Very Low-Income Housing Repair Grants Program is authorized under section 504 of title V of the Housing Act of 1949. The rural housing repair grant program is carried out by making grants to very low-income fami-

lies to make necessary repairs to their homes in order to make such dwellings safe and sanitary, and remove hazards to the health of the occupants, their families, or the community.

These grants may be made to cover the cost of improvements or additions, such as repairing roofs, providing toilet facilities, providing a convenient and sanitary water supply, supplying screens, repairing or providing structural supports or making similar repairs, additions, or improvements, including all preliminary and installation costs in obtaining central water and sewer service. A grant can be made in combination with a section 504 very low-income housing repair loan.

No assistance can be extended to any one individual in the form of a loan, grant, or combined loans and grants in excess of $7,500, and grant assistance is limited to persons, or families headed by persons who are 62 years of age or older.

Supervisory and technical assistance grants.—Supervisory and technical assistance grants are made to public and private nonprofit organizations for packaging loan applications for housing assistance under sections 502, 504, 514/516, 515, and 533. The assistance is directed to very low-income families in underserved areas where at least 20 percent of the population is below the poverty level and at least 10 percent or more of the population resides in substandard housing. In fiscal year 1994 a Homebuyer Education Program was implemented under this authority. This program provides low-income individuals and families education and counseling on obtaining and/or maintaining occupancy of adequate housing and supervised credit assistance to become successful homeowners.

Compensation for construction defects.—Compensation for construction defects provides funds for grants to eligible section 502 borrowers to correct structural defects, or to pay claims of owners arising from such defects on a newly constructed dwelling purchased with RHS financial assistance. Claims are not paid until provisions under the builder's warranty have been fully pursued. Requests for compensation for construction defects must be made by the owner of the property within 18 months after the date financial assistance was granted.

Rural housing preservation grants.—Rural housing preservation grants (section 522) of the Housing and Urban-Rural Recovery Act of 1983 authorizes the Rural Housing Service to administer a program of home repair directed at low- and very low-income people.

The purpose of the preservation program is to improve the delivery of rehabilitation assistance by employing the expertise of housing organizations at the local level. Eligible applicants will compete on a State-by-State basis for grants funds. These funds may be administered as loans, loan write-downs, or grants to finance home repair. The program will be administered by local grantees.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Rural Housing Assistance Grants Program the Committee recommends $44,000,000. This is $1,000,000 less than the 2000 level and $5,000,000 more than the budget request. Included in this amount is $5,000,000 to provide demonstration housing grants for agriculture, aquaculture and seafood processing workers in Mississippi and Alaska.

The following table compares the grant program levels recommended by the Committee to the fiscal year 2000 levels and the budget request:

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Domestic farm labor grants	[1] 13,500	([2])	([2])
Very low-income housing repair grants	25,000	[3] 30,000	[3] 30,000
Supervisory and technical assistance		1,000	1,000
Rural housing preservation grants	5,500	8,000	8,000
Demonstration housing grants for agriculture processing workers			5,000
Total	45,000	39,000	44,000

[1] Excludes $7,250,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.
[2] The 2001 budget estimate proposes to fund for the grants in the farm labor program account.
[3] Excludes $7,250,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.

FARM LABOR PROGRAM

	Loan level	Subsidy level	Grants
Appropriations, 2000	([1])	([1])	([1])
Budget estimate, 2001	($30,000,000)	$15,777,000	$20,000,000
Committee recommendation	(30,000,000)	15,777,000	12,973,000

[1] In 2000 farm labor housing loans were included in the Rural Housing Insurance Fund and farm labor grants were included in Rural Housing Assistance Grants. The budget estimate in 2001 proposes a new consolidated account for loans and grants.

This new account consolidates three farm labor programs into one account. This consolidation will provide more flexibility for distributing rural farm labor housing assistance. The account consists of direct farm labor housing loans, domestic farm labor housing grants and low-income migrant and seasonal farm worker grants.

The direct farm labor housing loan program is authorized under section 514 and the rural housing for domestic farm labor housing grant program is authorized under section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended. The loans, grants, and contracts are made to public and private nonprofit organizations for low-rent housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor. Grant assistance may not exceed 90 percent of the cost of a project. Loans and grants may be used for construction of new structures, site acquisition and development, rehabilitation of existing structures, and purchase of furnishings and equipment for dwellings, dining halls, community rooms, and infirmaries.

The low-income migrant and seasonal farm worker grants are made to public agencies or private organizations with tax exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and have experience in providing services to low-income migrant and seasonal farm workers. The types of assistance to be provided is determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts. Appropria-

tions to the salaries and expenses account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For direct farm labor housing loans, the Committee recommends a total level of $28,750,000. This is $28,750,000 more than the 2000 level and $7,027,000 less than the budget request. The Committee has recommended the establishment of this new consolidated Farm Labor Program account, as proposed in the budget.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Transfer from loan accounts	Total, RHS salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2000	61,551	375,879	437,430
Budget estimate, 2001	([1])	([1])	([1])
Committee recommendation	([1])	([1])	([1])

[1] The 2001 budget estimate proposes consolidated salaries and expenses account to administer all rural development programs.

These funds are used to administer the loan and grant programs of the Rural Housing Service including reviewing applications, making and collecting loans, and providing technical assistance and guidance to borrowers; and to assist in extending other Federal programs to people in rural areas.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts for the rural housing insurance fund and rural community facility loans. Appropriations to the "Salaries and expenses" account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses of the Rural Housing Service, including transfers from other accounts, the Committee recommends a new consolidated salaries and expenses account to administer all rural development programs, as proposed in the budget.

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

The Rural Business-Cooperative Service [RBS] was established by Public Law 103–354, Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, dated October 13, 1994. Its programs were previously administered by the Rural Development Administration, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Agricultural Cooperative Service.

The mission of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service is to enhance the quality of life for all rural residents by assisting new and existing cooperatives and other businesses through partnership with rural communities. The goals and objectives are to: (1) promote a stable business environment in rural America through financial assistance, sound business planning, technical assistance, appropriate research, education, and information; (2) support environmentally sensitive economic growth that meets the needs of the entire community; and (3) assure that the Service benefits are

available to all segments of the rural community, with emphasis on those most in need.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Estimated loan level	(38,256,000)	(64,495,000)	(38,256,000)
Direct loan subsidy	16,615,000	32,834,000	19,476,000
Administrative expenses	[1] 3,337,000	[2] 3,640,000	3,640,000

[1] In fiscal year 2000 administrative expenses were transferred to the Rural-Business Cooperative Service.
[2] In the fiscal year 2001 budget estimate administrative expenses are proposed to be transferred to Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses.

The rural development (intermediary relending) loan program was originally authorized by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–452). The making of rural development loans by the Department of Agriculture was reauthorized by Public Law 99–425, the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986.

Loans are made to intermediary borrowers (this is, small investment groups) who in turn will reloan the funds to rural businesses, community development corporations, private nonprofit organizations, public agencies, et cetera, for the purpose of improving business, industry, community facilities, and employment opportunities and diversification of the economy in rural areas.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 2001, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For rural development (intermediary relending) loans, the Committee recommends a total loan level of $38,256,000. This is the same as the 2000 level and $26,239,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee encourages the agency to be aware and consider Port Morrow, LA's application for the Intermediary Relending Program.

There has been a steady long-term decline of the population in rural States because of the downturn in the agricultural economy. The Committee is concerned that the IRP does not sufficiently address the long-term out-migration in these rural areas and encourages the agency to increase its efforts to make funding available to meritorious entities in these States. The Committee requests an update from the agency concerning its progress in addressing this matter and a recommendation as to whether additional criteria, such as long-term out-migration, are appropriate.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Estimated loan level	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
Direct loan subsidy [1]	3,453,000	3,911,000	3,911,000

[1] Offset by a rescission from interest on the cushion of credit payments as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.

The rural economic development loans program was established by the Reconciliation Act of December 1987 (Public Law 100–203), which amended the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, by establishing a new section 313. This section of the Rural Electrification Act (7 U.S.C. 901) established a cushion of credits payment program and created the rural economic development subaccount. The Administrator of RUS is authorized under the act to utilize funds in this program to provide zero interest loans to electric and telecommunications borrowers for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, including funding for feasibility studies, startup costs, and other reasonable expenses for the purpose of fostering rural economic development.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a direct loan subsidy appropriation for rural economic development loans of $3,911,000. This amount is $458,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request. As proposed in the budget, the $3,911,000 provided is derived by transfer from interest on the cushion of credit payments.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	11,500,000
Committee recommendation	6,000,000

Rural cooperative development grants are authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, as amended. Grants are made to fund the establishment and operation centers for rural cooperative development with their primary purpose being the improvement of economic conditions in rural areas. Grants may be made to nonprofit institutions or institutions of higher education. Grants may be used to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of the project and associated administrative costs. The applicant must contribute at least 25 percent from non-Federal sources. Grants are competitive and are awarded based on specific selection criteria.

Cooperative research agreements are authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2204b. The funds are used for cooperative research agreements, primarily with colleges and universities, on critical operational, organizational, and structural issues facing cooperatives.

Cooperative agreements are authorized under 7 U.S.C. 2201 to any qualified State departments of agriculture, university, and other State entity to conduct research that will strengthen and en-

hance the operations of agricultural marketing cooperatives in rural areas.

The Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (ATTRA) program was first authorized by the Food Security Act of 1985. The program provides information and technical assistance to agricultural producers to adopt sustainable agricultural practices that are environmentally friendly and lower production costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 for rural cooperative development grants. This is the same as the 2000 level and $5,500,000 less than the budget request. The Committee does not provide a transfer of $2,000,000 from salaries and expenses to fund cooperative research agreements, as proposed in the budget.

The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to consider the following applications for cooperative development grants: Malt Montana, Inc.; Dawson County economic development, BioGold Composites, and Montana State University-Northern Cooperative Development Center, MT; Mississippi Association of Cooperatives, MS; Southern Loop Water Main to construct an alternate water main serving the Cadds-Bassier Port, LA; and a Cooperative Development Center, AK.

Of the funds provided for rural cooperative development grants, $1,500,000 is provided for a cooperative agreement for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas Program.

The Committee has included language in the bill which clarifies the Committee's intent that not more than $1,500,000 be available to cooperatives or associations of cooperatives whose primary focus is to provide assistance to small, minority producers.

NATIONAL SHEEP INDUSTRY IMPROVEMENT CENTER REVOLVING FUND

Appropriations, 2000	([1])
Budget estimate, 2001	$5,000,000
Committee recommendation	

[1] No funds were appropriated in fiscal year 2000.

The National Sheep Industry Improvement Center was established by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 to promote activities to strengthen and enhance production or marketing of sheep and goat products in the United States. The Center may provide loans or grants to eligible entities to provide assistance to the industry for infrastructure development, business development, production, resource development, and market and environmental research. The 1996 Act provided up to $20,000,000 in mandatory funding for the establishment and operation of the Center and authorized additional discretionary appropriations of up to $30,000,000.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee does not recommend an appropriation for this new program. This is $5,000,000 less than the budget request. The program received no appropriation for fiscal year 2000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Transfer from loan accounts	Total, RBS, salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2000	24,612	3,337	27,949
Budget estimate, 2001	([1])	([1])	([1])
Committee recommendation			

[1] The 2001 budget estimate proposes a consolidated salaries and expenses account to administer all rural development programs.

These funds are used to administer the loan and grant programs of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service including reviewing applications, making and collecting loans, and providing technical assistance and guidance to borrowers; and to assist in extending other Federal programs to people in rural areas.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that salaries and expenses of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, including transfers from other accounts, be funded under the new account, Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses, as proposed in the budget.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

The Rural Utilities Service [RUS] was established under the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–354), October 13, 1994. RUS administers the electric and telephone programs of the former Rural Electrification Administration and the water and waste programs of the former Rural Development Administration.

The mission of the RUS is to serve a leading role in improving the quality of life in rural America by administering its electric, telecommunications, and water and waste programs in a service oriented, forward looking, and financially responsible manner. All three programs have the common goal of modernizing and revitalizing rural communities. RUS provides funding and support service for utilities serving rural areas. The public-private partnerships established by RUS and local utilities assist rural communities in modernizing local infrastructure. RUS programs are also characterized by the substantial amount of private investment which is leveraged by the public funds invested into infrastructure and technology, resulting in the creation of new sources of employment.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) provides the statutory authority for the electric and telecommunications programs.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. An appropriation to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated and loan guarantees committed in 2001, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table reflects the Committee's recommendation for the "Rural electrification and telecommunications loans program" account, the loan subsidy and administrative expenses, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Loan authorizations:			
Electric:			
Direct, 5 percent	(121,500)	(50,000)	(121,500)
Direct, Muni	(295,000)	(300,000)	(295,000)
Direct, FFB	(1,700,000)	(800,000)	(1,700,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	.....	.....	(500,000)
Guaranteed	.....	[1] (400,000)	.....
Subtotal	(2,116,500)	(1,550,000)	(2,616,500)
Telecommunications:			
Direct, 5 percent	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)
Direct, Treasury rate	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)
Subtotal	(495,000)	(495,000)	(495,000)
Total, loan authorizations	(2,611,500)	(2,045,000)	(3,111,500)
Loan Subsidies:			
Electric:			
Direct, 5 percent	1,095	4,980	12,101
Direct, Muni	10,827	20,850	20,503
Direct, FFB	([2])	([2])	([2])
Direct, Treasury rate	.....	.....	([2])
Guaranteed	([2])	40	.....
Subtotal	11,922	25,870	32,604
Telecommunications:			
Direct, 5 percent	840	7,770	7,770
Direct, Treasury rate	2,370	([2])	([2])
Direct, FFB	([2])	([2])	([2])
Subtotal	3,210	7,770	7,770
Total, loan subsidies	15,132	33,640	40,374

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Administrative expenses	[3] 31,046	[4] 34,716	[4] 34,716
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Programs Account	46,178	68,356	75,090
(Loan authorization)	(2,611,500)	(2,045,000)	(3,111,500)

[1] The budget estimate in 2001 proposes a new Electric Private Sector Guarantee Loan Program.
[2] Negative subsidy rates for fiscal year 2000 and 2001 are calculated for this program.
[3] In fiscal year 2000 Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans Program administrative expenses were transferred to Rural Utilities Service.
[4] In the fiscal year 2001, the budget proposes a new consolidated account, Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses; the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans Program administrative expenses will be transferred to this account.

The Committee is aware of the backlog in rural electrification loans. In order to better address this backlog, the Committee recommends $500,000,000 in Treasury rate direct electric loans to remedy this situation.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Loan level	Direct loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2000	(175,000)	3,290	[1] 3,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	(175,000)	2,590	[3] 3,000
Committee recommendation [2]	(175,000)	2,590	[3] 3,000

[1] In fiscal year 2000 Rural Telephone Bank Program Account administrative expenses were transferred to Rural Utilities Service.
[2] To be derived by transfer from unobligated balances in the ''Rural Telephone Bank Liquidating'' account.
[3] In the fiscal year 2001, the budget estimate proposes a new consolidated account, Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses; the Rural Telephone Bank Program Account administrative expenses will be transferred to this account.

The Rural Telephone Bank [RTB] is required by law to begin privatization (repurchase of federally owned stock) in fiscal year 1996. RTB borrowers are able to borrow at private market rates and no longer require Federal assistance.

The Rural Telephone Bank is managed by a 13-member board of directors. The Administrator of RUS serves as Governor of the Bank until conversion to private ownership, control, and operation. This will take place when 51 percent of the class A stock issued to the United States and outstanding at any time after September 30, 1996, has been fully redeemed and retired. Activities of the Bank are carried out by RUS employees and the Office of the General Counsel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy costs associated with the direct loans obligated in 2001, as well as for administrative expenses.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends $2,590,000 which supports a loan level of $175,000,000. This amount is $700,000 less than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

LOANS AND GRANTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 level	2001 request	
Loan authorization	(200,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)
Direct loan subsidy	700	([1])	([1])
Grants	20,000	27,000	27,000
Total	(220,700)	(427,000)	(427,000)

[1] Negative subsidy rates for fiscal year 2001 are calculated for this program.

The Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program is authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 4017, 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq.), as amended by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. This program provides incentives to improve the quality of phone services, to provide access to advanced telecommunications services and computer networks, and to improve rural opportunities.

This program provides the facilities and equipment to link rural education and medical facilities with more urban centers and other facilities providing rural residents access to better health care through technology and increasing educational opportunities for rural students. These funds are available for loans and grants.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program, the Committee recommends $27,000,000. This amount is $6,300,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request. Of the funds provided $2,000,000 is made available for a pilot program to finance broadband transmission and local dial-up Internet service for rural areas.

The Committee is aware of and encourages the Department to give consideration to the following applications for grants and loans: the University of Vermont College of Medicine to support a statewide telemedicine system for trauma services; Fresno Community Medical Center's Rural Outreach and Telemedicine Network; the Alaska Federal Health Care Access Network; the Northwest Telehealth Services program in Washington State; and the State of Vermont to support expansion of distance learning networks in schools.

The Committee also is aware of the need for the distance learning and telemedicine link program of the Maui Community College, the community hospital system, and the nutrition education activities of the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources. The Committee encourages the Department to fund a demonstration project to build upon existing resources and to further the use of advanced telecommunications by rural communities.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

	Appropriation	Transfers from loan accounts	Total, RUS, salaries and expenses
Appropriations, 2000	$34,107,000	$34,046,000	$68,153,000
Budget estimate, 2001	([1])	([1])	([1])
Committee recommendation	([1])	([1])	([1])

[1] The 2001 budget estimate proposes a consolidated salaries and expenses account to administer all rural development programs.

These funds are used to administer the loan and grant programs of the Rural Utilities Service, including reviewing applications, making and collecting loans, and providing technical assistance and guidance to borrowers, and to assist in extending other Federal programs to people in rural areas.

Under credit reform, administrative costs associated with loan programs are appropriated to the program accounts for the agricultural credit insurance fund and the rural housing insurance fund. Appropriations to the salaries and expenses account will be for costs associated with grant programs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends that salaries and expenses of the Rural Utilities Service, including transfers from other accounts, be funded under the new account, Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses, as proposed in the budget. The fiscal year 2000 appropriation is $34,107,000.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Appropriations, 2000	$554,000
Budget estimate, 2001	570,000
Committee recommendation	570,000

The Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services provides direction and coordination in carrying out the laws enacted by the Congress with respect to the Department's food and consumer activities. The Office has oversight and management responsibilities for the Food and Nutrition Service.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $570,000. This amount is $16,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

The Food and Nutrition Service represents an organizational effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in this country. Nutrition assistance programs provide access to a nutritionally adequate diet for families and persons with low incomes and encourage better eating patterns among the Nation's children. These programs include:

Child Nutrition Programs.—The national school lunch and school breakfast, summer food service, and child and adult care food programs provide funding to the States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam for use in serving nutritious lunches and breakfasts to children attending schools of high school grades and under, to children of preschool age in child care centers, and to children in other institutions in order to improve the health and well-being of the Nation's children, and broaden the markets for agricultural food commodities. Through the special milk program, assistance is provided to the States for making reimbursement payments to eligible schools and child care institutions which institute or expand milk service in order to increase the consumption of fluid milk by children. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation and transfer from section 32.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC].—This program safeguards the health of pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women, infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk because of inadequate nutrition and income by providing supplemental foods. The delivery of supplemental foods may be done through health clinics, vouchers redeemable at retail food stores, or other approved methods which

a cooperating State health agency may select. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

Food Stamp Program.—This program seeks to improve nutritional standards of needy persons and families. Assistance is provided to eligible households to enable them to obtain a better diet by increasing their food purchasing capability, usually by furnishing benefits in the form of food stamps. The program also includes Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) authorizes a block grant for Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico which gives the Commonwealth broad flexibility in establishing a nutrition assistance program that is specifically tailored to the needs of its low-income households.

The program also includes the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations which provides nutritious agricultural commodities to low-income persons living on or near Indian reservations who choose not to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

Effective October 1, 1997, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193) added section 27 to the Food Stamp Act which provides that $100,000,000 of food stamp funds be used to purchase commodities for The Emergency Food Assistance Program. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

Commodity Assistance Program [CAP].—This program provides funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program [CSFP], and administrative expenses for The Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP].

CSFP provides supplemental foods to infants and children up to age 6, and to pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women with low incomes, and who reside in approved project areas. In addition, this program operates commodity distribution projects directed at low-income elderly persons.

TEFAP provides commodities and grant funds to State agencies to assist in the cost of storage and distribution of donated commodities. The Soup Kitchen/Food Bank Program was absorbed into TEFAP under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193), by an amendment to section 201A of the Emergency Food Assistance Act.

Food Donations Programs.—Nutritious agricultural commodities are provided to residents of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands. Cash assistance is provided to distributing agencies to assist them in meeting administrative expenses incurred. It also provides funding for use in non-Presidentially declared disasters and for FNS' administrative costs in connection with relief for all disasters. Commodities, or cash in lieu of commodities, are provided to assist nutrition programs for the elderly. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

Food Program Administration.—Most salaries and Federal operating expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service are funded from this account. Also included is the Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion [CNPP] which oversees improvements in and revisions to the food and guidance systems, and serves as the focal point for advancing and coordinating nutrition promotion and education policy to improve the health of all Americans. As of September 30,

1999, there were 1,539 full-time permanent and 105 part-time and temporary employees in the agency. FNS's headquarters staff, which is located in Alexandria VA, totals 539, and 1,000 FNS employees are located in the field. There are 7 regional offices employing 613 employees, and the balance of the agency is located in 4 food stamp compliance offices, 1 computer support center in Minneapolis, MN, 1 administrative review office, and 69 field offices. Funds for this program are provided by direct appropriation.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Section 32 transfers	Total
Appropriations, 2000	4,618,829	4,935,199	9,554,028
Budget estimate, 2001 [1]	4,578,482	4,967,574	9,546,056
Committee recommendation [2]	4,413,960	5,127,579	9,541,539

[1] Includes $8,000,000 in discretionary funding.
[2] Includes $6,000,000 in discretionary funding.

The Child Nutrition Programs, authorized by the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, provide Federal assistance to State agencies in the form of cash and commodities for use in preparing and serving nutritious meals to children while they are attending school, residing in service institutions, or participating in other organized activities away from home. The purpose of these programs is to help maintain the health and proper physical development of America's children. Milk is provided to children either free or at a low cost depending on their family income level. FNS provides cash subsidies to States administering the programs and directly administers the program in the States which choose not to do so. Grants are also made for nutritional training and surveys and for State administrative expenses. Under current law, most of these payments are made on the basis of reimbursement rates established by law and applied to lunches and breakfasts actually served by the States. The reimbursement rates are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for food away from home.

The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998, Public Law 105–336, contains a number of child nutrition provisions. These include:

Summer Food Service Program [SFSP].—Reauthorizes the program through 2003 and relaxes the site limitations for private nonprofit sponsors in SFSP.

Child and Adult Care Food Program [CACFP].—Permanently authorizes payments for snacks provided to children through age 18 in after-school programs, and provides funds for demonstration projects to expand services to homeless children and family day care homes in low-income areas. Beginning on July 1, 1999, the Homeless Child Nutrition Program and the Homeless Summer Food Service Program will be transferred into the CACFP.

National School Lunch Program [NSLP].—(1) Significantly expands reimbursement for snacks for children up to age 18 in after-school care programs; (2) provides for free snacks in needy areas;

and (3) requires participating schools to obtain a food safety inspection conducted by a State or local agency.

A description of Child Nutrition Programs follows:

1. *Cash payments to States.*—The programs are operated under an agreement entered into by the State agencies and the Department. Funds are made available under letters of credit to State agencies for use in reimbursing participating schools and other institutions. Sponsors make application to the State agencies, and if approved, are reimbursed on a per-meal basis in accordance with the terms of their agreements and rates prescribed by law. The reimbursement rates are adjusted annually to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for food away from home.

(a) School Lunch Program.—Assistance is provided to the States for the service of lunches to all school children, regardless of family income. States must match some of the Federal cash grant. In fiscal year 2001, the School Lunch Program will provide assistance for serving an estimated 4.6 billion school lunches including 1.9 billion for children from upper-income families and 2.7 billion for children from lower and low-income families. An estimated 27.8 million children are expected to participate in the program daily during the school year.

(b) Special assistance for free and reduced-price lunches.—Additional assistance is provided to the States for serving lunches free or at a reduced price to needy children. In fiscal year 2001, under current law, the program will provide assistance for about 4.6 billion lunches, of which 2.3 billion will be served free of charge and 0.4 billion at reduced price. About 16.1 million needy children will participate in the program on an average schoolday during the year.

(c) School Breakfast Program.—Federal reimbursement to the States is based on the number of breakfasts served free, at a reduced price, or at the general rate for those served to nonneedy children. Certain schools are designated in severe need because, in the second preceding year, they served at least 40 percent of their lunches at free or reduced prices and because the regular breakfast reimbursement is insufficient to cover cost, receive higher rates of reimbursement in both the free and reduced-price categories. In fiscal year 2001, the program will serve an estimated 1.3 billion breakfasts to a daily average of 8 million children.

A pilot project is authorized and partially funded to study the effects of providing free breakfast to all students without regard to family income.

(d) State administrative expenses.—The funds may be used for State employee salaries, benefits, support services, and office equipment. Public Law 95–627 made the State administrative expenses grant equal to 1.5 percent of certain Federal payments in the second previous year. In fiscal year 2001, $127,321,000 will be allocated among the States to fund ongoing State administrative expenses and to improve the management of various nutrition programs.

(e) Summer Food Service Program.—Meals served free to children in low-income neighborhoods during the summer months are supported on a performance basis by Federal cash

subsidies to State agencies. Funds are also provided for related State and local administrative expenses. During the summer of 2001, approximately 155.3 million meals will be served.

(f) Child and Adult Care Food Program.—Preschool children receive year-round food assistance in nonprofit child care centers and family and group day care homes under this program. Public Law 97–35 permits profitmaking child care centers receiving compensation under title XX of the Social Security Act to participate in the program if 25 percent of the children served are title XX participants. Certain adult day care centers are also eligible for participation in this program, providing subsidized meals to nonimpaired individuals age 60 years or older. The Child and Adult Care Food Program reimburses State agencies at varying rates for breakfasts, lunches, suppers, and meal supplements and for program-related State audit expenses. In fiscal year 2001, approximately 1.8 billion meals will be served.

2. *Commodity procurement.*—Commodities are purchased for distribution to the school lunch, child care food, and summer food service programs. The minimum commodity support rate for all school lunch and child care center lunches and suppers served is mandated by law and adjusted annually on July 1 to reflect changes in the producer price index for food used in schools and institutions. The commodities purchased with these funds are supplemented by commodities purchased with section 32 funds.

3. *Nutrition studies and education.*—

(a) Nutrition education and training [NET].—This program provides funds to State agencies for the development of comprehensive nutrition education and information programs for children participating in or eligible for school lunch and related child nutrition programs.

