Paxon
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Redmond
Regula
Riggs
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shimkus
Shuster
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Traficant
Upton
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—189

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baesler
Baldacci
Barrett (WI)
Bentsen
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Capps
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clement
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Furse
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hefner
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Holden
Hooley
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McHale
McIntyre
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Moran (VA)
Murtha
Nadler
Neal
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Pickett
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sherman
Sisisky
Skaggs
Smith, Adam
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Thurman
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Turner
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Wexler
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates

NOT VOTING—16

Becerra
Brown (OH)
Clayton
Fazio
Hansen
Kennedy (RI)
Meehan
Mollohan
Northup
Poshard
Pryce (OH)
Slaughter
Stark
Tauscher
Velazquez
Weygand

□ 1804

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.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 345

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of House Concurrent Resolution 345. My name was added to this bill in error.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1757) ''An Act to consolidate international affairs agencies, to authorize appropriations for the Department of State and related agencies for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and to ensure that the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) proceeds in a manner consistent with United States interests, to strengthen relations between the United States and Russia, to preserve the prerogatives of the Congress with respect to certain arms control agreements, and for other purposes.''

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4328, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 605, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 605, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of Monday, October 19, 1998.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 30 minutes.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. NEUMANN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire if the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) is in opposition to the bill?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will inquire of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) if he supports or opposes the conference report.

Mr. OBEY. I support the conference report, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I believe under House rule XXVIII, clause 2, that it is permitted in the House for a Member in opposition to rise and claim one-third of the time in the event both Members support the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) oppose the conference report?

Mr. NEUMANN. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman qualifies.

Under the rules of the House, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) will be recognized for 20 minutes, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and that I may include tabular and extraneous material on H.R. 4328.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 6 minutes.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this is the conference report to accompany the Transportation Appropriations Act, H.R. 4328, for the consideration of the House. The historians will refer to this bill as the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1999. Mr. Speaker, the title of the Transportation Appropriations Act is amended in this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, this bill includes eight regular Fiscal Year 1999 appropriation bills wrapped up in a bundle—Treasury, Transportation, Foreign Operations, Commerce-Justice, District of Columbia, Labor-HHS-Education, Interior, and the once vetoed Agriculture bill. Total discretionary amount included in this bill is roughly $221 billion. It also includes a $20 billion emergency supplemental appropriation that funds our troops in Bosnia, addresses the Y2K problem, and fully funds, indeed exceeds, the administration's request for diplomatic security around the world as well as addressing security concerns here at the Capitol. It also makes an $8 billion long overdue commitment to

address the readiness needs of the United States military along with Bosnia funding which was not originally requested by the President in his initial budget request.

This conference report includes emergency agriculture funding to the tune of nearly $6 billion. It also includes $1.5 billion not requested by the Clinton administration to address the ravages of Hurricane Georges, and it provides $700 million for various drug interdiction related activities.

Mr. Speaker, because this bill has become a vehicle to clean out the remainder of the legislative schedule, it also contains several items on which authorizers could come to agreement such as the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act, an agreed upon list of tax extenders, a 6-month extension of the airport improvement program, the H1B extension of temporary visas for certain professional workers, a 3-year moratorium on Internet taxation, and a framework to address the difficult but important issue of Internet pornography and the State Department reorganization bill, although the U.N. reform provisions are not included.

There are other provisions that were resolved under the framework of the appropriations process that I would like to highlight at this point. The bill contains a provision that concluded the year-long debate over increasing the quota share of the IMF. The final product bears a remarkable resemblance to the reforms proposed earlier this year by the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN) and myself.

□ 1815

These reforms should assure Members that there will be reform of the IMF procedures prior to its receiving additional funds.

The Mexico City language that has been of such interest to many Members on this side of the aisle remains in the same authorizing legislation that contains the UN reforms. This legislation has passed Congress, and I am told will be sent to the President for his disposition.

The census along with the rest of the Commerce-Justice section of this bill have restrictions on the funding after June 15th, 1999. Hopefully, we will have a final court decision on the future of statistical sampling on the census. I might add that such sampling has, for the moment, been ruled to be illegal. I want to point out that when this issue is resolved, we will have to make arrangements in the spring to assure these agencies are not shut down because of this restriction. I do anticipate that census sampling will remain illegal.

There is money in this bill for the Korean Energy Development Program, popularly known as KEDO, but such funds are contingent on the President assuring Congress that there is real, and I mean real, progress in the effort to get the North Koreans to end their missile programs.

There is language important to many Members that allows certain Haitian refugees to receive green cards.

The effort to fund 100,000 teachers is begun in this bill.

I want to make two points here. First, for my friends on this side of the aisle who believe strongly as I do that money and power needs to be directed to the state and local school districts through block grants, this bill does exactly that. There is $7.7 billion in educational block grants earmarked for local governments. This is nearly $500 million more than last year.

This provision gets lost in the flurry of rhetoric about education, but it is a fact. We are doing what the American people want done, turning back money and decision making power into the classrooms and away from the bureaucrats in the Federal triangle.

I want to note the contributions here of one of our retiring Members. The entire 100,000 teachers concept began with my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. PAXON). He was advocating this program long before anyone else. I am proud to have been a prime cosponsor of that initiative. When the gentleman from New York (Mr. PAXON) retires, this will be one more way for us to remember his very dedicated public service.

Mr. Speaker, there is much else in this bill, the 40 pounds of documents that are in front of you. There are undoubtedly things many Members can embrace; likewise, there may be things that some Members did not get as requested.

But, personally, I long for the day when we can break free of this omnibus concept. Its greatest virtue is its greatest vice. It must be swallowed whole to complete our business. It must be swallowed whole, so the good goes down with the bad, and that can easily be avoided.

We on the Committee on Appropriations are not happy doing our business that way. We are prepared to work with anyone willing to restore the integrity of the process. But I might remind Members that by adopting this bill, we can show that we can govern, that we have balanced the budget and achieved the first surplus in 30 years. We have in this Congress provided the first tax cut in 16 years, and that it is important to vote for this bill and go home to our districts to explain why we should come back in the majority in the 106th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

Mr. Speaker, some have inquired whether the Government of Israel has agreed to make-up the shortage in its annual commitment to purchase and ship, on U.S.-flag vessels, American grain.

Many of us have been concerned, specifically my good friend from California, Congressman LANTOS, that the Government of Israel has in recent years been late in achieving its commitment to purchase and ship, on U.S.-flag vessels, American grain. In response to our concerns, the Israeli Ambassador, Zalman Shoval, has forcefully renewed the Government of Israel's commitment and agreed that the Government of Israel would make up any shortfall immediately. I am pleased with his response. I would like to submit for the record a letter from the Ambassador to Congressman LANTOS and me and our response thereto.

In addition, I expect to receive very shortly the Government of Israel's Fiscal Year 1999 ''Side Letter.'' The Ambassador has assured me that this letter will include a statement that the Government of Israel will ensure that private grain purchasers and importers will charter qualified privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to carry grain from the U.S. to Israel.

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL,
Washington, DC, October 1, 1998.

Hon. ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,
Chairman, Appropriations Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. TOM LANTOS,
Member of Congress, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMEN LIVINGSTON AND LANTOS: The GOI has previously written to you concerning its commitment to cause the employment of U.S.-flag dry bulk carriers for the carriage of approximately 800,000 tons of grain for the period, October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1998. To the extent that extraordinary circumstances may lead to a shortfall in fullfilling this commitment in that period, the shortfall will be made up in the next succeeding fiscal year without diminution in the full commitment.

Accordingly, this will confirm our commitment to cause to be shipped, as provided in the Cargo Preference Act, in FY 1999 the approximately 350,000 MT of grain on such carriers, that constitutes the shortfall from FY 1998, in addition to the commitment for FY 1999.

Sincerely,

ZALMAN SHOVAL,
Ambassador.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 13, 1998.

Hon. ZALMAN SHOVAL,
Ambassador to the United States, Embassy of Israel, Washington, DC.

DEAR AMBASSADOR SHOVAL: Thank you for your letter dated October 1, 1998, regarding the Government of Israel's (GOI) grain purchase and shipment commitments.

We consider the GOI's grain purchase and shipment commitment embodied in the annual ''Side Letter'' issued by the GOI to be the utmost importance to the United States. We hereby acknowledge receipt of the GOI's fiscal year 1999 renewal of its annual commitment to purchase at least 1.6 million metric tons of grain in the United States and to ship at least half of that quantity, 800,000 metric tons, on qualified, privately owned, commercial U.S.-flag vessels.

Moreover, we acknowledge receipt of GOI's further commitment to make up the fiscal year 1998 shortfall of 350,000 metric tons by shipping this amount of grain on qualified, privately owned, commercial U.S.-flag vessels. This amount of grain will be in addition to the GOI's 800,000 ton fiscal year 1999 commitment.

Again, thank you for your response. We appreciate your efforts and assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

BOB LIVINGSTON,
Member of Congress.

