

[Roll No 796]

YEAS—285

Allard Frisa Myers
 Archer Funderburk Myrick
 Arney Gallegly Nethercutt
 Bachus Ganske Neumann
 Baker (CA) Gekas Ney
 Baker (LA) Geren Nussle
 Ballenger Gilchrest Ortiz
 Barr Gillmor Orton
 Barrett (NE) Gilman Oxley
 Barrett (WI) Goodlatte Packard
 Bartlett Goss Parker
 Barton Graham Paxon
 Bass Greenwood Payne (VA)
 Bateman Gunderson Petri
 Beilenson Gutknecht Pombo
 Bereuter Hall (OH) Porter
 Berman Hall (TX) Portman
 Beville Hamilton Poshard
 Bilbray Hancock Pryce
 Bilirakis Hansen Quillen
 Bishop Hastert Quinn
 Bliley Hastings (WA) Rahall
 Blute Hayes Ramstad
 Boehlert Hayworth Regula
 Boehner Hefley Richardson
 Bonilla Hefner Riggs
 Bono Heineman Rivers
 Brewster Herger Roberts
 Browder Hilleary Roemer
 Brown (OH) Hobson Rogers
 Brownback Hoekstra Rohrabacher
 Bryant (TN) Hoke Ros-Lehtinen
 Bunn Holden Roth
 Bunning Horn Roukema
 Burr Hostettler Royce
 Burton Hoyer Salmon
 Buyer Hunter Sanford
 Calvert Hutchinson Sawyer
 Camp Hyde Saxton
 Canady Inglis Scarborough
 Cardin Jacobs Schaefer
 Castle Johnson (CT) Schiff
 Chabot Johnson, Sam Schiff
 Chambliss Jones Seastrand
 Chenoweth Kasich Sensenbrenner
 Christensen Kelly Shadegg
 Chrysler Kennedy (RI) Shaw
 Clement Kennelly Shays
 Clinger Kildee Shuster
 Coble Kim Sisisky
 Coburn King Skaggs
 Collins (GA) Kingston Skeen
 Combest Kleczka Skelton
 Condit Klug Smith (MI)
 Cooley Knollenberg Smith (NJ)
 Costello Kolbe Smith (TX)
 Cox LaHood Smith (WA)
 Cramer Largent Solomon
 Crane Latham Souder
 Crapo LaTourette Spence
 Cremeans Laughlin Stearns
 Cubin Lazio Stenholm
 Cunningham Leach Stockman
 Davis Levin Studts
 Deal Lewis (CA) Stump
 DeLay Lewis (KY) Stupak
 Diaz-Balart Lightfoot Talent
 Dickey Lincoln Tate
 Dicks Linder Tauzin
 Dingell Lipinski Taylor (NC)
 Dixon Livingston Thomas
 Dooley LoBiondo Thornberry
 Doolittle Longley Thornton
 Dornan Lucas Tiahrt
 Dreier Luther Turkildsen
 Duncan Manzullo Traficant
 Dunn Martini Upton
 Ehlers McCarthy Visclosky
 Ehrlich McCollum Vucanovich
 Emerson McCrery Waldholtz
 English McDade Walker
 Ensign McHugh Walsh
 Eshoo McClinnis Wamp
 Everett McKeon Ward
 Ewing Metcalf Watts (OK)
 Farr Meyers Weldon (FL)
 Fawell Mica Weldon (PA)
 Flanagan Miller (FL) Weller
 Foley Moakley Whitfield
 Forbes Molinari Wicker
 Fowler Montgomery Wise
 Fox Moorhead Wolf
 Franks (CT) Moran Young (FL)
 Franks (NJ) Morella Zeliff
 Frelinghuysen Murtha Zimmer

NAYS—133

Abercrombie Gibbons Oberstar
 Ackerman Gonzalez Obey
 Andrews Gordon Olver
 Baesler Green Owens
 Baldacci Gutierrez Pallone
 Becerra Harman Pastor
 Ney Hastings (FL) Payne (NJ)
 Bonior Hilliard Peterson (FL)
 Borski Hinchey Peterson (MN)
 Boucher Istook Pickett
 Brown (CA) Jackson-Lee Pomeroy
 Brown (FL) Jefferson Rangel
 Bryant (TX) Johnson (SD) Reed
 Chapman Johnson, E. B. Rose
 Clay Johnston Roybal-Allard
 Clayton Kanjorski Rush
 Clyburn Kaptur Sabo
 Coleman Kennedy (MA) Sanders
 Collins (IL) Klink Schroeder
 Collins (MI) LaFalce Schumer
 Conyers Lantos Scott
 Coyne Lewis (GA) Serrano
 Danner Lofgren Spratt
 de la Garza Lowey Stark
 DeFazio Maloney Stokes
 DeLauro Manton Tanner
 Dellums Markey Taylor (MS)
 Deutsch Martinez Tejada
 Doggett Rivers Thompson
 Doyle Matsui Torres
 Durbin McDermott Torricelli
 Edwards McHale Towns
 Engel McIntosh Velazquez
 Evans McKinney Vento
 Fattah McNulty Waters
 Fazio Meehan Watt (NC)
 Filner Meek Waxman
 Flake Menendez Williams
 Foglietta Mfume Wilson
 Ford Miller (CA) Woolsey
 Frank (MA) Minge Wyden
 Frost Mink Wynn
 Furse Mollohan Yates
 Gejdenson Nadler
 Gephardt Neal

NOT VOTING—14

Barcia Houghton Tucker
 Callahan Norwood Volkmer
 Fields (LA) Pelosi White
 Fields (TX) Radanovich Young (AK)
 Goodling Slaughter

□ 1327

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report on H.R. 2020, and that I may include tabular and extra-neous material.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2020,
 TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE,
 AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT AP-
 PROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 267, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 2020), making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal

year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). Pursuant to rule XXVIII, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of October 25, 1995, at page H10813.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT].

□ 1330

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to bring to the House today the conference report on H.R. 2020, fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill for the Department of Treasury, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, the General Services Administration and other independent agencies.

For discretionary programs under our control, the conference report is below the subcommittee's section 602(b) allocation by \$67 million in outlays, below last year's spending by \$646 million, below the President's request by \$1.2 billion, and below the level passed by the House on July 19 by \$243 million. With only 5 exceptions, every account in this appropriations bill is below last year's level. I think that this is another step toward a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, as we have waited for the conferees to come to a resolution on the Istook-Simpson amendment, I have sensed an attitude of indifference on the part of many of my colleagues about the need to send this bill to the President quickly and in a form that he can readily sign.