(b) National Food Service Management Institute [NFSMI].—The National Food Service Management Institute provides instruction for educators and school food service personnel in nutrition and food service management.

4. *Special milk.*—In fiscal year 2001, approximately 130.4 million half-pints will be served in the Special Milk Program. These include about 122.9 million half-pints served to children whose family income is above 130 percent of poverty. During fiscal year 2001, the average full cost reimbursement for milk served to needy children is expected to be 16.6 cents for each half-pint. Milk served to nonneedy children is expected to be reimbursed at 12.7 cents for each half-pint.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the child nutrition programs, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,413,960,000, plus transfers from section 32 of $5,127,579,000, for a total program of $9,541,539,000. This amount is $12,489,000 less than the 2000 level and $4,517,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee's recommendation provides for the following annual rates for the child nutrition programs.

TOTAL OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

[In thousands of dollars]

Child nutrition programs	2000 estimate	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
School Lunch Program	5,664,900	5,387,523	5,387,523
School Breakfast Program	1,408,697	1,495,684	1,495,684
State administrative expenses	117,839	127,321	127,321
Summer Food Service Program	298,013	323,499	323,499
Child and Adult Care Food Program	1,689,853	1,807,435	1,807,435
Special Milk Program	17,159	16,843	16,843
Commodity procurement, processing, and computer support	334,204	360,223	360,223
Nutrition studies and surveys	.....	3,000	.....
Coordinated review system	4,363	4,511	4,511
Team nutrition	10,000	10,017	10,000
Food safety education	2,000	2,000	2,000
Nutrition education and training	.....	2,000	.....
School breakfast demonstration project	7,000	6,000	6,000
School breakfast pilot project	.....	.....	500

The Committee provides $10,000,000 for TEAM nutrition. Included in this amount is $4,000,000 for food service training grants to States; $1,600,000 for technical assistance materials; $800,000 for National Food Service Management Institute cooperative agreements; $400,000 for print and electronic food service resource systems; and $3,200,000 for other activities.

The Committee encourages the agency to consider grant applications for local initiatives for nutrition education, such as the "Common Roots" program.

The Committee expects FNS to utilize the Food Service Management Institute to carry out the food safety education program.

The Committee provides $6,000,000 to complete funding for the school breakfast demonstration project.

The Committee provides $500,000 for a School Breakfast Program startup grant pilot program for the State of Wisconsin in order to help cover non-recurring costs associated with the program and to expand the availability of school breakfasts for children.

The Committee urges the agency to provide technical assistance and guidance to those States that do not maximize the number of children served under the Child and Adult Care Food Program in their jurisdiction. The agency should encourage the States to follow the example of other States that pool a limited amount of Title XX with Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds to meet the technical requirement of the current law.

The Committee is aware that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has recently issued a final rule regarding the use of alternate protein products in the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, Summer Food Service Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. The Committee recognizes that the Department's final rule fails to incorporate public comments submitted by industry and organizations representing producer groups. The Committee is concerned that the Department's decision to not adopt these recommendations could result in participant and parental confusion about foods offered in these important programs.

Also, they may have unintended consequences for the nutritional well-being of children, including an increase in iron and zinc deficiencies. The Committee directs the Department to work with interested organizations to ensure that fortification, name and labeling requirements are sufficient to protect the health, growth, and cognitive development of America's school children. The Committee believes that any new requirements for fortification of these protein products should be based on the USDA guidelines that set levels for nutrient fortification of soy-containing foods used in the child nutrition programs. Also, the Committee encourages that any recommended labeling requirements be consistent with similar guidelines of other Departmental agencies and the Food and Drug Administration.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN [WIC]

Appropriations, 2000 [1]	$4,032,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	4,148,100,000
Committee recommendation [3]	4,052,000,000

[1] Includes up to $15,000,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.
[2] Excludes funding for the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program which the budget proposes to fund under the "Commodity Assistance Programs" account.
[3] Includes up to $20,000,000 for the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

The special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children [WIC] is authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. Its purpose is to safeguard the health of pregnant, breast-feeding and post partum women and infants, and children up to age 5 who are at nutritional risk because of inadequate nutrition and inadequate income. The budget estimate assumes an average monthly participation of 7.5 million participants at an average food cost of $34.04 per person per month in fiscal year 2001.

The WIC program food packages are designed to provide foods which studies have demonstrated are lacking in the diets of the WIC program target population. The authorized supplemental foods are iron-fortified breakfast cereal, fruit or vegetable juice which contains vitamin C, dry beans, peas, and peanut butter.

There are three general types of delivery systems for WIC foods: (1) retail purchase in which participants obtain supplemental foods through retail stores; (2) home delivery systems in which food is delivered to the participant's home; and (3) direct distribution systems in which participants pick up food from a distribution outlet. The food is free of charge to all participants.

The William F. Goodling Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act of 1998 Public Law 105–336, reauthorizes the program through 2003 and adds several provisions to the program. For example, the Act requires that an individual seeking certification or recertification in the program must provide documentation of family income. In addition, the Act permits State agencies to award infant formula rebate contracts to the bidder offering the lowest net wholesale price, unless the State agency demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the weighted average retail price for different brands of formula in that State does not vary by more than 5 percent.

Public Law 105–336 also includes many provisions to improve retailer integrity and help to prevent fraud, waste and abuse in the program.

The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program [FMNP] is also funded from the WIC appropriation. FMNP is designed to accomplish two major goals: (1) to improve the diets of WIC (or WIC-eligible) participants by providing them with coupons to purchase fresh, nutritious, unprepared food, such as fruits and vegetables, from farmers markets; and (2) to increase the awareness and use of farmers' markets by low-income households. Although directly related to the WIC Program, about one-half of the current FMNP operations are administered by State departments of agriculture rather than the State WIC agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], the Committee recommends an appropriation of $4,052,000,000. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $96,100,000 less than the budget request.

The WIC Program continues to be a high priority of the Committee. Based on actual participation to date, the average monthly WIC participation level is expected to be 7.2 million for fiscal year 2000. The fiscal year 2001 appropriation recommended by the Committee, together with anticipated carryover funds, will support an average monthly participation of 7.35 million women, infants, and children.

The Committee makes available up to $20,000,000, $5,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 level, to carry out the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

The Committee also provides an increase of $4,000,000 for infrastructure funding and includes language in the bill earmarking $6,000,000 for WIC electronic benefit transfer systems and raising the authorized level of infrastructure funding to accommodate this amount, as requested in the budget.

While the Committee supports and encourages State and local agency efforts to utilize WIC as an important means of participant referral to other health care services, it recognizes the tremendous constraints that WIC programs are experiencing as a result of expanding health care priorities. The Committee also recognizes that the Department's broad interpretation of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, with respect to the delivery of screening, assessment and referral services on behalf of other Federal agencies or departments, may jeopardize WIC agencies' ability to deliver the core mission of WIC program services—quality nutrition education and counseling, breast-feeding promotion and support, and related health care services. The Committee wishes to clarify that while WIC plays an important role in screening and referral to other health care services, it was never the Committee's intention that WIC should perform aggressive screening, referral and assessment functions on behalf of other programs, nor was it the Committee's intention that WIC State and local agencies should assume the full burden of entering into and negotiating appropriate cost sharing agreements. The Committee again includes language in the bill to preserve WIC funding for authorized WIC services and again directs the Secretary to work with other Federal departments and agencies to ensure that except for basic education and referral purposes, WIC funds are not used to pay the administrative expenses or to coordi-

nate operations or activities of other Federal agency services, activities or programs not authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, unless fully reimbursed by those agencies.

The Committee is concerned about the Department's failure to publish a final rule on WIC Food Delivery Systems. This rule was first published for public comment on December 28, 1990, and again republished for public comment on June 16, 1999. While State and local WIC Agencies have done an admirable job protecting the integrity of the program, they have been hampered in their efforts to ensure full compliance because of a lack of adequate Federal regulation. The needs of WIC participants to receive the supplementary foods that are essential to their overall health and nutritional well-being and the interests of the American people to be protected from fraud and abuse require that a final rule be published. The Committee directs the Secretary to release the final rule on WIC Food Delivery Systems by October 1, 2000.

The Committee understands that the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) is considering a proposed regulation that would broaden the variety of fresh fruits and vegetables available for purchase under the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program. The Committee also understands that this action is based on the recent FNS report titled "Review of the Nutritional Status of WIC Participants" which concluded that participating WIC mothers and children could benefit from the vital nutrients found in fruit and vegetables. The Committee strongly supports this proposal and expects USDA to broaden WIC vouchers to ensure that a variety of fresh fruits and vegetables are available for purchase by WIC participants.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

	Expenses	Amount in reserve	Puerto Rico	TEFAP commodity purchases	Total
Appropriations, 2000	19,605,751	100,000	1,268,000	98,000	21,071,751
Budget estimate, 2001	19,730,993	1,000,000	1,301,000	100,000	22,131,993
Committee recommendation	19,720,293	100,000	1,301,000	100,000	21,221,293

The Food Stamp Program, authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964, attempts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition among low-income persons by increasing their food purchasing power. Eligible households receive food stamps with which they can purchase food through regular retail stores. They are thus enabled to obtain a more nutritious diet than would be possible without food stamp assistance. The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104–193, reauthorizes the Food Stamp Program through fiscal year 2002.

The Food Stamp Program is currently in operation in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. Participating households receive food stamps, the value of which is determined by household size and income. The cost of the stamps is paid by the Federal Government and is called the benefit cost. As required by law, the Food and Nutrition Service periodically revises household stamp allotments to reflect changes in the cost of

the thrifty food plan. The last revision was made on October 1, 1999.

State social service agencies assume responsibility for certifying eligible households and issuing the stamps through suitable outlets. Authorized grocery stores accept the stamps as payment for food purchases and forward them to commercial banks for cash or credit. The stamps flow through the banking system to the Federal Reserve Bank for redemption out of a special account maintained by the U.S. Treasury Department. The major alternative to the paper food stamp system is electronic benefit transfer [EBT].

By the end of fiscal year 1999, 40 States and the District of Columbia had operating EBT systems. They are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Thirty-three of these systems are statewide. All other States are in some stage of planning or implementing their EBT systems.

Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico.—The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, Public Law 97–35, authorized a block grant for Nutrition Assistance to Puerto Rico which gives the commonwealth broad flexibility to establish a nutrition assistance program that is specifically tailored to the needs of its low-income households. However, the commonwealth must submit its annual plan of operation to the Secretary for approval. The FAIR Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127, enacted November 5, 1996, reauthorizes appropriations through fiscal year 2002. In addition to the provision of direct benefits to the needy, a portion of the grant may be used to fund up to 50 percent of the cost of administering the program. The grant may also be used to fund projects to improve agriculture and food distribution in Puerto Rico.

The program also includes the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations which provides nutritious agricultural commodities to low-income persons living on or near Indian reservations who choose not to participate in the Food Stamp Program.

Effective October 1, 1997, the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193) added section 27 to the Food Stamp Act which provides that $100,000,000 of food stamp funds be used to purchase commodities for the Emergency Food Assistance Program.

Administrative costs.—All direct and indirect administrative costs incurred for certification of households, issuance of food coupons, quality control, outreach, and fair hearing efforts are shared by the Federal Government and the States on a 50–50 basis. Under the Hunger Prevention Act of 1988, a State agency is held liable if its error rate of overissuances exceeds the lowest achieved national error rate average plus 1 percent. Liabilities are based on the level of State issuance and the extent to which the State's error rate exceeds a tolerance level. State agencies which reduce quality control error rates below 6 percent receive up to a maximum match of 60 percent of their administrative expenses. Also, State agencies

are paid up to 100 percent of the costs of administering the program on Indian reservations.

State administration also includes State antifraud activities.—Under the provisions of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended by the Mickey Leland Childhood Hunger Relief Act of 1993, States are eligible to be reimbursed for 50 percent of the costs of their food stamp fraud investigations and prosecutions.

States are required to implement an employment and training program for the purpose of assisting members of households participating in the Food Stamp Program in gaining skills, training, or experience that will increase their ability to obtain regular employment. In fiscal year 1987, the Department of Agriculture implemented a new grant program to States to assist them in providing employment and training services.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Food Stamp Program, the Committee recommends $21,221,293,000. This is $149,542,000 more than the 2000 appropriated level and $910,700,000 less than the budget request. Of the amount provided, $100,000,000 is made available as a contingency reserve. This is $900,000,000 less than the contingency reserve level proposed in the budget and the same as the 2000 level.

Pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2028, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico must submit for the Secretary's approval a yearly plan that contains information regarding how food and assistance benefits under the Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP) for Puerto Rico are provided during the following fiscal year. While the Committee notes the program flexibility normally afforded to Puerto Rico, the Committee encourages the Secretary not to approve any NAP plan that does not require at least 75 percent of NAP funds to be spent on food at certain stores with point-of-sales devices.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Appropriations, 2000	$133,300,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [1]	158,300,000
Committee recommendation	140,300,000

[1] Includes $20,000,000 in funding for the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program.

The Commodity Assistance Program includes funding for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and administrative expenses for The Emergency Food Assistance Program.

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program [CSFP].—Authorized by section 4(a) of the Agricultural and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, as amended in 1981 by Public Law 97–98, this program provides supplemental food to infants and children up to age 6, and to pregnant, post partum, and breast-feeding women who have low incomes, and reside in approved project areas. In addition, the program operates commodity distribution projects directed at low-income elderly persons 60 years of age or older.

In fiscal year 2001 approximately 102,800 women, infants, and young children and 320,100 elderly are authorized to receive food packages each month. The foods are provided by the Department of Agriculture for distribution through State agencies. The authorized commodities are iron-fortified infant formula, rice cereal,

canned juice, evaporated milk and/or nonfat dry milk, canned vegetables or fruits, canned meat or poultry, egg mix, dehydrated potatoes, farina, and peanut butter or dry beans. Elderly participants may receive all commodities except iron-fortified infant formula and rice cereal.

The 1996 FAIR Act, Public Law 104–127, reauthorizes the program through fiscal year 2002.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program [TEFAP].—Title II of Public Law 98–8, enacted March 3, 1983, authorized and appropriated funds for the costs of intrastate storage and transportation of CCC-donated commodities. Under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193), the Soup Kitchen/Food Bank Program was absorbed into TEFAP by amending section 201A of the Emergency Food Assistance Act. While commodities will not be purchased specifically for soup kitchens and food banks, they will be eligible to receive commodities through TEFAP.

Funds are administered by FNS through grants to State agencies which operate commodity distribution programs. Allocation of the funds to States is based on a formula which considers the States' unemployment rate and the number of persons with income below the poverty level.

In fiscal year 1999, $107,542,233 worth of surplus commodities were distributed to assist needy individuals. Donations will continue in fiscal year 2000. Precise levels depend upon the availability of surplus commodities and requirements regarding displacement. In fiscal year 2001, $45,000,000 will be used to help State and local authorities with the storage and distribution costs of providing surplus commodities to needy individuals. Although the $45,000,000 was allocated to each State in the form of administrative funds, each State is authorized to redirect funding for the purchase of additional commodities.

The 1996 FAIR Act reauthorizes administrative funding through fiscal year 2002 and allows these funds to be used for local repackaging and further processing of commodities high in nutrient content. The law requires CCC bonus commodities to be distributed through TEFAP, and reauthorizes funding for the purchase of TEFAP commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Commodity Assistance Program, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $140,300,000. This amount is $7,000,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $18,000,000 less than the budget request.

The Committee continues to encourage the Department to distribute Commodity Assistance Program funds equitably among the States, based on an assessment of the needs and priorities of each State and the State's preference to receive commodity allocations through each of the programs funded under this account.

FOOD DONATIONS PROGRAMS

Appropriations, 2000	$141,081,000
Budget estimate, 2001	151,081,000
Committee recommendation	141,081,000

Nutrition Program for the Elderly.—Commodity support for the Nutrition Program for the Elderly is authorized by titles III and VI of the Older Americans Act of 1965. The foods provided are used in preparing meals which are served in senior citizen centers and similar settings or delivered to the homebound elderly. These meals are the focal point of the nutrition projects for the elderly which have the dual objective of promoting better health and reducing the isolation of old age.

Currently, commodities or cash in lieu of commodities are distributed through State agencies to the local meal sites at a specific rate per meal. The estimated rate for 2000 is 54.04 cents per meal. Some States elect to take all of their subsidy in cash and some States choose to receive a combination of cash and commodities. The commodities made available to the Nutrition Program for the Elderly are generally the same as those provided to schools under the Child Nutrition Programs.

Pacific Island assistance.—This program provides funding for assistance to the nuclear-affected islands in the form of commodities and administrative funds. It also provides funding for use in non-Presidentially declared disasters and for FNS' administrative costs in connection with relief for all disasters.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the food donations programs for selected groups, the Committee recommends $141,081,000. This amount is the same as the 2000 appropriation and $10,000,000 less than the budget request. Of the amount recommended by the Committee, $1,081,000 is for food distribution payments to the Pacific Islands and $140,000,000 is for the elderly feeding program.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Appropriations, 2000 [1 2 3]	$111,392,000
Budget estimate, 2001	128,558,000
Committee recommendation [1]	116,807,000

[1] Does not reflect the transfer of $1,000,000 from the Economic Research Service for studies and evaluations pursuant to Public Law 105–277.
[2] Includes $169,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[3] Does not reflect $2,000,000 transferred to the Congressional Hunger Center Foundation provided by Public Law 106–113.

The Food Program Administration appropriation provides for most of the Federal operating expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service, which includes the Child Nutrition Programs; Special Milk Program; Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC], including the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program; Food Stamp Program; Nutrition Assistance for Puerto Rico; the Commodity Assistance Program, including the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and the Emergency Food Assistance Program; and the Food Donations Programs, including the Nutrition Program for the Elderly and Pacific Island Assistance.

The major objective of Food Program Administration is to efficiently and effectively carry out the nutrition assistance programs mandated by law. This is to be accomplished by the following: (1) giving clear and consistent guidance and supervision to State agencies and other cooperators; (2) assisting the States and other cooperators by providing program, managerial, financial, and other

advice and expertise; (3) measuring, reviewing, and analyzing the progress being made toward achieving program objectives; and (4) carrying out regular staff support functions.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Food Program Administration, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $116,807,000. This amount is $5,415,000 more than the 2000 level and $11,751,000 less than the budget request. The Committee provides an additional $3,915,000 from the 2000 fiscal year level for pay cost increases, as requested in the budget, and an additional $1,500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level for program integrity.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriations	Transfers from loan accounts	Total
Appropriations, 2000	[1] 109,186	(4,266)	(113,452)
Budget estimate, 2001	113,587	(4,266)	(117,853)
Committee recommendation	113,424	(4,266)	(117,690)

[1] Includes $17,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Foreign Agricultural Service [FAS] was established March 10, 1953, by Secretary's Memorandum No. 1320, supplement 1. Public Law 83–690, approved August 28, 1954, transferred the agricultural attaches from the Department of State to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Agency maintains a worldwide agricultural intelligence and reporting service to provide U.S. farmers and traders with information on world agricultural production and trade that they can use to adjust to changes in world demand for U.S. agricultural products. This is accomplished through a continuous program of reporting by 63 posts located throughout the world covering some 130 countries.

The Foreign Agricultural Service analyzes agricultural information essential to the assessment of foreign supply and demand conditions in order to provide estimates of the current situation and to forecast the export potential for specific U.S. agricultural commodities. Published economic data about commodities are combined with attache reports and subjected to analysis through advanced econometric techniques to generate these estimates.

In addition, the Service is now using advanced techniques for identifying, delineating, and assessing the impact of events which may affect the condition and expected production of foreign crops of economic importance to the United States. The crop condition activity relies heavily on computer-aided analysis of satellite, meteorological, agricultural, and related data.

The mission of FAS overseas is to represent U.S. agricultural interests, to promote export of domestic farm products, improve world trade conditions, and report on agricultural production and trade in foreign countries. FAS staff are stationed at 80 offices around the world where they provide expertise in agricultural economics and marketing, as well as provide attache services.

The Foreign Agricultural Service works in conjunction with market development cooperators, trade associations, State departments of agriculture and their affiliates, and U.S. sales teams to develop

foreign markets for U.S. farm products. FAS sponsors overseas trade exhibits to promote U.S. agricultural products, provides information about foreign importers, and performs a wide range of market development activities.

FAS carries out several export assistance programs to counter the adverse effects of unfair trade practices by competitors on U.S. agricultural trade. The Export Enhancement Program uses CCC-owned commodities as export bonuses to provide export enhancements to U.S. producers. The Market Access Program [MAP] conducts both generic and brand-identified promotional programs in conjunction with nonprofit agricultural associations and private firms financed through reimbursable CCC payments.

These programs are supplemented by the Cooperator Program, a joint FAS-nonprofit private trade and producer association partnership program developing strategies for U.S. agriculture export expansion. Through 1999, nonprofit private trade and producer associations have generated an estimated $1,329,000,000 in contributions to more than match the $792,000,000 contributed by FAS to finance overseas market promotion activities under the Cooperator Program. In addition, GSM credit guarantee programs play an integral role in the recent progress of American agriculture in the world marketplace.

The Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 includes authority to establish up to 25 agricultural trade offices. Currently, 17 such offices are in operation at key foreign trading centers to assist U.S. exporters, trade groups, and State export marketing officials in trade promotion.

The Service initiates, directs, and coordinates the Department's formulation of trade policies and programs with the goal of maintaining and expanding world markets for U.S. agricultural products. It monitors international compliance with bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. It identifies restrictive tariff and trade practices which act as barriers to the import of U.S. agricultural commodities, then supports negotiations to remove them. It acts to counter and eliminate unfair trade practices by other countries that hinder U.S. agricultural exports to third markets.

FAS also carries out the mission of the former Office of International Cooperation and Development [OICD] to promote U.S. agriculture and to advance the agriculture of developing countries as parts of a complementary global agricultural system capable of providing ample food and fiber for all people. To accomplish this mission, FAS applies USDA policies and U.S. agricultural perspectives in its programs of international agricultural cooperation and development, and in its work with foreign countries, international organizations, U.S. universities and other institutions, agencies of the U.S. Government, and the U.S. private sector.

The General Sales Manager was established pursuant to section 5(f) of the charter of the Commodity Credit Corporation and 15 U.S.C. 714–714p. The funds allocated to the General Sales Manager are used for conducting the following programs: (1) CCC Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102), including supplier credit guarantees and facilities financing guarantees, (2) Intermediate Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103), (3) Public Law 480, (4) section 416 Overseas Donations Program, (5) Export Enhancement

Program, (6) Market Access Program, and (7) programs authorized by the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act including barter, export sales of most CCC-owned commodities, export payments, and other programs as assigned to encourage and enhance the export of U.S. agricultural commodities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $113,424,000. This is $4,238,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $163,000 less than the budget request.

Included in the Committee's recommendation is $3,120,000 for mandatory pay cost increases, and the additional $618,000 requested in the budget for funding of the FAS attache office in the American Institute in Taiwan.

The Committee provides $4,000,000 for the Cochran Fellowship Program, an increase of $500,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue to provide additional support for the program through the Commodity Credit Corporation Emerging Markets Program at the fiscal year 1999 level.

The Committee includes language in the bill, as requested in the budget, to allow up to $2,000,000 of the amount appropriated to the FAS to remain available until expended solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation.

The Committee expects the Secretary to use the fully-authorized levels of the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP) and to reallocate cancelled DEIP tonnage in order to ensure U.S. producers have fair access to foreign markets.

The Committee also expects the Foreign Agricultural Service to reconsider its plans to eliminate the Agricultural Trade Officer position in Singapore. The Committee believes this position is necessary not only for continuing the valuable trade relationships in the region, but for the purpose of expanding export markets for the United States elsewhere in Asia.

To promote the export of domestic farm products and improve world agriculture trade conditions, the Foreign Agricultural Service must increase its efforts to improve the understanding among trading partners of the safety of biotechnology and the thoroughness of the U.S. regulatory oversight of biotechnology. As trading partners construct regulatory systems for biotechnology and commodity trade, FAS is frequently requested to provide experts for the purpose of educating foreign government officials on the U.S. regulatory system. If the U.S. fails to participate in such discussions, those attempting to limit the access to foreign markets by U.S. producers will be presented an opportunity to undermine confidence in the benefits and safety of the technology while reducing trade opportunities for American producers. The Committee directs FAS to allocate adequate funding to meet the needs of our trading partners so that officials from the Department of Agriculture may, when requested, educate foreign regulators on the safety of the technology and the thoroughness of the U.S. regulatory process.

The Committee is aware of efforts underway by the Foreign Agricultural Service to develop emerging markets in areas including

the Baltic countries of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. The Committee encourages the agency to consider a request of the University of Wisconsin-River Falls to participate in this program.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE I PROGRAM ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Credit level	Loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2000	[1] 145,298	[2] 119,813	1,850
Budget estimate, 2001	159,678	114,186	1,850
Committee recommendation	159,678	114,186	1,850

[1] Includes $9,702,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.
[2] Includes $8,000,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 established the program account. Appropriations to this account will be used to cover the lifetime subsidy cost associated with direct loans obligated in 2001 and beyond, as well as for administrative expenses.

Financing sales of agricultural commodities to developing countries and private entities for dollars on credit terms, or for local currencies (including for local currencies on credit terms) for use under section 104; and for furnishing commodities to carry out the Food for Progress Act of 1985, as amended (title I).—Title I of the act authorizes financing of sales to developing countries for local currencies and for dollars on credit terms. Sales for dollars or local currency may be made to foreign governments. The legislation provides for repayment terms either in local currencies or U.S. dollars on credit terms of up to 30 years, with a grace period of up to 5 years.

Local currencies under title I sales agreements may be used in carrying out activities under section 104 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. Activities in the recipient country for which these local currencies may be used include developing new markets for U.S. agricultural commodities, paying U.S. obligations, and supporting agricultural development and research.

Title I appropriated funds may also be used under the Food for Progress Act of 1985 to furnish commodities on credit terms or on a grant basis to assist developing countries and countries that are emerging democracies that have a commitment to introduce and expand free enterprise elements in their agricultural economies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Public Law 480, title I, the Committee recommends total appropriations of $116,036,000. This amount is $5,627,000 less than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request. This appropriation will support a Public Law 480, title I, credit level of $159,678,000 for fiscal year 2001, $14,380,000 more than the 2000 level and the same as the budget request. The corresponding loan levels, loan subsidy amounts, and administrative expenses are reflected in the table above, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels.

PUBLIC LAW 480 OCEAN FREIGHT DIFFERENTIAL GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	([1])
Budget estimate, 2001	$20,322,000
Committee recommendation	20,322,000

[1] Funding for ocean freight differential in fiscal year 2000 was provided under the Public Law 480 Grants account appropriation.