TOM LANTOS,
Member of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in this RECORD, I would like to insert several tables containing summaries of the appropriations in this conference report.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS						
Production, Processing, and Marketing						
Office of the Secretary	3,379,000	2,941,000	2,941,000	2,836,000	2,836,000	-543,000
Executive Operations:						
Chief Economist	5,048,000	5,823,000	5,973,000	5,048,000	5,620,000	+572,000
Commission on 21st Century Production Agriculture	.....	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Appeals Division	11,718,000	13,297,000	12,204,000	11,718,000	11,718,000	.....
Office of Budget and Program Analysis	5,986,000	6,045,000	6,120,000	5,986,000	6,120,000	+134,000
Office of the Chief Information Officer	4,773,000	7,222,000	5,551,000	5,551,000	5,551,000	+778,000
Total, Executive Operations	27,525,000	32,737,000	29,848,000	28,303,000	29,009,000	+1,484,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	4,283,000	4,562,000	4,283,000	4,283,000	4,283,000	.....
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	613,000	636,000	636,000	613,000	613,000	.....
Agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments	131,085,000	147,689,000	137,184,000	137,184,000	137,184,000	+6,099,000
Payments to GSA	(98,600,000)	(108,057,000)	(108,057,000)	(108,057,000)	(108,057,000)	(+9,457,000)
Building operations and maintenance	(24,785,000)	(24,127,000)	(24,127,000)	(24,127,000)	(24,127,000)	(-658,000)
Repairs, renovations, and construction	(5,000,000)	(15,505,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	.....
Relocation expenses	(2,700,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-2,700,000)
Hazardous waste management	15,700,000	15,700,000	15,700,000	15,700,000	15,700,000	.....
Departmental administration	29,231,000	32,168,000	32,168,000	27,034,000	32,168,000	+2,937,000
Outreach for socially disadvantaged farmers	3,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations	3,668,000	3,814,000	3,668,000	3,668,000	3,668,000	.....
Office of Communications	8,138,000	8,319,000	8,138,000	8,138,000	8,138,000	.....
Office of the Inspector General	63,128,000	87,689,000	67,178,000	63,128,000	65,128,000	+2,000,000
Office of the General Counsel	28,759,000	30,446,000	30,396,000	28,759,000	29,194,000	+435,000
Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics	540,000	560,000	560,000	540,000	540,000	.....
Economic Research Service	71,604,000	55,839,000	67,282,000	53,109,000	65,757,000	-5,847,000
National Agricultural Statistics Service	118,048,000	107,190,000	105,082,000	103,964,000	103,964,000	-14,084,000
Census of Agriculture	(36,327,000)	(23,741,000)	(23,141,000)	(23,599,000)	(23,599,000)	(-12,728,000)
Agricultural Research Service	744,382,000	776,828,000	755,816,000	768,221,000	785,518,000	+41,136,000
Buildings and facilities	80,630,000	35,900,000	61,380,000	31,930,000	56,437,000	-24,193,000
Total, Agricultural Research Service	825,012,000	812,728,000	817,196,000	800,151,000	841,955,000	+16,943,000
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:						
Research and education activities	431,410,000	412,589,000	431,125,000	432,982,000	481,216,000	+49,806,000
Native American Institutions Endowment Fund	(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)	(4,600,000)	.....
Extension activities	423,376,000	418,651,000	416,789,000	432,181,000	437,987,000	+14,611,000
Total, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	854,786,000	831,240,000	847,914,000	865,163,000	919,203,000	+64,417,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs	618,000	642,000	642,000	618,000	618,000	.....
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service:						
Salaries and expenses	425,932,000	417,752,000	424,500,000	419,473,000	425,803,000	-129,000
AQI user fees	(88,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(88,000,000)	(88,000,000)	(88,000,000)	.....
Buildings and facilities	4,200,000	5,200,000	5,200,000	4,200,000	7,700,000	+3,500,000
Total, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service	430,132,000	422,952,000	429,700,000	423,673,000	433,503,000	+3,371,000
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Marketing Services	46,567,000	58,469,000	46,567,000	45,567,000	48,831,000	+2,264,000
New user fees	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(59,521,000)	(60,730,000)	(60,730,000)	(59,521,000)	(60,730,000)	(+1,209,000)
Funds for strengthening markets, income, and supply (transfer from section 32)	10,690,000	10,998,000	10,998,000	10,998,000	10,998,000	+308,000
Payments to states and possessions	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....
Total, Agricultural Marketing Service	58,457,000	70,667,000	58,765,000	57,765,000	61,029,000	+2,572,000
Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration	25,390,000	11,797,000	27,542,000	26,390,000	26,787,000	+1,397,000
Inspection and Weighing Services (limitation on administrative expenses, from fees collected)	(43,092,000)	(42,557,000)	(42,557,000)	(42,557,000)	(42,557,000)	(-535,000)
Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety	446,000	598,000	.....	446,000	446,000	.....
Food Safety and Inspection Service	588,761,000	149,566,000	609,250,000	605,149,000	616,986,000	+28,225,000
Lab accreditation fees 1/	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	.....
Total, Production, Processing, and Marketing	3,292,303,000	2,840,480,000	3,299,073,000	3,259,614,000	3,401,709,000	+109,406,000
Farm Assistance Programs						
Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services	572,000	597,000	597,000	572,000	572,000	.....