Granted, this bill does not have a strong constituency. Mr. Speaker, I tell you this about the Treasury appropriations bill. It is not a throwaway piece of legislation.

This bill funds the nuts and bolts of Government for the General Services Administration, maintaining our Federal buildings and courthouses. It protects the integrity of our Nation's currency through the anticounterfeiting efforts of the Secret Service. It preserves our Nation's history through the National Archives. It provides for the protection of our President and other dignitaries. It funds programs that ensure our trade laws are properly enforced, that drugs are interdicted along our borders, and that our tax laws are implemented.

Let there be no mistake about it. The programs funded here do touch the lives of each and every American.

Yesterday the Government shut down, including the programs funded in this appropriations measure. Without

swift action to put the 190,000 Federal employees supported by this bill back to work, we will soon experience long delays at ports of entry, no one will be around to answer questions on the phones at IRS, there will be limited resources to process monthly Treasury checks, and we could easily have delays in getting out Social Security, disability and pension benefits for veterans, and checks for Federal retirees. We place the President and Presidential candidates in danger and we make it even easier for traffickers to get drugs into this country. We basically help organized crime launder money. I do not think any of us want to do any of these.

There are other consequences in not passing this bill, including a risk of losing a number of significant initiatives that we have fought long and hard for: A reversal of the administration's policy on funding abortions through the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program; a restriction on new

courthouse construction starts; a pay freeze for Members of Congress, for judges and heads of agencies; and a restriction on the President's ability to bail out foreign currencies.

We terminate two agencies and seven agency functions, saving \$135 million over the next 5 years. Most importantly of all, we have deficit reduction of the 646 million in real U.S. taxpayers' dollars.

Mr. Speaker, this bill was not an easy one to put together. The Senate 602(b) allocation was below the one we had in the House and there was a great deal of work that had to be done to bring these two measures together.

I would like to thank my ranking member, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], for working with us on this package. As was stated during the debate on the rule, there are things in it that neither one of us like, but that is the way Government works. We have had the opportunity to get together to exchange ideas in an honest, forthright

manner and have tried to pick out what we hope is the best of all those ideas. I would like to send my appreciations to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and to all of our staff who have worked very hard on this.

When this whole debate started and we were ready to go to the floor, I was 56 years old. I have aged a year since then, because that was September 20, and on the 27th, I ticked off another year on the calendar. So this has been a year in my life that we are waiting to get this bill on the floor, although it is 63 days if you actually look at the calendar. It is long overdue that we move this bill along. I think there is a right time and a right place for everything. For the 1996 Treasury appropriations bill, the time certainly is now, today, here on this floor.

I urge my colleagues to move this bill forward and vote "aye" on the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I add the following data for the RECORD):

H.R. 2020 - Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, 1996

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices.....	104,379,000	120,408,000	104,000,500	110,929,000	105,929,000	+1,550,000
Treasury Building Repair and Restoration.....				7,884,000	21,491,000	+21,491,000
Office of Inspector General.....	29,700,000	31,894,000	29,319,000	30,087,000	29,319,000	-391,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	19,823,000	22,198,000	20,273,000	22,198,000	22,198,000	+2,375,000
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (limitation on availability of deposits)...	15,000,000	15,000,000		15,000,000	10,000,000	-5,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and Expenses.....	58,813,000	38,528,000	38,070,000	34,008,000	38,070,000	-22,743,000
Transfers of unobligated balances.....		(11,800,000)				
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	5,815,000	8,183,000	8,183,000	9,863,000	9,863,000	+3,848,000
Transfer to Salaries and Expenses.....		(-11,800,000)				
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	64,628,000	46,811,000	44,233,000	43,869,000	45,733,000	-18,866,000
Foreign Law Enforcement.....		14,490,000				
Financial Management Service.....	183,729,000	189,259,000	181,837,000	186,070,000	184,300,000	+571,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	420,136,000	436,185,000	391,036,000	377,971,000	377,971,000	-42,167,000
United States Customs Service:						
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,366,793,000	1,365,970,000	1,392,429,000	1,367,153,000	1,367,153,000	-8,840,000
(By transfer).....	(13,200,000)					(-13,200,000)
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection.....		3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs.....	89,041,000	80,963,000	80,963,000	68,543,000	64,843,000	-24,196,000
Unobligated balances carried forward (non-add).....		(19,733,000)	(19,733,000)	(19,733,000)	(19,733,000)	(+19,733,000)
Customs Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses.....	1,000,000					-1,000,000
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected).....	1,408,000	1,408,000	1,408,000	1,408,000	1,408,000	
Total, United States Customs Service.....	1,487,240,000	1,461,369,000	1,457,828,000	1,460,102,000	1,456,402,000	-30,836,000
United States Mint.....	56,740,000	56,281,000				-56,740,000
Bureau of the Public Debt.....	183,458,000	178,985,000	170,000,000	170,000,000	170,000,000	-13,458,000
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
Internal Revenue Service:						
Administration and Management.....	226,832,000					-226,832,000
Processing, Assistance, and Management.....	1,511,296,000	1,805,042,000	1,682,742,000	1,767,309,000	1,723,784,000	+212,498,000
Tax Law Enforcement.....	4,385,456,000	4,524,351,000	4,254,476,000	4,087,294,000	4,087,294,000	-288,165,000
Information Systems.....	1,368,510,000	1,781,252,000	1,571,618,000	1,442,805,000	1,527,154,000	+140,844,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service.....	7,506,887,000	8,110,645,000	7,508,834,000	7,307,206,000	7,348,212,000	-160,855,000
United States Secret Service.....	483,806,000	579,828,000	542,461,000	534,502,000	531,944,000	+48,336,000
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:						
Departmental Offices.....	2,400,000	4,850,000				-2,400,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	2,700,000	2,221,000	2,221,000	2,500,000		-2,700,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	7,000,000	25,305,000	3,100,000	24,700,000	21,010,000	+14,010,000
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants.....	9,000,000	7,200,000	12,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	-1,800,000
United States Customs Service.....	4,000,000	4,685,000	33,865,000	17,500,000	25,690,000	+21,690,000
Internal Revenue Service: Tax Law Enforcement.....	7,000,000	19,049,000				-7,000,000
United States Secret Service.....	8,600,000	8,800,000	10,000,000	21,800,000	21,800,000	+15,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....		5,080,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,014,000	+1,014,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs.....	38,700,000	78,200,000	63,888,000	75,500,000	78,514,000	+37,814,000
Procurement reform.....	-33,437,000					+33,437,000
Total, Title I, Department of the Treasury.....	10,582,071,000	11,340,893,000	10,514,208,500	10,341,400,000	10,380,513,000	-181,558,000
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund.....	92,317,000	109,084,000	85,080,000	85,080,000	85,080,000	-7,237,000
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for Nonfunded Liabilities....	37,776,000	36,826,000	36,826,000	36,826,000	36,826,000	-946,000
Total, Title II, Postal Service.....	130,093,000	145,922,000	121,908,000	121,906,000	121,908,000	-8,185,000
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President.....	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
The White House Office.....	40,022,000	40,183,000	39,458,000	38,131,000	39,458,000	-563,000
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses.....	7,827,000	7,827,000	7,522,000	7,827,000	7,827,000	
White House Repair and Restoration.....		2,200,000		2,200,000	2,200,000	+2,200,000
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	
Special Assistance to the President.....	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,175,000	3,280,000	3,280,000	
Council of Economic Advisers.....	3,438,000	3,438,000		3,438,000	3,180,000	-258,000
Office of Policy Development.....	5,058,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	-1,191,000
National Security Council.....	8,848,000	8,648,000	8,458,000	8,648,000	8,648,000	
Office of Administration.....	29,217,000	28,100,000	25,736,000	25,580,000	25,736,000	+481,000
Procurement reform.....	-117,000					+117,000