Ocean freight differential costs in connection with commodity sales financed for local currencies or U.S. dollars (title I).—The Commodity Credit Corporation pays ocean freight differential costs on shipments under this title. These costs are the difference between foreign flag and U.S. flag shipping costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For Public Law 480 ocean freight differential costs, the Committee recommends $20,322,000. This is $678,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

PUBLIC LAW 480 TITLE II AND TITLE III GRANTS

Appropriations, 2000	$821,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [1]	837,000,000
Committee recommendation [1]	837,000,000

[1] Excludes funding for title I ocean freight differential which is proposed to be provided in a separate account for fiscal year 2001.

Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (title II) (7 U.S.C. 1721–1726).—Commodities are supplied without cost through foreign governments to combat malnutrition and to meet famine and other emergency requirements. Commodities are also supplied for nonemergencies through public and private agencies, including intergovernmental organizations. The Commodity Credit Corporation pays ocean freight on shipments under this title, and may also pay overland transportation costs to a landlocked country, as well as internal distribution costs in emergency situations. The funds appropriated for title II are made available to private voluntary organizations and cooperatives to assist these organizations in meeting administrative and related costs.

Commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad (title III).—Commodities are supplied without cost to least developed countries through foreign governments for direct feeding, development of emergency food reserves, or may be sold with the proceeds of such sale used by the recipient country for specific economic development purposes. The Commodity Credit Corporation may pay ocean freight on shipments under this title, and may also pay overland transportation costs to a landlocked country, as well as internal distribution costs.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following table shows the Committee's recommendations for the Public Law 480 grants account:

PUBLIC LAW 480 GRANTS ACCOUNT

[In thousands of dollars]

	2000 enacted	2001 budget	Committee recommendation
Title I ocean freight differential	21,000	([1])	([1])
Title II commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad	800,000	837,000	837,000
Title III commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad	.....	.....	.....
Total	821,000	837,000	837,000

[1] Excludes funding request of $20,322,000 for the title I ocean freight differential which is proposed to be provided in a separate account for fiscal year 2001.

Public Law 480, title II.—For Title II, the Committee recommends a program level of $837,000,000. This is $37,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 level and the same as the budget request.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 [FAIR Act], Public Law 104–127, requires that a minimum of 2.025 million metric tons of commodities be provided each fiscal year under title II authority, of which 1.55 million metric tons—three-fourths of the total minimum tonnage—is designated for development programs that address chronic hunger and its root causes in areas with inadequate food security.

The Committee expects USAID's administration of Public Law 480 title II to encourage private voluntary organizations [PVO's], cooperatives, and the World Food Program [WFP] to generate a sufficient volume of proposals to allocate roughly three-fourths of the total title II tonnage funded for fiscal year 2001 for these PVOs, cooperatives, and the WFP for developmental food security programs.

The Committee recognizes the authority of USAID to waive this minimum when this volume of commodities cannot be used effectively and for certain emergencies, but believes this waiver should be used rarely, and only when emergency needs can be weighed against concrete proposals for a fully funded longer-term development program.

The Committee supports the use of title II funds in fiscal year 2001 to continue the fiscal year 2000 level of funding for the orphan feeding program in Haiti.

The Committee notes the extraordinary effort made by the people of Alaska through Rotary International, the Interfaith Council, the Municipality of Anchorage, and other groups to collect and distribute food and other assistance to people living in the Russian Far East. The Committee urges the Administration to work with these entities to take advantage of their volunteer efforts in feeding people in the Russian Far East, particularly abandoned children living in orphanages and hospitals.

The Committee is aware that, under some circumstances, the containers used for the distribution of vegetable oil under the Public Law 480 food program may not be practical for the end user and may not be suitably durable for transportation under all conditions. The Committee encourages the Secretary to evaluate the feasibil-

ity, costs, and benefits of using alternative vegetable containers and alternative procurement procedures, and test on a pilot project basis the durability and end use flexibility of alternative containers.

Public Law 480, title III.—As proposed in the budget, the Committee provides no new funding for title III grants. Authority is provided by law (7 U.S.C. 1736f) to transfer up to 15 percent of the funds available for any fiscal year for carrying out any title of Public Law 480 to any other title of the program. This authority may be used to transfer funds to title III should a transfer be deemed appropriate.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(EXPORT CREDIT PROGRAMS, GSM–102 AND GSM–103)

[In thousands of dollars]

	Guaranteed loan levels	Guaranteed loan subsidy	Administrative expenses
Appropriations, 2000	3,787,000	[1] 319,987	3,820
Budget estimate, 2001	3,792,000	[1] 323,479	3,820

[1] No appropriation required since export credit authorizations are permanent authority.

In 1980, the Commodity Credit Corporation [CCC] instituted the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102) under its charter authority. With this program, CCC guarantees, for a fee, payments due U.S. exporters under deferred payment sales contracts (up to 36 months) for defaults due to commercial as well as noncommercial risks. The risk to CCC extends from the date of export to the end of the deferred payment period covered in the export sales contract and covers only that portion of the payments agreed to in the assurance agreement. Operation of this program is based on criteria which will assure that it is used only where it is determined that it will develop new market opportunities and maintain and expand existing world markets for U.S. agricultural commodities. The program encourages U.S. financial institutions to provide financing to those areas where the institutions would be unwilling to provide financing in the absence of the CCC guarantees. Other credit activities may also be financed under the Export Credit Guarantee programs including supplier credit guarantee, under which CCC guarantees payments due to importers under short term financing (up to 180 days) that exporters extend directly to importers for the purchase of U.S. agricultural products. CCC also provides facilities financing guarantees.

In 1986, the Intermediate Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–103) was implemented by CCC under its charter authority as required by the Food Security Act of 1985. The program is similar to the Export Credit Guarantee Program (GSM–102), but provides for CCC guarantees to exporters for commodities sold on credit terms in excess of 3 years, but not more than 10 years. The program also provides for adjusting the maximum amount of interest which CCC guarantees to pay under the payment guarantee and permits freight costs to be covered for breeding animals financed under the GSM–102 and GSM–103 programs.

The Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 establishes the program account. The subsidy costs of the CCC export guarantee programs are exempt from the requirement of advance appropriations of budget authority according to section 504(c)(2) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, Public Law 101–508. Appropriations to this account will be used for administrative expenses.

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a scientific regulatory agency whose sole mission is to protect and promote the health and safety of Americans. The Food and Drug Administration Modernization Act of 1997 (FDAMA) reaffirmed the responsibilities of the FDA: To promote the public health by promptly and efficiently reviewing clinical research and taking appropriate action on the marketing of regulated products in a timely manner.

The FDA Foods Program has the primary responsibility for assuring that the U.S. food supply is safe, sanitary, wholesome, and honestly labeled, and that cosmetic products are safe and properly labeled. The variety and complexity of the food supply has grown dramatically while new and more complex safety issues, such as emerging microbial pathogens, natural toxins, and technological innovations in production and processing, have developed. This program plays a major role in keeping the United States food supply among the safest in the world.

The FDA drugs programs are comprised of three separate areas, Human Drugs, Animal Drugs and Biologics. FDA is responsible for the premarket review and postmarket surveillance of human, animal and biological products to ensure their safety and efficacy. For Human Drugs this includes the review of investigational new drug applications; evaluation of market applications for new and generic drugs, labeling and composition of prescription and over-the-counter drugs; monitoring the quality and safety of products manufactured in, or imported into, the United States; and, regulating the advertising and promotion of prescription drugs. The Animal Drugs and Feeds Program ensures only safe and beneficial veterinary drugs, intended for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases in animals and the improved production of food-producing animals, are approved for marketing. Surveillance activities are accomplished through review of drug experience reports, adverse experience reporting and nationwide inspections and investigations. The Biologics program assures that blood and blood products, blood test kits, vaccines, including vaccines to counter bioterrorism activities, bacterial vaccines, and viral vaccines, are pure, potent, safe, effective, and properly labeled. The program inspects blood banks and blood processors, licenses and inspects firms collecting human source plasma, evaluates and licenses biologics manufacturing firms and products; lot release of licensed products; and monitors adverse events associated with vaccine immunization.

The Devices and Radiological program ensures safety and effectiveness of medical devices and eliminating unnecessary human exposure to manmade radiation from medical, occupational, and consumer products. Postmarket surveillance is carried out to ensure the continued safety and effectiveness of marketed devices and radiation emitting products once approved. In addition, the program enforces quality standards under the Mammography Quality Standards Act. Medical devices include thousands of products from thermometers and contact lenses to heart pacemakers, hearing aids, MRIs, microwave ovens, and video display terminals.

FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research in Jefferson, Arkansas, serves as a specialized resource, conducting peer-review scientific research that provides the basis for FDA to make sound science-based regulatory decisions through its premarket review and postmarket surveillance. The research is designed to define and understand the biological mechanisms of action underlying the toxicity of products and developing methods to improve assessment of human exposure, susceptibility and risk of those products regulated by FDA.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Appropriation	Prescription drug user fees	Mammography clinics inspection fees	Export and certification fees	Total
Appropriations, 2000 [1]	1,037,661	145,434	14,817	4,907	1,202,819
Budget estimate, 2001 [2]	1,156,905	149,273	15,128	5,992	1,327,298
Committee recommendation	1,067,523	149,273	15,128	5,992	1,237,916

[1] Includes $2,977,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

[2] The President's budget assumes that an additional $19,483,000 in collections will be available to FDA for fiscal year 2001 from proposed new user fees for premarket review of direct food additive petitions, food export certificates, and review of medical device premarket notifications; along with an additional $12,700,000 in fee collections associated with the proposed transfer of the Seafood Inspection Program to FDA from the Department of Commerce.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For salaries and expenses, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,067,523,000. This amount is $29,862,000 more than the 2000 level and $89,382,000 less than the budget request. The Committee also recommends $149,273,000 in Prescription Drug User Fee Act user fee collections, and $15,128,000 in Mammography Quality Standards Act fee collections, as assumed in the President's budget. These amounts are $3,839,000 and $311,000 more than the 2000 levels, respectively. The Committee includes bill language which prohibits FDA from developing, establishing, or operating any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701.

The following table reflects the Committee's recommendations, as compared to the fiscal year 2000 and budget request levels:

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 enacted	2001 request	
Centers and related field activities:			
Foods	267,449	302,557	292,934
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition [CFSAN]	118,058	135,608	129,520
Field activities	149,391	166,949	163,414
(Food safety initiatives)	(168,444)	(190,044)	(185,044)
Human drugs	206,129	230,499	213,845
Center for Drug Evaluation and Research [CDER]	133,694	144,607	137,536
Orphan product grants	11,534	11,534	12,534
Field activities	60,901	74,358	63,775
Biologics	101,283	121,325	109,214
Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research [CBER]	83,432	98,276	89,978
Field activities	17,851	23,049	19,236
Animal drugs	48,713	62,761	59,349
Center for Veterinary Medicine [CVM]	36,087	47,040	46,037
Field activities	12,626	15,721	13,312
(Food safety initiatives)	(8,949)	(15,349)	(15,349)
Medical and radiological devices	154,107	171,677	164,762
Center for Devices and Radiological Health [CDRH]	114,065	125,920	121,835
Field activities	40,042	45,757	42,927
National Center for Toxicological Research [NCTR]	34,186	37,868	35,842
(Food safety initiatives)	(1,000)	(3,000)	(2,000)
Tobacco	34,000	39,000	.....
Other activities	71,628	66,269	66,628
Office of the Commissioner	9,518	8,927	7,930
Office of Management and Systems	30,895	28,413	31,722
Office of Senior Associate Commissioner	10,256	9,401	8,422
Office of International and Constituent Relations	4,910	4,444	4,032
Office of Policy, Legislation, and Planning	8,536	7,574	7,009
Central services	7,513	7,513	7,513
(Food safety initiatives)	(8,759)	(8,759)	(8,759)
Rent and related activities	25,855	25,855	25,855
Rental payments to GSA	94,311	99,094	99,094

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year—		Committee recommendation
	2000 enacted	2001 request	
Total, FDA salaries and expenses, new budget authority	[1] 1,037,661	1,156,905	1,067,523

[1] Includes $2,977,000 rescission pursuant to Public Law 106–113.

Food safety.—An increase of $24,000,000 from the fiscal year 2000 level is recommended by the Committee for FDA food safety activities.

Of the total increase provided, $16,600,000 is allocated for the Foods Program; $6,400,000 for Animal Drugs; and $1,000,000 for the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR). As proposed, FDA will use these funds to expand inspections and conduct annual inspections of high-risk food establishments, implement the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system for fruit and vegetable juices, complete the National Antimicrobial Resistance Monitoring System (NARMS), and develop methods to predict more quickly and accurately risks associated with antimicrobial resistance and foodborne pathogens/contaminants.

Within the total funding available for food safety, at least $1,800,000 is for FDA activities in support of *Codex Alimentarius*.

Within the amount provided for food safety, the Committee also continues the fiscal year 2000 funding level of $250,000 for a cooperative research program related to molluscan shellfish and further expects the agency to continue its education program on the consumption of raw shellfish.

With the growing threat of foodborne illness to the public health, the Committee believes that collaborative research in food safety should continue among government, academia, and private industry. The national model for that collaboration has been the National Center for Food Safety and Technology (NCFST) in Summit-Argo, Illinois. The Committee expects the FDA to maintain at least $2,000,000 as the annual base level of funding for the National Center, and to provide an additional $1,000,000 to the Center for collaborative research in support of the President's Food Safety Initiative.

In addition, the funding provided for food safety will ensure the expansion of food contract inspections in the State of Alaska. Specifically, it will allow the FDA to contract with the State of Alaska for 100 additional inspections of food and seafood processors operating in Alaska. The current contract funds 100 inspections, approximately 90 seafood/HACCP inspections and 10 other food inspections, at a cost of approximately $58,000. The contract proposal to begin July 1, 2000, for approximately $121,000, will fund 200 inspections which includes about 140 seafood/HACCP inspections and 60 other food inspections. The establishments to be inspected will be mutually agreed upon by FDA and the State of Alaska.

Premarket review.—The Committee provides an increase of $25,079,000 in budget authority from the fiscal year 2000 level for FDA premarket review, $2,200,000 more than the budget request

level of $22,879,000. Delays in getting new products to market postpone critically needed treatment. FDA is to use these funds to strengthen its science base with a focus on efficiencies in the premarket review program. Specifically, FDA will better manage risks associated with emerging biotech foods; expedite review of generic drugs; reduce review times for animal drugs; enhance the availability of new products, such as vaccines and novel therapies; improve the quality and safety of the nation's blood supply; increase product review; and develop standards for high-risk medical device reuse applications.

The $25,079,000 increase in new budget authority for premarket review is to be allocated as follows: $1,232,000 for Foods; $4,450,000 for Human Drugs; $7,309,000 for Biologics; $3,936,000 for Animal Drugs; $7,708,000 for Devices; and $444,000 for NCTR.

Included in the total increase provided for premarket review is $1,000,000 to analyze risks associated with emerging biotech foods and develop criteria for evaluating the safety of biotech foods used for animal feeds.

Included in the Human Drugs premarket funding increase recommended by the Committee is $1,200,000 for the generic drugs program. These funds are to be used to improve the science base thus enhancing the timely review of generic drug applications.

Also included in the Human Drugs premarket funding increase is $1,000,000 for orphan product grants, for a total fiscal year 2001 funding level of $12,534,000.

Included in the premarket review increase for Biologics is $2,200,000 to improve the quality and safety of the Nation's blood supply by improving, developing diagnostic tests and identifying validation criteria.

Included in the Device premarket review increase is $2,800,000 to ensure the safety and efficacy of reprocessed devices. FDA will focus on increasing product review activities and development of standards for high-risk reuse applications. FDA will accomplish these activities through hospital outreach, such as mailings, conferences, and web notices.

The Committee continues to provide $500,000 for clinical pharmacology grants awarded on a competitive basis, an increase of $40,000 from the fiscal year 2000 funding level.

Dietary Supplements.—An increase of $1,000,000 is included in the total funding recommended for fiscal year 2001 for the Foods Program for collaborative research on dietary supplements with the National Center for Natural Products Research, Oxford, MS. This will be a joint effort between the Center and FDA's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) and the National Center for Toxicological Research (NCTR) laboratories to analyze samples of botanical supplements. The National Center for Natural Products Research will perform the chemical characterizations for the active ingredients and likely contaminants, with regards to efficacy and safety, and will determine the botanical identity of the supplement. NCTR will evaluate samples for metal contaminants, and CFSAN will provide toxicological evaluations of potential toxic interactions and evaluate samples for microbiological safety.

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition facility.—The new facility for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition in Col-

lege Park, MD, is scheduled to open in 2001. The Committee provides an increase of $5,000,000, as requested in the budget, to occupy and equip the facility. These funds will support telecommunications equipment and necessary connections and moving costs.

Inspections.—An increase of $4,000,000 is provided for FDA inspection activities, of which $2,000,000 is for the Human Drugs program and $2,000,000 for the Medical Device program. The Committee understands that FDA's current level of inspection effort is falling short of the minimum inspection obligations required by FDAMA. The additional funding will enable FDA to conduct more inspections where the law requires specific inspection frequency. These funds will be used to implement European Mutual Recognition Agreements and intensify drug inspections in developing countries, and provide funding to inspect Class II and III manufacturers for both domestic and foreign manufacturers.

Rent payments.—The Committee recommends $104,954,000 for FDA rental payments to the General Services Administration [GSA], the same level as proposed in the budget and $5,000,000 more than the 2000 level.

Tobacco.—No funding is provided for fiscal year 2001 for FDA tobacco activities. The Supreme Court affirmed on March 21, 2000, that FDA lacks jurisdiction under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to regulate tobacco products. The FDA is in the process of terminating its contracts with States for the enforcement and compliance activities. In fiscal year 2000, $34,000,000 was appropriated to FDA for tobacco activities. It is the Committee's understanding that of this amount, $6,800,000 is needed to cover the cost of closing out the tobacco program, leaving a remainder of $27,000,000 for fiscal year 2000. The Committee directs FDA to work with the Committee to reprogram the remaining balance to meet priority resource needs.

Gene Therapy Patient Tracking System.—The Committee believes FDA should establish a gene therapy tracking system designed to measure both short-term and long-term outcomes of treatment protocols. The FDA was urged in 1994 to set up such a system. Between December 1994 and 1996, FDA developed a pilot gene therapy patient tracking system, known as Gene Therapy Information Network (GTIN). This model was used to develop the National Xenotransplantation Database (NXD). However, no gene therapy patient tracking system has been put in to operation to date by FDA. Given the long time that FDA has had to develop such a tracking system, and the recent reported deaths of gene therapy patients, the Committee believes that FDA should move aggressively to establish such a tracking system. Therefore, the Committee directs FDA to report back to the Committee within 3 months from the date of enactment of this Act on a full plan, including the budget needed to establish this tracking system and its integration into the FDA's adverse event reporting system within the upcoming 12 months.

Biotechnology.—The Committee understands that the FDA frequently receives requests from foreign governments for FDA regulators to visit foreign countries to educate regulators on the evaluation of the safety of biotechnology. Providing information on the soundness of the U.S. regulatory process will promote the under-

standing of the benefits of biotechnology to human health and the environment and improve the climate for acceptance of U.S. agricultural products abroad. The Committee directs the FDA to allocate adequate funding so that agency representatives may perform this service.

FDA labeling disclosures of food irradiation.—The Conference Report accompanying the FDA Modernization Act of 1997 directed FDA to complete a final rule by November 1998 revising its regulations regarding the labeling of foods treated with ionizing radiation. To date, the FDA has not completed this requirement. The Committee believes that any required disclosure should not be perceived as a warning. The Committee expects FDA to make final by October 30, 2001, regulations that prescribe alternative truthful and non-misleading labeling disclosures that may be used on foods treated by ionizing radiation in lieu of the existing FDA required disclosure.

Heart Healthy Labeling of Salmon.—The Food and Drug Administration is considering adoption of a health claim that "consumption of omega 3 fatty acids may reduce the risk of coronary artery disease" and accepted public comment through November 22, 1999. The Committee has been advised that the scientific evidence was overwhelming on the positive effects that Omega 3 fatty acids found in salmon have on preventing heart disease and, in some cases, even reversing it. The Committee directs the agency to expedite consideration of this issue and report back to the Senate Committee on Appropriations on its decision no later than December 1, 2000.

Direct food additive reviews.—The Congress provided FDA with additional funds for fiscal year 2000 to accelerate the rate of review of direct food and color additive petitions, including those with food safety benefits. The Committee expects FDA to establish performance benchmarks to measure its progress in utilizing these resources to meet its application review goals. The Committee also expects FDA to seek public input on program enhancements, including those intended to optimize prefiling interactions between the agency and potential applicants of new direct additives and other food ingredients. These actions should occur as soon as possible. FDA should report to the Committee by December 31, 2000, on its use of fiscal year 2000 funds to reduce the backlog of food additive petitions.

Expedited Review of Competitive Exclusion Products.—The Committee understands that competitive exclusion products offer an innovative and valuable approach to reducing Salmonella and other harmful bacteria in poultry and livestock. The Committee is concerned, however, that only one competitive exclusion product has been approved to date despite public statements by FDA, USDA, and the President's Food Safety Council supporting this emerging technology. In view of the significant public health benefits of competitive exclusion products, the FDA should review new animal drug applications for these products on an expedited review basis.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Appropriations, 2000	$11,350,000
Budget estimate, 2001 [1]	31,350,000
Committee recommendation	31,350,000

[1] In addition, the budget proposes advance appropriations totaling $23,000,000 for fiscal year 2002.

In addition to Washington, D.C., area laboratories which are in six separate locations, FDA has 16 laboratories at other locations around the country, including regular field laboratories and specialized facilities, as well as the National Center for Toxicological Research complex. Continued repairs, modifications, improvements and construction to FDA headquarters and field facilities must be made to preserve the properties, ensure employee safety, meet changing program requirements, and permit the agency to keep its laboratory methods up to date.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For continued repairs and improvements of FDA buildings and facilities, the Committee recommends $31,350,000. This amount is $20,000,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and the same as the budget request.

Included in the amount provided by the Committee is $8,350,000 for ongoing facilities' repairs and improvements; an additional $3,000,000 toward construction of the Arkansas Regional Laboratory in Jefferson, AR; and $20,000,000 for the first construction phase of the Los Angeles, CA, replacement laboratory and office space project.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

Appropriations, 2000	$63,000,000
Budget estimate, 2001	72,000,000
Committee recommendation	67,100,000

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission [CFTC] was established as an independent agency by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1389; 7 U.S.C. 4a).

The Commission administers the Commodity Exchange Act, 7 U.S.C. section 1, et seq. The 1974 act brought under Federal regulation futures trading in all goods, articles, services, rights, and interests; commodity options trading; and leverage trading in gold and silver bullion and coins; and otherwise strengthened the regulation of the commodity futures trading industry. It established a comprehensive regulatory structure to oversee the volatile futures trading complex.

The purpose of the Commission is to protect and further the economic utility of futures and commodity options markets by encouraging their efficiency, assuring their integrity, and protecting participants against manipulation, abusive trade practices, fraud, and deceit. The objective is to enable the markets to better serve their designated functions of providing a price discovery mechanism and providing price risk insurance. In properly serving these functions, the futures and commodity options markets contribute toward bet-

ter production and financial planning, more efficient distribution and consumption, and more economical marketing.

Programs in support of the overall mission include market surveillance analysis and research; registration, audits, and contract markets; enforcement; reparations; proceedings; legal counsel; agency direction; and administrative support services. CFTC activities are carried out in Washington, DC; two regional offices located in Chicago and New York; and smaller offices in Kansas City, Los Angeles, and Minneapolis.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

For the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Committee recommends $67,100,000. The amount provided is $4,100,000 more than the 2000 appropriation and $4,900,000 less than the budget request. Included in the Committee's recommendation is an additional $3,505,000 for pay cost increases. The remaining increase provided is to be applied to the highest priority needs for which additional funding is requested in the budget.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Limitation, 2000	($35,800,000)
Budget estimate, 2001	.....
Committee recommendation	(36,800,000)

The Farm Credit Administration [FCA] is the independent agency in the executive branch of the Government responsible for the examination and regulation of the banks, associations, and other institutions of the Farm Credit System.

Activities of the Farm Credit Administration include the planning and execution of examinations of Farm Credit System institutions and the preparation of examination reports. FCA also establishes standards, enforces rules and regulations, and approves certain actions of the institutions.

The administration and the institutions under its jurisdiction now operate under authorities contained in the Farm Credit Act of 1971, Public Law 92–181, effective December 10, 1971. Public Law 99–205, effective December 23, 1985, restructured FCA and gave the agency regulatory authorities and enforcement powers.

The act provides for the farmer-owned cooperative system to make sound, adequate, and constructive credit available to farmers and ranchers and their cooperatives, rural residences, and associations and other entities upon which farming operations are dependent, and to modernize existing farm credit law to meet current and future rural credit needs.

The Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 authorized the formation of the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation [FAMC] to operate a secondary market for agricultural and rural housing mortgages. The Farm Credit Administration, under section 8.11 of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended, is assigned the responsibility of regulating this entity and assuring its safe and sound operation.

Expenses of the Farm Credit Administration are paid by assessments collected from the Farm Credit System institutions and by assessments to the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a limitation of $36,800,000 on administrative expenses of the Farm Credit Administration [FCA]. This is $1,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2000 level. The budget proposes no limitation on FCA administrative expenses for fiscal year 2001.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sections 701–713, 715–728, and 730–734 of the general provisions are essentially the same as those included in the fiscal year 2000 and previous years' appropriations acts.

In addition, the Committee recommends the following provisions:

Section 714 to provide authority to the Natural Resources and Conservation Service to enter into non-competitive cooperative agreements.

Section 729 to permanently (1) allow the Agricultural Marketing Service to utilize advertising in conducting consumer education activities, and (2) prohibit the use of funds to carry out certain activities unless the Secretary of Agriculture inspects and certifies agricultural processing equipment and imposes a fee for those activities.

Section 735 to establish the average income level for eligibility for assistance from rural development programs for Alaska at 150 percent.

Section 736 to require that property acquired with excess Public Law 480 foreign currencies and currently used to house agricultural attaches not be disposed of without replacement.

Section 737 to provide authority to the Department of Agriculture to acquire personal services agreements for overseas operations.

Section 738 to prohibit the use of funds provided by this Act to relocate a rural development office unless the relocation of the office will save money and enhance program delivery.

Section 739 to require that of any shipments of commodities made pursuant to Section 416(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to the extent practicable, the Secretary of Agriculture make available tonnage equal in value to not less than $25,000,000 to foreign countries to assist in mitigating the effects of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome on communities.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 2001, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177) or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–119), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the

conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a sequestration order is necessary, in implementing the Presidential order, departments and agencies shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2001 pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 99–177 or Public Law 100–119 to all items specified in the explanatory notes submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate in support of the fiscal year 2001 budget estimates, as amended, for such departments and agencies, as modified by congressional action, and in addition:

For the Agricultural Research Service the definition shall include specific research locations as identified in the explanatory notes and lines of research specifically identified in the reports of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

For the Natural Resources Conservation Service the definition shall include individual flood prevention projects as identified in the explanatory notes and individual operational watershed projects as summarized in the notes.