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Farm Service Agency:						
Salaries and expenses	699,579,000	723,478,000	724,499,000	710,842,000	714,499,000	+14,920,000
(Transfer from export loans)	(589,000)	(672,000)	(589,000)	(589,000)	(589,000)	.....
(Transfer from P.L. 480)	(815,000)	(845,000)	(815,000)	(815,000)	(815,000)	.....
(Transfer from ACIF)	(209,861,000)	(227,673,000)	(209,861,000)	(209,861,000)	(209,861,000)	.....
Total, salaries and expenses	(910,844,000)	(952,868,000)	(935,764,000)	(922,107,000)	(925,764,000)	(+14,920,000)
State mediation grants	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Dairy indemnity program	550,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	-100,000
Total, Farm Service Agency	702,129,000	727,928,000	726,949,000	713,292,000	716,949,000	+14,820,000
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	(78,320,000)	(85,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(85,649,000)	(85,651,000)	(+7,331,000)
Guaranteed	(425,000,000)	(425,031,000)	(425,031,000)	(425,000,000)	(425,031,000)	(+31,000)
Subtotal	(503,320,000)	(510,031,000)	(500,031,000)	(510,649,000)	(510,682,000)	(+7,362,000)
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	(565,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(500,000,000)	(560,472,000)	(500,000,000)	(-65,000,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	(992,906,000)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,276,000,000)	(992,906,000)	(948,276,000)	(-44,630,000)
Guaranteed subsidized	(235,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(235,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(-35,000,000)
Subtotal	(1,792,906,000)	(2,400,000,000)	(1,976,000,000)	(1,788,378,000)	(1,648,276,000)	(-144,630,000)
Indian tribe land acquisition loans	(1,000,000)	(1,003,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	.....
Emergency disaster loans	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	.....
Boll weevil eradication loans	(53,467,000)	(30,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+46,533,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	.....	.....	(-25,000,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(2,400,693,000)	(2,991,034,000)	(2,627,031,000)	(2,365,027,000)	(2,284,958,000)	(-115,735,000)
Loan subsidies:						
Farm ownership loans:						
Direct	8,329,000	12,725,000	11,228,000	12,822,000	12,822,000	+4,493,000
Guaranteed	16,407,000	6,758,000	6,758,000	6,758,000	6,758,000	-9,649,000
Subtotal	24,736,000	19,483,000	17,986,000	19,580,000	19,580,000	-5,156,000
Farm operating loans:						
Direct	36,823,000	34,150,000	34,150,000	38,280,000	34,150,000	-2,673,000
Guaranteed unsubsidized	11,617,000	19,720,000	11,000,000	11,518,000	11,000,000	-617,000
Guaranteed subsidized	22,654,000	17,480,000	17,480,000	20,539,000	17,480,000	-5,174,000
Subtotal	71,094,000	71,350,000	62,630,000	70,337,000	62,630,000	-8,464,000
Indian tribe land acquisition	132,000	153,000	153,000	153,000	153,000	+21,000
Emergency disaster loans	6,008,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	-108,000
Boll weevil loans subsidy	472,000	432,000	1,440,000	576,000	1,440,000	+968,000
Credit sales of acquired property	3,255,000	3,260,000	3,260,000	.....	.....	-3,255,000
Total, Loan subsidies	105,697,000	100,578,000	91,369,000	96,546,000	89,703,000	-15,994,000
ACIF expenses:						
Salaries and expense (transfer to FSA)	209,861,000	227,673,000	209,861,000	209,861,000	209,861,000	.....
Administrative expenses	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....
Total, ACIF expenses	219,861,000	237,673,000	219,861,000	219,861,000	219,861,000	.....
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund	325,558,000	338,251,000	311,230,000	316,407,000	309,564,000	-15,994,000
(Loan authorization)	(2,400,693,000)	(2,991,034,000)	(2,627,031,000)	(2,365,027,000)	(2,284,958,000)	(-115,735,000)
Total, Farm Service Agency	1,027,687,000	1,066,179,000	1,038,179,000	1,029,699,000	1,026,513,000	-1,174,000
Risk Management Agency:						
Administrative and operating expenses	64,000,000	66,000,000	64,000,000	64,000,000	64,000,000	.....
Sales commission of agents	188,571,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-188,571,000
Total, Risk Management Agency	252,571,000	66,000,000	64,000,000	64,000,000	64,000,000	-188,571,000
Total, Farm Assistance Programs	1,280,830,000	1,132,776,000	1,102,776,000	1,094,271,000	1,091,085,000	-189,745,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Corporations						
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation:						
Federal crop insurance corporation fund	1,584,135,000	1,504,036,000	1,504,036,000	1,504,036,000	1,504,036,000	-80,099,000
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:						
Reimbursement for net realized losses	783,507,000	8,438,000,000	8,439,000,000	8,439,000,000	8,439,000,000	+7,655,493,000
Operations and maintenance for hazardous waste management (limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	.....
Total, Corporations	2,367,642,000	9,943,036,000	9,943,036,000	9,943,036,000	9,943,036,000	+7,575,394,000
Total, title I, Agricultural Programs	6,940,775,000	13,916,292,000	14,344,885,000	14,296,921,000	14,435,830,000	+7,495,055,000
(By transfer)	(211,265,000)	(229,190,000)	(211,265,000)	(211,265,000)	(211,265,000)	.....
(Loan authorization)	(2,400,693,000)	(2,991,034,000)	(2,627,031,000)	(2,365,027,000)	(2,284,958,000)	(-115,735,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(107,613,000)	(108,287,000)	(108,287,000)	(107,078,000)	(108,287,000)	(+674,000)
TITLE II - CONSERVATION PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment	693,000	719,000	719,000	693,000	693,000	.....
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Conservation operations	632,853,000	742,231,000	641,243,000	638,664,000	641,243,000	+8,390,000
Watershed surveys and planning 2/	11,190,000	.....	9,545,000	11,190,000	10,368,000	-822,000
Watershed and flood prevention operations 3/	101,036,000	49,000,000	97,850,000	101,036,000	99,443,000	-1,593,000
Resource conservation and development	34,377,000	34,377,000	35,000,000	34,377,000	35,000,000	+623,000
Forestry incentives program	6,325,000	.....	.....	6,325,000	6,325,000	.....
Total, Natural Resources Conservation Service	785,781,000	825,608,000	783,638,000	791,592,000	792,379,000	+6,598,000
Total, title II, Conservation Programs	786,474,000	826,327,000	784,357,000	792,285,000	793,072,000	+6,598,000
TITLE III - RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development	588,000	611,000	611,000	588,000	588,000	.....
Rural community advancement program	652,197,000	715,172,000	745,172,000	702,601,000	722,686,000	+70,489,000
Delta region economic development program	.....	26,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Single family (sec. 502)	(1,000,000,000)	(1,000,000,000)	(930,600,000)	(1,000,000,000)	(965,313,000)	(-34,687,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	.....
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(30,000,000)	(25,001,000)	(25,001,000)	(30,000,000)	(25,001,000)	(-4,999,000)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	(15,000,000)	(32,108,000)	(20,000,000)	(15,758,000)	(20,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(128,640,000)	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(128,640,000)	(114,321,000)	(-14,319,000)
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(19,700,000)	(150,000,000)	(125,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+80,300,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(600,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,152,000)	(+4,552,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(25,000,000)	(30,007,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(16,930,000)	(-8,070,000)
Self-help housing land development fund	(587,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+4,413,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,219,527,000)	(4,347,116,000)	(4,235,601,000)	(4,284,398,000)	(4,251,717,000)	(+32,190,000)
Loan subsidies:						
Single family (sec. 502)	128,100,000	118,200,000	110,000,000	118,200,000	114,100,000	-14,000,000
Unsubsidized guaranteed	6,900,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	-4,200,000
Housing repair (sec. 504)	10,300,000	8,808,000	8,808,000	10,569,000	8,808,000	-1,492,000
Multifamily housing guarantees (sec. 538)	1,200,000	3,480,000	2,900,000	1,740,000	2,320,000	+1,120,000
Farm labor (sec. 514)	7,388,000	16,706,000	10,406,000	8,199,000	10,406,000	+3,018,000
Rental housing (sec. 515)	68,745,000	48,250,000	48,250,000	62,069,000	55,160,000	-13,585,000
Site loans (sec. 524)	.....	17,000	17,000	16,000	17,000	+17,000
Credit sales of acquired property	3,492,000	4,672,000	3,492,000	3,826,000	3,492,000	.....
Self-help housing land development fund	17,000	282,000	282,000	282,000	282,000	+265,000
Total, Loan subsidies	226,142,000	203,115,000	186,855,000	207,601,000	197,285,000	-28,857,000
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RHS)	354,785,000	367,857,000	354,785,000	360,785,000	360,785,000	+6,000,000
Rental assistance program:						
(Sec. 521)	535,497,000	577,497,000	577,497,000	577,497,000	577,497,000	+42,000,000
(Sec. 502(c)(5)(D))	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	5,900,000	.....
Total, Rental assistance program	541,397,000	583,397,000	583,397,000	583,397,000	583,397,000	+42,000,000
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,122,324,000	1,154,369,000	1,125,037,000	1,151,783,000	1,141,467,000	+19,143,000
(Loan authorization)	(4,219,527,000)	(4,347,116,000)	(4,235,601,000)	(4,284,398,000)	(4,251,717,000)	(+32,190,000)
Mutual and self-help housing grants	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	26,000,000	.....
Rural community fire protection grants	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000
Rural housing assistance grants	45,720,000	46,900,000	41,000,000	45,720,000	41,000,000	-4,720,000
Subtotal, grants and payments	73,720,000	72,900,000	67,000,000	71,720,000	67,000,000	-6,720,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
RHS expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	57,958,000	60,978,000	57,958,000	60,978,000	60,978,000	+3,020,000
(Transfer from RHIF)	(354,785,000)	(367,857,000)	(354,785,000)	(360,785,000)	(360,785,000)	(+6,000,000)
Total, RHS expenses	(412,743,000)	(428,835,000)	(412,743,000)	(421,763,000)	(421,763,000)	(+9,020,000)
Total, Rural Housing Service	1,254,002,000	1,288,247,000	1,249,995,000	1,284,481,000	1,269,445,000	+15,443,000
(Loan authorization)	(4,219,527,000)	(4,347,116,000)	(4,235,601,000)	(4,284,398,000)	(4,251,717,000)	(+32,190,000)
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(33,000,000)	(33,000,000)	(-2,000,000)
Loan subsidy	16,888,000	17,622,000	17,622,000	16,615,000	16,615,000	-273,000
Administrative expenses (transfer to RBCS)	3,482,000	3,547,000	3,499,000	3,482,000	3,482,000	.....
Total, Rural Development Loan Fund	20,370,000	21,169,000	21,121,000	20,097,000	20,097,000	-273,000
Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(25,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(23,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(-10,000,000)
Direct subsidy	5,978,000	3,783,000	3,783,000	5,801,000	3,783,000	-2,195,000
Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Revolving Fund	7,000,000	10,000,000	.....	7,000,000	3,500,000	-3,500,000
Rural cooperative development grants	3,000,000	5,700,000	3,300,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	+300,000
RBCS expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	25,680,000	26,396,000	25,680,000	25,680,000	25,680,000	.....
(Transfer from RDLFP)	(3,482,000)	(3,547,000)	(3,499,000)	(3,482,000)	(3,482,000)	.....
Total, RBCS expenses	(29,162,000)	(29,943,000)	(29,179,000)	(29,162,000)	(29,162,000)	.....
Total, Rural Business-Cooperative Service	62,028,000	67,048,000	53,884,000	61,578,000	56,360,000	-5,668,000
(By transfer)	(3,482,000)	(3,547,000)	(3,499,000)	(3,482,000)	(3,482,000)	.....
(Loan authorization)	(60,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(56,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(-12,000,000)
Rural Utilities Service:						
Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Direct loans:						
Electric 5%	(125,000,000)	(55,000,000)	(71,500,000)	(71,500,000)	(71,500,000)	(-53,500,000)
Telecommunications 5%	(75,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(75,000,000)	.....
Subtotal	(200,000,000)	(105,000,000)	(146,500,000)	(146,500,000)	(146,500,000)	(-53,500,000)
Treasury rates: Telecommunications	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(300,000,000)	.....
Muni-rate: Electric	(500,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(295,000,000)	(295,000,000)	(295,000,000)	(-205,000,000)
FFB loans:						
Electric, regular	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	(700,000,000)	(700,000,000)	(700,000,000)	(+400,000,000)
Telecommunications	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	.....
Subtotal	(420,000,000)	(420,000,000)	(820,000,000)	(820,000,000)	(820,000,000)	(+400,000,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(1,420,000,000)	(1,075,000,000)	(1,561,500,000)	(1,511,500,000)	(1,561,500,000)	(+141,500,000)
Loan subsidies:						
Direct loans:						
Electric 5%	9,325,000	7,172,000	9,325,000	9,325,000	9,325,000	.....
Telecommunications 5%	2,940,000	4,895,000	7,342,000	7,342,000	7,342,000	+4,402,000
Subtotal	12,265,000	12,067,000	16,667,000	16,667,000	16,667,000	+4,402,000
Treasury rates: Telecommunications	60,000	810,000	810,000	675,000	810,000	+750,000
Muni-rate: Electric	21,100,000	21,900,000	25,842,000	25,842,000	25,842,000	+4,742,000
FFB loans: Electric, regular	2,760,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,760,000
Total, Loan subsidies	36,185,000	34,777,000	43,319,000	43,184,000	43,319,000	+7,134,000
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RUS)	29,982,000	32,000,000	29,982,000	29,982,000	29,982,000	.....
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	66,167,000	66,777,000	73,301,000	73,166,000	73,301,000	+7,134,000
(Loan authorization)	(1,420,000,000)	(1,075,000,000)	(1,561,500,000)	(1,511,500,000)	(1,561,500,000)	(+141,500,000)
Rural Telephone Bank Program Account:						
(Loan authorization)	(175,000,000)	(175,000,000)	(175,000,000)	(140,000,000)	(157,509,000)	(-17,491,000)
Direct loan subsidy	3,710,000	4,638,000	4,638,000	3,710,000	4,174,000	+464,000
RTP administrative expenses (transfer to RUS)	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Total	6,710,000	7,638,000	7,638,000	6,710,000	7,174,000	+464,000
Distance learning and telemedicine program:						