H.R. 2020 - Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, 1996

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Office of Management and Budget.....	57,754,000	56,272,000	55,426,000	55,573,000	55,573,000	-2,181,000
Information Security Oversight Office.....		1,482,000		1,482,000		
Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	9,942,000	9,942,000	20,062,000	26,500,000	25,500,000	+13,556,000
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Federal Drug Control Programs:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.....	107,000,000	110,000,000	104,000,000	110,000,000	103,000,000	-4,000,000
Special Forfeiture Fund.....	41,900,000	37,000,000				-41,900,000
Transfer to other agencies:						
El Paso Intelligence Center.....	(1,800,000)					(-1,800,000)
SAMSHA.....	(14,000,000)					(-14,000,000)
CTAC (R&D).....	(8,000,000)					(-8,000,000)
ONDCP Director Discretion.....	(18,100,000)					(-18,100,000)
United States Customs Service.....	(13,200,000)					(-13,200,000)
Total, Federal Drug Control Programs.....	146,900,000	147,000,000	104,000,000	110,000,000	103,000,000	-45,900,000
(Transfer to other agencies).....	(55,100,000)					(-55,100,000)
Total, Title III, Executive Office of the President.....	310,544,000	309,624,000	287,280,000	286,081,000	275,844,000	-34,700,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.....	1,000,000	1,400,000		334,000	784,000	-216,000
Administrative Conference of the United States.....	1,800,000	2,256,000		1,800,000	600,000	-1,200,000
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled.....	1,682,000	1,800,000	1,682,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	+118,000
Federal Election Commission.....	25,710,000	29,021,000	26,521,000	26,517,000	26,521,000	+811,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority.....	21,341,000	22,230,000	18,742,000	21,366,000	20,542,000	-796,000
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriation.....	310,197,000	-259,112,000		86,000,000	86,000,000	-224,197,000
Recessions.....	(-715,532,000)			(-55,000,000)	(-55,000,000)	(+660,532,000)
Limitations on availability of revenue:						
Construction and acquisition of facilities.....	(604,002,000)		(302,013,000)	(573,672,000)	(545,002,000)	(-59,000,000)
Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building.....	(40,400,000)					(-40,400,000)
Repairs and alterations.....	(723,864,000)	(911,000,000)	(713,066,000)	(827,000,000)	(837,000,000)	(-86,864,000)
Installment acquisition payments.....	(127,531,000)	(181,963,000)	(181,963,000)	(181,963,000)	(181,963,000)	(+54,432,000)
Rental of space.....	(2,181,300,000)	(2,336,000,000)	(2,341,100,000)	(2,327,200,000)	(2,326,200,000)	(+144,900,000)
Building operations.....	(1,322,025,000)	(1,352,851,000)	(1,366,463,000)	(1,302,551,000)	(1,302,551,000)	(-16,474,000)
Transfer to Construction and Acquisition.....		(554,813,000)				
Repayment of Debt.....		(73,433,000)	(73,433,000)	(73,433,000)	(73,433,000)	(+73,433,000)
Emergency funding.....	(-66,800,000)					(+66,800,000)
Total, Federal Buildings Fund.....	310,197,000	-259,112,000	86,000,000	86,000,000	86,000,000	-224,197,000
(Limitations).....	(4,932,322,000)	(5,412,760,000)	(5,001,056,000)	(5,066,016,000)	(5,066,149,000)	(+133,827,000)
Real Property Activities:						
Appropriation.....		966,416,000				
Transfer from FBF.....		(554,813,000)				
Construction and Acquisition - Limitation:						
(Construction - Limitation).....		(1,017,213,000)				
(Acquisition - Limitation).....		(5,000,000)				
Subtotal.....		(1,022,213,000)				
GSA operations:						
Policy and Oversight.....		111,827,000	82,466,000	113,827,000		
Operating Expenses.....	130,036,000	53,876,000	49,130,000		119,061,000	-10,945,000
Subtotal.....	130,036,000	165,703,000	111,626,000	113,827,000	119,061,000	-10,945,000
Office of Inspector General.....	33,090,000	34,407,000	32,546,000	34,000,000	33,274,000	+184,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.....	2,215,000	2,181,000	2,181,000	2,181,000	2,181,000	-34,000
Procurement reform.....	-8,956,000					+8,956,000
Total, General Services Administration.....	466,579,000	832,569,000	146,359,000	236,006,000	240,546,000	-226,033,000
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board.....	2,150,000	2,418,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,180,000	
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and Expenses.....	24,549,000	24,549,000	21,129,000	24,549,000	24,549,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(2,250,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(+180,000)
Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environ- mental Policy Foundation.....	10,000,000					-10,000,000
National Archives and Records Administration.....	195,238,000	195,291,000	193,291,000	196,833,000	196,833,000	+4,365,000
Reduction of debt.....	-3,692,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-320,000
Procurement reform.....	-325,000					+325,000
National Archives and Presidential Libraries Repair and Restoration.....				1,500,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission:						
Grants program.....	9,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-4,000,000
Office of Government Ethics.....	8,104,000	8,328,000	7,776,000	8,328,000	7,776,000	-328,000