For the Farm Service Agency the definition shall include individual, regional, State, district, and county offices.

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

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

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2001:

Dairy indemnity program;

Nutrition program for the elderly; and

State Mediation Grants.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS					
Production, Processing, and Marketing					
Office of the Secretary	15,435	2,914	27,914	+12,479	+25,000
Executive Operations:					
Chief Economist	6,408	8,612	7,462	+1,054	−1,150
National Appeals Division	11,707	12,610	12,421	+714	−189
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	6,581	6,765	6,765	+184	.....
Office of the Chief Information Officer	6,046	14,680	10,046	+4,000	−4,634
Common computing environment	.....	75,000	.....	.....	−75,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	4,783	6,465	5,171	+388	−1,294
Total, Executive Operations	35,525	124,132	41,865	+6,340	−82,267
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	613	629	629	+16	.....
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	140,343	182,747	182,747	+42,404	.....
Payments to GSA	(115,542)	(125,542)	(125,542)	(+10,000)	.....
Building operations and maintenance	(24,801)	(31,205)	(31,205)	(+6,404)	.....
Repairs, renovations, and construction	.....	(26,000)	(26,000)	(+26,000)	.....
Hazardous materials management	15,700	30,073	15,700	.....	−14,373
Departmental administration	34,708	40,740	36,840	+2,132	−3,900
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3,000	10,000	3,000	.....	−7,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,568	3,778	3,568	.....	−210
Office of Communications	8,138	9,031	8,873	+735	−158
Office of the Inspector General	65,097	70,214	66,867	+1,770	−3,347
Office of the General Counsel	29,194	32,881	31,080	+1,886	−1,801

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics	540	1,356	556	+16	−800
Economic Research Service	65,363	55,424	67,038	+1,675	+11,614
National Agricultural Statistics Service	99,333	100,615	100,615	+1,282	.....
Census of Agriculture	(16,490)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(−1,490)	.....
Agricultural Research Service:					
Salaries and expenses	830,384	894,258	871,593	+41,209	−22,665
Buildings and facilities	52,500	39,300	56,330	+3,830	+17,030
Total, Agricultural Research Service	882,884	933,558	927,923	+45,039	−5,635
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:					
Research and education activities	481,881	460,865	494,744	+12,863	+33,879
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(4,600)	(7,100)	(7,100)	(+2,500)	.....
Extension activities	424,174	428,236	426,504	+2,330	−1,732
Integrated activities	39,541	76,194	43,541	+4,000	−32,653
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	945,596	965,295	964,789	+19,193	−506
Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	618	635	635	+17	.....
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:					
Salaries and expenses	437,768	512,444	458,149	+20,381	−54,295
AQI user fees	(87,000)	(87,000)	(87,000)	.....	.....
Buildings and facilities	5,200	5,200	9,870	+4,670	+4,670
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	442,968	517,644	468,019	+25,051	−49,625

Agricultural Marketing Service:					
Marketing Services	51,497	66,572	64,696	+13,199	−1,876
Standardization user fees	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)		
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(60,730)	(60,730)	(60,730)		
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	12,428	13,438	13,438	+1,010	
Payments to states and possessions	1,200	1,500	1,200		−300
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service	65,125	81,510	79,334	+14,209	−2,176
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration:					
Salaries and expenses	26,433	33,549	27,269	+836	−6,280
Limitation on inspection and weighing services	(42,557)	(42,557)	(42,557)		
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	446	560	460	+14	−100
Food Safety and Inspection Service	649,119	688,204	678,011	+28,892	−10,193
Lab accreditation fees [1]	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	3,529,746	3,885,489	3,733,732	+203,986	−151,757
Farm Assistance Programs					
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	572	589	589	+17	
Farm Service Agency:					
Salaries and expenses	794,394	828,385	828,385	+33,991	
(Transfer from export loans)	(589)	(589)	(589)		
(Transfer from Public Law 480)	(815)	(815)	(815)		
(Transfer from ACIF)	(209,861)	(265,315)	(265,315)	(+55,454)	
Subtotal, Transfers from program accounts	(211,265)	(266,719)	(266,719)	(+55,454)	
Total, salaries and expenses	(1,005,659)	(1,095,104)	(1,095,104)	(+89,445)	
State mediation grants	3,000	4,000	3,000		−1,000
Dairy indemnity program	450	450	450		
Subtotal, Farm Service Agency	797,844	832,835	831,835	+33,991	−1,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Direct	(128,049)	(128,000)	(128,000)	(−49)	
Guaranteed	(431,373)	(1,000,000)	(431,373)		(−568,627)
Subtotal	(559,422)	(1,128,000)	(559,373)	(−49)	(−568,627)
Farm operating loans:					
Direct	(500,000)	(700,000)	(500,000)		(−200,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	(1,697,842)	(2,000,000)	(1,697,842)		(−302,158)
Guaranteed subsidized	(200,000)	(477,868)	(200,000)		(−277,868)
Subtotal	(2,397,842)	(3,177,868)	(2,397,842)		(−780,026)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(1,028)	(2,005)	(1,028)		(−977)
Emergency disaster loans	(25,000)	(150,065)	(25,000)		(−125,065)
Boll weevil eradication loans	(100,000)	(100,000)	(100,000)		
Total, Loan authorizations	(3,083,292)	(4,557,938)	(3,083,243)	(−49)	(−1,474,695)
Loan subsidies:					
Farm ownership loans:					
Direct	4,827	13,786	13,786	+8,959	
Guaranteed	2,416	5,100	2,200	−216	−2,900
Subtotal	7,243	18,886	15,986	+8,743	−2,900

Farm operating loans:					
Direct	29,300	63,140	45,100	+15,800	−18,040
Guaranteed unsubsidized	23,940	27,400	23,260	−680	−4,140
Guaranteed subsidized	17,620	38,994	16,320	−1,300	−22,674
Subtotal	70,860	129,534	84,680	+13,820	−44,854
Indian tribe land acquisition	21	323	166	+145	−157
Emergency disaster loans	3,882	36,811	6,133	+2,251	−30,678
Boll weevil eradication loans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Loan subsidies	82,006	185,554	106,965	+24,959	−78,589
ACIF expenses:					
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	209,861	265,315	265,315	+55,454	.....
Administrative expenses	4,300	4,139	4,139	−161	.....
Total, ACIF expenses	214,161	269,454	269,454	+55,293	.....
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	296,167	455,008	376,419	+80,252	−78,589
(Loan authorization)	(3,083,292)	(4,557,938)	(3,083,243)	(−49)	(−1,474,695)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,094,011	1,287,843	1,208,254	+114,243	−79,589
Risk Management Agency	63,983	67,700	65,597	+1,614	−2,103
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,158,566	1,356,132	1,274,440	+115,874	−81,692
Corporations					
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation: Federal crop insurance corporation fund	710,857	1,727,671	1,727,671	+1,016,814	.....
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:					
Reimbursement for net realized losses	30,037,136	27,771,007	27,771,007	−2,266,129	.....
Operations and maintenance for hazardous waste management (limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Corporations	30,747,993	29,498,678	29,498,678	−1,249,315	
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs	35,436,305	34,740,299	34,506,850	−929,455	−233,449
(By transfer)	(211,265)	(266,719)	(266,719)	(+55,454)	
(Loan authorization)	(3,083,292)	(4,557,938)	(3,083,243)	(−49)	(−1,474,695)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(108,287)	(108,287)	(108,287)		
TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	693	711	711	+18	
Natural Resources Conservation Service:					
Conservation operations	660,812	747,243	714,116	+53,304	−33,127
Watershed surveys and planning	10,368	10,368	10,705	+337	+337
Watershed and flood prevention operations	91,643	83,423	99,443	+7,800	+16,020
Resource conservation and development	35,265	36,265	36,265	+1,000	
Forestry incentives program	5,377		6,325	+948	+6,325
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	803,465	877,299	866,854	+63,389	−10,445
Total, title II, Conservation Programs	804,158	878,010	867,565	+63,407	−10,445
TITLE III—RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	588	605	605	+17	
Rural Development:					
Rural community advancement program	693,637	762,542	749,284	+55,647	−13,258

RD expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	.....	130,371	130,371	+130,371	.....
(Transfer from RHIF)	.....	(409,233)	(409,233)	(+409,233)	.....
(Transfer from RDLFP)	.....	(3,640)	(3,640)	(+3,640)	.....
(Transfer from RETLP)	.....	(34,716)	(34,716)	(+34,716)	.....
(Transfer from RTP)	.....	(3,000)	(3,000)	(+3,000)	.....
Total, RD expenses	.....	(580,960)	(580,960)	(+580,960)	.....
Total, Rural Development	693,637	892,913	879,655	+186,018	−13,258
Rural Housing Service:					
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:					
Loan authorizations:					
Single family (sec. 502)	(1,100,000)	(1,300,000)	(1,100,000)	.....	(−200,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,200,000)	(3,700,000)	(3,200,000)	.....	(−500,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(32,396)	(40,000)	(32,396)	.....	(−7,604)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	(25,001)	.....	.....	(−25,001)	.....
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,321)	(120,000)	(114,321)	.....	(−5,679)
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(100,000)	(200,000)	(100,000)	.....	(−100,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,152)	(5,000)	(5,152)	.....	(+152)
Multi-family housing credit sales	(1,250)	(5,000)	(1,250)	.....	(−3,750)
Single family housing credit sales	(6,253)	(10,000)	(6,253)	.....	(−3,747)
Credit sales of acquired property	(7,503)	(15,000)	(7,503)	.....	(−7,497)
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000)	(5,009)	(5,000)	.....	(−9)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,589,373)	(5,385,009)	(4,564,372)	(−25,001)	(−820,637)
Loan subsidies:					
Single family (sec. 502)	93,830	208,780	176,660	+82,830	−32,120
Unsubsidized guaranteed	19,520	44,400	38,400	+18,880	−6,000
Housing repair (sec. 504)	9,900	14,176	11,481	+1,581	−2,695
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	480	3,040	1,520	+1,040	−1,520
Farm labor (sec. 514)	11,308	.....	.....	−11,308	.....
Rental housing (sec. 515)	45,363	59,124	56,326	+10,963	−2,798
Site loans (sec. 524)	4	.....	.....	−4	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Multi-family housing credit sales	494	2,452	613	+119	−1,839
Single family housing credit sales	380			−380	
Credit sales of acquired property	874	2,452	613	−261	−1,839
Self-help housing land development fund	281	279	279	−2	
Total, Loan subsidies	181,560	332,251	285,279	+103,719	−46,972
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RHS)	375,879			−375,879	
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RD)		409,233	409,233	+409,233	
Rental assistance program:					
(Sec. 521)	634,100	674,100	674,100	+40,000	
(Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,900	5,900	5,900		
Total, Rental assistance program	640,000	680,000	680,000	+40,000	
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,197,439	1,421,484	1,374,512	+177,073	−46,972
(Loan authorization)	(4,589,373)	(5,385,009)	(4,564,372)	(−25,001)	(−820,637)
Mutual and self-help housing grants	28,000	40,000	34,000	+6,000	−6,000
Rural housing assistance grants	45,000	39,000	44,000	−1,000	+5,000
Farm labor program account		35,777	28,750	+28,750	−7,027
Subtotal, grants and payments	73,000	114,777	106,750	+33,750	−8,027
RHS expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	61,551			−61,551	

(Transfer from RHIF)	(375,879)	.....	.....	(−375,879)	.....
Total, RHS expenses	(437,430)	.....	.....	(−437,430)	.....
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,331,990	1,536,261	1,481,262	+149,272	−54,999
(Loan authorization)	(4,589,373)	(5,385,009)	(4,564,372)	(−25,001)	(−820,637)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:					
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(38,256)	(64,495)	(38,256)	.....	(−26,239)
Loan subsidy	16,615	32,834	19,476	+2,861	−13,358
Administrative expenses (transfer to RBCS)	3,337	.....	.....	−3,337	.....
Administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	.....	3,640	3,640	+3,640	.....
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	19,952	36,474	23,116	+3,164	−13,358
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	.....	.....
Direct subsidy	3,453	3,911	3,911	+458	.....
Rural cooperative development grants	6,000	11,500	6,000	.....	−5,500
National sheep industry improvement center revolving fund	.....	5,000	.....	.....	−5,000
RBCS expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	24,612	.....	.....	−24,612	.....
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(3,337)	.....	.....	(−3,337)	.....
Total, RBCS expenses	(27,949)	.....	.....	(−27,949)	.....
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	54,017	56,885	33,027	−20,990	−23,858
(By transfer)	(3,337)	.....	.....	(−3,337)	.....
(Loan authorization)	(53,256)	(79,495)	(53,256)	.....	(−26,239)
Rural Utilities Service:					
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:					
Electric:					
Direct loans:					
Direct, 5 percent	(121,500)	(50,000)	(121,500)	.....	(+71,500)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Direct, Muni	(295,000)	(300,000)	(295,000)		(−5,000)
Direct, FFB	(1,700,000)	(800,000)	(1,700,000)		(+900,000)
Direct, Treasury rate			(500,000)	(+500,000)	(+500,000)
Guaranteed		(400,000)			(−400,000)
Subtotal	(2,116,500)	(1,550,000)	(2,616,500)	(+500,000)	(+1,066,500)
Telecommunications:					
Direct, 5 percent	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)		
Direct, Treasury rate	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)		
Direct, FFB	(120,000)	(120,000)	(120,000)		
Subtotal	(495,000)	(495,000)	(495,000)		
Total, Loan authorizations	(2,611,500)	(2,045,000)	(3,111,500)	(+500,000)	(+1,066,500)
Loan subsidies:					
Electric:					
Direct, 5 percent	1,095	4,980	12,101	+11,006	+7,121
Direct, Muni	10,827	20,850	20,503	+9,676	−347
Direct, FFB					
Direct, Treasury rate					
Guaranteed		40			−40
Subtotal	11,922	25,870	32,604	+20,682	+6,734
Telecommunications:					
Direct, 5 percent	840	7,770	7,770	+6,930	

Direct, Treasury rate	2,370	.....	.....	−2,370	.....
Direct, FFB	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal	3,210	7,770	7,770	+4,560	.....
Total, Loan subsidies	15,132	33,640	40,374	+25,242	+6,734
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RUS)	31,046	.....	.....	−31,046	.....
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	.....	34,716	34,716	+34,716	.....
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	46,178	68,356	75,090	+28,912	+6,734
(Loan authorization)	(2,611,500)	(2,045,000)	(3,111,500)	(+500,000)	(+1,066,500)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account:					
(Loan authorization)	(175,000)	(175,000)	(175,000)	.....	.....
Direct loan subsidy	3,290	2,590	2,590	−700	.....
RTP administrative expenses (transfer to RUS)	3,000	.....	.....	−3,000	.....
RTP administrative expenses (transfer to RD)	.....	3,000	3,000	+3,000	.....
Total	6,290	5,590	5,590	−700	.....
Distance learning and telemedicine program:					
(Loan authorization)	(200,000)	(400,000)	(400,000)	(+200,000)	.....
Direct loan subsidy	700	.....	.....	−700	.....
Grants	20,000	27,000	27,000	+7,000	.....
Total	20,700	27,000	27,000	+6,300	.....
RUS expenses:					
Salaries and expenses	34,107	.....	.....	−34,107	.....
(Transfer from RETLP)	(31,046)	.....	.....	(−31,046)	.....
(Transfer from RTP)	(3,000)	.....	.....	(−3,000)	.....
Total, RUS expenses	(68,153)	.....	.....	(−68,153)	.....
Total, Rural Utilities Service	107,275	100,946	107,680	+405	+6,734
(By transfer)	(34,046)	.....	.....	(−34,046)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Loan authorization)	(2,986,500)	(2,620,000)	(3,686,500)	(+700,000)	(+1,066,500)
Total, title III, Rural Economic and Community Development Programs	2,187,507	2,587,610	2,502,229	+314,722	−85,381
(By transfer)	(413,262)	(450,589)	(450,589)	(+37,327)	
(Loan authorization)	(7,629,129)	(8,084,504)	(8,304,128)	(+674,999)	(+219,624)
TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS					
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	554	570	570	+16	
Food and Nutrition Service:					
Child nutrition programs	4,611,829	4,570,465	4,407,460	−204,369	−163,005
Transfer from section 32	4,935,199	4,967,574	5,127,579	+192,380	+160,005
Discretionary spending	7,000	8,017	6,500	−500	−1,517
Total, Child nutrition programs	9,554,028	9,546,056	9,541,539	−12,489	−4,517
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	4,032,000	4,148,100	4,052,000	+20,000	−96,100
Food stamp program:					
Expenses	19,605,751	19,730,993	19,720,293	+114,542	−10,700
Reserve	100,000	1,000,000	100,000		−900,000
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico	1,268,000	1,301,000	1,301,000	+33,000	
The emergency food assistance program	98,000	100,000	100,000	+2,000	
Total, Food stamp program	21,071,751	22,131,993	21,221,293	+149,542	−910,700

Commodity assistance program	133,300	158,300	140,300	+7,000	−18,000
Food donations programs:					
Needy family program	1,081	1,081	1,081	.....	.....
Elderly feeding program	140,000	150,000	140,000	.....	−10,000
Total, Food donations programs	141,081	151,081	141,081	.....	−10,000
Food program administration	111,392	128,558	116,807	+5,415	−11,751
Total, Food and Nutrition Service	35,043,552	36,264,088	35,213,020	+169,468	−1,051,068
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs	35,044,106	36,264,658	35,213,590	+169,484	−1,051,068
TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS					
Foreign Agricultural Service and General Sales Manager:					
Direct appropriation	109,186	113,587	113,424	+4,238	−163
(Transfer from export loans)	(3,231)	(3,231)	(3,231)	.....	.....
(Transfer from Public Law 480)	(1,035)	(1,035)	(1,035)	.....	.....
Total, Program level	(113,452)	(117,853)	(117,690)	(+4,238)	(−163)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:					
Title I—Credit sales:					
Direct loans	(145,298)	(159,678)	(159,678)	(+14,380)	.....
Loan subsidies	119,813	114,186	114,186	−5,627	.....
Ocean freight differential	21,000	20,322	20,322	−678	.....
Title II—Commodities for disposition abroad:					
Program level	(800,000)	(837,000)	(837,000)	(+37,000)	.....
Appropriation	800,000	837,000	837,000	+37,000	.....
Salaries and expenses:					
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	1,035	1,035	1,035	.....	.....
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	815	815	815	.....	.....
Subtotal	1,850	1,850	1,850	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Total, Public Law 480:					
Program level	(945,298)	(996,678)	(996,678)	(+51,380)	
Appropriation	942,663	973,358	973,358	+30,695	
CCC Export Loans Program Account (administrative expenses):					
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):					
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	3,231	3,231	3,231		
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	589	589	589		
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account	3,820	3,820	3,820		
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	1,055,669	1,090,765	1,090,602	+34,933	−163
(By transfer)	(4,266)	(4,266)	(4,266)		
TITLE VI—FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES					
Food and Drug Administration					
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	1,037,661	1,156,905	1,067,523	+29,862	−89,382
Prescription Drug User Fee Act	(145,434)	(149,273)	(149,273)	(+3,839)	
Subtotal	(1,183,095)	(1,306,178)	(1,216,796)	(+33,701)	(−89,382)
Mammography Standards Quality Act	(14,817)	(15,128)	(15,128)	(+311)	
Export and certification	(4,907)	(5,992)	(5,992)	(+1,085)	

Subtotal	(1,202,819)	(1,327,298)	(1,237,916)	(+35,097)	(−89,382)
Limitation on payments to GSA	(99,954)	(104,954)	(104,954)	(+5,000)	.....
Buildings and facilities	11,350	31,350	31,350	+20,000	.....
Advance appropriations, fiscal year 2002	.....	23,000	.....	.....	−23,000
Total, Food and Drug Administration	1,049,011	1,211,255	1,098,873	+49,862	−112,382
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	63,000	72,000	67,100	+4,100	−4,900
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(35,800)	.....	(36,800)	(+1,000)	(+36,800)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	1,112,011	1,283,255	1,165,973	+53,962	−117,282
TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Hunger fellowships	2,000	.....	.....	−2,000	.....
Sec. 388 Fair Act—NH	250	.....	.....	−250	.....
Total, title VII, General provisions	2,250	.....	.....	−2,250	.....
TITLE VIII—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
Commodity Credit Corporation					
Crop loss (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,200,000	.....	.....	−1,200,000	.....
Market loss (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,520,351	.....	.....	−5,520,351	.....
Specialty Crops:					
Peanuts (contingent emergency appropriations)	42,000	.....	.....	−42,000	.....
Suspend sugar assessments (contingent emergency appropriations)	42,000	.....	.....	−42,000	.....
Tobacco (contingent emergency appropriations)	326,601	.....	.....	−326,601	.....
Subtotal, Specialty crops	410,601	.....	.....	−410,601	.....
Oilseeds (contingent emergency appropriations)	467,974	.....	.....	−467,974	.....
Livestock and dairy (contingent emergency appropriations)	320,614	.....	.....	−320,614	.....
Upland cotton competitiveness (contingent emergency appropriations)	201,000	.....	.....	−201,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or −)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Extend milk price supports (contingent emergency appropriations)	−102,000			+102,000	
Crop insurance (contingent emergency appropriations)	400,000			−400,000	
Crop insurance discount associated costs (contingent emergency appropriations)	250,000			−250,000	
Water and waste loan forgiveness (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000			−2,000	
Total, title VIII, Emergency appropriations	8,670,540			−8,670,540	
Grand total:					
New budget (obligational) authority	84,312,546	76,844,597	75,346,809	−8,965,737	−1,497,788
Appropriations	(75,642,006)	(76,821,597)	(75,346,809)	(−295,197)	(−1,474,788)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(8,670,540)			(−8,670,540)	
Advance appropriations		(23,000)			(−23,000)
(By transfer)	(628,793)	(721,574)	(721,574)	(+92,781)	
(Loan authorization)	(10,712,421)	(12,642,442)	(11,387,371)	(+674,950)	(−1,255,071)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(144,087)	(108,287)	(145,087)	(+1,000)	(+36,800)
RECAPITULATION					
Title I—Agricultural programs	35,436,305	34,740,299	34,506,850	−929,455	−233,449
Title II—Conservation programs	804,158	878,010	867,565	+63,407	−10,445
Title III—Rural economic and community development programs	2,187,507	2,587,610	2,502,229	+314,722	−85,381
Title IV—Domestic food programs	35,044,106	36,264,658	35,213,590	+169,484	−1,051,068
Title V—Foreign assistance and related programs	1,055,669	1,090,765	1,090,602	+34,933	−163
Title VI—Related agencies and Food and Drug Administration	1,112,011	1,283,255	1,165,973	+53,962	−117,282
Title VII—General provisions	2,250			−2,250	

Title VIII—Emergency appropriations	8,670,540	.....	.....	−8,670,540	.....
Total, new budget (obligational) authority	84,312,546	76,844,597	75,346,809	−8,965,737	−1,497,788

[1] In addition to appropriation.

DIVISION B

TITLE I

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

The Committee is aware of the Mormon cricket and grasshopper infestation which has affected Utah and other States causing significant crop losses. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service has requested $400,000 in contingency funds to conduct a survey to assess the damage from the infestation. The Committee supports this request and expects the Department to report the results of the survey, including but not limited to, the monetary losses and the acreage affected, to the Committee on Appropriations. Should the survey prove that emergency conditions do exist and eradication efforts are needed, Commodity Credit Corporation funds should be released to address this problem.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2000 appropriation to date	[1] $794,839,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	39,000,000

[1] Excludes $56,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–78.

The Committee recommends an additional $39,000,000 for Farm Service Agency salaries and expenses. This funding is necessary to increase temporary staff to process higher than expected workload volume due to the demand for Loan Deficiency Payments and natural disasters, and to administer new emergency agriculture assistance programs. These additional funds have not been requested by the President.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

The Committee recommends an additional $13,000,000 to cover the shortage in funding for the crop insurance premium discounts to farmers for their 1999 crops. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reserved funds from those made available for 1998 crop losses, providing a 30 percent premium discount on 1999 crop insurance premiums. However, the producer participation was larger than anticipated and the resulting discount was only 28 percent. Thus, an additional $13,000,000 is provided to make up this difference and to avoid having to bill participating producers an aver-

age of $10 each to recover the excess premium. This entire amount is requested and designated by the President as an emergency.

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee provides funding for the Rural Community Facilities Grant Program for areas of extreme unemployment or economic depression.

The Committee provides funding for the Rural Utilities Service Grant Program for rural communities with extremely high energy costs.

An additional amount is provided to communities or associations for water supply relating to emergency or at-risk conditions of which no less than $35,000,000 shall be for grants and may be used in counties other than those for which a Presidential or Secretarial emergency is designated.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

2000 appropriation to date	[1] $181,560,000
2000 supplemental estimate	15,872,000
Committee recommendation	15,872,000

[1] Excludes $11,099,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations provided by Public Law 106–113.

The Committee recommends $15,872,000 to support an additional $40,000,000 in direct loans to fund new Section 515 rural rental housing projects in areas affected by natural disasters in 1999. This appropriation will provide 1,000 units for those who were displaced from their housing by Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, or Irene. This entire amount is requested and designated by the President as an emergency.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

2000 appropriation to date	$640,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	13,600,000
Committee recommendation	13,600,000

The Committee recommends an additional $13,600,000 for rental assistance. These funds will be used to support an estimated 1,000 new multi-family housing units in areas affected by Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, or Irene. This entire amount is requested and designated by the President as an emergency.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends an additional $1,000,000 to subsidize the cost of an additional $113,250,000 in direct 5 percent rural electrification loans. The Committee encourages the Department to give consideration to an application from an area with high energy costs and dependent on refined oil to generate electricity.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1101. The Committee recommends that an additional $35,000,000 be provided for conservation technical assistance to support ongoing enrollment of acreage in the Conservation Reserve Program and the Wetlands Reserve Program.

SEC. 1102. The Committee recommends language that authorizes poultry losses due to severe weather conditions which occurred in Arkansas during the first 2 months of this year to be eligible for livestock indemnity payments.

SEC. 1103. Extends notice and comment exemptions to additional uses of prior appropriated funds.

SEC. 1104. The Committee recommends that up to $81,000,000 be provided to forgive marketing loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to producer-owned associations or producers that suffered losses from natural disasters. This would cover a portion of the loans and relieve additional financial stress on producers that suffered losses from Hurricanes Dennis, Floyd, and Irene. This entire amount is requested and designated by the President as an emergency.

SEC. 1105. Conforms the definition of "livestock" for purposes of administering the Livestock Indemnity Program and the Livestock Assistance Program.

SEC. 1106. Provides assistance to dairy producers consistent with dairy assistance provisions included in section 805 of Public Law 106–78. These additional funds have not been requested by the President.