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Distance learning and telemedicine program:						
(Loan authorization)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	.....
Direct loan subsidy	30,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	+150,000
Grants	12,500,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	.....
Total	12,530,000	15,180,000	10,180,000	12,680,000	12,680,000	+150,000
RUS expenses:						
Salaries and expenses	33,000,000	33,445,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	.....
(Transfer from RETLP)	(29,982,000)	(32,000,000)	(29,982,000)	(29,982,000)	(29,982,000)	.....
(Transfer from RTP)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	.....
Total, RUS expenses	(65,982,000)	(68,445,000)	(65,982,000)	(65,982,000)	(65,982,000)	.....
Total, Rural Utilities Service	118,407,000	123,040,000	124,119,000	125,556,000	126,155,000	+7,748,000
(By transfer)	(32,982,000)	(35,000,000)	(32,982,000)	(32,982,000)	(32,982,000)	.....
(Loan authorization)	(1,745,000,000)	(1,400,000,000)	(1,886,500,000)	(1,801,500,000)	(1,869,009,000)	(+124,009,000)
Total, title III, Rural Economic and Community Development Programs	2,087,222,000	2,220,118,000	2,173,781,000	2,174,804,000	2,175,234,000	+88,012,000
(By transfer)	(391,249,000)	(406,404,000)	(391,266,000)	(397,249,000)	(397,249,000)	(+6,000,000)
(Loan authorization)	(6,024,527,000)	(5,797,116,000)	(6,172,101,000)	(6,141,898,000)	(6,168,726,000)	(+144,199,000)
TITLE IV - DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS						
Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services	554,000	573,000	.....	554,000	554,000	.....
Food and Consumer Service:						
Child nutrition programs	2,612,675,000	3,887,703,000	4,166,747,000	4,171,747,000	4,128,747,000	+1,516,072,000
Discretionary spending	3,750,000	10,000,000	3,750,000	.....	.....	-3,750,000
Transfer from section 32	5,151,391,000	5,332,194,000	5,048,150,000	5,048,150,000	5,048,150,000	-103,241,000
Total, Child nutrition programs	7,767,816,000	9,229,897,000	9,218,647,000	9,219,897,000	9,176,897,000	+1,409,081,000
Special supplemental nutrition program for women, infants, and children (WIC)	3,924,000,000	4,081,000,000	3,924,000,000	3,948,000,000	3,924,000,000	.....
Reserve	.....	(20,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Food stamp program:						
Expenses	23,736,479,000	22,365,806,000	21,165,806,000	22,365,806,000	21,159,106,000	-2,577,373,000
Reserve	100,000,000	1,000,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	.....
Nutrition assistance for Puerto Rico	1,204,000,000	1,236,000,000	1,236,000,000	1,236,000,000	1,236,000,000	+32,000,000
The emergency food assistance program	100,000,000	100,000,000	90,000,000	80,000,000	90,000,000	-10,000,000
Total, Food stamp program	25,140,479,000	24,701,806,000	22,591,806,000	23,781,806,000	22,585,106,000	-2,555,373,000
Commodity assistance program	141,000,000	317,081,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	131,000,000	-10,000,000
Food donations programs for selected groups:						
Needy family program	1,165,000	.....	1,081,000	1,081,000	1,081,000	-84,000
Elderly feeding program	140,000,000	.....	140,000,000	140,000,000	140,000,000	.....
Total, Food donations programs 4/	141,165,000	.....	141,081,000	141,081,000	141,081,000	-84,000
Food program administration	107,505,000	111,848,000	108,311,000	109,069,000	108,561,000	+1,056,000
Total, Food and Consumer Service	37,221,965,000	38,441,632,000	36,124,845,000	37,340,853,000	36,066,645,000	-1,155,320,000
Total, title IV, Domestic Food Programs	37,222,519,000	38,442,205,000	36,124,845,000	37,341,407,000	36,067,199,000	-1,155,320,000
TITLE V - FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS						
Foreign Agricultural Service and General Sales Manager:						
Direct appropriation	131,295,000	141,087,000	131,295,000	131,795,000	136,203,000	+4,908,000
(Transfer from export loans)	(3,231,000)	(3,413,000)	(3,231,000)	(3,231,000)	(3,231,000)	.....
(Transfer from P.L. 480)	(1,035,000)	(1,093,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	(1,035,000)	.....
Total, Program level	(135,561,000)	(145,593,000)	(135,561,000)	(136,061,000)	(140,469,000)	(+4,908,000)
Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts:						
Title I - Credit sales:						
Program level	(244,508,000)	(111,558,000)	(197,514,000)	(221,083,000)	(219,724,000)	(-24,784,000)
Direct loans	(226,900,000)	(102,163,000)	(182,624,000)	(203,475,000)	(203,475,000)	(-23,425,000)
Ocean freight differential	17,608,000	9,395,000	14,890,000	17,608,000	16,249,000	-1,359,000
Title II - Commodities for disposition abroad:						
Program level	(837,000,000)	(837,000,000)	(837,000,000)	(837,000,000)	(837,000,000)	.....
Appropriation	837,000,000	837,000,000	837,000,000	837,000,000	837,000,000	.....
Title III - Commodity grants:						
Program level	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
Appropriation	30,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	-5,000,000
Loan subsidies	176,596,000	88,667,000	158,499,000	176,596,000	176,596,000	.....

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Salaries and expenses:						
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	1,035,000	1,093,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	1,035,000	.....
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	815,000	845,000	815,000	815,000	815,000	.....
Subtotal	1,850,000	1,938,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	.....
Total, Public Law 480:						
Program level	(1,111,508,000)	(978,558,000)	(1,059,514,000)	(1,088,083,000)	(1,081,724,000)	(-29,784,000)
Appropriation	1,063,054,000	967,000,000	1,037,239,000	1,063,054,000	1,056,695,000	-6,359,000
CCC Export Loans Program Account:						
Export credit: Loan subsidy	407,630,000	253,000,000	252,500,000	.....	.....	-407,630,000
(Loan authorization)	(5,500,000,000)	(4,615,000,000)	(4,615,000,000)	.....	.....	(-5,500,000,000)
Emerging markets export credit	(200,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-200,000,000)
Salaries and expenses (Export Loans):						
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	3,231,000	3,413,000	3,231,000	3,231,000	3,231,000	.....
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	589,000	672,000	589,000	589,000	589,000	.....
Total, CCC Export Loans Program Account	411,450,000	257,085,000	256,320,000	3,820,000	3,820,000	-407,630,000
Total, title V, Foreign Assistance and Related Programs	1,605,799,000	1,365,172,000	1,424,854,000	1,198,669,000	1,196,718,000	-409,081,000
(By transfer)	(4,266,000)	(4,506,000)	(4,266,000)	(4,266,000)	(4,266,000)	.....
TITLE VI - RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION						
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Food and Drug Administration						
Salaries and expenses, direct appropriation	857,501,000	878,884,000	871,499,000	940,367,000	970,867,000	+113,366,000
Prescription drug user fee act	(117,122,000)	(126,845,000)	(126,845,000)	(132,273,000)	(132,273,000)	(+15,151,000)
Mammography clinics user fee	(13,966,000)	(14,385,000)	(14,385,000)	(14,385,000)	(14,385,000)	(+419,000)
Subtotal, program level	(988,589,000)	(1,020,114,000)	(1,012,729,000)	(1,087,025,000)	(1,117,525,000)	(+128,936,000)
Buildings and facilities	21,350,000	8,350,000	11,350,000	12,350,000	11,350,000	-10,000,000
Rental payments (FDA)	46,294,000	82,866,000	82,866,000	.....	.....	-46,294,000
By transfer from PDUFA	.....	(5,428,000)	(5,428,000)	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, program level	(46,294,000)	(88,294,000)	(88,294,000)	.....	.....	(-46,294,000)
Total, Food and Drug Administration	925,145,000	970,100,000	965,715,000	952,717,000	982,217,000	+57,072,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Financial Management Service: Payments to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation	7,728,000	2,565,000	2,565,000	2,565,000	2,565,000	-5,163,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Commodity Futures Trading Commission	58,101,000	63,360,000	62,140,000	61,000,000	61,000,000	+2,899,000
Farm Credit Administration (limitation on administrative expenses)	(34,423,000)	(35,800,000)	(35,800,000)	.....	(35,800,000)	(+1,377,000)
Total, title VI, Related Agencies and Food and Drug Administration	990,974,000	1,036,025,000	1,030,420,000	1,016,282,000	1,045,782,000	+54,808,000
TITLE VII - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Farm Service Agency						
Emergency conservation program	34,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-34,000,000
Tree assistance program	14,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-14,000,000
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Emergency insured loans:						
Loan subsidy	21,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-21,000,000
(Loan authorization)	(87,400,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-87,400,000)
Total, Farm Service Agency	69,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-69,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation						
Livestock disaster assistance fund	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4,000,000
Dairy production indemnity assistance program	6,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-6,800,000
Total, Commodity Credit Corporation	10,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,800,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Watershed and flood prevention operations	80,000,000					-80,000,000
Total, title VII, Emergency appropriations	159,800,000					-159,800,000
TITLE XI - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Office of the Secretary (cotton warehouse) (contingent emergency appropriations)					5,000,000	+5,000,000
Pilot livestock price reporting study (contingent emergency appropriations)					250,000	+250,000
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation						
Federal crop insurance corporation fund (emergency appropriations)		1,545,000,000				
Purchase requirement (contingent emergency appropriations)					66,000,000	+66,000,000
Raisins (contingent emergency appropriations)					3,000,000	+3,000,000
Commodity Credit Corporation						
Natural disasters (contingent emergency appropriations)					1,500,000,000	+1,500,000,000
Multi-year losses (contingent emergency appropriations)					875,000,000	+875,000,000
Livestock disaster assistance fund (emergency appropriations)		85,000,000				
Contingent emergency appropriations					200,000,000	+200,000,000
Multi-year flooding (emergency appropriations)		50,000,000				
Market loss (contingent emergency appropriations)					3,057,000,000	+3,057,000,000
Economic loss (Alaska) (contingent emergency appropriations)					50,000,000	+50,000,000
Honey (contingent emergency appropriations)					1,000,000	+1,000,000
Mohair fiber (contingent emergency appropriations)					27,000,000	+27,000,000
Total, Commodity Credit Corporation		135,000,000			5,779,000,000	+5,779,000,000
Foreign Agricultural Service and General Sales Manager						
Food for progress (contingent emergency appropriations)					25,000,000	+25,000,000
Total, title XI, emergency appropriations		1,680,000,000			5,809,250,000	+5,809,250,000
Emergency appropriations		(1,680,000,000)				
Contingent emergency appropriations					(5,809,250,000)	(+5,809,250,000)
TITLE XIII - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Farm Service Agency						
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)		40,000,000			40,000,000	+40,000,000
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:						
Loan authorizations:						
Farm operating loans:						
Direct					(133,806,000)	(+133,806,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized					(150,000,000)	(+150,000,000)
Guaranteed subsidized					(156,704,000)	(+156,704,000)
Total, Loan authorizations					(440,510,000)	(+440,510,000)
Loan subsidies:						
Farm operating loans (emergency appropriations):						
Direct		15,969,000			15,969,000	+15,969,000
Guaranteed unsubsidized		1,740,000			1,740,000	+1,740,000
Guaranteed subsidized		13,696,000			13,696,000	+13,696,000
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund		31,405,000			31,405,000	+31,405,000
(Loan authorization)					(440,510,000)	(+440,510,000)
Total, Farm Service Agency		71,405,000			71,405,000	+71,405,000
Commodity Credit Corporation						
Dairy production disaster assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations)					3,000,000	+3,000,000
Natural Resources Conservation Service						
Forestry incentives program (contingent emergency appropriations)					10,000,000	+10,000,000