H.R. 2020 - Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government, 1996

	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses.....	111,999,000	108,572,000	85,524,000	93,106,000	88,000,000	-23,999,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(93,934,000)	(102,536,000)	(102,536,000)	(93,281,000)	(102,536,000)	(+8,902,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,006,000	4,037,000	4,006,000	4,006,000	4,006,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(9,156,000)	(9,181,000)	(9,181,000)	(9,181,000)	(9,181,000)	(+25,000)
Government Payment for Annuity, Employees Health Benefits.....	4,210,560,000	3,746,337,000	3,746,337,000	3,746,337,000	3,746,337,000	-464,223,000
Government Payment for Annuity, Employee Life Insurance.....	26,156,000	32,647,000	32,647,000	32,647,000	32,647,000	+4,488,000
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.....	7,339,636,000	7,945,988,000	7,945,988,000	7,945,988,000	7,945,988,000	+606,352,000
Employees Life Insurance Fund (limitation on administrative expenses)	(753,000)	(983,000)	(983,000)	(983,000)	(983,000)	(+240,000)
Retired Employees Health Benefits Fund (limitation on administrative expenses).....	(81,000)					(-81,000)
Procurement reform	-1,256,000					+1,256,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management	11,693,109,000	11,837,561,000	11,814,515,000	11,822,087,000	11,816,991,000	+123,682,000
Office of Special Counsel.....	7,856,000	8,586,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	-115,000
United States Tax Court	34,039,000	34,039,000	32,899,000	33,639,000	33,299,000	-770,000
Total, Title IV, Independent Agencies	12,496,299,000	13,100,079,000	12,273,892,000	12,390,561,000	12,395,499,000	-112,799,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(4,319,964,000)	(6,547,113,000)	(5,113,196,000)	(5,133,884,000)	(5,123,289,000)	(+903,325,000)
Grand total.....	23,500,947,000	24,896,488,000	23,177,298,500	23,141,970,000	23,163,754,000	-337,193,000
(Limitations).....	(4,319,964,000)	(6,547,113,000)	(5,113,196,000)	(5,133,884,000)	(5,123,289,000)	(+903,325,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total in this bill	23,500,947,000	24,896,488,000	23,177,298,500	23,141,970,000	23,163,754,000	-337,193,000
Scorekeeping adjustments.....	-744,405,000	126,840,000	71,069,000	13,030,000	-10,840,000	+733,565,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	22,756,542,000	25,023,328,000	23,248,367,500	23,155,000,000	23,152,914,000	+398,372,000
Mandatory	11,736,379,000	11,889,400,000	11,889,400,000	11,889,400,000	11,889,400,000	+153,021,000
Discretionary:						
Crime trust fund.....	36,700,000	76,200,000	63,886,000	75,500,000	76,514,000	+37,814,000
General purposes.....	10,981,463,000	13,055,728,000	11,295,099,500	11,190,100,000	11,187,000,000	+205,537,000
Total, Discretionary.....	11,020,163,000	13,133,928,000	11,356,955,500	11,265,600,000	11,263,514,000	+243,351,000

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring before the House today the conference report on H.R. 2020, the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill for the Department of Treasury, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, the General Services Administration and other independent agencies.

For discretionary programs under our control, the conference report is below the subcommittee's section 602(b) allocation by \$67 million in outlays, below last years spending by \$646 million, below the President's request by \$1.2 billion and below the level passed by the House on July 19 by \$243 million. With only five exceptions, every account in this appropriations bill is below last years level. This is another step that we have to take toward a balanced budget.

Mr. Speaker, over the past several weeks, as we have waited for the conferees to come to a resolution on the Istook-Simpson amendment, I have sensed an attitude of indifference on the part of many of my colleagues about the need to send this bill to the President quickly and in a form that he can sign.

Granted, this bill doesn't have a strong constituency. But, Mr. Speaker, I will tell you this about the Treasury appropriations bill. It isn't a throw away piece of legislation.

This bill funds the nuts and bolts of government through the General Services Administration, maintaining our Federal buildings and courthouses. It protects the integrity of our Nation's currency through the anti-counterfeiting efforts of the Secret Service. It preserves our Nation's history through the National Archives. It provides for the protection of our President and other dignitaries. It funds programs that ensure our trade laws are properly enforced, that drugs are interdicted along our borders, and that our tax laws are implemented.

Let there be no mistake about it. The programs funded here touch the lives of all Americans.

Yesterday, the Government shut down, including the programs funded in this appropriations measure. Without swift action to put the 190,000 Federal employees supported by this bill back to work, we will soon experience long delays at ports of entry; no one will be around to answer the phones at IRS, and there will be limited resources to process monthly Treasury checks. We could easily have delays in getting out Social Security, disability and pension benefits for veterans, and checks for Federal retirees. We place the President and Presidential candidates in danger. We make it even easier for traffickers to get drugs into this country. We help organized crime launder money.

There are other consequences of not passing this bill, including a risk of losing a number of significant initiatives that we have fought long and hard for:

A reversal of the Administrations policy on funding abortions through the Federal Employee Health Benefit Program; a restriction on new Courthouse construction starts; a pay freeze for members, Judges, and heads of agencies; a restriction on the President's ability to bail out foreign currencies; and deficit reduction of \$646 million.

Mr. Speaker, we need to move this bill along. There is a right time and place for everything. For the 1996 Treasury appropriations bill, the time is now. I urge my colleagues to move this bill forward and vote aye on the conference report.

I reserve the balance of my time.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this time to expand on language included in the House report to accompany the fiscal year 1996 Treasury appropriations bill. The report language requiring GSA to develop a plan to implement a commercial broker function should be expanded to include commercial leasing, property management, and asset management.

TRIBUTE TO JEANNE KOCHNIARCZK

Before we finish, I would like to extend my personal thanks to Jeanne Kochniarczk, who joined my committee staff earlier this year while they were short-handed. Jeanne played a key behind the scenes role in keeping the office together. She remained consistently professional, even when nobody would have blamed her for letting the long hours, fast pace and often short tempers get the better of her. I and all of my staff wish Jeanne good luck and godspeed as she returns to the Treasury Department.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a few comments regarding one of the most difficult issues addressed by the conferees this year—modifications to the statute of limitations under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Let me begin with history. The Fair Labor Standards Act allows all employees the right to sue their employers for up to 2 years back pay for violations under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The General Accounting Office in 1978 made a mistake and established regulations stating that Federal employees can get up to 6 years back pay for overtime claims under this act—three times more than people working for Chrysler or GM. This GAO ruling incorrect—the law states that everyone would only be entitled to 2 years—the error remained undetected for a long time because there were no suits under this statute for 16 years. Once suits were filed, GAO found and corrected its mistake.

The 103d Congress reversed GAO, and passed a law allowing Federal workers to get up to 6 years back pay. The problem is that this act will cost as much as \$460 million—nearly the entire Secret Service budget.