SEC. 1107. Provides assistance to producers for losses associated with new and emergent pests and diseases, including: Mexican fruit flies, plum pox virus, Pierce's disease, grasshoppers and mormon crickets, and citrus canker. These additional funds have not been requested by the President.

SEC. 1108. Extends the milk price support program through 2001 and makes a conforming amendment delaying implementation of the dairy recourse loan program until 2002.

SEC. 1109. Provides assistance for livestock producers in counties designated an emergency by the President or the Secretary after January 1, 2000 and shall give consideration to the effect of recurring droughts on ongoing livestock operations.

SEC. 1110. Provides authority for the Commodity Credit Corporation to offset the assessment on peanut producers for program losses from 1999 using excess assessments to be collected for crop year 2000 and subsequent years.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

2000 appropriation to date	.....
2000 supplemental estimate	$8,500,000
Committee recommendation	4,500,000

The Committee recommends an emergency supplemental appropriation of $4,500,000 for the Corps of Engineers to resume engineering and design of an outlet at Devils Lake, North Dakota.

An emergency supplemental requests of $7,000,000 was included in the fiscal year 2001 budget transmittal which would allow the Corps of Engineers to complete preconstruction engineering and design for an outlet at Devils Lake in North Dakota. The Committee notes that the supplemental request assumed that the Congress would approve a $2,500,000 reprogramming to allow the Corps to resume design activities earlier this year. This reprogramming has not occurred, therefore, the $2,500,000 included in the request to repay funding taken from other projects in the proposed reprogramming is not provided.

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

2000 appropriation to date	$309,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	10,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes $10,000,000 for the Corps of Engineers to address unforeseen needs as the result of drought induced low water conditions on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. The work to be undertaken includes, among other things, dredging to maintain navigation channels, levee repairs, channel clean out and clearing, and scour repairs.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

2000 appropriation to date	$1,116,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	19,175,000
Committee recommendation	35,000,000

An emergency appropriation of $35,000,000 is recommended for Operation and Maintenance activities of the Corps of Engineers.

The additional funding is needed for repairs of damages caused by Tropical Storm Bret and Hurricane Floyd, which caused major damages along the Gulf and Southeast and Atlantic coasts; and the impacts of low water caused by drought conditions. The recommended funding will restore navigation channels and harbors, repair disposal areas, and provide snagging drift and debris removal.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

2000 appropriation to date	$66,400,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	11,000,000

The funds recommended by the Committee are for the North Fork Hughes River Watershed project in Ritchie County, WV, a multipurpose project for flood control, water supply and treatment, recreational opportunities and economic development in a distressed Appalachian county. The funds will cover increased costs for this project, which resulted from a long delay caused by litigation, and are critical, at this time, to address urgent drought-related water supply needs in the county.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Committee is aware that the requirement for disaster related repairs for Department of the Interior bureaus may substantially exceed the amounts requested by the Administration. The requests themselves, however, include very little information that would help the Committee determine how the request levels were determined, or what specific repair projects would be accomplished with the amounts requested. As more detailed damage assessments become available, the Committee urges the Department to consult with the Committee as to how the funds provided will be allocated, and how priorities will be determined among competing projects.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

2000 appropriation to date	$643,105,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	17,172,000

The Committee recognizes the severity of the 1999 fire season and the consequential ecological effects of fire on lands managed by the BLM. Additional emergency funding of $15,687,000 is provided to restore damaged biotic resources and infrastructure to their prefire condition in order to prevent a decline in fish and wildlife habitat. Accordingly, the Committee provides funds to complete restoration activities, including but not limited to fence replacement, wild horse removal, tree and shrub seedling purchase and planting, and cheatgrass control. The Committee also recognizes the severity of the grasshopper and mormon cricket infestations on lands managed by the BLM and provides emergency funding in the amount of $1,485,000 to protect critical native vegetative resources, adjacent farms and ranch lands, and newly planted fire rehabilitation projects from further infestations. The Committee expects coordination with state, local and other Federal entities in addressing these efforts.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

2000 appropriation to date	$290,957,000
2000 supplemental estimate	100,000,000
Committee recommendation	100,000,000

The Committee recommends an additional $100,000,000 for wildland fire management. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

2000 appropriation to date	$714,543,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	6,500,000

The Committee recommends an additional $6,500,000 for resource management. $1,500,000 of these funds are to be expended for the preparation and implementation of plans, programs, or agreements identified by the State of Idaho that will address habitat for freshwater aquatic species on non-Federal lands in the State. These funds will supplement funds that have already been allocated by the State and will only be expended for landowners that are voluntarily enrolled in such plans, programs, or agreements.

The Committee also recommends $5,000,000 for the conservation and restoration of Atlantic salmon in the Gulf of Maine. The condition of the Atlantic salmon population is at a critical point, and the decision regarding the listing of the Atlantic salmon under the Endangered Species Act appears to be imminent. Therefore, the funds are needed to assist in the prevention of the listing of the Atlantic salmon. The funds provided will support efforts to acquire lands and conservation easements to benefit Atlantic salmon, to develop irrigation and water use management measures to minimize any adverse effects on salmon habitat, and to develop and phase in enhanced aquaculture cages to minimize escape of salmon. The funds provided for the Atlantic Salmon Commission for salmon restoration and conservation will support installation and upgrading of weirs and fish collection facilities, conduct of risk assessments, fish marking, salmon genetics studies and testing, and development of enhanced aquaculture cages. Funds are also provided for a National Academy of Sciences study on Atlantic salmon.

CONSTRUCTION

2000 appropriation to date	$53,528,000
2000 supplemental estimate	5,000,000
Committee recommendation	8,500,000

The Committee recommends an additional $8,500,000 to repair Fish and Wildlife Service Facilities damaged by hurricanes and winter storms. The Committee understands that these funds will be used for repairs to Service property in the States of Maryland,

New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

2000 appropriation to date	$221,191,000
2000 supplemental estimate	4,000,000
Committee recommendation	5,300,000

The Committee recommends an additional $5,300,000 for construction to repair or replace visitor facilities, equipment, roads and trails, visitor facilities, and cultural sites and artifacts at national park units damaged by hurricanes, tropical storms, ice storms, lightning, and floods.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

2000 appropriation to date	$813,376,000
2000 supplemental estimate	1,800,000
Committee recommendation	1,800,000

The Committee recommends an additional $1,800,000 for surveys, investigations, and research to repair or replace stream monitoring equipment and associated facilities damaged by storms, floods, and hurricanes. The Committee understands that these funds will be used for repairs in Alaska, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Maryland-Delaware-Washington, D.C., Massachusetts-Rhode Island, Nevada, New Hampshire-Vermont, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Virginia.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

2000 appropriation to date	$95,860,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	9,821,000

The Committee is concerned that the State of West Virginia lacks sufficient funding and staffing resources to regulate the effects of surface coal mining operations within the State pursuant to the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). Recent litigation and the commencement of a formal review by the Office of Surface Mining related to the State's regulatory program demonstrate that unless additional funds are provided immediately a Federal takeover of these responsibilities may be imminent. If a takeover occurs it will drastically increase the costs to the Federal Government for regulating coal mining in West Virgina and cause major disruptions on the ground. With the additional resources provided in this Act, the State will have the capability to administer an adequate regulatory program to enforce environmental laws and have the necessary tools to perform technical reviews of permit applications effectively and efficiently. Accordingly, the Committee is providing a total of $9,821,000 to the Office of Surface Mining Rec-

lamation and Enforcement to ensure that the State has adequate funds to carry out its regulatory responsibilities under SMCRA.

Of this amount, the Committee is providing $6,222,000 for the Office of Surface Mining to enter into a cooperative agreement with the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection to enhance program capabilities including developing a geospatial database to ensure appropriate geologic and hydrologic sampling, performing watershed modeling and other programmatic improvements to ensure the State is able to meet its regulatory requirements under SMCRA.

The Committee is also providing $3,599,000 to address the West Virginia Office's staffing deficiencies. The Committee notes that West Virginia operates its program with about half the staff and budget of surrounding States with similarly sized programs. The controversy over mountaintop removal mining has been a catalyst for demonstrating weaknesses in the West Virginia regulatory program. These funds are subject to the 50 percent matching requirement of section 705(a) of SMCRA.

The Committee appreciates that the Office of Surface Mining and the State of West Virginia have worked closely together to characterize the deficiencies in the State's regulatory program. The Committee expects this close cooperation to continue as the parties address and resolve program deficiencies. The Committee directs the Office of Surface Mining, in conjunction with the State, to keep the Committee apprized of the efforts made to correct these problems in the State's regulatory program.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

2000 appropriation to date	$1,639,535,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	1,200,000

The Committee recommends an additional $1,200,000 to repair portions of the Yakama Nation's Signal Peak Road. The Yakama Nation shall provide $645,750 towards completion of road repairs, of which $100,000 has already been spent by the Tribe. The Yakama Nation shall meet the remainder of its cost share responsibility prior to the end of fiscal year 2000. These funds are necessary to repair portions of the road that have become significantly damaged in the past year due to a massive increase in traffic resulting from efforts to combat a spruce budworm infestation and to salvage timber from infested areas. The funds will be used to repair the portions of the roads with the most serious damage—Mileposts 26–30 and Milepost 31.2. The funds will be used for field engineering, surveying, project management, materials testing, construction and maintenance of a traffic bypass.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

2000 appropriation to date	$1,261,184,000
2001 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	5,759,000

The Committee recommends emergency funding in the amount of $5,759,000 for the National Forest System to repair damage caused by severe windstorms in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. The fallen timber caused by these storms in the national forests has caused serious environmental and other damage which must be addressed immediately.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

2000 appropriation to date	$560,827,000
2001 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	1,620,000

The Committee recommends $1,620,000 for Wildland Fire Management. Of this amount, $1,140,000 is recommended to treat and dispose of hazardous fuel accumulations caused by severe windstorms on national forests in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and $480,000 is recommended to provide additional presuppression resources for protection purposes during this period of hazardous fuel treatment.

RECONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

2000 appropriation to date	$396,894,000
2001 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	1,870,000

The Committee recommends $1,870,000 for Reconstruction and Maintenance. These funds shall be used to repair Forest Service roads and facilities damaged by severe windstorms in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommendation includes $15,000,000 for provider education. The Committee has heard testimony and received input from health care professionals about the complexity of Medicare billing and program integrity requirements. Greater technical assistance and education regarding these requirements would improve compliance. Therefore, the Committee has provided $15,000,000 to substantially expand HCFA's Medicare provider education efforts. The Committee expects that a portion of these funds will be used to promptly restore the toll-free telephone lines that allow physicians and other professionals to call their local Medicare carrier for answers to billing and coding questions. The

Committee also expects HCFA to consult with health care professional associations in developing their plan for expending these additional funds.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

2000 appropriation to date	$1,100,000,000
2000 emergency funding	300,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate (emergency funding)	600,000,000
Committee recommendation (emergency funding)	600,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $600,000,000, as requested by the Administration, to be made available only upon submission of a formal request designating the need for the funds as an emergency, as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. The Committee took this action because of the increase in fuel oil and propane prices, which in some cases, have doubled since last year.

CHAPTER 5

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS

The bill provides an additional $11,874,000 to the Capitol Police Board for security enhancements for the initial implementation of the United States Capitol Police master plan ($10,000,000), to complete the closed circuit television at the Library of Congress ($1,390,000), and access control improvement tasks at the Library of Congress ($484,000). The projects at the Library of Congress were initially funded in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 Public Law 105–277, and require additional funding for the closed circuit television installation and the bollard perimeter at the James Madison Memorial building. Funding is provided to the Capitol Police to begin the initial implementation of the Capitol Police master plan which was recently completed.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

FIRE SAFETY

The bill provides $17,480,000 to the Architect of the Capitol to address deficiencies identified in the Office of Compliance's recently issued "Report on Fire Safety Inspections of Congressional Buildings."

According to the Architect of the Capitol, the Office of Compliance identified 253 potential fire safety hazards or violations in the

Capitol, Senate, and House office buildings. The Office of the Architect has advised the Committee that most of these findings have been addressed through a combination of ongoing studies, designs, project implementations, or existing funding. The funding in this bill will provide the resources necessary to address all remaining findings with design or construction funds, testing and maintenance services, or studies of appropriate options. The Architect of the Capitol has indicated that since report issuance, 89 of the findings either had been or now have been resolved; 47 are still in the process of being corrected, and study, design, or construction funds have already been appropriated for another 117 items. In this bill, funding is provided to continue design and implementation for 38 of the 117 projects which can be started during fiscal year 2000. For the remaining 79 of the 117 projects, further study and design solutions are in process and need to be completed before the Architect will have the necessary documentation to request additional finding. For some projects, additional funds will probably be required when solution options are determined or designs have been completed.

In addition, the Committee has provided funds to address similar fire safety issues that the Architect has identified in other buildings under his jurisdiction, namely the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden and the Capitol Power Plant. In order to avoid unnecessary permanent staff build-up for temporary design and construction tasks, the bill also provides funds for project management and fire engineering services.

A list of the specific projects in the bill follows:

	Committee recommendation
Capitol Buildings, Salaries and Expenses:	
Study and Design, Replace Halon Systems	$40,000
Asbestos Survey, Capitol Complex	1,225,000
Install Smoke Detectors and Fire Alarm	2,600,000
Fire Alarm System Upgrade	50,000
Testing Emergency Generator and Switchgear, Hill Wide	1,170,000
Fire Safety Project Management	400,000
Fire Engineers	1,304,000
Study Damper/Smoke Control	50,000
Fire SOP and Program Development	200,000
TOTAL CAPITOL BUILDINGS	7,039,000
Senate Office Buildings:	
Design, Additional Sprinklers, RSOB and HSOB Attics	112,000
Study, Sprinkler Relocation, HSOB	52,000
Fire Alarm System Upgrade	150,000
Fire Alarm Upgrades for ADA	150,000
Design, Fire Alarm System Upgrade for ADA, Legislative Garage, USCP Headquarters, Webster Hall and Tunnels	15,000
Design, Refuge Areas	125,000
Design, Replace Fire Alarm, HSOB	450,000
Design, Emergency Power Distribution, RSOB	90,000
Emergency Lighting Survey, All Buildings	100,000
Correct Fire Wall Penetrations	40,000
Transfer Switch For Fire Pump, HSOB	30,000
Fire Alarm, Legislative Garage	85,000
Smoke Control System, HSOB, Troubleshoot, Inspection, Testing and Making Operational	100,000
Study, Damper/Smoke Control	100,000
Replace Doors to Subways, DSOB and RSOB	55,000
Sprinkle 12 Mechanical Equipment Rooms, HSOB and RSOB	360,000

	Committee recommendation
Fire Safety Project Management	200,000
Repair/Replace Switchgear, HSOB	100,000
TOTAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS	2,314,000
House Office Buildings:	
Replace Omega Sprinkler Heads, LHOB and CHOB	100,000
Design, Replace Switchgear, FHOB	30,000
Design, Replace Halon Fire Suppression Systems	125,000
Fire Alarm System Upgrade	190,000
Upgrade Pull Stations, RHOB	20,000
Design, Fire Protection for non Sprinkled Areas, CHOB, LHOB and FHOB	107,000
Survey for Upgrade Emergency Lighting	209,000
Elevator Fireman's Recall	41,000
Storage of Hazardous Materials	25,000
Design, Refuge Areas	155,000
Correct Fire Wall Penetrations	40,000
Fire Dampers, CHOB Storerooms	10,000
Fire Safety Project Management	200,000
RHOB Sprinklers and Telecommunications Cable Trays	1,815,000
Emergency Generator LHOB	150,000
Emergency Power Distribution, LHOB	325,000
Sprinkle Mechanical Equipment Rooms	36,000
Study Damper/Smoke Control	235,000
Emergency Power Distribution, CHOB	400,000
TOTAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS	4,213,000
Capitol Power Plant: Design, Fire Alarm Upgrade for ADA	3,000
Botanic Garden, Salaries And Expenses:	
Design, D.C Village Refuge Areas	10,000
Study Damper/Smoke Control	11,000
Design, D.C. Village Fire Alarm System for ADA	5,000
TOTAL BOTANIC GARDEN	26,000
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care:	
Replace Sprinkler Heads	550,000
Replace Switchgear, JMMB	1,750,000
Study and Design, Replace Halon Fire Suppression Systems	120,000
Study, Emergency Lighting	200,000
ADA Fire Alarm Upgrades	750,000
Design, Refuge Areas	85,000
Fire Safety Project Management	200,000
Study Damper/Smoke Control	230,000
TOTAL LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS	3,885,000
TOTAL ALL ITEMS	17,480,000

CAPITOL POLICE

SALARIES

The bill provides $2,700,000 to be available in equal amounts to the House and Senate for overtime costs to ensure adequate staffing levels.

GENERAL PROVISION—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 1501. The bill increases from $10,000,000 to $14,500,000 the amount of privately raised donations that the Architect of the Cap-

itol may accept and obligate for construction of the National Garden. The increase will provide for higher design and construction costs, furniture and furnishings, security measures, and a food and gift shop to serve Garden visitors. The bill also permits the Architect of the Capitol to accept amounts in excess of $14,500,000 for program support as approved in appropriations acts.

SEC. 1502. Bill makes changes to the Trade Deficit Review Commission funding and reporting requirements.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION)

2000 appropriation to date	$57,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate (emergency appropriation)	25,096,000
Committee recommendation	24,739,000

The Committee recommends $24,739,000 to reimburse the Navy for wreckage location and recovery of Egypt Air 990 and Alaska Air 261, as well as for facilities, technical assistance, and testing associated with each investigation. The Committee also directs that $10,000 be available only for the location and recovery of the wreckage of N41078, an accident which the NTSB is investigating. The entire amount appropriated has been designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

2000 appropriation to date	$134,034,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	24,900,000

The Committee directs that the Secretary of the Treasury undertake the establishment of an in-service firearms training facility in West Virginia for use by the U.S. Customs Service and other law enforcement agencies. The Committee notes with grave concern the serious threats that have arisen at U.S. borders with respect to attempted terrorist infiltrations and the increasing complexity of the interdiction of illegal drugs into this country. The Treasury Department has approximately 20,000 armed officers engaged in a wide variety of dangerous law enforcement activities. Because of the need to provide in-service firearms training for armed Treasury personnel, the Committee has included $24,900,000 to accelerate the design and construction of a firearms complex on land currently owned by the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Secretary of the

Treasury is authorized to designate a lead agency to oversee the development, implementation and operation of the facility and the conduct of training. The complex would also be available for use by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, certain other Federal law enforcement personnel and selected State and local law enforcement personnel. The Committee has also included language to transfer land for development of this critical training facility. The entire amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

2000 appropriation to date	$564,773,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	93,751,000

The Committee is concerned that the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms lacks sufficient resources to effectively enforce existing gun laws. Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional $93,751,000 for this purpose, to remain available until expended. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Of the amount provided, $19,078,000 is for expansion of the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative into 12 additional cities, $41,322,000 is to expand the Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy to support local enforcement initiatives, $23,361,000 is for expansion of the ballistics imaging technology to State and local law enforcement, and $9,990,000 is for comprehensive crime gun tracing.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

2000 appropriation to date	$116,223,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	3,300,000

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) for the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2002 is responsible for providing a doping control program for the two events to ensure that athletic competition is fairly conducted. The Indiana University Athletic Drug Testing and Toxicology Laboratory was selected in December 1998 as the International Olympic Committee-accredited doping laboratory for the 2002 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games. All sports and disciplines will be subject to doping tests. GSA will work closely with SLOC as SLOC sets up elements of the basic doping control program. This program will include: establishing doping control stations at the competition venues, equipping the accredited doping control laboratory, preparation of required documents and forms, and administration of the program. Oper-

ations of the lab during the Games will be contracted to the Indiana University Athletic Drug Testing and Toxicology Lab.

CHAPTER 8

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

2000 appropriation to date	$1,600,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	25,000,000

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 in HOME funds to be used to assist very low-income families that were displaced from their homes because of flooding caused by Hurricane Floyd. The Administration recommended making $12,000,000 in section 8 funds available for displaced families. The benefit of making HOME funds available instead of section 8 funds is that these funds are more flexible in meeting the housing needs of very low-income families, especially where there is a need to rebuild affordable low-income rental housing. These funds are in addition to funds being made available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency for buy-outs.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

The Committee recommends making available up to $50,000,000 within the Disaster Relief Fund for buyouts of repetitive loss properties in Federal disaster areas which were, or will be, declared in fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The properties must be principal residences, located in a 100-year flood plain. They must be uninhabitable and substantially damaged as a result of the flood disaster, consistent with the Phase I criteria being used in the State of North Carolina to buy out properties substantially damaged as a result of Hurricane Floyd.

The Committee does not recommend the President's request of up to $77,000,000 in additional funds for buyouts of properties damaged by Hurricane Floyd because preliminary information from FEMA's Inspector General indicate that the $215,000,000 in funds appropriated to date are more than sufficient to buy out eligible properties in Hurricane Floyd States. However, should the final Inspector General report reveal that additional funds are necessary, Hurricane Floyd States are eligible to apply for the additional funds recommended herein.

The Committee continues to be concerned that the buyout program does not currently have, at a minimum: (1) sufficiently strong criteria to ensure a strong incentive for the purchase of flood insurance, (2) an appropriate estimate of pre-flood fair market value, and (3) a mechanism to ensure an equitable distribution of funds to the most appropriate buyout candidates. The Committee reiterates that the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency As-

sistance Act is predicated on the Federal Government's involvement in disasters only when State and local capability is overwhelmed. This principle must be applied in the buyout program. The Committee expects to follow closely FEMA's distribution of funds.

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 1901. *Libby, Montana.* The Committee recommends providing emergency funding support to the City of Libby, Montana and the surrounding county for the improvement and modernization of Saint John's Lutheran Hospital for the identification and treatment of asbestos related illnesses and has also recommended funding for the economic development and revitalization of a community severely damaged by asbestos contamination.

SEC. 1902. The President requested $20,000,000 in his supplemental request to address the 86 percent decline in the opilio crab harvest and fisheries issues off the coast of Puget Sound. The Committee notes that the 1999 opilio crab harvest level of 196 million pounds fell to a low 28 million pounds during the current crab season, an 86 percent decline. Because of this precipitous decline, the crab fishery is expected to be closed next year with no harvest permitted at all.

Fishermen from Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, particularly Alaska Native fishermen living in remote villages rely on crab for a substantial portion of their income. As many as 80 percent of adults in the affected regions are now unemployed with no prospect of finding work. To address this situation, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 for three purposes: (1) to allow the Governors in the affected States to provide emergency assistance to low income families who qualify for the Federal Food Stamp Program, (2) to determine the cause of the fisheries disaster through a cooperative research effort between the National Marine Fisheries Service and the State of Alaska, and (3) to develop a plan to restore the crab population. Fisheries disaster assistance is contingent on a fisheries failure declaration by the Secretary of Commerce and a finding by the President and the Congress that the entire amount is an emergency requirement.

SEC. 1903. During April 2000, the District of Columbia was host to the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Organization (IMF/WB) Spring Conference. Hundreds of opponents of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank gathered in Washington, D.C. to protest these meetings. In anticipation of the large gathering of protesters, the District government engaged in extensive planning to prepare for potential problems caused by large crowds, traffic congestion, and health and medical emergencies. As a consequence of actions taken to protect life and property, the Metropolitan Police Department incurred expenses, including overtime hours required to post additional officers throughout the District; protective equipment for the officers; and barricades and other equipment for crowd control. The Committee recommends the appropriation of $4,485,000 to compensate the District of Columbia

government for the costs of these necessary expenses incurred in connection with the IMF/WB Spring Conference.

TITLE II

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OFFSETS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

The Committee has provided the Department authority to use up to $6,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 appropriated funds not needed for Federal food inspection to liquidate obligations from prior fiscal years. The Committee is extremely concerned that the Food Safety and Inspection Service has exceeded its appropriations in at least two fiscal years. The Secretary of Agriculture should take immediate steps to ensure that future Antideficiency Act violations do not occur and that the overobligations which have occurred do not necessitate the need for additional appropriations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2101. The Committee recommends that authority be provided for rural areas with a population in excess of 50,000 inhabitants when the primary economic beneficiaries of such projects or facilities are producers of agricultural commodities to be eligible for business and industry loan guarantees.

SEC. 2102. The Committee recommends that of the funds available for the Emergency Watershed Program, the agency shall fulfill its obligation to the State of Utah regarding Long Park Dam.

SEC. 2103. The Committee recommends that of the funds available for the Emergency Watershed Program, the agency shall provide funds to complete Phase I of the Kuhn Bayou (Point Remove) Project in Arkansas.

SEC. 2104. The Committee recommends that of the funds available for the Emergency Watershed Program, the agency shall provide funds for Snake River Watershed project in Minnesota.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

PAYMENT TO THE RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The Committee recommends $7,246,000 to fund payments to approved claimants under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1990. There remains concern that the Administration created new obligations through the issuing of regulations while the Congress continues to consider changes to the program. The fiscal year

2000 appropriation provided direction concerning the payments to eligible claimants. This direction was not followed by the Department and a funding shortfall is imminent.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends $8,000,000 for public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters. Any funding provided in this bill for emergencies under the Department of Commerce and the Small Business Administration should also be used to assist in tornado recovery efforts for Fort Worth, Texas.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends $300,000 to administer public works grants for communities affected by hurricanes and other natural disasters.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The Committee is very concerned about potential vulnerabilities to our Nation's critical infrastructures. A focused response that takes into consideration the unique needs of industry and government is needed to insure that information can be exchanged freely between all Internet consumers. The Committee looks forward to working with the Department of Commerce and other concerned agencies during the normal legislative process to develop a comprehensive plan to protect our critical infrastructures while avoiding duplication of effort and maintaining trust and cooperation between all involved.