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Forest Service						
State and private forestry (emergency appropriations)	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title XIII, emergency appropriations	.....	81,405,000	.....	.....	84,405,000	+84,405,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	(81,405,000)	.....	.....	(71,405,000)	(+71,405,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	.....	.....	.....	(13,000,000)	(+13,000,000)
Scorekeeping adjustments	-243,408,000	-1,505,188,000	3,717,000	354,217,000	-5,669,438,000	-5,426,030,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	49,550,155,000	58,062,356,000	55,886,859,000	57,174,585,000	55,938,052,000	+6,387,897,000
Appropriations	(49,390,355,000)	(56,300,951,000)	(55,886,859,000)	(57,174,585,000)	(50,044,397,000)	(+654,042,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(1,761,405,000)	.....	.....	(71,405,000)	(+71,405,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(159,800,000)	.....	.....	.....	(5,822,250,000)	(+5,662,450,000)
(By transfer)	(606,780,000)	(640,100,000)	(606,797,000)	(612,780,000)	(612,780,000)	(+6,000,000)
(Loan authorization)	(14,012,620,000)	(13,403,150,000)	(13,414,132,000)	(8,506,925,000)	(8,894,194,000)	(-5,118,426,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(142,036,000)	(144,087,000)	(144,087,000)	(107,078,000)	(144,087,000)	(+2,051,000)