The conferees were faced with a choice—either pay hundreds of millions for work done many years ago and fire four or five thousand employees or give the Federal workers the same rights as their private sector counterparts.

This is not a partisan issue. At the administration's request, we included language providing for the same treatment for public and private workers. We agreed, not just because it costs a lot of money, but because it is fair.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, Mr. Speaker, let me make a comment generally. There has been a lot of talk on this floor during the course of the consideration of the continuing resolution about keeping this Government going and balancing the budget.

I have observed that I am for doing that, and have voted for a constitutional amendment to require that and budgets which carried out that policy.

The fact of the matter is, though, that those of us on the Committee on Appropriations ought to honestly let all our colleagues know and ought to reiterate that, in general, the consideration of the appropriation bills is not about balancing the budget.

The reason for that is America has gone from, in 1953, spending 18 percent of its gross domestic product on discretionary spending—that is what we do in the Committee on Appropriations, we make decisions on where to spend money, in defense, and on the domestic side—to today when in America we spend less than 8 percent of our gross domestic product on discretionary spending. That is a significant reduction. We now spend less than half of what we used to spend on discretionary spending.

Therefore, when we bring appropriation bills to the floor, it is not necessarily about balancing the budget but making a determination as to where we apply that discretionary spending to most appropriately serve the American public.

The chairman of this committee is one of our most responsible Members. He is a person with whom I enjoy working. He and I do not always agree, but Americans would be pleased with the fact that he and I always respect one another's point of view and try to work so that we get a consensus.

I am going to talk about this bill because there are aspects of it that I oppose, and very frankly, if the question on the passage of this bill was simply do you like it or do you not like it, I probably would vote "no." But that is not the question. We are at a time when we need to make a decision.

In a body that represents 435 different districts in America, there is no surprise that there are differences of opinion within the Republican Party and within the Democratic Party, as well as between the Democratic and Republican Parties, on the priorities. Notwithstanding that, however, there comes a time when you have to make decisions and you have to move forward, realizing that in a democracy compromise is absolutely essential if we are to move forward.

I think the American public expects us to do that. As the chairman has noted, this bill covers 193,000 Federal employees. The failure to pass this bill in a timely fashion, that is, by September 30, 1995, resulted yesterday in approximately 95,000 to 100,000 of those people being sent home.

We are going to pay them. The President has said that, the Speaker has said that, the majority leader has said that. The Democratic leaders in the Senate and the House have also said that. We are going to pay them. However, they are not working today on behalf of the American public. That is a result of our failure. Collectively and individually.

This bill moves us a step forward in doing our business, in passing appropriation bills to fund those services

which this Congress has made a determination as the elected representatives of the American public are necessary and proper to serve the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report being brought to us today is a mixed blessing. On one hand, if we act quickly and send this bill to the President almost 200,000 Government workers will be assured of continuation of their jobs—because signing of the bill will take the agency out of the continuing resolution fight.

On the other hand, this bill does not meet the need to responsibly operate the U.S. Government.

The bill before us provides \$11.3 billion in discretionary funding for the Treasury Department, Postal operations, and other agencies. This funding is \$187 million below the amount appropriated last year—about a 1-percent cut. The bill is \$2 billion below the administration's request.

Mr. Speaker, the conference on this bill was essentially completed on September 13—63 days ago.

I think it is unfortunate that one issue has held up this bill for 2 months and has resulted in almost 100,000 employees being laid off during this Government shutdown.

The Istook-Ehrlich amendment restricting free speech for nonprofits has delayed this bill for 63 days despite the fact that it is legislative and does not belong on this bill.

This conference report includes no language on this subject but I want to point out that current law already prohibits the use of Federal funds for lobbying.

The conference was able to restore funds for a number of important programs, including the Council of Economic Advisers. The funding provided for tax systems modernization is adequate to meet the administration's objectives.

However, I remain quite concerned about cuts in the Internal Revenue Service which receives only \$6.4 billion, far less than the \$8.1 billion requested by the administration. I am especially concerned about the impact on tax compliance initiative that is actually a revenue raiser.

Funding for the GSA and OPM is also inadequate in this conference report and I am very disappointed that we could not, in a bipartisan fashion, approve the President's full request for the Executive Office of the President.

I am also concerned that the bill contains language restricting the ability of Government employees to decide on the type of health insurance coverage they wish to purchase.

Finally, I want to express my concern that the bill is silent on the issue of Federal pay and, actually repeals a provision we added last year to guarantee fair compensation to criminal investigators and others covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

If it were not for the necessity of providing for a full year appropriations for

agencies included in this bill, I would not be supporting this bill.

However, I commend Chairman LIGHTFOOT for doing the best he could with a very limited allocation and I urge adoption of the conference report.

□ 1345

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

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add to the comments of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] on the issue with the IRS. When the bill left the House, as far as tax compliance is concerned, we had reached an agreement to spread that out over a few more years. It was taken out when it got into the other body.

The whole tax compliance issue, in my opinion, ties in with the whole issue with tax systems modernization, which has been somewhat of an ongoing battle with the IRS, being kept under a very critical eye by the General Accounting Office. Quite frankly, there has been some very strong criticism of the manner in which the IRS has been moving forward with TSM. It is one of those things, which came first, the chicken or the egg. It is difficult to enforce compliance if you do not know who you are going to enforce it upon. That is one of the basic problems with the IRS using technology that was modern in the 1960's or maybe the early 1970's.

One of the efforts we tried earlier, which because of objections from the Committee on Ways and Means we could not undertake, was the collect between \$300 to \$400 billion in uncollected taxes and put that money toward the TSM. That did not work because Ways and Means obviously wants to see any tax revenue go into the General Fund without any earmarking. But I think this is an ongoing situation that we will continue to have until or if the underlying tax law that IRS is required to enforce is changed, but we are not here to debate that.

We hear people talk about a flat tax. What they really want is a simpler tax. Be that as it may, we have the responsibility of making sure that the IRS has the capabilities to take care of what they are charged to do.

Obviously, compliance is extremely important to all of us. We have heard a lot of figures from IRS. If they get an appropriated dollar, they get so many dollars back in revenue. Obviously, those are very difficult figures to prove. But as we move down this road, I would hope that we will see a closer tie between compliance and modernization.

One of the things that we have extracted is an agreement with the IRS to fence off a portion of their TSM money this year until they come forward with a plan for modernization that the General Accounting Office says is doable and fits 640's idea of how it should be done correctly.