The Committee is willing to entertain reprogramming requests from the National Institute of Standards and Technology during the current fiscal year to meet any short term gaps the Department can demonstrate are not being addressed by another Federal agency.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 to repair damage to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Beaufort, North Carolina research laboratory as a result of Hurricane Floyd. The Committee also recommends $500,000 for the National Ocean Service for a study on the impact of Hurricane Floyd on the water quality and fisheries resources in the Pamilco Sound. In addition, $2,000,000 is recommended for the National Marine Fisheries Service for studies relating to longline interactions with sea turtles in the North Pacific and commercial fishing activities in the North-

west Hawaiian Islands in response to pending lawsuits. The studies relating to commercial fishing activities are important because of a court order prohibiting Hawaii-based vessels from fishing while allowing vessels licensed in other states to continue fishing in these waters. The agency has requested additional funds for declared and undeclared fishery disasters which the Committee does not recommend funding. The Committee has also included $1,000,000 for fuel price increases to ensure that NOAA hurricane reconnaissance flights, fisheries surveys and other days at sea continue at currently planned and funded levels.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

No funds are recommended for Diplomatic and Consular Programs [D&CP]. The Committee is aware that unbudgeted mandatory increases, not operating tempos in the Balkans, are creating budget pressures within the State Department. The Committee was under the impression that a last minute increase of $47,000,000 in D&CP at the close of last year's Conference would address this problem. Unbudgeted mandatory increases are creating difficulties government-wide. Having just received the required fiscal year 2000 spending plan for this account, the Committee cannot suggest which efficiencies adopted by other agencies might be of benefit. The Committee is prepared to work with the Department on cost saving measures now that the spending plan has been submitted.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

No funds are recommended for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs [ECE]. In addition to $205,000,000 in direct appropriations, the ECE account has $29,047,000 in carryover and transfers available to it in fiscal year 2000. This should be more than adequate to initiate the yet-to-be justified Balkans exchange program.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS

No funds are recommended for Security and Maintenance of United States Missions. Recently, the Committee approved security upgrades and improvements to existing facilities in Pristina, Kosovo and nearby cities with the understanding that funds for new construction would not be sought until the final status of Kosovo and its neighbors was settled. The supplemental request violates that agreement. Furthermore, since U.S. policy does not support an independent Kosovo, the need to build a $102,000,000 embassy in Pristina is unclear.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

No funds are recommended for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities [CIPA]. CIPA more than doubled from

$231,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 to $500,000,000 in fiscal year 2000. The Committee is in the midst of an unusually thorough review of pending requests for peacekeeping. Current projections indicate that more than enough funds are available to cover U.S. commitments.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee directs the Small Business Administration to allocate no less than $2,000,000 to the Office of Inspector General to undertake the following activities: conduct a review of the integrity of SBA's internal financial management systems, including an examination of the agency's difficulties in completing the annual financial statements and account balances as required by the Government Management Reform Act of 1994; perform an audit of SBA's planned Loan Monitoring/Risk Management System to ensure successful completion of all planning before the purchase of hardware and the full scale implementation of the new system; examine annually SBA-licensed Small Business Lending Companies; and assess the adequacy of SBA's oversight on lenders and defaulted loans.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ENERGY PROGRAMS

URANIUM ENRICHMENT DECONTAMINATION AND DECOMMISSIONING FUND

2000 appropriation to date	$250,198,000
2000 supplemental estimate	16,000,000
Committee recommendation	58,000,000

The Committee recommendation totals $58,000,000 for Uranium Enrichment Decontamination and Decommissioning Fund.

Additional funding is needed to address critical work already included in the Portsmouth, Ohio and Paducah, Kentucky Uranium Enrichment Plants environmental management baseline to characterize and clean up areas of radioactive contamination that may include transuranics, dispose of legacy waste, and stabilize shutdown facilities. In addition, activities related to health and safety concerns identified during the Paducah environmental, safety, and health phase I investigation completed last November will be undertaken.

In addition, the Committee recommendation includes $42,000,000 for reimbursements to uranium and thorium licensees under Title X of the Energy Policy Act of 1992. The Committee understands that pending reimbursements under this authority are estimated to be between $70,000,000 and $100,000,000, with $71,900,000 approved for payment. The Committee believes that timely reimbursement of claims for cleanup work completed is es-

sential, and, therefore, has recommended additional funding to help address the growing backlog of approved claims.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

2000 appropriation to date	$5,465,618,000
2000 supplemental estimate	40,000,000
Committee recommendation	40,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes bill language that provides $40,000,000 to support summer jobs for low-income youth in the 50 largest cities in the United States, as authorized by the Workforce Investment Act. These funds will allow approximately 24,000 economically disadvantaged youth, aged 14 to 21, to gain skills, work experience, and academic enrichment in order to enhance their long-term employability. This increase is fully offset by a cancellation of unobligated Year 2000 computer conversion balances.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee includes bill language clarifying that $750,000 in funds collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy, for room, board, and tuition, and the sale of training materials and other authorized activities, may be used to support these activities in addition to the $228,373,000 already appropriated. This is consistent with the Administration's budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

2000 appropriation to date	$105,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	35,000,000
Committee recommendation	35,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes an additional $35,000,000, as requested by the Administration, for Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, for fiscal year 2000. These additional dollars, along with the $105,000,000 already appropriated will provide the full amount authorized by Public Law 106–169.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

The Committee recommendation includes a technical change which extends the availability of $2,200,000 of the funds made available to the Anchorage, Alaska Senior Center.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

SEC. 2401. *CDC—Transfer of Funds*.—The Committee recommendation includes a provision which amends Section 206 of Public Law 106–113 by deleting the authority of the Secretary regarding the transfer of funds for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The Committee has taken this action because of the inaccurate reporting of the spending of chronic fatigue syndrome and hantavirus funds over the past several years. The Committee understands that the Department has taken steps to correct the financial management problems; however, until the Committee can be assured that financial management systems have been put in place to accurately reflect how dollars are actually spent, the transfer authority will not be available.

SEC. 2402. *Delayed Obligations*.—The Committee recommendation includes a provision which repeals Section 216 of Public Law 106–113. This section delayed the obligation of certain funds until September 29, 2000 for the National Institutes of Health—$3,000,000,000; Health Resources and Services Administration—$450,000,000; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—$500,000,000; Children and Families Services Programs—$400,000,000; Social Services Block Grant—$425,000,000; and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration—$200,000,000. The Committee recommendation is consistent with the Administration's budget request.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

HIGHER EDUCATION

The Committee recommendation includes bill language which would extend the availability of funds appropriated in Public Laws 105–78 and 105–277 for activities authorized by title X–E of the Higher Education Act and title VIII–D of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The Committee has not included language requested by the Administration regarding the National Occupational Information Coordination Committee.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENT

The Committee recommends several technical changes clarifying individual projects funded in this account.

RELATED AGENCIES

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

2000 appropriation to date	$91,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	.....
Committee recommendation	500,000

The Committee recommendation includes bill language providing $500,000 for implementation of Public Law 106–182. This amount is $500,000 above the Administration's request. The Committee understands that these funds are needed for full and seamless implementation of this new law which repeals the retirement earnings test for workers at or above the normal retirement age. These funds will be used for administrative costs of processing retroactive benefit payments and additional claims, handling the expected increases in telephone calls and field office visits, and reprogramming computer systems. This increase is fully offset by a cancellation of unobligated Year 2000 computer conversion balances.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2000 appropriation to date	$6,111,871,000
2000 supplemental estimate	35,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000

The Committee recommendation includes bill language providing $50,000,000 for implementation of Public Law 106–182. This amount is $15,000,000 above the Administration's request. The Committee understands that these funds are needed for full and seamless implementation of this new law which repeals the retirement earnings test for workers at or above the normal retirement age. These funds will be used for administrative costs of processing retroactive benefit payments and additional claims, handling the expected increases in telephone calls and field office visits, and reprogramming computer systems. This increase is fully offset by a cancellation of unobligated Year 2000 computer conversion balances.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2403. The Committee recommendation includes a provision which makes technical corrections to the Welfare-to-Work Amendments of 1999 as enacted Public Law 106–113.

SEC. 2404. The Committee recommendation includes technical revisions to the Vocational Education program related to incentive grant funds made available through the Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2000. The funds in this Act, initially available for this purpose, instead will be distributed as part of State grants. The Committee expects the Department to continue to assist the States with efforts to improve their capacity to measure and collect performance data as required by GPRA and the Perkins Act.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee continues to be concerned by the Department of Transportation's oversight and review of the modal administrations discretionary grants, letters of intent, or full funding grant agreements. The Department is directed to comply with the letter, the spirit, and the intent of the 3-day notification language included in the Fiscal Year 2000 Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act with respect to all discretionary grants totaling $1,000,000 or more of the Federal Highway Administration (excluding the emergency relief program), any program of the Federal Transit Administration (excluding the formula grants and fixed guideway modernization programs), and the airport improvement program of the Federal Aviation Administration. Further, no notification or announcement should involve funds that are not available for obligation.

Additionally, the Committee is gravely concerned with the Department's management of the discretionary highway program. On more than one occasion, the Department has instituted major initiatives that deviate from the legislative history without keeping Congress adequately informed. Even more troublesome, the Department has left no stone unturned in its search for loopholes that would justify its actions. The Committee reminds the Department that Executive Branch propensities cannot substitute for Congress' own statements concerning the best evidence of Congressional intentions, that is, the official reports of the Congress. The Office of the Secretary is directed to submit a report to the Committee by June 1, 2000 that explains how the department will handle such situations in the future.

U.S. COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

(BY TRANSFER)

2000 appropriation to date	$2,781,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate (by transfer)	18,000,000
Committee recommendation	.....

The administration requested a transfer of not to exceed $18,000,000 from amounts appropriated in the Fiscal Year 2000 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, to cover costs related to the delivery of health care to Coast Guard personnel and retirees. The Committee has provided the requested health care delivery funding within the "Counternarcotics" title of this bill, as part of a larger operating expenses supplemental funding recommendation. The entire amount appropriated has been designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAYS TRUST FUND)

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

2000 appropriation to date	$5,900,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	77,000,000
Committee recommendation	(77,000,000)

This supplemental appropriation by transfer of $77,000,000 will permit the FAA to hire 170 aviation safety inspectors and certification staff, who will ensure industry compliance through an additional 10,000 safety and 100 substance abuse inspections. The balance of the appropriation will be used first for completion of the cost accounting system modernization, with the remaining balance being available for software and hardware contracts, spare part support, contract maintenance, contract training, and critical telecommunication support.

The appropriation is comprised of two transfers:

To be derived from the unobligated balances of "Facilities and Equipment"	$50,400,000
To be derived from funds transferred to DOT for year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems and related expenses	26,600,000

The Y2K remediation funds were provided to DOT in fiscal year 1999, and $26,600,000 remains unobligated and is available for transfer or reprogramming. In identifying Federal Aviation Administration "facilities and equipment" funds for transfer, the Committee suggests that the FAA first look at unobligated or recoverable balances of the Wide Area Augmentation System and other troubled procurement programs for sources. In addition, the FAA is directed to report to the Committee by June 1, 2000 on legal obligations established in authorization and appropriations acts that, absent an act of Congress require expenditure of resources on the part of the FAA.

The administration requested legislative authority for the Secretary of Transportation to transfer to FAA "Operations" any unobligated balances available to the Department of Transportation, provided that the transfers be derived from accounts with equal or faster outlay rates and that the House and Senate Appropriations Committees be given prior written notification of such transfers. The Committee does not agree with this request, and has instead provided funding for FAA operational activities by transfer.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

(OBLIGATION LIMITATION REDUCTION)

2000 obligation limitation	($1,950,000,000)
2000 supplemental estimate (reduction in obligation limitation)	(−50,000,000)
Committee recommendation	.....

The Committee does not approve the administration's requested reduction of $50,000,000 from the Airport Improvement Program's

limitation on obligations. The Committee also does not approve the administration's requested legislative language that would have provided the authority for obligation and expenditure of not more than $12,858,000 of Airport Improvement Program grant funds for the Essential Air Service program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2501. The Committee has included a provision that allows the Federal Transit Administration to reprogram funds provided in fiscal year 1998 for the Salt Lake City regional commuter rail project to other related terminals connected to the Salt Lake City regional commuter system.

SEC. 2502. The Committee has included a general provision which allows the Coast Guard to transfer $8,000,000 provided in the Fiscal Year 2000 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act to the City of Unalaska, Alaska for the construction of a municipal pier and other harbor improvements. The Coast Guard has indicated that this is their preferred approach for managing this acquisition project to accommodate Coast Guard vessels in support of operations in the Bering Sea.

SEC. 2503. The Committee has included a provision that provides $600,000 from funds made available to the Federal Aaviation Administration in Public Law 106–69 (Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000) for testing the potential for ultra-wideband signals to interfere with global positioning system receivers by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA). This report and funding are the first portion of a larger GPS study to be funded in the fiscal year 2001 Transportation Appropriations Bill. The report of the test results are be forwarded to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 6 months from the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 2504. The Department of Transportation has historically provided support to Olympic Games held in the United States. This support has included funding for infrastructure improvements, primarily highways and transit systems, planning and operations.

The Salt Lake Organizing Committee has developed a transportation plan for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games which has been reviewed by the Secretary of Transportation. The plan calls for significant investments in temporary and permanent infrastructure improvements to support the Olympic spectator transportation system. The resources needed for these investments are unavailable through Olympic and Paralympic sponsorships. Moreover, the Utah Department of Transportation and local transportation agencies are managing an ambitious capital program designed to accelerate construction of long term capital infrastructure to ensure it is completed before 2002. Consequently, regular transportation funding apportionments to Utah and State and local resources are stretched to their limit and cannot be directed to these specific needs.

Congress and the administration have supported Federal funding for these investments, as evidenced by appropriations in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, grants of discretionary funds provided by the Department of Transportation, and requests included in the President's Budget for fiscal years 2000 and 2001.

With the 2002 Olympic Winter Games scheduled to begin in less than 2 years, and recognizing the extremely short construction season in mountain regions of Utah, additional funds are needed in fiscal year 2000 to complete planning, engineering, design and construction of temporary and permanent transportation facilities associated with the Games.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

The Committee remains concerned with HUD's inability to develop a fair and cost-effective system to assess the financial and physical condition of the Nation's public housing stock. HUD and the housing community have invested a significant amount of resources to develop the new "Public Housing Assessment System" or "PHAS" but many problems still exist with the system. Further, the Committee is troubled by HUD's failure to follow the directions provided in last year's VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Appropriations conference report before publishing a final rule. Accordingly, the Committee directs HUD to delay the implementation of PHAS until July 5, 2000 until it has reviewed GAO's pending report, performed a statistically valid test of PHAS, and conducted a thorough analysis of the tests.

HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Committee recommends including language for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance programs that will ensure that all expiring rental assistance contracts will be renewed for the Supportive Housing program and the Shelter Plus Care program for fiscal year 2000. The legislation also will allow HUD to renew the rental assistance contracts of some 40 homeless assistance projects nationwide that were refused funding by HUD under its "continuum of care" system for fiscal year 1999.

The Committee is concerned that HUD's continuum of care approach to the funding of homeless assistance projects has left a number of important local homeless assistance projects with expiring rental subsidies unfunded each year. It is not clear why these rental subsidies have not been renewed, leaving this stock of housing vulnerable to loss as housing units for the homeless, including those with significant physical and mental disabilities.

The Committee also is concerned that HUD remains unable to quantify the successes and failures of the McKinney Homeless Assistance program. Without this information, the Committee is hard-pressed to determine the appropriate level of funding for homeless assistance programs as well as to determine the appropriate activities and programs that should be funded. Therefore, as part of an initial analysis, HUD is directed to report within 60 days of enactment on why 40 homeless assistance projects with expiring rental subsidies were rejected for rental assistance funding for fiscal year 1999, the quality of these projects in meeting the needs of the homeless, and whether these projects should be funded in the

future and under what circumstances. With the exception of the Emergency Shelter Grants program, the Committee expects HUD to prioritize homeless assistance funding to ensure the renewal of expiring rental assistance subsidies, unless a project fails to meet appropriate financial standards, local homeless housing needs or housing quality standards.

HOUSING PROGRAMS

FHA-GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The Committee recommends including $49,000,000 for the FHA multifamily credit subsidy which subsidizes the insurance underwriting the FHA General and Special Risk Insurance programs. This is consistent with the President's request, and reflects the Department of Housing and Urban Development's failure to implement certain changes to the FHA multifamily mortgage insurance program that would have provided the needed amount of credit subsidy for fiscal year 2000.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends including several technical changes to the salaries and expense account of the HUD Inspector General, consistent with the Administration's request. Basically, this revision would make HUD IG funds available for 2 years instead of 1 year.

NATIONAL AERONAUTIC AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT

2000 appropriation to date	$5,488,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	(−20,200,000)
Committee recommendation	25,800,000

The Committee recommends $25,800,000 for shuttle upgrades to ensure the continued safe operation of the space shuttle fleet. The President had requested a rescission of $40,000,000 from designated funding for a space science mission, with these funds targeted for shuttle upgrades and staffing needs. The Committee believes that this mission is important, and instead has provided new funding for both the shuttle upgrades under the Human Space Flight account and the staffing needs under the Mission Support account. The Committee especially is concerned about the need to maintain the operational fitness of the space shuttle fleet, and recent problems associated with obsolete shuttle wiring in 1999 reemphasizes these concerns. Nevertheless, the Committee also is concerned over the failure of NASA to budget properly for needed upgrades and repairs in the space shuttle fleet. These issues need to be identified in a timely manner and budgeted accordingly.

The Committee is supportive of commercial activity on the International Space Station (ISS) and supported the establishment of a new ISS Commercial Demonstration program in the VA/HUD Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations bill. Since the enactment of that legislation, the Committee understands that NASA has requested en-

trepreneurial offers for the provision of multi-media equipment and services. The Committee wants to ensure that this new ISS Commercial demonstration program is consistent with congressional intent that NASA should establish objective criteria to assess the value and viability of the commercial proposals. Therefore, the Committee directs the Administrator to report to the Committee on the status of this program and how the agency plans to assess and select commercial proposals.

MISSION SUPPORT

2000 appropriation to date	$2,512,000,000
2000 supplemental estimate	(+20,200,000)
Committee recommendation	20,200,000

The Committee recommend $20,200,000 for NASA to meet additional staffing needs throughout the agency and most especially for staffing needs associated with the operational readiness of the space shuttle fleet. The Committee understands the concerns raised by the 1999 Annual Report of the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel that identified as its first finding that "The continued downsizing at the Office of the Space Flight Centers, coupled with the effects of the prior hiring freeze and unplanned departures, has produced critical skills deficits in some areas, growing workload pressure and stress levels, and a serious shortfall of younger S&Es." Staff capacity and expertise is critical to the success and safety of NASA's programs and activities, and the Committee intends to ensure the ability of NASA to meet its mission. Nevertheless, the Committee remains concerned regarding NASA's failure to budget adequately these needs and directs NASA to submit a workforce plan that identifies staffing needs and budget estimates for the next 5 years.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

2000 appropriation to date	$690,870,000
2000 supplemental estimate	1,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,000,000

The Committee recommends an additional $1,000,000 to initiate a new cyber-security program called Scholarships for Service. These funds would be given to undergraduate students for the upcoming fall semester to develop the skills needed to provide high-quality security for the Federal Government's information infrastructure.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 2601. Makes technical correction to the use of enhanced vouchers.

SEC. 2602. Prohibits HUD from replacing any external community builders and requires HUD to submit an employment plan to meet staffing and capacity needs while restoring a staffing balance to the Department.

SEC. 2603. Prohibits HUD from removing the administrative entities ("convenors") from the responsibility for administering local

"continuums of care" for purposes of McKinney Homeless Assistance funding decisions without adequate due process requirements. The Committee is very concerned over HUD's failure to conduct a complete investigation or provide due process requirements in removing New York City as the local convenor for the administration of McKinney Homeless Assistance funding in New York City.

SEC. 2604. Makes technical correction for a grant in Alaska.

SEC. 2605. Makes technical correction for a grant in South Dakota.

SEC. 2606. Makes several technical corrections to VA/HUD Appropriations legislation for fiscal year 2000.

SEC. 2607. Makes a technical correction to rescission language in Public Law 106–74.

SEC. 2608. This section would exempt State housing finance agencies that administer public housing and section 8 programs from the requirement that a section 8 or public housing tenant be appointed to the board of directors of the State housing finance agency. This is a key concern for State housing finance agencies that administer a wide variety of programs beyond public housing and section 8. In many cases, State housing finance agencies are responsible for State-insured housing programs, bond programs, and the allocation of low income housing tax credits as well as other responsibilities. Instead, under this section, State housing finance agencies would be required to establish an advisory committee of public housing and section 8 tenants to assist the State housing finance agency in addressing issues that directly impact public housing and section 8. It is expected that the members of an advisory committee will reflect a cross-section of the persons assisted by section 8 and public housing.

CHAPTER 7

OFFSETS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Committee recommends the cancellation of $2,435,000 of unobligated balances of supplemental funds transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer for year 2000 (Y2K) conversion of information technology systems and related costs, as proposed by the President.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $2,000,000 from the amounts made available for General Administration. The Committee expects this rescission to be applied equally across all General Administration activities.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $1,147,000 from the unobligated balances available in the "Salaries and Expenses" account.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $2,000,000 from unobligated balances available under this heading for the Civil Division.

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $13,500,000 from the unobligated balances available in the "Asset Forfeiture Fund".

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $15,000,000 from the unobligated balances available for the Information Sharing Initiative in the "Salaries and Expenses" account.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $5,000,000 from the unobligated balances available for Washington headquarters operations, including the Office of the Chief of the Border Patrol, in the "Enforcement and Border Affairs" account.

CITIZENSHIP AND BENEFITS, IMMIGRATION SUPPORT AND PROGRAM DIRECTION

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $5,000,000 from the unobligated balances available for Washington headquarters operations in the "Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction" account.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $5,000,000 from the unobligated balances available for Washington headquarters operations in the "Violent Crime Reduction Programs" account.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $500,000 from the amounts made available to the Bureau of Justice Assistance in the "Justice Assistance" account. This rescission is intended to reduce the Bureau of Justice Assistance's workyears and position ceiling in fiscal year 2000 from 132 to 119.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $82,399,000 from the unobligated balances available for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program in the "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance" account.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $4,500,000 from the deobligated balances available for the Advanced Technology Program.

RELATED AGENCIES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $5,000,000 from the unobligated balances available under this heading for the New Markets Venture Capital Program.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $1,500,000 from the unobligated balances available for the New Markets Venture Capital Program under this heading.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

The Committee recommendation includes bill language canceling unobligated balances for costs associated with the Department's Year 2000 computer conversion. These unobligated balances are no longer needed for the purposes specified at the time the funds were provided.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of $3,300,000 from the national media campaign for the purpose of funding a doping control program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND

The Committee recommends a rescission of $128,000,000 from section 8 funds recaptured during fiscal year 2000 and prior fiscal years. This rescission is at the recommendation of the President.

CHAPTER 8

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 2801. Language is included to extend the patent term held by a university for an elemental biologic. Since this patent is not subject to Food and Drug Administration review, current law does not provide a mechanism by which non-profit organizations can seek term extensions. Current law does, however, permit for-profit corporations to seek and obtain patent term extensions.

SEC. 2802. Language is included in the bill to designate the new home port of the vessel RAINIER when the existing lease expires. This vessel collects data to update navigational maps and charts in the North Pacific and the change in home port will improve the efficiency of this effort. Local government has agreed to contribute $300,000 to cover the cost of the new facilities that will be required.

SEC. 2803. The Committee recommends repealing Section 109 of the Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 1995, Public Law 103–317 (28 U.S.C. 509 note).

SEC. 2804. The Committee recommends transferring funds back from the Department of Justice for efforts to fund tobacco litigation.

SEC. 2805. Permits the Federal Communications Commission to use excess regulatory fees collected during fiscal year 2000 for agency priorities.

SEC. 2806. Provides the funds necessary to meet the statutory requirements of 47 U.S.C. 1008.

SEC. 2807. Provides the funds necessary for the purchase of two Sabreliner-class aircraft to replace four Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System aircraft of the same type that have reached the end of useful service life.

SEC. 2808. Provides the State Department with the authority to implement a similar provision included in the Fiscal Year 2000 Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act Conference report.

SEC. 2809. Provides a transfer of funds to address critical offender incarceration needs.

SEC. 2810. The Committee commends the Department for its efforts in preparing for the TOPOFF exercise. However, the National Domestic Preparedness Office (NDPO) remains unfunded. A reprogramming has been delivered to the Committee but requests only $1,400,000 in fiscal year 2000. This request is inadequate in addressing our counterterrorism strategy. The Committee is greatly concerned with the lack of commitment by the Administration to execute this strategy. The Committee recommends an additional $3,000,000 for the NDPO. The funds shall be used to create an accessible site outside of FBI Headquarters that is adequate to accommodate the planned detailees articulated in the FBI's "Blueprint" as well as execute the specific direction of the "Blueprint" in relation to domestic preparedness. The new site shall allow easy access to State and local first responders. The Committee directs that the Attorney General present a plan to the Committee to establish a new site and to implement the "Blueprint" within 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2811. Language is included in the bill to fund the Commission on Online Child Protection, which was authorized under Title XIII of Public Law 105–825 and extended by a subsequent act of Congress. The funds are to be derived from resources made available from the General Administration and Office of the Inspector General accounts of the Department of Commerce in fiscal year 2000.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS DIVISION

SEC. 3105. Section 357 of the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Appendix C of Public Law 106–113) permitted the Secretary of the Interior to issue final rules to amend 43 C.F.R. Subpart 3809 which are not inconsistent with the recommendations contained in the report by the National Research Council titled "Hardrock Mining on Federal Lands." The clear intent of this language was to allow the Bureau of Land Management to publish final regulations so long as the regulations fit within the bounds of the NRC recommendations. The Solicitor for the Department of the Interior has issued a memorandum to the Director of BLM interpreting Section 357 to mean that the BLM's final regulations can address any subjects outside the recommendations so long as the regulations do not directly contradict the recommendations.

The Solicitior's interpretation does not reflect Congressional intent. This section simply clarifies the original intent of the language contained in the Fiscal Year 2000 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act by more explicitly stating that the Bureau of Land Management is not to address subjects which are outside the specific recommendations contained in the NRC report.

SEC. 3106. The Committee recommends language which would clarify Congressional intent with respect to spectrum used for public broadcasting.

SEC. 3107. Directs the Secretary to provide interim compensation to persons eligible for compensation because of the closure of commercial fisheries in Glacier Bay, Alaska. These funds will be derived from funds previously appropriated for related purposes. By July 1, 2000, the Secretary shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the number of persons and entities eligible who apply for interim compensation, and the amount of interim compensation sought and provided.

SEC. 3108. Provides for the transfer of administrative authority over certain National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lands from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Army in order to facilitate the construction of a dual jetty and sand transfer system for the stabilization of the Oregon Inlet, a passage through the North Carolina barrier islands.

SEC. 3109. Provides authority required by the Indian Health Service to release funds appropriated in fiscal year 1999 for construction of a new clinic for the community of King Cove, Alaska. Because the location of the existing clinic has not proven sufficient to accommodate new construction as previously planned, land owned by the city has been designated as the site of the replacement facility. Language included in the bill will resolve any poten-

tial property title issues that might arise as a result of this relocation.

SEC. 3110. Repeals section 306 of H.R. 3425, as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106–113.

TITLE IV

FOOD AND MEDICINE FOR THE WORLD ACT

The Committee recommends statutory language requiring the President to terminate existing unilateral agricultural and medicine sanctions while leaving in place certain prohibitions relating to terrorist states. Any future Presidential agricultural or trade sanctions shall be subject to expedited congressional review and approval procedures.

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

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

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

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 50—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

* * * * * * *

Subchapter V—Rural Community Advancement Program

* * * * * * *

§ 2009. Definitions

In this subchapter:

[(1) RURAL AND RURAL AREA.—The terms "rural" and "rural area" mean, subject to section 1926(a)(7) of this title, a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of 50,000 inhabitants or less, other than an urbanized area immediately adjacent to a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population in excess of 50,000 inhabitants.]