1/ In addition to appropriation.
2/ Budget proposes to fund this account under Conservation Operations.
3/ Budget proposes to fund technical assistance for WFPO under Conservation Operations.
4/ Budget proposes to include funding for these programs under the Commodity Assistance Program in FY 1998.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	76,199,000	89,488,000	79,488,000	76,199,000	79,448,000	+3,249,000
Joint automated booking system	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....
Narrowband communications (crime trust fund)	.....	85,894,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterterrorism fund	52,700,000	61,703,000	89,200,000	19,999,000	10,000,000	-42,700,000
1st Responder grants	.....	.....	.....	174,000,000	135,000,000	+135,000,000
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defense function	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	70,007,000	79,685,000	75,312,000	41,858,000	75,312,000	+5,305,000
Crime trust fund	59,251,000	65,178,000	59,251,000	.....	59,251,000	.....
Total, Administrative review and appeals	129,258,000	144,863,000	134,563,000	41,858,000	134,563,000	+5,305,000
Office of Inspector General	33,211,000	34,610,000	36,610,000	33,211,000	35,610,000	+2,399,000
Total, General administration	291,368,000	516,558,000	339,861,000	355,267,000	394,621,000	+103,253,000
Appropriations	(232,117,000)	(365,486,000)	(280,610,000)	(355,267,000)	(335,370,000)	(+103,253,000)
Crime trust fund	(59,251,000)	(151,072,000)	(59,251,000)	.....	(59,251,000)	.....
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,009,000	7,621,000	7,400,000	7,969,000	7,400,000	+2,391,000
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	444,200,000	477,328,000	462,265,000	485,511,000	466,840,000	+22,640,000
Crime trust fund	7,969,000	8,183,000	8,160,000	.....	8,160,000	+191,000
Total, General legal activities	452,169,000	485,511,000	470,425,000	485,511,000	475,000,000	+22,831,000
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	.....
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	9,500,000	.....
Antitrust Division	93,495,000	97,588,000	98,275,000	98,275,000	98,275,000	+4,780,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-18,000,000	-11,000,000	-30,000,000	-11,687,000	-30,000,000	-12,000,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-70,000,000	.....	-68,275,000	-86,588,000	-68,275,000	+1,725,000
Direct appropriation	5,495,000	86,588,000	.....	.....	.....	-5,495,000
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	972,460,000	1,052,993,000	1,039,147,000	1,083,642,000	1,009,680,000	+37,220,000
Crime trust fund	62,828,000	54,000,000	51,231,000	.....	80,698,000	+17,870,000
Total, United States Attorneys	1,035,288,000	1,106,993,000	1,090,378,000	1,083,642,000	1,090,378,000	+55,090,000
United States trustee system fund	114,248,000	130,437,000	114,248,000	108,248,000	114,248,000	.....
Offsetting fee collections	-114,248,000	.....	-114,248,000	-100,000,000	-114,248,000	.....
Direct appropriation	.....	130,437,000	.....	8,248,000	.....	.....
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,226,000	1,335,000	1,335,000	1,227,000	1,227,000	+1,000
United States Marshals Service:						
Direct appropriation	467,833,000	486,436,000	477,611,000	501,752,000	477,056,000	+9,223,000
Crime trust fund	25,553,000	26,407,000	25,553,000	.....	25,553,000	.....
Construction 1/	.....	6,300,000	.....	4,000,000	4,600,000	+4,600,000
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system fund	.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	493,386,000	529,143,000	503,164,000	515,752,000	507,209,000	+13,823,000
Federal Prisoner Detention	405,262,000	450,848,000	425,000,000	407,018,000	425,000,000	+19,738,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	75,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	95,000,000	+20,000,000
Community Relations Service	5,319,000	8,899,000	7,199,000	5,319,000	7,199,000	+1,880,000
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	23,000,000	.....
Total, Legal activities	2,509,673,000	2,931,282,000	2,629,029,000	2,638,245,000	2,637,541,000	+127,868,000
Appropriations	(2,413,323,000)	(2,842,692,000)	(2,544,085,000)	(2,638,245,000)	(2,523,130,000)	(+109,807,000)
Crime trust fund	(96,350,000)	(88,590,000)	(84,944,000)	.....	(114,411,000)	(+18,061,000)
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	4,381,000	11,717,000	.....	.....	.....	-4,381,000
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	6,381,000	13,717,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-4,381,000
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	294,967,000	304,014,000	304,014,000	294,967,000	304,014,000	+9,047,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	2,445,471,000	2,584,885,000	2,420,342,000	2,240,777,000	2,406,532,000	-38,939,000
Counterintelligence and national security	221,050,000	170,283,000	282,473,000	233,473,000	292,473,000	+71,423,000
FBI Fingerprint identification	84,400,000	47,800,000	47,800,000	47,800,000	47,800,000	-36,600,000
Subtotal	2,750,921,000	2,802,968,000	2,750,615,000	2,522,050,000	2,746,805,000	-4,116,000
Crime trust fund	179,121,000	215,356,000	215,356,000	433,124,000	223,356,000	+44,235,000
Construction	44,506,000	14,146,000	11,287,000	1,287,000	1,287,000	-43,219,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,974,548,000	3,032,470,000	2,977,258,000	2,956,461,000	2,971,448,000	-3,100,000
Appropriations	(2,795,427,000)	(2,817,114,000)	(2,761,902,000)	(2,523,337,000)	(2,748,092,000)	(-47,335,000)
Crime trust fund	(179,121,000)	(215,356,000)	(215,356,000)	(433,124,000)	(223,356,000)	(+44,235,000)
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	782,109,000	841,970,000	873,000,000	863,764,000	877,490,000	+95,381,000
Diversion control fund	-58,268,000	-76,710,000	-76,710,000	-61,710,000	-76,710,000	-18,442,000
Direct appropriation	723,841,000	765,260,000	796,290,000	802,054,000	800,780,000	+76,939,000
Crime trust fund	403,537,000	405,000,000	405,000,000	407,000,000	405,000,000	+1,463,000
Construction	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,135,378,000	1,178,260,000	1,209,290,000	1,217,054,000	1,213,780,000	+78,402,000
Appropriations	(731,841,000)	(773,260,000)	(804,290,000)	(810,054,000)	(808,780,000)	(+76,939,000)
Crime trust fund	(403,537,000)	(405,000,000)	(405,000,000)	(407,000,000)	(405,000,000)	(+1,463,000)
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	1,657,886,000	1,867,353,000	1,619,514,000	1,189,317,000	1,621,837,000	-36,049,000
Enforcement and border affairs	.....	.....	(1,096,431,000)	.....	(1,069,754,000)	(+1,069,754,000)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	.....	.....	(523,083,000)	.....	(552,083,000)	(+552,083,000)
Crime trust fund	608,206,000	738,000,000	866,490,000	1,099,667,000	842,490,000	+234,284,000
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	2,266,092,000	2,605,353,000	2,486,004,000	2,268,984,000	2,464,327,000	+198,235,000
Fee accounts:						
Immigration legalization fund	(1,259,000)	(998,000)	(998,000)	(998,000)	.....	(-1,259,000)
Immigration user fee	(426,622,000)	(486,071,000)	(486,071,000)	(444,290,000)	(486,071,000)	(+59,449,000)
Land border inspection fund	(3,043,000)	(3,275,000)	(3,275,000)	(3,275,000)	(3,275,000)	(+232,000)
Immigration examinations fund	(785,342,000)	(826,402,000)	(906,000,000)	(905,700,000)	(635,700,000)	(-149,642,000)
Breached bond fund	(235,272,000)	(144,870,000)	(169,870,000)	(201,995,000)	(176,950,000)	(-58,322,000)
Immigration enforcement fines	(3,800,000)	(3,800,000)	(3,800,000)	(4,050,000)	(4,050,000)	(+250,000)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,455,338,000)	(1,465,416,000)	(1,570,014,000)	(1,560,308,000)	(1,306,046,000)	(-149,292,000)
Construction	75,959,000	118,170,000	81,570,000	110,251,000	90,000,000	+14,041,000
Asylees in Guam, Loss of offsetting receipts (3301)	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(3,797,389,000)	(4,188,939,000)	(4,137,588,000)	(3,940,543,000)	(3,860,373,000)	(+62,984,000)
Appropriations	(1,733,845,000)	(1,985,523,000)	(1,701,084,000)	(1,280,568,000)	(1,711,837,000)	(-22,008,000)
Crime trust fund	(608,206,000)	(738,000,000)	(866,490,000)	(1,099,667,000)	(842,490,000)	(+234,284,000)
(Fee accounts)	(1,455,338,000)	(1,465,416,000)	(1,570,014,000)	(1,560,308,000)	(1,306,046,000)	(-149,292,000)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	2,911,642,000	3,006,494,000	2,952,354,000	2,999,956,000	2,952,354,000	+40,712,000
Prior year carryover	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	.....
Direct appropriation	2,821,642,000	2,916,494,000	2,862,354,000	2,909,956,000	2,862,354,000	+40,712,000
Crime trust fund	26,135,000	26,559,000	26,499,000	9,559,000	26,499,000	+364,000
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,847,777,000	2,943,053,000	2,888,853,000	2,919,515,000	2,888,853,000	+41,076,000
Buildings and facilities	255,133,000	413,997,000	413,997,000	379,197,000	410,997,000	+155,864,000
Transfer from D.C. bill (P.L. 105-100)	302,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-302,000,000
Subtotal, Buildings and facilities	557,133,000	413,997,000	413,997,000	379,197,000	410,997,000	-146,136,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	.....
Total, Federal Prison System	3,404,910,000	3,357,050,000	3,302,850,000	3,298,712,000	3,299,850,000	-105,060,000
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	173,600,000	307,711,000	195,000,000	170,151,000	147,151,000	-26,449,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	46,500,000	.....	47,750,000	47,000,000	47,000,000	+500,000
Byrne grants (formula)	462,500,000	.....	505,000,000	505,000,000	505,000,000	+42,500,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	509,000,000	.....	552,750,000	552,000,000	552,000,000	+43,000,000
Crime trust fund:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	.....	47,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byrne grants (formula)	42,500,000	505,000,000	.....	.....	.....	-42,500,000
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000,000	.....	523,000,000	500,000,000	523,000,000	.....
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(20,000,000)	.....	(20,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Juvenile crime block grant	250,000,000	.....	250,000,000	100,000,000	250,000,000	.....
Youth violence courts	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Juvenile prosecutor program	.....	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Community prosecutors program	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug intervention treatment program	.....	85,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian tribal courts program	.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Juvenile drug prevention program 2/	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug courts	30,000,000	30,000,000	43,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+10,000,000
Upgrade criminal history records	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	.....
State prison grants	720,500,000	711,000,000	730,500,000	711,000,000	720,500,000	.....
State criminal alien assistance program	420,000,000	350,000,000	420,000,000	350,000,000	420,000,000	.....
Violence Against Women grants	270,750,000	270,750,000	279,750,000	282,750,000	282,750,000	+12,000,000
State prison drug treatment	63,000,000	72,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	.....
DNA identification grants	12,500,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+2,500,000
Counterterrorism technologies 3/	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grants to firefighters 3/	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other crime control programs	5,150,000	7,900,000	5,150,000	7,900,000	5,700,000	+550,000
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	2,382,400,000	2,369,400,000	2,374,400,000	2,124,850,000	2,369,950,000	-12,450,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,891,400,000	2,369,400,000	2,927,150,000	2,676,850,000	2,921,950,000	+30,550,000
Weed and seed program fund	33,500,000	.....	33,500,000	40,000,000	33,500,000	.....
Crime trust fund	.....	40,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Community oriented policing services (crime trust fund)	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	.....
Police corps (crime trust fund)	30,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,430,000,000	1,420,000,000	1,420,000,000	1,440,000,000	1,430,000,000	.....
Juvenile justice programs	238,672,000	277,950,000	282,950,000	284,597,000	284,597,000	+45,925,000
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	31,003,000	32,059,000	32,059,000	31,809,000	31,809,000	+806,000