I think we are making some good progress in that direction. Again, that is one issue the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and I happen to share the same opinion on, as far as the compliance issue is concerned. But as we mentioned earlier, legislation is about compromise, and the other body decided they did not want that, and they prevailed on that particular issue.

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I was not going to go into this in detail, but I think it is appropriate, because I have a great deal of concern about this issue of the appropriate funding level of the Internal Revenue Service, which is, by the way, the largest single item in this particular budget.

I have concern, which is expressed in a document that I received from the Internal Revenue Service when I asked them what will be the result of the underfunding that is included in this bill. And their response was as follows: First of all, they may have to furlough all employees for between 3 and 8 days at some time during the fiscal year. This would affect over 100,000 employees and is equal to reducing IRS by 2,000 FTE's, full-time-equivalent employees. Said differently, this translates into a loss of over half a million workdays.

Now, there are some people who would say is that not great, we will get those people off on the sidelines. But, again, to the extent that the IRS does not have the ability to do its job correctly, those who honestly respond and pay their taxes, have their taxes withdrawn on a weekly or monthly or bi-weekly basis, depending upon how they are paid, will pay the taxes that are due. However, to the extent that those who are missed or do not cooperate and honestly respond to their obligations, to the extent that they do not pay, the rest of us have to pay more, so that this not only affects collections, but it affects very much the fairness of the system.

In terms of tax compliance, we had a bipartisan agreement, Republicans, Democrats, the President, the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the fiscal arm of the President, the Congressional Budget Office, the fiscal arm of the Congress, everyone agreed that if we put \$405 million per year into tax compliance for 5 years, a total of approximately \$2 billion, it would result in additional collections of approximately \$10 billion, a five-to-one payoff.

However, because of the constraints that confront us on our 602(b) allocation, we do not have that money to spend. As a result, IRS says that revenues collected by the IRS endorsement function are projected to drop from \$31.1 billion in fiscal year 1995, that is simply the extra money collected by appropriate enforcement resulting in appropriate tax compliance, drop from \$31.1 billion this fiscal year to 27.5 billion in the next fiscal year, because of

the reduction in enforcement and compliance, an estimated decrease of \$3.6 billion.

Said another way, Mr. Speaker, we are cutting approximately \$405 million from compliance, and that is going to cost us \$3.6 billion. Now, it does not take much of a mathematician to see that that may be a penny-wise and pound-foolish savings, a hackneyed phrase, but one I think is applicable at this time.

In addition, they are going to examine less returns. The percent of all tax returns examined, a major source for identifying unreported taxes, would fall from 1.63 percent in fiscal year 1995, to 1.29 percent. Now, because of that fall, less people will feel that they need to honestly meet their obligations, and, therefore, not doing so will result in a loss of revenue and a decrease in compliance.

Last, unfortunately, as a result of the reductions in this bill, they are going to be able to answer fewer taxpayer phone calls. One of the things our committee has tried to do is provide for the additional response and timely response and accurate response to those we ask to fill out the tax forms and pay their taxes. Quite obviously, we owe it to them to make it as easy as possible. We know it is difficult. We know it is time-consuming. This effort has been to try to make it a little easier for our taxpayers.

Up to 1 million fewer phone calls from taxpayers needing information will be answered because of the fact that we have reduced the resources here.

Mr. Speaker, as you can tell, I am worried about the ability of the IRS to do that which we expect, unrelated to, as the chairman has so correctly stated, whatever system you have. And if you make it a very simple system, then you can perhaps lay off a lot of people. I understand that. But under the system that we now have or are going to have in the foreseeable year, the resources allocated are insufficient to do the job properly.

I am hopeful that in the coming year, it will not result, as it did back in 1988, in a backlog in Philadelphia or other regional centers, where taxpayers become extremely distressed because they do not get their answers in a timely fashion, they do not get their refunds in a timely fashion. If that happens, I am sure we will hear about it.

But in any event, Mr. Speaker, I note that the two gentlemen from California are here, and we are prepared to proceed with the colloquy.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. DOOLEY].

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

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

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to enter into a

colloquy with the gentleman from Iowa, Chairman LIGHTFOOT, the gentleman from California, Mr. DOOLEY, and the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. HOYER, if I may.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Courthouse in Fresno is currently at its full capacity and requires extensive modifications to meet seismic, fire, and security standards. Moreover, Fresno is the fastest growing city in America, has the largest population per judgeship of any U.S. judicial district, and faces an explosion in federally filed claims. We need a new courthouse and have been working to obtain approval for the past few years. I understand that there is no funding provided for the courthouse in this year's Treasury, Postal appropriations bill, and I realize the dramatic spending reductions we all must make to work toward a balanced budget.

I do want to let my colleague, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, know, however, of actions taken in Fresno in response to directions from his subcommittee last year. The fiscal year 1995 Treasury, Postal appropriations conference report contained language that acknowledged the beginning of the site selection process for a Federal courthouse in Fresno, and directed GSA to locate the site in the downtown area of Fresno.

□ 1400

I am pleased to report that not only did we locate a site in the downtown area, but that the city of Fresno is committing to donate the site. In addition, the city has offered to complete all site preparation and build public parking for the courthouse.

I would also ask that the chairman also consider that the GSA has completed a facility study showing the need for the courthouse, accepted an environmental impact study, and has selected an architect for the site. This agreement will save the taxpayers about \$5 million.

I urge the subcommittee to make this project a top priority next year in light of our compliance with the chairman's directive and also their effort to reduce Federal spending.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH] that I am pleased to learn of the progress that he has made with the courthouse project in Fresno. I want to commend the GSA, the district court, and the city of Fresno for their compliance with the intent of Congress, and obviously encourage them to continue in that direction.

This subcommittee, I will assure the gentleman, will carefully review this project on our next round of court construction proposals. And as a personal note, this is the type of cooperation, I think, that we need to see all over the country as we work together with Federal and State and city governmental authorities to put worthwhile projects in place at a reasonable cost to the taxpayer.

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to let the chairman know that I

would also like to endorse the Fresno courthouse project, and mention that it was the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] who offered the language included in last year's appropriations bill.

I want to thank him for that effort, as it has resulted in an excellent site for the courthouse that will enhance our efforts to revitalize downtown Fresno.

As my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. RADANOVICH] stated, it will also realize substantial savings to our taxpayers.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I appreciate the kind comments. And I also want to express my congratulations for the agreement that GSA and the court were able to work out with the city of Fresno. The gentleman can be assured I will also do my part to see that this project receives very serious consideration in subcommittee deliberations next year.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that there is one additional issue that I would like to reference.

The chairman brought it up in his bill. It has been a contentious issue for years. I have a strong feeling about it and would be remiss if I did not mention it.