(1) RURAL AND RURAL AREA.—The terms "rural and rural area'" mean, subject to 306(a)(7), a city or town that has a population of 50,000 inhabitants or less, other than an urbanized area immediately adjacent to a city or town that has a population in excess of 50,000 inhabitants, except for business and industry projects or facilities described in section 310(B)(a)(1), a city or town with a population in excess of 50,000 inhabitants and its immediately adjacent urbanized area shall be eligible

for funding when the primary economic beneficiaries of such projects or facilities are producers of agriculture commodities.

* * * * * * *

TITLE 28—JUDICIARY AND JUDICIAL PROCEDURE

* * * * * * *

PART II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* * * * * * *

CHAPTER 31—THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

* * * * * * *

§ 509. Functions of the Attorney General

All functions of other officers of the Department of Justice and all functions of agencies and employees of the Department of Justice are vested in the Attorney General except the functions—

* * * * * * *

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Pub. L. 103–317, title I, Sec. 109, Aug. 26, 1994, 108 Stat. 1735, provided that: **[**"Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 or any other law, in litigation involving unusually high costs, the Department of Justice may receive and retain reimbursement for salaries and expenses, for fiscal year 1995 and thereafter, from any other governmental component being represented in the litigation."**]**

* * * * * * *

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

SEC. 403. GRANTS TO STATES.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(5) WELFARE-TO-WORK GRANTS.—

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(F) FUNDING FOR INDIAN TRIBES.—1 percent of the amount specified in subparagraph (I) for fiscal year 1998 and **[**$1,500,000**]** *$15,000,000* of the amount so specified for fiscal year 1999 shall be reserved for grants to Indian tribes under section 412(a)(3).

(G) FUNDING FOR EVALUATIONS OF WELFARE-TO-WORK PROGRAMS.—0.6 percent of the amount specified in subparagraph (I) for fiscal year 1998 and **[**$900,000**]** *$9,000,000* of the amount so specified for fiscal year 1999 shall be reserved for use by the Secretary to carry out section 413(j).

(H) FUNDING FOR EVALUATION OF ABSTINENCE EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—0.2 percent of the amount specified in subparagraph (I) for fiscal year 1998 and [$300,000] *$3,000,000* of the amount so specified for fiscal year 1999 shall be reserved for use by the Secretary to evaluate programs under section 510, directly or through grants, contracts, or interagency agreements.

* * * * * * *

UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT OF 1937, PUBLIC LAW 93–383

TITLE I—GENERAL PROGRAM OF ASSISTED HOUSING

* * * * * * *

SEC. 2. DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY ORGANIZATION.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(b) PUBLIC HOUSING AGENCY ORGANIZATION.—

(1) REQUIRED MEMBERSHIP.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the membership of the board of directors or similar governing body of each public housing agency shall contain not less than 1 member—

(A) who is directly assisted by the public housing agency; and

(B) who may, if provided for in the public housing agency plan, be elected by the residents directly assisted by the public housing agency.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any public housing agency—

(A) that is located in a State that requires the members of the board of directors or similar governing body of a public housing agency to be salaried and to serve on a full-time basis; [or]

(B) with less than 300 public housing units, if—

(i) the agency has provided reasonable notice to the resident advisory board of the opportunity of not less than 1 resident described in paragraph (1) to serve on the board of directors or similar governing body of the public housing agency pursuant to such paragraph; and

(ii) within a reasonable time after receipt by the resident advisory board established by the agency pursuant to section 5A(e) of notice under clause (i), the public housing agency has not been notified of the intention of any resident to participate on the board of directors[.] *; or*

(C) that is a state housing finance agency that is responsible for administering public housing or section 8 in a state, except that the state housing finance agency shall establish an advisory committee of persons who are residents of such public housing or who are assisted under

such section 8. This advisory committee shall meet not less than quarterly and shall advise the state housing finance agency on issues that directly impact the public housing or section 8 that is administered by the state housing finance agency.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 104–127—FEDERAL AGRICULTURE IMPROVEMENT AND REFORM ACT OF 1996

AN ACT To modify the operation of certain agricultural programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

* * * * * * *

Subtitle D—Other Commodities

CHAPTER 1—DAIRY

SEC. 141. MILK PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM.

(a) * * *

(b) RATE.—The price of milk shall be supported at the following rates per hundredweight for milk containing 3.67 percent butterfat:

(1) During calendar year 1996, $10.35.
(2) During calendar year 1997, $10.20.
(3) During calendar year 1998, $10.05.
(4) During calendar year [and 2000] *through 2001*, $9.90.

* * * * * * *

(h) PERIOD OF EFFECTIVENESS.—This section (other than subsection (g)) shall be effective only during the period beginning on the first day of the first month beginning after the date of enactment of this title and ending on December 31, [2000] *2001*. The program authorized by this section shall terminate on December 31, [2000] *2001*, and shall be considered to have expired notwithstanding section 257 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 907).

SEC. 142. RECOURSE LOAN PROGRAM FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSORS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

(a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall be effective beginning January 1, [2001] *2002*.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 105–66—MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1998, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

None of the funds in this Act shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of $2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1998 for grants under the contract authority in 49 U.S.C. 5338(b): *Provided*, That there shall be available for fixed guideway modernization, $800,000,000; there shall be available for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities, $400,000,000; and there shall be available for new fixed guideway systems $800,000,000, to be available as follows:

* * * * * * *

[$4,000,000 for the Salt Lake City regional commuter system project;**]**

$4,000,000 for the transit and other transportation-related portions of the Salt Lake City regional commuter system and Gateway Intermodal Terminal;

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 105–220—WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 503. INCENTIVE GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on July 1, 2000, the Secretary shall award a grant to each State that exceeds the State adjusted levels of performance for title I, the expected levels of performance for title II, and the levels of performance for programs **[**under Public Law 88–210 (as amended; 20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)**]** *under Public Law 105–332 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)*, for the purpose of carrying out an innovative program consistent with the requirements of any one or more of the programs within title I, title II, or such Public Law, respectively.

(b) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide a grant to a State under subsection (a) only if the State submits an application to the Secretary for the grant that meets the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may review an application described in paragraph (1) only to ensure that the application contains the following assurances:

(A) The legislature of the State was consulted with respect to the development of the application.

(B) The application was approved by the Governor, the eligible agency (as defined in section 203), and the State

agency responsible for programs established [under Public Law 88–210 (as amended; 20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)] *under Public Law 105–332 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)*.

(C) The State and the eligible agency, as appropriate, exceeded the State adjusted levels of performance for title I, the expected levels of performance for title II, and the levels of performance for programs [under Public Law 88–210 (as amended; 20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)] *under Public Law 105–332 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.)*.

(c) AMOUNT.—

(1) MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNTS.—Subject to paragraph (2), a grant provided to a State under subsection (a) shall be awarded in an amount that is not less than $750,000 and not more than $3,000,000.

(2) PROPORTIONATE REDUCTION.—If the amount available for grants under this section for a fiscal year is insufficient to award a grant to each State or eligible agency that is eligible for a grant, the Secretary shall reduce the minimum and maximum grant amount by a uniform percentage.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, for fiscal year 2000, the Secretary shall not consider the expected levels of performance under Public Law 105–332 (20 U.S.C. 2301 et seq.) and shall not award a grant under subsection (a) based on the levels of performance for that Act.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 105–277—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

TITLE III—YEAR 2000 CONVERSION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

FISCAL YEAR 1999 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND RELATED EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems, and related expenses, [$2,250,000,000] *$2,015,000,000*, to remain available until September 30, 2001, of which $5,500,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for "SENATE", "Contingent Expenses of the Senate", "Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate" for salaries and expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Senate information technology systems: *Provided,* That the funds may be obligated with the prior approval of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; and of which, $6,373,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for "HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES", "Salaries and Expenses", "Salaries, Officers and Employees" for salaries and expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of House of Representatives information technology systems; and of which

$5,000,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for "GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE", "Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses" for expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of information technology systems and related expenses of all entities in the Legislative Branch other than the "Senate" and "House of Representatives" covered by the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55), which the Comptroller General shall transfer to the affected entities in the Legislative Branch, upon the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; and of which $13,044,000 shall be transferred to the Judiciary to the Judiciary Information Technology Fund for expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Judicial Branch information technology and security systems: *Provided further,* That the remaining funds made available shall be transferred, as necessary, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to all affected Federal Departments and Agencies, except the Department of Defense, for expenses necessary to ensure the information technology that is used or acquired by the Federal government meets the definition of Year 2000 compliant under Federal Acquisition Regulations (concerning accurate processing of date/time data, including calculating, comparing, and sequencing from, into, and between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and the years 1999 and 2000 and leap year calculations) and to meet other criteria for Year 2000 compliance as the head of each Department or Agency considers appropriate: *Provided further,* That none of the funds provided under this heading, except those transferred to the Legislative Branch and the Judiciary, may be transferred to any Department or Agency until fifteen days after the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, the House Committee on Science, and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, a proposed allocation and plan for that Department or Agency to achieve Year 2000 compliance for technology information systems: *Provided further,* That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this or any other Act: *Provided further,* That funds provided under this heading shall be in addition to funds available in this or any other Act for Year 2000 compliance by any Federal Department or Agency: *Provided further,* That the entire amount, except those amounts transferred to the Legislative Branch and the Judiciary, shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: *Provided further,* That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 127. TRADE DEFICIT REVIEW COMMISSION. (a) * * *

* * * * * * *

(d) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) * * *

(2) ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED.—The Commission shall examine and report to the President, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and other appropriate committees of Congress on the following:

(A) * * *

* * * * * * *

(H) The flow of investments both into and out of the United States, including—

(i) any consequences for the United States economy of the current status of the United States as a debtor nation;

(ii) any relationship between such investment flows and the United States merchandise trade and current account deficits and living standards of United States workers;

(iii) any impact such investment flows may have on United States labor, community, environmental, and health and safety standards, and how such investment flows influence the location of manufacturing facilities; and

(iv) the effect of barriers to United States foreign direct investment in developed and developing nations, particularly nations with which the United States has a merchandise trade and current account deficit.

(I) The impact of the merchandise trade and current account balances on the national security of the United States, including in particular an assessment of the significance to national security of persistent and substantial bilateral trade deficits and the need of a fully integrated national security, trade, and industrial base trade-impact adjustment policy.

(e) FINAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than [12 months] *15 months* after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report which contains—

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 105–332—CARL D. PERKINS VOCATIONAL AND APPLIED TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION AMENDEMTNS OF 1998

"SEC. 111. RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENT.

"(a) RESERVATIONS AND STATE ALLOTMENT.—

"(1) RESERVATIONS.—From the sum appropriated under section 8 for each fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve—

"(A) 0.2 percent to carry out section 115;

"(B) 1.50 percent to carry out section 116, of which—

"(i) 1.25 percent of the sum shall be available to carry out section 116(b); and

"(ii) 0.25 percent of the sum shall be available to carry out section 116(h); and

"(C) in the case of each of the [fiscal years 2000] *fiscal years 2001* through 2003, 0.54 percent to carry out section 503 of Public Law 105–220.

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 106–74—DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

* * * * * * *

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

* * * * * * *

URBAN EMPOWERMENT ZONES

For grants in connection with a second round of the empowerment zones program in urban areas, designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in fiscal year 1999 pursuant to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, $55,000,000 to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for "Urban Empowerment Zones", including [$3,666,000] *$3,666,666* for each empowerment zone for use in conjunction with economic development activities consistent with the strategic plan of each empowerment zone, to remain available until expended.

* * * * * * *

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For grants to States and units of general local government and for related expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out a community development grants program as authorized by title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act" herein) (42 U.S.C. 5301), $4,800,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002: *Provided*, That $67,000,000 shall be for grants to Indian tribes notwithstanding section 106(a)(1) of such Act, $3,000,000 shall be available as a grant to the Housing Assistance Council, $2,200,000 shall be available as a grant to the National American Indian Housing Council, and $41,500,000 shall be for grants pursuant to section 107 of the Act including $2,000,000 to support Alaska Native serving institutions and native Hawaiian serving institutions, as defined under the Higher Education Act, as amended: *Provided further*, That $20,000,000 shall be for grants pursuant to the Self Help Housing Opportunity Program: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds appropriated herein (other than a grant made available in this paragraph to the Housing Assistance Council or the National American Indian Housing Council, or

a grant using funds under section 107(b)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended) shall be expended for "Planning and Management Development" and "Administration" as defined in regulations promulgated by the department: *Provided further*, That all balances for the Economic Development Initiative grants program, the John Heinz Neighborhood Development program, grants to Self Help Housing Opportunity program, and the Moving to Work Demonstration program previously funded within the "Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing" account shall be transferred to this account, to be available for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated.

Of the amount made available under this heading, $23,750,000 shall be made available for capacity building, of which $20,000,000 shall be made available for "Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing", for LISC and the Enterprise Foundation for activities as authorized by section 4 of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (Public Law 103–120), as in effect immediately before June 12, 1997, with not less than $4,000,000 of the funding to be used in rural areas, including tribal areas, and of which $3,750,000 shall be made available to Habitat for Humanity International.

Of the amount made available under this heading, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may use up to $55,000,000 for supportive services for public housing residents, as authorized by section 34 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, and for grants for service coordinators and congregate services for the elderly and disabled residents of public and assisted housing: *Provided further*, That amounts made available for congregate services and service coordinators for the elderly and disabled under this heading and in prior fiscal years may be used by grantees to reimburse themselves for costs incurred in connection with providing service coordinators previously advanced by grantees out of other funds due to delays in the granting by or receipt of funds from the Secretary, and the funds so made available to grantees for congregate services or service coordinators under this heading or in prior years shall be considered as expended by the grantees upon such reimbursement. The Secretary shall not condition the availability of funding made available under this heading or in prior years for congregate services or service coordinators upon any grantee's obligation or expenditure of any prior funding.

Of the amount made available under this heading, $30,000,000 shall be available for neighborhood initiatives that are utilized to improve the conditions of distressed and blighted areas and neighborhoods, to stimulate investment, economic diversification, and community revitalization in areas with population outmigration or a stagnating or declining economic base, or to determine whether housing benefits can be integrated more effectively with welfare reform initiatives: *Provided*, that any unobligated balances of amounts set aside for neighborhood initiatives in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 may be utilized for any of the foregoing purposes: *Provided further*, That of the amount set aside for fiscal year 2000 under this paragraph, **[**$23,000,000**]** *$22,750,000* shall be used for grants specified in the statement of the managers of the committee of conference accompanying this Act.

Of the amount made available under this heading, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $42,500,000 shall be available for YouthBuild program activities authorized by subtitle D of title IV of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, and such activities shall be an eligible activity with respect to any funds made available under this heading: *Provided*, That local YouthBuild programs that demonstrate an ability to leverage private and nonprofit funding shall be given a priority for YouthBuild funding: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided under this paragraph, $2,500,000 shall be set aside and made available for a grant to Youthbuild USA for capacity building for community development and affordable housing activities as specified in section 4 of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993, as amended.

Of the amount made available under this heading, $275,000,000 shall be available for grants for the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) to finance a variety of economic development efforts, including $240,000,000 for making individual grants for targeted economic investments in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the statement of the managers of the committee of conference accompanying this Act.

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $29,000,000, as authorized by section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $1,261,000,000, notwithstanding any aggregate limitation on outstanding obligations guaranteed in section 108(k) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That in addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, $1,000,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses".

The Secretary is directed to transfer the administration of the small cities component of the Community Development Block Grant Program for the funds allocated for the State of New York under section 106(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 for fiscal year 2000 and all fiscal years thereafter to the State of New York to be administered by the Governor of New York.

* * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 208. Of the balances remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Public Law 105–65 and prior appropriations Acts, $74,400,000 is rescinded: *Provided*, That the amount rescinded shall be comprised of—

(1) * * *

* * * * * * *

(3) $22,975,000 of amounts appropriated for homeownership assistance under section [235(r)] *235* of the National Housing Act, including $6,875,000 appropriated in Public Law 103–327 (approved September 28, 1994, 104 Stat. 2305) *for payments under section 235(r) of the National Housing Act* [for such purposes];

* * * * * * *

TITLE V—PRESERVATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

* * * * * * *

Subtitle C—Renewal of Expiring Rental Assistance Contracts and Protection of Residents

* * * * * * *

SEC. 538. UNIFIED ENHANCED VOUCHER AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.——Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) is amended by inserting after subsection (s) the following new subsection:

"(t) ENHANCED VOUCHERS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Enhanced voucher assistance under this subsection for a family shall be voucher assistance under subsection (o), except that under such enhanced voucher assistance—

"(A) subject only to subparagraph (D), the assisted family shall pay as rent no less than the amount the family was paying on the date of the eligibility event for the project in which the family was residing on such date;

"(B) [during any period that the assisted family continues residing in the same project in which the family was residing on the date of the eligibility event for the project, if] *the assisted family may elect to remain in the same project in which the family was residing on the date of the eligibility event for the project, and if, during any period the family makes such an election and continues to reside,* the rent for the dwelling unit of the family in such project exceeds the applicable payment standard established pursuant to subsection (o) for the unit, the amount of rental assistance provided on behalf of the family shall be determined using a payment standard that is equal to the rent for the dwelling unit (as such rent may be increased from time-to-time), subject to paragraph (10)(A) of subsection (o);

* * * * * * *

PUBLIC LAW 106–113—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—FISCAL YEAR 2000 APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 175. (a)(1) The first paragraph under the heading "Community Development Block Grants" in title II of H.R. 2684 (Public Law 106–74) is amended by inserting after "National American Indian Housing Council," the following: "$4,000,000 shall be available [as a grant for the Special Olympics in Anchorage, Alaska to develop the Ben Boeke Arena and Hilltop Ski Area,] *to the Organizing Committee for the 2001 Special Olympics World Winter games to be used in support of related activities in Alaska,*"; and

* * * * * * *

APPENDIX A—H.R. 3421

* * * * * * *

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

* * * * * * *

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

For payments authorized by section 109 of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (47 U.S.C. 1008), [$15,000,000] *$115,000,000*, to remain available until expended.

* * * * * * *

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FUND, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

Beginning in fiscal year 2000 and thereafter, payment shall be made from the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund for necessary expenses related to the scheduling and transportation of United States prisoners and illegal and criminal aliens in the custody of the United States Marshals Service, as authorized in 18 U.S.C. 4013, including, without limitation, salaries and expenses, operations, and the acquisition, lease, and maintenance of aircraft and support facilities: *Provided*, That the Fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments from amounts available to the Department of Justice, other Federal agencies, and other sources at rates that will recover the expenses of Fund operations, including, without limitation, accrual of annual leave and depreciation of plant and equipment of the Fund: *Provided further*, That proceeds from the disposal of Fund aircraft shall be credited to the Fund: *Provided further*, That amounts in the Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation, and may be used for operating equipment lease agreements that do not exceed 5 years. *In addition, $13,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available only for the purchase of two Sabreliner-class aircraft.*

* * * * * * *

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States; including purchase for police-type use of not to exceed 1,236 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,142 will be for replacement only, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General, $2,337,015,000; of which not to exceed $50,000,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications and technical investigative equipment and not to exceed $1,000,000 for undercover operations shall remain available until September 30, 2001; of which not less than $292,473,000 shall be for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to our national security; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is authorized to be made available for making advances for expenses arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to violent crime, terrorism, organized crime, and drug investigations; and of which not less than $50,000,000 shall be for the costs of conversion to narrowband communications, and for the operations and maintenance of legacy Land Mobile Radio systems: *Provided*, That such amount shall be transferred to and administered by the Department of Justice Wireless Management Office: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $45,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided further*, That no funds in this Act may be used to provide ballistics imaging equipment to any State or local authority which has obtained similar equipment through a Federal grant or subsidy unless the State or local authority agrees to return that equipment or to repay that grant or subsidy to the Federal Government*: Provided further, That in addition to amounts made available under this heading, $3,000,000 shall be available for the creation of a new site for the National Domestic Preparedness Office outside of FBI Headquarters and the implementation of the "Blueprint" with regard to the National Domestic Preparedness Office*.

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

* * * * * * *

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities as authorized by 33 U.S.C. 883i, $1,688,189,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of the national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: *Provided further*, That in addition, $68,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries": *Provided further*, That grants to States pursuant to sections 306 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, shall not exceed $2,000,000: *Provided further*, That not to exceed $31,439,000 shall be expended for Executive Direction and Administration, which consists of the Offices of the Undersecretary, the Executive Secretariat, Policy and Strategic Planning, International Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Sustainable Development, the Chief Scientist, and the General Counsel: *Provided further*, That the aforementioned offices, excluding the Office of the General Counsel, shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis above the level of 33 personnel: *Provided further*, That no general administrative charge shall be applied against any assigned activity included in this Act and, further, that any direct administrative expenses applied against assigned activities shall be limited to 5 percent of the funds provided for that assigned activity: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading for the National Marine Fisheries Services Pacific Salmon Treaty Program, $10,000,000 is appropriated for a Southern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund, subject to express authorization*: Provided further, That the vessel RAINIER shall use Ketchikan, Alaska as its home port.*

* * * * * * *

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as

amended, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended, and the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, including employment, without regard to civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $700,000 of this appropriation), as authorized by section 801 of such Act; expenses authorized by section 9 of the Act of August 31, 1964, as amended; representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, or specific Acts of Congress; arms control, nonproliferation and disarmanent activities as authorized by the Arms Control and Disarmament Act of September 26, 1961, as amended; acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by law; and for expenses of general administration, $2,569,825,000: *Provided*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $4,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" appropriations account, to be available only for emergency evacuations and terrorism rewards: *Provided further*, That, of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $4,500,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the "International Broadcasting Operations" appropriations account only to avoid reductions in force at the Voice of America, subject to the reprogramming procedures described in section 605 of this Act: *Provided further*, That, in fiscal year 2000, all receipts collected from individuals for assistance in the preparation and filing of an affidavit of support pursuant to section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall be deposited into this account as an offsetting collection and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $236,291,000 shall be available only for public diplomacy international information programs: *Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, $5,000,000, less any costs already paid, shall be used to reimburse the City of Seattle and other Washington state jurisdictions for security costs incurred in hosting the Third World Trade Organization Ministerial Conference: Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $500,000 shall be available only for the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $2,500,000 shall be available only for overseas continuing language education: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $1,162,000 shall be available for transfer to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States: *Provided further*, That any amount transferred pursuant to the previous proviso shall not result in a total amount transferred to the Commission from all Federal sources that exceeds the authorized amount: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 140(a)(5), and the second sentence of section 140(a)(3), of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, fees may be collected during fiscal years 2000 and 2001, under the authority of section 140(a)(1) of that Act: *Provided further*, That all fees collected under the preceding proviso shall be deposited in fiscal years 2000 and 2001 as an offset-

ting collection to appropriations made under this heading to recover costs as set forth under section 140(a)(2) of that Act and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, $10,000,000 is appropriated for a Northern Boundary and Transboundary Rivers Restoration Fund: *Provided further*, That of the amount made available under this heading, not less than $9,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Defense Trade Controls.

* * * * * * *

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

* * * * * * *

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; not to exceed $600,000 for land and structure; not to exceed $500,000 for improvement and care of grounds and repair to buildings; not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase (not to exceed 16) and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, **[**$210,000,000**]** *$215,800,000*, of which not to exceed $300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001, for research and policy studies: *Provided*, That **[**$185,754,000**]** *$191,554,000* of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2000 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2000 appropriation estimated at $24,246,000: *Provided further*, That any offsetting collections received in excess of **[**$185,754,000**]** *$191,554,000* in fiscal year 2000 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 2000.

* * * * * * *

APPENDIX D—H.R. 3424

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

* * * * * * *

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $228,373,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles; **[**including not to

exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy] *and, in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy* for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302; the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; and any funds available to the department may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster.

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

* * * * * * *

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and section 398 of the Public Health Service Act, $934,285,000*, of which $2,200,000 shall be for the Anchorage, Alaska Senior Center, and shall remain available until expended*: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 308(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, the amounts available to each State for administration of the State plan under title III of such Act shall be reduced not more than 5 percent below the amount that was available to such State for such purpose for fiscal year 1995: *Provided further*, That in considering grant applications for nutrition services for elder Indian recipients, the Assistant Secretary shall provide maximum flexibility to applicants who seek to take into account subsistence, local customs, and other characteristics that are appropriate to the unique cultural, regional, and geographic needs of the American Indian, Alaska and Hawaiian Native communities to be served.

* * * * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS

* * * * * * *

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 206. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Health and Human Services in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such

appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer*: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to funds appropriated under the heading "Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—Disease Control, Research, and Training", funds made available to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention under the heading "Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund", or any other funds made available in this Act to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*.

* * * * * * *

[SEC. 216. Of the funds appropriated for the National Institutes of Health for fiscal year 2000, $3,000,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Of the funds appropriated for the Health Resources and Services Administration for fiscal year 2000, $450,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Of the funds appropriated for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for fiscal year 2000, $500,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Of the funds appropriated for the Children and Families Services Programs for fiscal year 2000, $400,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Of the funds appropriated for the Social Services Block Grant for fiscal year 2000, $425,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Of the funds appropriated for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration for fiscal year 2000, $200,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 29, 2000. Such funds delayed by this section shall be available for obligation until October 15, 2000.]