Federal law enforcement dependents assistance	2,000,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....	-2,000,000
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	33,003,000	32,309,000	32,309,000	31,809,000	31,809,000	-1,194,000
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,800,175,000	4,447,370,000	4,890,909,000	4,643,207,000	4,849,007,000	+48,832,000
Appropriations	(987,775,000)	(617,970,000)	(1,096,509,000)	(1,078,557,000)	(1,049,057,000)	(+61,282,000)
Crime trust fund	(3,812,400,000)	(3,829,400,000)	(3,794,400,000)	(3,564,850,000)	(3,799,950,000)	(-12,450,000)
General Provisions						
Trustee system fund interest	.....	.....	.....	6,000,000	.....	.....
Year 2000 compliance (sec. 126)	.....	.....	.....	.....	-20,038,000	-20,038,000
Total, title I, Department of Justice	17,764,460,000	18,511,865,000	18,230,185,000	17,800,117,000	18,213,950,000	+449,490,000
Appropriations	(12,579,460,000)	(13,057,888,000)	(12,778,245,000)	(12,286,117,000)	(12,742,993,000)	(+163,533,000)
Crime trust fund	(5,185,000,000)	(5,453,977,000)	(5,451,940,000)	(5,514,000,000)	(5,470,957,000)	(+285,957,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	.....
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	23,450,000	24,836,000	24,000,000	24,836,000	24,200,000	+750,000
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	41,200,000	45,500,000	44,200,000	45,500,000	44,495,000	+3,295,000
Total, Related agencies	64,650,000	70,336,000	68,200,000	70,336,000	68,695,000	+4,045,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	283,066,000	292,452,000	283,123,000	309,314,000	286,264,000	+3,198,000
Offsetting fee collections	.....	-6,000,000	-1,600,000	-6,000,000	-1,600,000	-1,600,000
Direct appropriation	283,066,000	286,452,000	281,523,000	303,314,000	284,664,000	+1,598,000
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	42,000,000	48,356,000	43,900,000	43,619,000	50,454,000	+8,454,000
CWC enforcement	1,900,000	3,877,000	3,877,000	1,877,000	1,877,000	-23,000
Total, Export Administration	43,900,000	52,233,000	47,777,000	45,496,000	52,331,000	+8,431,000
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	340,000,000	368,379,000	368,379,000	279,934,000	368,379,000	+28,379,000
Salaries and expenses	21,028,000	29,590,000	25,000,000	21,761,000	24,000,000	+2,972,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	361,028,000	397,969,000	393,379,000	301,695,000	392,379,000	+31,351,000
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	25,000,000	28,087,000	25,276,000	25,196,000	27,000,000	+2,000,000
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	777,644,000	835,077,000	816,155,000	746,037,000	825,069,000	+47,425,000
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	47,499,000	53,701,000	48,000,000	48,981,000	48,490,000	+991,000
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	137,278,000	160,102,000	140,147,000	141,259,000	136,147,000	-1,131,000
Periodic censuses and programs	555,813,000	1,027,784,000	1,111,887,000	998,626,000	1,186,902,000	+631,089,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	693,091,000	1,187,886,000	1,252,034,000	1,139,885,000	1,323,049,000	+629,958,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	16,550,000	10,940,000	10,940,000	10,898,000	10,940,000	-5,610,000
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,000,000	15,000,000	21,000,000	20,889,000	21,000,000	.....
Information infrastructure grants	20,000,000	22,000,000	16,000,000	19,989,000	18,000,000	-2,000,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	57,550,000	47,940,000	47,940,000	51,776,000	49,940,000	-7,610,000
Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses	27,000,000	.....	.....	782,523,000	.....	-27,000,000
(Fees collected - current year)	(664,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-664,000,000)
Current year fee funding	.....	653,526,000	653,526,000	.....	643,026,000	+643,026,000
Prior year fee funding	.....	65,868,000	71,000,000	.....	71,000,000	+71,000,000
(Prior year carryover)	(25,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	(40,500,000)	(+15,500,000)
Rescission	.....	-116,342,000	-41,000,000	.....	-71,000,000	-71,000,000
Subtotal	(716,000,000)	(603,052,000)	(683,526,000)	(782,523,000)	(683,526,000)	(-32,474,000)
Legislative proposal fees	.....	182,000,000	102,000,000	.....	102,000,000	+102,000,000
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(716,000,000)	(785,052,000)	(785,526,000)	(782,523,000)	(785,526,000)	(+69,526,000)
Offsetting fee collections	.....	-653,526,000	-653,526,000	-785,526,000	-643,026,000	-643,026,000
Offsetting fee collections - legis. proposal	.....	-182,000,000	-102,000,000	.....	-102,000,000	-102,000,000
Total, PTO offsetting fee collections	.....	-835,526,000	-755,526,000	-785,526,000	-745,026,000	-745,026,000
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	825,140,000	1,239,053,000	1,377,974,000	1,237,639,000	1,421,479,000	+596,339,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	8,500,000	9,993,000	9,000,000	9,955,000	9,495,000	+995,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	276,852,000	291,636,000	280,470,000	290,482,000	280,136,000	+3,284,000
Industrial technology services	306,000,000	366,691,000	287,000,000	299,142,000	310,300,000	+4,300,000
Construction of research facilities	95,000,000	56,714,000	56,714,000	56,684,000	56,714,000	-38,286,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2000 - 2002		115,000,000				
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	677,852,000	830,041,000	624,184,000	646,308,000	647,150,000	-30,702,000
Appropriations	(677,852,000)	(715,041,000)	(624,184,000)	(646,308,000)	(647,150,000)	(-30,702,000)
Advance appropriations		(115,000,000)				
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	1,512,050,000	1,508,762,000	1,470,042,000	1,611,027,000	1,579,844,000	+67,794,000
New offsetting collections - fisheries fees		-19,781,000				
New offsetting collections - navigation fees		-2,500,000				
Offsetting collections - fees	-3,000,000					+3,000,000
Limited access system administrative fund		-3,000,000		-3,000,000		
IFQ/CDQ offsetting receipts		4,000,000		4,000,000		
Direct appropriation	1,509,050,000	1,487,481,000	1,470,042,000	1,612,027,000	1,579,844,000	+70,794,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(62,381,000)	(62,381,000)	(63,381,000)	(63,073,000)	(63,381,000)	(+1,000,000)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,713,000	5,000,000	
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	-5,000,000	-4,713,000	-5,000,000	
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,509,050,000	1,487,481,000	1,470,042,000	1,612,027,000	1,579,844,000	+70,794,000
Procurement, acquisition and construction	491,609,000	621,595,000	538,439,000	587,611,000	584,677,000	+93,068,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2000 - 2011		2,797,815,000				
Coastal zone management fund	7,800,000	4,000,000	7,800,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	-3,800,000
Mandatory offset	-7,800,000	-4,000,000	-7,800,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	+3,800,000
Fishermen's contingency fund	953,000	953,000	953,000	952,000	953,000	
Foreign fishing observer fund	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	189,000	
Fisheries finance program account	338,000	238,000	238,000	388,000	338,000	
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,002,139,000	4,908,271,000	2,009,861,000	2,201,167,000	2,166,001,000	+163,862,000
Appropriations	(2,002,139,000)	(2,110,456,000)	(2,009,861,000)	(2,201,167,000)	(2,166,001,000)	(+163,862,000)
Advance appropriations		(2,797,815,000)				
Total, Science and Technology	2,688,491,000	5,748,305,000	2,643,045,000	2,857,430,000	2,822,646,000	+134,155,000
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	27,490,000	32,187,000	28,900,000	31,059,000	30,000,000	+2,510,000
Office of Inspector General	20,140,000	21,662,000	21,400,000	19,959,000	21,000,000	+860,000
Total, General administration	47,630,000	53,849,000	50,300,000	51,018,000	51,000,000	+3,370,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities (rescission)	-20,500,000					+20,500,000
Procurement, acquisition and construction (rescission)			-5,000,000			
United States Travel and Tourism Administration						
Salaries and expenses (rescission)	-3,000,000					+3,000,000
Total, Department of Commerce	4,250,755,000	7,805,948,000	4,814,274,000	4,821,788,000	5,051,499,000	+800,744,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	4,315,405,000	7,876,284,000	4,882,474,000	4,892,124,000	5,120,194,000	+804,789,000
Appropriations	(4,338,905,000)	(5,079,811,000)	(4,928,474,000)	(4,892,124,000)	(5,191,194,000)	(+852,289,000)
Rescissions	(-23,500,000)	(-116,342,000)	(-46,000,000)		(-71,000,000)	(-47,500,000)
Advance appropriations		(2,912,815,000)				
(By transfer)	(62,381,000)	(62,381,000)	(63,381,000)	(63,073,000)	(63,381,000)	(+1,000,000)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,654,000	1,690,000	1,690,000	1,654,000	1,690,000	+36,000
Other salaries and expenses	27,591,000	29,405,000	29,405,000	29,405,000	29,369,000	+1,778,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	29,245,000	31,095,000	31,095,000	31,059,000	31,059,000	+1,814,000
Care of the building and grounds	3,400,000	5,871,000	5,400,000	5,871,000	5,400,000	+2,000,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	32,645,000	36,966,000	36,495,000	36,930,000	36,459,000	+3,814,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,887,000	1,943,000	1,943,000	1,901,000	1,943,000	+56,000
Other salaries and expenses	13,688,000	14,885,000	14,200,000	13,730,000	14,158,000	+470,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	15,575,000	16,828,000	16,143,000	15,631,000	16,101,000	+526,000
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,483,000	1,506,000	1,506,000	1,488,000	1,506,000	+23,000
Other salaries and expenses	9,966,000	10,316,000	10,316,000	9,995,000	10,298,000	+332,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,449,000	11,822,000	11,822,000	11,483,000	11,804,000	+355,000
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	227,674,000	238,329,000	238,329,000	231,532,000	238,329,000	+10,655,000
Other salaries and expenses	2,454,726,000	2,710,394,000	2,590,000,000	2,576,984,000	2,583,492,000	+128,766,000
Direct appropriation	2,682,400,000	2,948,723,000	2,828,329,000	2,808,516,000	2,821,821,000	+139,421,000
Crime trust fund	40,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	.....	41,043,000	+1,043,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,722,400,000	3,008,723,000	2,888,329,000	2,808,516,000	2,862,864,000	+140,464,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,450,000	2,515,000	2,515,000	2,515,000	2,515,000	+65,000
Defender services	329,529,000	360,952,000	360,952,000	360,952,000	360,952,000	+31,423,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	64,438,000	68,173,000	67,000,000	68,721,000	66,861,000	+2,423,000
Court security	167,214,000	179,055,000	174,100,000	176,873,000	174,569,000	+7,355,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	3,286,031,000	3,619,418,000	3,492,896,000	3,417,577,000	3,467,761,000	+181,730,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	52,000,000	56,156,000	54,500,000	54,682,000	54,500,000	+2,500,000
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	17,495,000	18,470,000	18,000,000	17,716,000	17,716,000	+221,000
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	34,200,000	37,300,000	37,300,000	37,300,000	37,300,000	+3,100,000
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,240,000	9,900,000	9,600,000	9,374,000	9,487,000	+247,000
General Provisions						
Judges' pay raise	5,000,000	.....	.....	6,893,000	.....	-5,000,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,463,635,000	3,806,860,000	3,676,756,000	3,607,586,000	3,651,128,000	+187,493,000
Appropriations	(3,423,635,000)	(3,746,860,000)	(3,616,756,000)	(3,607,586,000)	(3,610,085,000)	(+186,450,000)
Crime trust fund	(40,000,000)	(60,000,000)	(60,000,000)	.....	(41,043,000)	(+1,043,000)
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	1,705,600,000	1,664,882,000	1,631,490,000	1,685,094,000	1,644,300,000	-61,300,000
(Transfer out)	.....	.....	.....	(-13,000,000)	.....	.....
Registration fees	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	.....	-700,000
Security	23,700,000	25,700,000	25,700,000	.....	.....	-23,700,000
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,730,000,000	1,691,282,000	1,657,890,000	1,685,794,000	1,644,300,000	-85,700,000
Salaries and expenses	363,513,000	367,778,000	365,235,000	349,474,000	355,000,000	-8,513,000
Capital investment fund	86,000,000	118,340,000	80,000,000	118,340,000	80,000,000	-6,000,000
Office of Inspector General	27,495,000	28,717,000	28,000,000	27,495,000	27,495,000	.....