The Federal employee health benefit plan is one of the best employee plans in the Nation. In fact, it is a model for many. It is a plan which provides for health care coverage for our employees, retirees, and their dependents. It is a plan that they contribute to and the Federal Government, as the employer, also contributes to.

It has been my contention over the years that this is a part of the employee's compensation package and that when the Federal Government pays 72 percent of the average premium, it does so as a part of the compensation package of the Federal employee. To that extent, I believe it is like salary; and, therefore, is the property of the employee. Others, however, take the position, no, that money is the money of the Federal Government; and, therefore, they object to that money being spent on any health benefit plan that might include abortion services within its framework.

Now, currently, Mr. Speaker, there are about half of the policies that cover such services, and they can be obtained, as any other policy can be, at the option of the employee. It is the employee's choice, not the employer's choice, as to what coverage the employee wants to secure.

This bill limits this coverage, as was done, frankly, in the 1980s and the early 1990s, and precludes any of our Federal employees from purchasing a policy that has abortion services other than to save the life of the mother or for a pregnancy resulting from rape or incest. Quite frankly, when the bill left

the House, it was only for the life of the mother. The Senate added rape and incest, which I think was an appropriate addition, and I am pleased that the conference agreed to that.

Nevertheless, I want to make it clear that, although I will support this bill, I oppose this provision because I think it places, inappropriately, a restriction on the use of the employee's money in the guise that it is restricting the application of the Federal Government's money.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time. I appreciate the support of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] on the bill.

The abortion provision is one that the gentleman from Maryland and I have had a bit of disagreement on. I nevertheless supported the bill last year, and he is supporting the bill this year, and I think it is symptomatic of the spirit of cooperation and the willingness to work together to try to move very important pieces of legislation.

As we have both stated, this bill has to move. We need to get Federal employees back behind their desks and at their guard posts along the borders. Particularly with the world we face today, we certainly cannot let down in the law enforcement officers from Customs and Secret Service and other agencies funded through this bill.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would thank all the staff that have done an excellent job. Seth and Terry, on the minority side; Betsy, Dan, Michelle, Bill, Jenny back in the office, and Jeanne, who worked with us through a good bit of this while Jenny was giving birth to a new member of her family. The staff does an outstanding job and without their efforts we just would not get it done.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman raised a point about the border guards, and I think most of them are probably essential employees. It occurs to me, however, that both of us have discussed this and we have had what, I think, is somewhat an unfortunate incident; not only having employees being told to go home, but the implication that they are not essential.

I think the American public should know that essential is a technical term which simply means that the employees who are necessary for the defense of the Nation or public safety or immediate health are determined to be, under the law, employees that we can keep on board, even though funding authorization has not been approved.

Frankly, I perceive all of our Federal employees as essential. That is to say they are important to carry out functions adopted by this Congress and carried out by the executive department. I think we ought to make that comment to all of them, so that some of them do

not believe that the tasks they perform are not important. They are critically important even though they may not be in the category that if they are not on the job public safety and life and health may be jeopardized.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and thank him for his leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's interpretation of the word "essential" and would concur with the assessment of such.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 52, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 797]

YEAS—374

Abercrombie	Clyburn	Ganske
Ackerman	Coble	Gejdenson
Allard	Coburn	Gekas
Archer	Coleman	Gephardt
Army	Collins (GA)	Geren
Bachus	Combest	Gibbons
Baesler	Condit	Gilchrest
Baker (CA)	Costello	Gillmor
Baker (LA)	Cox	Gonzalez
Baldacci	Coyne	Goodlatte
Ballengier	Cramer	Gordon
Barcia	Crane	Goss
Barr	Crapo	Graham
Barrett (NE)	Creameans	Green
Barrett (WI)	Cubin	Gunderson
Bartlett	Cunningham	Gutknecht
Barton	Danner	Hall (OH)
Bass	Davis	Hall (TX)
Bateman	de la Garza	Hamilton
Becerra	Deal	Hancock
Beilenson	DeFazio	Hansen
Bentsen	DeLauro	Hastert
Bereuter	DeLay	Hastings (FL)
Berman	Deutsch	Hastings (WA)
Bevill	Diaz-Balart	Hayes
Bilbray	Dickey	Hayworth
Bilirakis	Dicks	Hefley
Bishop	Dingell	Hefner
Bliley	Dixon	Heineman
Blute	Doggett	Herger
Boehner	Dooley	Hilliard
Bonilla	Doolittle	Hobson
Bonior	Dornan	Hoekstra
Bono	Doyle	Hoke
Borski	Dreier	Holden
Boucher	Dunn	Hostettler
Brewster	Durbin	Hoyer
Browder	Edwards	Hunter
Brown (CA)	Ehlers	Hutchinson
Brown (FL)	Ehrlich	Hyde
Brown (OH)	Emerson	Inglis
Brownback	English	Istook
Bryant (TN)	Ensign	Jackson-Lee
Bryant (TX)	Eshoo	Jefferson
Bunn	Everett	Johnson (SD)
Bunning	Ewing	Johnson, E. B.
Burr	Farr	Johnson, Sam
Burton	Fawell	Johnston
Buyer	Fazio	Jones
Callahan	Fields	Kanjorski
Calvert	Flake	Kaptur
Camp	Flanagan	Kasich
Canady	Foglietta	Kelly
Cardin	Forbes	Kennedy (MA)
Castle	Ford	Kennedy (RI)
Chabot	Fowler	Kennelly
Chambliss	Fox	Kildee
Chapman	Franks (CT)	Kim
Christensen	Franks (NJ)	King
Chrysler	Frelinghuysen	Kingston
Clay	Frisa	Klecicka
Clayton	Frost	Klink
Clement	Furse	Klug
Clinger	Galleghy	Knollenberg