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

* * * * * * *

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994, including part E; the National Education Statistics Act of 1994, including sections 411 and 412; section 2102 of title II, and parts A, B, and K and section 10102, section 10105, and 10601 of title X, and part C of title XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, and title VI of Public Law 103–227, $596,892,000: *Provided*, That $50,000,000 shall be available to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform, to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity in the statement of managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–78 and in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–277: *Provided further*, That the funds made available for comprehensive school reform shall become available on July 1, 2000, and remain available through September 30, 2001, and in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States

shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement: *Provided further*, That $30,000,000 of the funds provided for the national education research institutes shall be allocated notwithstanding section 912(m)(1)(B–F) and subparagraphs (B) and (C) of section 931(c)(2) of Public Law 103–227: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under section 10601 of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, $1,500,000 shall be used to conduct a violence prevention demonstration program: *Provided further*, That $45,000,000 shall be available to support activities under section 10105 of Part A of Title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, of which up to $2,250,000 may be available for evaluation, technical assistance, and school networking activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available to local educational agencies under this section shall be used only for activities related to establishing smaller learning communities in high schools: *Provided further*, That funds made available for section 10105 of Part A of Title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 shall become available on July 1, 2000 and remain available through September 30, 2001: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for part A of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $10,000,000 shall be awarded to the National Constitution Center, established by Public Law 100–433, for exhibition design, program planning and operation of the center, $10,000,000 shall be provided to continue a demonstration of public school facilities to the Iowa Department of Education, $1,000,000 shall be made available to the New Mexico Department of Education for school performance improvement and drop-out prevention, $300,000 shall be made available to Semos Unlimited, Inc., in New Mexico to support bilingual education and literacy programs, $700,000 shall be awarded to Loyola University Chicago for recruitment and preparation of new teacher candidates for employment in rural and inner-city schools, $500,000 shall be awarded to Shedd Aquarium/Brookfield Zoo for science education/exposure programs for local elementary school students, $3,000,000 shall be awarded to Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America to expand school-based mentoring, $2,500,000 shall be awarded to the Chicago Public School System to support a substance abuse pilot program in conjunction with Elgin and East Aurora School Systems, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the University of Virginia Center for Governmental Studies for the Youth Leadership Initiative, $800,000 shall be awarded to the Institute for Student Achievement at Holmes Middle School and Annandale High School in Virginia for academic enrichment programs, $100,000 shall be awarded to the Mountain Arts Center for educational programming, $1,500,000 shall be awarded to the University of Louisville for research in the area of academic readiness, $500,000 shall be awarded to the West Ed Regional Educational Laboratory for the 24 Challenge and Jumping Levels Math Demonstration Project, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to Central Michigan University for a charter schools development and performance institute, $950,000

shall be awarded to the Living Science Interactive Learning Model partnership in Indian River, Florida for a science education program, $825,000 shall be awarded to the [North Babylon Community Youth Services for an educational program] *Town of Babylon Youth Bureau for an educational program*, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Los Angeles County Office of Education/Educational Telecommunications and Technology for a pilot program for teachers, $650,000 shall be awarded to the University of Northern Iowa for an institute of technology for inclusive education, $500,000 shall be awarded to Youth Crime Watch of America to expand a program to prevent crime, drugs and violence in schools, $892,000 shall be awarded to Muhlenberg College in Pennsylvania for an environmental science program, $560,000 shall be awarded to the Western Suffolk St. Johns-LaSalle Academy Science and Technology Mentoring Program, $4,000,000 shall be awarded to the National Teaching Academy of Chicago for a model teacher recruitment, preparation and professional development program, $2,000,000 shall be awarded to the University of West Florida for a teacher enhancement program, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to Delta State University in Mississippi for innovative teacher training, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Alaska Humanities Forum, Inc., in Anchorage, Alaska, $250,000 shall be awarded to An Achievable Dream in Newport News, Virginia to improve academic performance of at-risk youths, $250,000 shall be awarded to the Rock School of Ballet in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to expand its community-outreach programs for inner-city children and underprivileged youth in Camden, New Jersey and southern New Jersey, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the University of Maryland Center for Quality and Productivity to provide a link for the Blue Ribbon Schools, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Continuing Education Center and Teachers' Institute in South Boston, Virginia [to promote participation among youth in the United States democratic process] *to expand access to and improve advanced education*, $1,000,000 shall be for the National Museum of Women in the Arts to expand its "Discovering Art" program to elementary and secondary schools and other educational organizations, $400,000 shall be awarded to the Alaska Department of Education's summer reading program, $400,000 shall be awarded to the Partners in Education, Inc., to foster successful business-school partnerships, $250,000 shall be for the Kodiak Island Borough School District for development of an environmental education program, $2,000,000 shall be for the Reach Out and Read Program to expand literacy and health awareness for at-risk families, $1,000,000 shall be for the Virginia Living Museum in Newport News, Virginia for an educational program, $450,000 shall be for the Challenger Learning Center in Hardin County, Kentucky for technology assistance and teacher training, $250,000 shall be for the Crawford County School System in Georgia for technology and curriculum support, $500,000 shall be for the Berrien County School System in Georgia for technology development, $35,000 shall be for the Louisville Salvation Army Boys and Girls Club Diversion Enhancement Program, $100,000 shall be awarded to the Philadelphia Orchestra's Philly Pops to operate the Jazz in the Schools program in the Philadelphia school district, $500,000 for the Mississippi Delta Education for a teacher

incentive program initiative, $500,000 shall be for A Community of Agile Partners in Education and the Pennsylvania Telecommunications Exchange Network for a technology resource sharing initiative, $500,000 shall be for enhanced teacher training in reading in the District of Columbia, $100,000 shall be awarded to the Project 2000 D.C. mentoring project, and $1,250,000 shall be awarded to Helen Keller World Wide to expand the ChildSight vision screening program and provide eyeglasses to additional children whose educational performance may be hindered by poor vision, $750,000 shall be awarded to the Explornet Technology Learning Project in North Carolina, $1,750,000 shall be awarded to the Connecticut Early Reading Success Institute to broaden the training of professionals in best practices in reading instruction, $400,000 shall be awarded to the National Academy of Recording Artists and Sciences Foundation for the GRAMMY in the Schools program to provide music education to high school students, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development for the Pathways to Freedom program for civil rights education for young people and for community learning centers, $500,000 shall be awarded to the Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation to replicate and scientifically evaluate full-service community schools, $500,000 shall be awarded to the Henry Abbott Technical High School in Danbury, Connecticut for workforce education and training activities, $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Educational Performance Foundation, CPI music education program called "From the Top", $250,000 shall be awarded to the Mount Vernon School District in Mount Vernon, New York for the Institute of Student Achievement program, $2,000,000 shall be awarded to the National Council of La Raza for a project to improve educational outcomes and opportunities for Hispanic children, $250,000 shall be awarded to the [Oakland Unified School District in California for an African American Literacy and Culture Project] *California State University, Hayward, for an African-American Literacy and Culture Project carried out in partnership with the Oakland Unified School District in California* carried out in partnership with the Oakland Unified School District in California, $300,000 shall be awarded to the Vasona Center Youth Science Institute, $750,000 shall be awarded to the Life Learning Academy Charter School in San Francisco, California, $250,000 shall be awarded to the National Urban Coalition Say YES To A Youngster's Future Program to provide math and science education, $750,000 shall be awarded to the Wisconsin Academy Staff Development Initiative in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin to provide math, science, and technology teacher training, $500,000 shall be awarded to the University of Missouri-St. Louis to develop a plan to improve the education system in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, $313,000 shall be awarded to the City of Houston for the ASPIRE after-school program, [$900,000 shall be awarded to Boston Music Education Collaborative comprehensive interdisciplinary music program and teacher resource center in Boston, Massachusetts] *$462,000 shall be awarded to the Boston Symphony Orchestra for the teacher resource center and $370,000 shall be awarded to the Boston Music Education Collaborative for an interdisciplinary music program, in Boston, Massachusetts*, $250,000 shall be awarded to the Baltimore

Reads after-school tutoring program in Baltimore, Maryland, $300,000 shall be awarded to the School of International Training in Brattleboro, Vermont to develop an education curriculum addressing child labor issues in collaboration with the Brattleboro Union High School, $750,000 shall be awarded to the University of Puerto Rico for the continuation and expansion of the Hispanic Educational Linkages Program in New York City, including the South Bronx, New York, $250,000 shall be awarded to the Community Service Society of New York for mentoring, tutoring and technology activities in New York City public schools, including schools in the South Bronx, $250,000 shall be awarded to the Smithsonian Institution for a jazz music education program in Washington, D.C., $500,000 shall be awarded to Johnson Elementary School in Cedar Rapids, Iowa to develop an innovative arts education model which could be replicated in other schools, $2,000,000 shall be awarded to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for after-school programs, $500,000 shall be for the University of New Orleans for a teacher preparation and educational technology initiative, and $250,000 shall be for the Florida Department of Education for an Internet-based teacher recruitment model, $250,000 shall be awarded to the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for the "Make a Ballet" arts education program in the New York City area: *Provided further*, That of the funds available for section 10601 of title X of such Act, $2,000,000 shall be awarded to the Center for Educational Technologies for production and distribution of an effective CD-ROM product that would complement the "We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution" curriculum: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the funds for title VI of Public Law 103–227 and notwithstanding the provisions of section 601(c)(1)(C) of that Act, $1,000,000 shall be available to the Center for Civic Education to conduct a civic education program with Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and, consistent with the civics and Government activities authorized in section 601(c)(3) of Public Law 103–227, to provide civic education assistance to democracies in developing countries. The term "developing countries" shall have the same meaning as the term "developing country" in the Education for the Deaf Act.

* * * * * * *

APPENDIX E—H.R. 3425

TITLE I—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

* * * * * * *

LIVESTOCK ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for livestock assistance authorized by section 805 of Public Law 106–78, $10,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture may use this additional amount to provide assistance to persons who raise livestock owned by other persons for income losses sustained with respect to livestock [during

1999] *from January 1, 1999, through February 7, 2000* if the Secretary finds that such losses are the result of natural disasters.

* * * * * * *

TITLE II—OTHER APPROPRIATIONS MATTERS

* * * * * * *

SEC. 242. (a) The [seventh] *sixth* paragraph under the heading "Community Development Block Grants" in title II of H.R. 2684 (Public Law 106–74) is amended by striking the figure making individual grants for targeted economic investments and inserting "[$250,175,000] *$250,900,000*" in lieu thereof.

* * * * * * *

TITLE III—FISCAL YEAR 2000 OFFSETS AND RESCISSIONS

* * * * * * *

[SEC. 306. The pay of any Federal officer or employee that would be payable on September 29, 2000, or September 30, 2000, for the preceding applicable pay period (if not for this section) shall be paid, whether by electronic transfer of funds or otherwise, on October 1, 2000.]

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

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

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2001: Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies:				
General purpose, nondefense discretionary	.....	14,812	.....	[1] 12,805
General purpose, defense discretionary	.....	.....	.....	−1,239
Mandatory	.....	60,853	.....	28,621
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2000	.....	.....	.....	[2] 4,657
2001	.....	.....	.....	37,100
2002	.....	.....	.....	3,968
2003	.....	.....	.....	649
2004	.....	.....	.....	383
2005 and future years	.....	.....	.....	569
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001	NA	18,828	NA	15,549

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

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	DIVISION B			
	TITLE I			
	NATURAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE AND OTHER			
	EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS			
	CHAPTER 1			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Farm Service Agency			
.....	Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	39,000	+39,000
	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation			
106–198	Federal crop insurance corporation fund (emergency appropriations)	13,000	13,000	.....
	Rural Development			
.....	Rural community advancement program (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	130,000	+130,000
	Rural Housing Service			
	Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:			
106–198	Loan authorizations: Rental housing (sec. 515)	(40,000)	(40,000)	.....
	Total, loan authorizations	(40,000)	(40,000)	.....
106–198	Loan subsidy: Rental housing (sec. 515) (emergency appropriations)	15,872	15,872	.....
	Total, loan subsidies	15,872	15,872	.....

106–198	Rental assistance program (sec. 521) (emergency appropriations)	13,600	13,600	.....
	Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account	29,472	29,472	.....
	Rural Utilities Service			
	Rural Electrification and Telecommunications:			
.....	Loan Program Account: Direct 5% Electric Loan (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	(113,250)	(+113,250)
.....	Loan Subsidy: Direct 5% Electric Loan (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,000	+1,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture	42,472	212,472	+170,000
	General Provisions			
.....	Conservation technical assistance (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1101)	.....	35,000	+35,000
106–198	CCC Marketing associations loan forgiveness (emergency appropriations)	81,000	.....	−81,000
.....	CCC Marketing associations loan forgiveness contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1104)	.....	81,000	+81,000
.....	CCC Dairy assistance (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1106)	.....	443,000	+443,000
.....	CCC Disease loss compensation (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1107)	.....	58,000	+58,000
.....	CCC Milk price support extension (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1108)	.....	−14,000	−14,000
.....	CCC Livestock assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1109)	.....	450,000	+450,000
.....	CCC Peanut assessments (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 1110)	.....	7,000	+7,000
	Total, General Provisions	81,000	1,060,000	+979,000
	Total, Chapter 1:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	123,472	1,272,472	+1,149,000
	Emergency appropriations	(123,472)	(42,472)	(−81,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(1,230,000)	(+1,230,000)
	(Loan authorizations)	(40,000)	(153,250)	(+113,250)
	CHAPTER 2–A			
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	Economic Development Administration			
106–198				
106–162	Economic development assistance programs (emergency appropriations)	30,350	.....	−30,350

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
106–198	Contingent emergency appropriations	900		−900
106–198				
106–162	Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	1,625		−1,625
	Total, Economic Development Administration	32,875		−32,875
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
106–198				
106–162	Operations, research, and facilities (emergency appropriations)	23,900		−23,900
106–198	Contingent emergency appropriations	5,000		−5,000
106–198	Fisheries finance program account (emergency appropriations)	6,240		−6,240
106–198	Contingent emergency appropriations	15,000		−15,000
	Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	50,140		−50,140
	Total, Department of Commerce	83,015		−83,015
	RELATED AGENCY			
	Small Business Administration			
106–162	Disaster Loans Program Account: Direct loans subsidy (contingent emergency appropriations)	31,000		−31,000
106–162	Administrative expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	19,500		−19,500
	Total, Small Business Administration	50,500		−50,500

	Total, Chapter 2–A:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	133,515	.....	−133,515
	Emergency appropriations	(62,115)	.....	(−62,115)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(71,400)	.....	(−71,400)
	CHAPTER 2			
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY			
	Corps of Engineers—Civil			
106–198				
106–162	General investigations (emergency appropriations)	8,100	4,500	−3,600
.....	Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee (contingency emergency appropriations)	.....	10,000	+10,000
106–162	Operation and maintenance, general (emergency appropriations)	19,175	35,000	+15,825
	Total, Corps of Engineers—Civil	27,275	49,500	+22,225
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
.....	Appalachian Regional Commission (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	11,000	+11,000
	Total, Chapter 2:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	27,275	60,500	+33,225
	Emergency appropriations	(27,275)	(39,500)	(+12,225)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(21,000)	(+21,000)
	CHAPTER 3			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	Bureau of Land Management			
.....	Management of land and resources (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	17,172	+17,172
106–162	Wildland fire management (contingent emergency appropriations)	100,000	100,000	.....
	Total, Bureau of Land Management	100,000	117,172	+17,172

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	United States Fish and Wildlife Service			
.....	Resource management (emergency appropriations)	.....	6,500	+6,500
106–162	Construction (emergency appropriations)	5,000	5,000	.....
.....	(Contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	3,500	+3,500
	Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	5,000	15,000	+10,000
	National Park Service			
106–162	Construction (emergency appropriations)	4,000	4,000	.....
.....	(Contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,300	+1,300
	United States Geological Survey			
106–162	Surveys, investigations, and research (emergency appropriations)	1,800	1,800	.....
	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement			
.....	Regulation and technology (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	9,821	+9,821
	Bureau of Indian Affairs			
.....	Operation of Indian programs (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,200	+1,200
	Total, Department of the Interior	110,800	150,293	+39,493
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Forest Service			
.....	National forest system (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	5,759	+5,759

.....	Wildland fire management (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,620	+1,620
.....	Reconstruction and maintenance (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,870	+1,870
	Total, Forest Service	.....	9,249	+9,249
	Total, Chapter 3:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	110,800	159,542	+48,742
	Emergency appropriations	(10,800)	(17,300)	(+6,500)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(100,000)	(142,242)	(+42,242)
	CHAPTER 4			
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
	Health Care Financing Administration			
.....	Program management (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	15,000	+15,000
	Administration for Children and Families			
106–198	Low income home energy assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	600,000	600,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 3:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	600,000	615,000	+15,000
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(600,000)	(615,000)	(+15,000)
	CHAPTER 5			
	CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS			
	JOINT ITEMS			
	Capitol Police Board			
	Capitol Police			
.....	Security enhancements (emergency appropriations)	.....	11,874	+11,874
.....	Salaries (emergency appropriations)	.....	2,700	+2,700
	Total, Capitol Police Board	.....	14,574	+14,574

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	Capitol Buildings and Grounds			
.....	Capitol buildings, salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	.....	7,039	+7,039
.....	Senate office buildings (emergency appropriations)	.....	2,314	+2,314
.....	House office buildings (emergency appropriations)	.....	4,213	+4,213
.....	Capitol power plant (emergency appropriations)	.....	3	+3
	Total, Architect of the Capitol	.....	13,569	+13,569
	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
.....	Section 1501	.....	3,000	+3,000
	Total, Congressional Operations	.....	31,143	+31,143
	OTHER AGENCIES			
	BOTANIC GARDENS			
.....	Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	.....	26	+26
	ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			
	Library Buildings and Grounds			
.....	Structural and mechanical care (emergency appropriations)	.....	3,885	+3,885

	Total, Chapter 5:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	.....	35,054	+35,054
	Emergency appropriations	.....	(35,054)	(+35,054)
	CHAPTER 6			
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	National Transportation Safety Board			
106–198				
106–162	Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	25,096	24,739	−357
	CHAPTER 7			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
	Departmental Offices			
.....	Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	24,900	+24,900
.....	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	93,751	+93,751
	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION			
.....	Policy and operations	.....	3,300	+3,300
	Total, Chapter 7:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	.....	121,951	+121,951
	Appropriations	.....	(3,300)	(+3,300)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(118,651)	(+118,651)
	CHAPTER 8			
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Public and Indian Housing			
106–198	Housing certificate fund (emergency appropriations)	12,000	.....	−12,000
	Community Planning and Development			
.....	HOME investment partnerships program (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	25,000	+25,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	Total, Housing and Urban Development	12,000	25,000	+13,000
	Total, Chapter 8:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	12,000	25,000	+13,000
	Emergency appropriations	(12,000)	.....	(−12,000)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(25,000)	(+25,000)
	CHAPTER 9			
	GENERAL PROVISION			
.....	Section 1901 Libby Montana (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	11,500	+11,500
.....	Section 1902 NOAA fisheries conservation (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	10,000	+10,000
.....	Section 1903 District of Columbia Metropolitan Police (contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	4,485	+4,485
	Total, Chapter 9: New budget (obligational) authority	.....	25,985	+25,985
	Total, title I:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	1,032,158	2,340,243	+1,308,085
	Appropriations	.....	(3,300)	(+3,300)
	Emergency appropriations	(260,758)	(159,065)	(−101,693)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(771,400)	(2,177,878)	(+1,406,478)
	(Loan authorizations)	(40,000)	(153,250)	(+113,250)

	TITLE II			
	SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OFFSETS			
	CHAPTER 2			
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	Radiation Exposure Compensation			
.....	Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	.....	7,246	+7,246
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	Economic Development Administration			
.....	Economic development assistance program	.....	8,000	+8,000
.....	Salaries and expenses	.....	300	+300
106–198	Assistance to Vieques, Puerto Rico	40,000	.....	−40,000
	Total, Economic Development Administration	40,000	8,300	−31,700
	National Institute of Standards and Technology			
106–162	Scientific and technical research and services	1,000	.....	−1,000
106–162	Industrial technology services	4,000	.....	−4,000
106–162	NTIS revolving fund (by transfer)	(4,500)	.....	(−4,500)
	Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	5,000	.....	−5,000
	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration			
.....	Operations, research, and facilities	.....	5,500	+5,500
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	Administration of Foreign Affairs			
106–218	Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States	1,400	.....	−1,400
.....	(Contingent emergency appropriations)	.....	1,400	+1,400
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	Commission on Civil Rights			
106–162	Salaries and expenses	800	.....	−800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	Federal Maritime Commission			
106–162	Salaries and expenses	490		−490
	Small Business Administration			
106–198	Salaries and expenses (by transfer)	(2,000)		(−2,000)
106–198	Business Loans Program Account: Guaranteed loans subsidy	1,000		−1,000
	Total, Chapter 2:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	48,690	22,446	−26,244
	Appropriations	(48,690)	(21,046)	(−27,644)
	Contingent emergency appropriations		(1,400)	(+1,400)
	(By transfer)	(6,500)		(−6,500)
	CHAPTER 3			
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
106–162	Uranium enrichment decontamination and decommissioning fund	16,000	58,000	+42,000
	CHAPTER 4–B			
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
106–198	Energy conservation	19,000		−19,000

	CHAPTER 4			
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	Employment and Training Administration			
106–218	Training and employment services	40,000	40,000	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
	Administration for Children and Families			
106–162	Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	35,000	35,000	.....
	Departmental Management			
106–218	Public Health and Social Services Emergency fund	100,000	.....	−100,000
	RELATED AGENCIES			
	Railroad Retirement Board			
.....	Limitation on administrative expenses	.....	500	+500
	Social Security Administration			
106–218	Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds	35,000	50,000	+15,000
	Total, Chapter 4: New budget (obligational) authority	210,000	125,500	−84,500
	CHAPTER 5			
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	Coast Guard			
106–162	Operating expenses (by transfer)	(18,000)	.....	(−18,000)
	Federal Aviation Administration			
106–218	Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	77,000	.....	−77,000
.....	(By transfer)	.....	(77,000)	(+77,000)
106–162	Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund): (Obligation limitation reduction)	(−50,000)	.....	(+50,000)
	Federal Highway Administration			
.....	Olympic Winter Games support	.....	35,000	+35,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	Total, Chapter 5:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	77,000	35,000	−42,000
	(By transfer)	(18,000)	(77,000)	(+59,000)
	CHAPTER 6–A			
	DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY			
	Internal Revenue Service			
106–162	Processing, assistance and management	19,796	.....	−19,796
106–162	Tax law enforcement	6,807	.....	−6,807
106–162	Information systems	13,180	.....	−13,180
	Total, Internal Revenue Service	39,783	.....	−39,783
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
106–162	Committee for the Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	687	.....	−687
106–162	General Services Administration: Policy and operations	2,000	.....	−2,000
106–162	Office of Personnel Management: Salaries and expenses	1,000	.....	−1,000
	Total, Chapter 6–A: New budget (obligational) authority	43,470	.....	−43,470

	CHAPTER 6			
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Federal Housing Administration			
106–162	FHA—General and special risk program account: Administrative expenses	49,000	49,000	.....
	Management and Administration			
.....	Office of Inspector General	.....	20,000	+20,000
.....	(Rescission)	.....	−20,000	−20,000
106–198				
106–162	(Reappropriation)	−6,000	.....	+6,000
	Total, Management and Administration	−6,000	.....	+6,000
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration			
.....	Human space flight	.....	25,800	+25,800
.....	Mission support	.....	20,200	+20,200
	Total, National Aeronautics and Space Administration	.....	46,000	+46,000
	National Science Foundation			
106–162	Education and human resources	1,000	1,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 6: New budget (obligational) authority	44,000	96,000	+52,000
	CHAPTER 7			
	OFFSETS			
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−2,435	−2,435	.....
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
	General Administration			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−3,565	.....	+3,565

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	Economic Development Administration			
106–198				
106–218	Emergency oil and gas guarantee loan program account (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−62,756		+62,756
	Science and Technology			
	National Institute of Standards and Technology			
.....	Industrial technology services (rescission)		−4,500	−4,500
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	General Administration			
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission)		−2,000	−2,000
	United States Parole Commission			
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission)		−1,147	−1,147
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
	Maritime Administration			
106–218	Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program account: (offset)	−7,644		+7,644
	Federal Communications Commission			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−1,900		+1,900
	Legal Activities			
.....	Salaries and Expenses, General legal Activities (rescission)		−2,000	−2,000
.....	Asset forfeiture fund (rescission)		−13,500	−13,500

	Federal Bureau of Investigation			
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	.....	−15,000	−15,000
	Immigration and Naturalization Service			
.....	Enforcement and border affairs (rescission)	.....	−5,000	−5,000
.....	Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction (rescission)	.....	−5,000	−5,000
.....	Violent crime reduction programs (rescission)	.....	−5,000	−5,000
	Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	.....	−15,000	−15,000
	Office of Justice Programs			
.....	Justice Assistance: Bureau of Justice assistance (rescission)	.....	−500	−500
.....	State and local law enforcement assistance: State criminal alien assistance program (rescission)	.....	−82,399	−82,399
	Total, State and local law enforcement	.....	−82,399	−82,399
	Small Business Administration			
.....	Salaries and expenses (rescission)	.....	−5,000	−5,000
.....	Business loans program account (rescission)	.....	−1,500	−1,500
	Total, Small Business Administration	.....	−6,500	−6,500
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR			
	National Park Service			
106–198	Construction	−5,000	.....	+5,000
	DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY			
106–194	SPR petroleum account (rescission)	−12,000	.....	+12,000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	Departmental Management			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−350	.....	+350

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			
	Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−163,752	−124,500	+39,252
	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			
	Departmental Management			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−866	.....	+866
	DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−26,600	.....	+26,600
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
	Unanticipated Needs			
106–198	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−235,000	−235,000	.....
	Federal Drug Control Programs			
.....	Special forfeiture fund (rescission)	.....	−3,300	−3,300
	INDEPENDENT AGENCIES			
	General Services Administration			
106–218	Information technology systems and related expenses (offset) (emergency appropriations)	−3,532	.....	+3,532
	DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT			
	Public and Indian Housing			
106–198				

106–194	Housing certificate fund (rescission)	−128,000	−128,000	.....
	Total, Chapter 7:			
	Rescissions	(−145,000)	(−273,846)	(−128,846)
	Offsets	(−7,644)	.....	(+7,644)
	Offsets (emergency appropriations)	(−500,756)	(−361,935)	(+138,821)
	CHAPTER 8			
	GENERAL PROVISIONS			
.....	Section 2805 FCC salaries and expenses	.....	5,800	+5,800
.....	Section 2805 FCC Offsetting collections	.....	−5,800	−5,800
.....	Section 2806 (CALEA)	.....	100,000	+100,000
.....	Section 2810 (JPATS)	.....	13,500	+13,500
.....	Department of Commerce, (transfer out)	.....	−1,000	−1,000
.....	Commerce, OIG (transfer out)	.....	−500	−500
.....	Commission on Online Child Protection, (by transfer)	.....	1,500	+1,500
.....	Section 2810 State prison grants (by transfer)	.....	(1,000)	(+1,000)
.....	Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses	.....	3,000	+3,000
	Total, Chapter 8: New budget (obligational) authority	.....	116,500	+116,500
	Total, title II:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	−195,240	−182,335	+12,905
	Appropriations	(458,160)	(472,046)	(+13,886)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(1,400)	(+1,400)
	Rescissions	(−145,000)	(−293,846)	(−148,846)
	Offsets	(−7,644)	.....	(+7,644)
	Offsets (emergency appropriations)	(−500,756)	(−361,935)	(+138,821)
	(By transfer)	(24,500)	(78,000)	(+53,500)
	Grand total, all titles:			
	New budget (obligational) authority	836,918	2,157,908	+1,320,990
	Appropriations	(458,160)	(475,346)	(+17,186)
	Rescissions	(−145,000)	(−293,846)	(−148,846)
	Offsets	(−7,644)	.....	(+7,644)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000
SUPPLEMENTAL—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Doc. No.		Supplemental request	Committee recommendation	Committee recommendation compared with supplemental request (+ or −)
	Emergency appropriations	(260,758)	(159,065)	(−101,693)
	Contingent emergency appropriations	(771,400)	(2,179,278)	(+1,407,878)
	Rescission of emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....
	Offsets (emergency appropriations)	(−500,756)	(−361,935)	(+138,821)
	(By transfer)	(24,500)	(78,000)	(+53,500)
	(Loan authorizations)	(40,000)	(153,250)	(+113,250)

○