Kolbe	Ney
LaFalce	Norwood
Lantos	Nussle
Largent	Oberstar
Latham	Obey
LaTourette	Ortiz
Laughlin	Orton
Lazio	Oxley
Leach	Packard
Levin	Pallone
Lewis (CA)	Parker
Lewis (GA)	Pastor
Lewis (KY)	Paxon
Lightfoot	Payne (NJ)
Lincoln	Payne (VA)
Linder	Pelosi
Lipinski	Petersen (FL)
Livingston	Peterson (MN)
LoBiondo	Petri
Lofgren	Pickett
Longley	Pombo
Lowe	Pomeroy
Lucas	Porter
Luther	Portman
Manton	Poshard
Manzullo	Pryce
Markey	Quillen
Martini	Quinn
Mascara	Radanovich
Matsui	Rahall
McCarthy	Ramstad
McCollum	Rangel
McCrery	Reed
McDade	Regula
McHale	Richardson
McHugh	Riggs
McInnis	Rivers
McKeon	Roberts
McKinney	Rogers
McNulty	Rohrabacher
Meehan	Ros-Lehtinen
Meek	Rose
Menendez	Roth
Metcalfe	Roybal-Allard
Mfume	Royce
Mica	Sabo
Miller (FL)	Salmon
Minge	Sawyer
Mink	Saxton
Moakley	Schaefer
Molinari	Schiff
Mollohan	Schumer
Montgomery	Scott
Moorhead	Seastrand
Moran	Sensenbrenner
Morella	Serrano
Murtha	Shadegg
Myers	Shaw
Myrick	Shays
Neal	Shuster
Nethercutt	Sisisky

NAYS—52

Andrews	Gutierrez	Roemer
Boehlert	Harman	Roukema
Chenoweth	Hilleary	Rush
Collins (IL)	Hinchee	Sanders
Collins (MI)	Horn	Sanford
Conyers	Jacobs	Scarborough
Cooley	Johnson (CT)	Schroeder
Dellums	LaHood	Slaughter
Duncan	Maloney	Stark
Engel	Martinez	Stump
Evans	McDermott	Taylor (MS)
Fattah	McIntosh	Torkildsen
Filner	Meyers	Waters
Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)	Watt (NC)
Funderburk	Nadler	Waxman
Gilman	Neumann	Yates
Goodling	Olver	
Greenwood	Owens	

NOT VOTING—6

□ 1431

Mr. HINCHEY, Mrs. CHENOWETH, and Messrs. RUSH, NADLER, HORN, FUNDERBURK, and OLVER changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Messrs. SERRANO, DEUTSCH, CLAY, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. GEJDENSON, and Mr. HASTINGS of Florida changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). Pursuant to House Resolution 267, a motion that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 132 is adopted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 977, adoption of the conference report on Treasury-Postal appropriations, I was unavoidably delayed in reaching the House floor in order to record my vote. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST FURTHER CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 1977, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 253 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 253

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the further conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 1977) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BURTON of Indiana). The gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE] is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from California [Mr. BEILENSEN], my good friend, pending which time I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Ms. PRYCE asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks and to include extraneous material.)

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to bring to the floor today this rule providing for the further consideration of the conference report H.R. 1977, the Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriations bill for the fiscal year 1996. This is a simple, fair rule which waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration.

The blanket waiver includes a waiver of clause 2 of rule XX as well as a waiver of clause 3 of rule XXVIII which permits the House to discuss provisions which may exceed the scope of differences between the House and Sen-

ate. Under the normal rules of the House, we will have 1 hour of debate on the conference report itself in addition to the minority's customary right to offer a motion to recommit with or without instructions. Considering the serious fiscal situation which our country now faces, I am hopeful that the House will accept the work of the conferees so that we can send this important legislation on to the President for his signature.

Every step we take to pass these important appropriations bills brings us one step closer to restoring stability to our Nation's budget and finances. As my colleagues will recall, the House first considered the conference report on the Interior bill on September 29. By a vote of 277 to 147, the House voted to send the bill back to conference with instructions to reinstate the House-passed moratorium on issuing mining patents. Although the House passed a separate motion instructing conferees to stand by the moratorium language, the conference agreed, the conference agreement dropped this provision and instead replaced it with the Senate language essentially requiring payment of fair market value.

This new conference agreement continues the existing moratorium on issuing mining patents until mining law reform is enacted either as a part of reconciliation or if it is passed by both the House and Senate in a freestanding identical bill. Under the compromise agreement, the Interior Department is required to process within 3 years at least 90 percent of grandfathered claims which are exempt from the current moratorium.

In addition to addressing the moratorium issue, the conference report provides funding for the core program and missions of the agencies covered by this legislation including funding for operating the national park system and all of our public lands and for the health, care and education needs of Native Americans.

Although the bill represents less spending than last year's level, funding for the operations of the Nation's national parks and monuments, national forests and grasslands, public lands and national wildlife refuges has been maintained. The bill also provides for basic energy research with an emphasis on industry cost sharing, and it funds research programs which focus on protecting human life and property from earthquakes and similar natural hazards.

Funding for the repair and maintenance of the various Smithsonian museums and the National Gallery of Art has actually been increased, and the bill continues to demand Outer Continental Shelf offshore oil and gas leasing. The conference report also includes a reduction in the funding for the naval petroleum reserve need today ensure that the outlays in the conference report match the subcommittee's 602(b) outlay allocation and a provision permitting the National Park

Service to spend up to \$100,000 to develop a management plan for the Mojave National Preserve.

The conference report total is more than 10 percent below the amount provided in last year's legislation. Savings have been achieved by eliminating redundant management layers, reducing grants programs and doing away with functions which the subcommittee believes are not inherent Federal responsibilities. Chairman REGULA and the members of the Committee on Appropriations have made some very difficult choices in writing this year's bill, and I applaud them for their hard work and dedication. The chairman's system of prioritizing the must-do's, the need-to-do's and the nice-to-do's reflects the kind of fiscal restraint and responsibility we need to keep this Nation firmly on the road to a balanced budget.

So I commend Chairman REGULA for his leadership and for his patience in crafting a bill that avoids unnecessary earmarks and that honors our fundamental commitment to the American people to achieve meaningful deficit reduction and to create a smaller, more efficient Federal Government.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I look forward to hearing from my good friend from Ohio and from other Members who played a role in shaping this final conference agreement. House Resolution 253 differs very little from the kind of rule granted by the Committee on Rules this year for conference reports on other appropriations bills. It is entirely appropriate for this debate. I urge my colleagues to adopt this rule and to pass the conference report without any further delay.

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

Mr. BEILENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I thank the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. PRYCE] for yielding the customary 30 minutes of debate time to me.

Mr. Speaker, we oppose this rule, and the measure it makes in order, the conference report on Interior appropriations for fiscal 1996. This new conference report is only slightly different from the version of the legislation the House voted to return to the conference committee back in September. For the same reasons we stated at that time, we believe that Members should reject this rule and this conference report.

The rule before us waives all points of order against the conference report, and against its consideration. One major reason why the conference report needs such a rule is that it contains numerous violations of clause 2 of rule XXI, the rule that prohibits legislation—policy matters—in an appropriations bill.

We acknowledge that it is very difficult to avoid violating rule XXI entirely in an appropriations bill, but the Rules Committee usually tries—or we did try, in previous Congresses—to