Representation allowances	4,200,000	4,300,000	4,200,000	6,500,000	4,350,000	+150,000
Protection of foreign missions and officials	7,900,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	7,900,000	8,100,000	+200,000
Security and maintenance of United States missions	404,000,000	640,800,000	396,000,000	550,832,000	403,561,000	-439,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	3,500,000	5,500,000	.....
(By transfer)	.....	.....	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+4,000,000)
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	.....	.....	(2,000,000)	.....	(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	593,000	593,000	593,000	543,000	593,000	.....
Administrative expenses	607,000	607,000	607,000	457,000	607,000	.....
(By transfer)	.....	.....	(1,000,000)	.....	(1,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,000,000	16,426,000	15,000,000	14,490,000	14,750,000	+750,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	129,935,000	132,500,000	132,500,000	132,500,000	132,500,000	+2,565,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,773,743,000	3,014,943,000	2,893,625,000	2,897,825,000	2,876,756,000	-96,987,000
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	901,515,000	930,773,000	914,000,000	877,718,000	922,000,000	+20,485,000
Prior year assessment	54,000,000			254,000,000		-54,000,000
Subtotal	955,515,000	930,773,000	914,000,000	1,131,718,000	922,000,000	-33,515,000
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	210,000,000	231,000,000	220,000,000	210,093,000	231,000,000	+21,000,000
Prior year assessment	46,000,000			221,000,000		-46,000,000
Subtotal	256,000,000	231,000,000	220,000,000	431,093,000	231,000,000	-25,000,000
Arrearage payments		475,000,000	475,000,000		475,000,000	+475,000,000
International conferences and contingencies		1,223,000				
(By transfer)			(15,000,000)	(1,223,000)	(16,223,000)	(+16,223,000)
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,211,515,000	1,637,996,000	1,609,000,000	1,562,811,000	1,628,000,000	+416,485,000
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	17,490,000	19,179,000	18,490,000	17,490,000	19,551,000	+2,061,000
Construction	6,463,000	7,125,000	7,000,000	6,463,000	5,939,000	-524,000
American sections, international commissions	5,490,000	5,867,000	5,490,000	5,490,000	5,733,000	+243,000
International fisheries commissions	14,549,000	14,549,000	14,490,000	14,549,000	14,549,000	
Total, International commissions	43,992,000	46,720,000	45,470,000	43,992,000	45,772,000	+1,780,000
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,000,000	15,000,000	8,250,000		8,250,000	+250,000
Total, Department of State	4,037,250,000	4,714,659,000	4,356,345,000	4,504,628,000	4,358,778,000	+321,528,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities	41,500,000	43,400,000	41,500,000	43,400,000	41,500,000	
United States Information Agency						
International information programs	427,097,000	461,728,000	457,146,000	427,097,000	455,246,000	+28,149,000
(By transfer)					(2,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Technology fund	5,050,000	5,050,000		5,050,000		-5,050,000
Educational and cultural exchange programs	197,731,000	199,024,000	200,000,000	205,024,000	202,500,000	+4,769,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	570,000	600,000	600,000	525,000	525,000	-45,000
Israeli Arab scholarship program	400,000	400,000	400,000	350,000	350,000	-50,000
International Broadcasting Operations	364,415,000	388,690,000	383,957,000	332,915,000	362,365,000	-2,050,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 105-174)	5,000,000					-5,000,000
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	22,095,000			22,095,000	22,095,000	
Radio construction	40,000,000	25,308,000	16,308,000	13,245,000	13,245,000	-26,755,000
East-West Center	12,000,000	5,000,000		12,000,000	12,500,000	+500,000
(By transfer)				(13,000,000)		
North/South Center	1,500,000	2,500,000		3,000,000	1,750,000	+250,000
National Endowment for Democracy	30,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	30,500,000	31,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, United States Information Agency	1,105,858,000	1,119,300,000	1,089,411,000	1,051,801,000	1,101,576,000	-4,282,000
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities (rescission)	-700,000					+700,000
Total, related agencies	1,146,658,000	1,162,700,000	1,130,911,000	1,095,201,000	1,143,076,000	-3,582,000
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,183,908,000	5,877,359,000	5,487,256,000	5,599,829,000	5,501,854,000	+317,946,000
Appropriations	(5,179,608,000)	(5,877,359,000)	(5,487,256,000)	(5,599,829,000)	(5,501,854,000)	(+322,246,000)
Emergency appropriations	(5,000,000)					(-5,000,000)
Rescissions	(-700,000)					(+700,000)
(By transfer)			(22,000,000)	(18,223,000)	(25,223,000)	(+25,223,000)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(51,030,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-51,030,000)
Maritime Security Program	35,500,000	97,650,000	97,650,000	97,650,000	89,650,000	+54,150,000
Operations and training	67,600,000	70,553,000	67,600,000	69,818,000	69,303,000	+1,703,000
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	32,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-26,000,000
Administrative expenses	3,725,000	4,000,000	3,725,000	4,000,000	3,725,000	.....
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	35,725,000	10,000,000	9,725,000	10,000,000	9,725,000	-26,000,000
Total, Maritime Administration	138,825,000	178,203,000	174,975,000	177,468,000	168,678,000	+29,853,000
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	250,000	250,000	280,000	250,000	265,000	+15,000
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,740,000	11,000,000	8,740,000	8,900,000	8,900,000	+160,000
Commission on Immigration Reform						
Salaries and expenses	459,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-459,000
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,170,000	1,159,000	1,170,000	+80,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	242,000,000	279,000,000	260,500,000	253,580,000	279,000,000	+37,000,000
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	186,514,000	212,977,000	181,514,000	197,921,000	192,000,000	+5,486,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-162,523,000	.....	-172,523,000	-172,523,000	-172,523,000	-10,000,000
Direct appropriation	23,991,000	212,977,000	8,991,000	25,398,000	19,477,000	-4,514,000
Offsetting fee collections	.....	-172,523,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	14,000,000	14,500,000	14,000,000	14,300,000	14,150,000	+150,000
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	106,500,000	112,867,000	110,490,000	111,867,000	116,679,000	+10,179,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-18,000,000	-11,700,000	-30,000,000	-18,700,000	-30,000,000	-12,000,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-70,000,000	.....	-76,500,000	-90,000,000	-76,500,000	-6,500,000
Direct appropriation	18,500,000	101,167,000	3,990,000	3,167,000	10,179,000	-8,321,000
Gambling Impact Study Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,000,000
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	283,000,000	340,000,000	250,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	+17,000,000
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,185,000	1,240,000	1,240,000	1,240,000	1,240,000	+55,000
Ocean Policy Commission						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	.....	3,500,000	3,500,000	+3,500,000
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	315,000,000	118,098,000	23,000,000	341,098,000	23,000,000	-292,000,000
Current year fees	.....	205,000,000	214,000,000	.....	214,000,000	+214,000,000
1998 fees	.....	18,000,000	87,000,000	.....	87,000,000	+87,000,000
Subtotal	315,000,000	341,098,000	324,000,000	341,098,000	324,000,000	+9,000,000
Offsetting fee collections	-249,523,000	.....	.....	-341,098,000	.....	+249,523,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-32,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+32,000,000
Direct appropriation	33,477,000	341,098,000	324,000,000	.....	324,000,000	+290,523,000
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	254,200,000	281,100,000	249,000,000	265,000,000	288,300,000	+34,100,000
Office of Inspector General	10,000,000	11,300,000	11,300,000	10,500,000	10,800,000	+800,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	.....	5,724,000	2,000,000	3,816,000	2,200,000	+2,200,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy	181,232,000	163,000,000	139,630,000	143,000,000	128,030,000	-53,202,000
Administrative expenses	94,000,000	94,000,000	86,910,000	94,000,000	94,000,000	.....
Total, Business loans program account	275,232,000	262,724,000	228,540,000	240,816,000	224,230,000	-51,002,000
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	23,200,000	.....	100,000,000	.....	76,329,000	+53,129,000
Administrative expenses	150,000,000	166,000,000	116,000,000	94,000,000	116,000,000	-34,000,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	173,200,000	166,000,000	216,000,000	94,000,000	192,329,000	+19,129,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	3,500,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-200,000
Total, Small Business Administration	716,132,000	724,424,000	708,140,000	613,616,000	718,959,000	+2,827,000
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 4/	6,850,000	12,000,000	6,850,000	6,850,000	6,850,000	.....
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,489,499,000	2,044,426,000	1,762,876,000	1,409,428,000	1,856,368,000	+366,869,000
Appropriations	(1,489,499,000)	(2,044,426,000)	(1,762,876,000)	(1,409,428,000)	(1,856,368,000)	(+366,869,000)
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(51,030,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-51,030,000)
TITLE VI - GENERAL PROVISIONS						
GOVERNMENT-WIDE						
Defense function (by transfer)	(33,169,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-33,169,000)
International function (by transfer)	(45,432,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-45,432,000)
Domestic function (by transfer)	(31,061,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-31,061,000)
Total, title VI, general provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(109,662,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-109,662,000)
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working capital fund (rescission)	-100,000,000	-45,326,000	-45,326,000	-45,326,000	-99,000,000	+1,000,000
Legal Activities						
United States trustee system fund (rescission)	.....	.....	-17,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
FY 1998 FBI Legal Attache (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-4,178,000	.....	.....
FY 1996 FBI construction (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-6,000,000	.....	.....
FY 1998 FBI construction (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000
No Year FBI salaries and expenses (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-6,400,000	-6,400,000	-6,400,000
FY 1996 VCRP (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
FY 1997 VCRP (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-300,000	-300,000	-300,000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	.....	.....	.....	-22,878,000	-12,700,000	-12,700,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000,000	-5,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
FY 1998 Commerce (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	-2,090,000	-2,090,000	-2,090,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Industrial technology services (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	.....	-6,000,000	-6,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Ship construction fund (rescission)	.....	.....	.....	.....	-17,000,000	-17,000,000
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-100,000,000	-45,326,000	-62,326,000	-70,294,000	-143,790,000	-43,790,000
TITLE VIII - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-7,000,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	-38,000,000	-3,527,708,000	-504,002,000	-76,376,000	-506,428,000	-468,428,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	32,085,907,000	34,443,780,000	33,473,219,000	33,162,414,000	33,693,276,000	+1,607,369,000
Appropriations	(26,980,107,000)	(26,178,636,000)	(28,069,605,000)	(27,716,618,000)	(28,376,976,000)	(+1,396,869,000)
Emergency appropriations	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-5,000,000)
Advance appropriations	.....	(2,912,815,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions	(-124,200,000)	(-161,668,000)	(-108,326,000)	(-68,204,000)	(-195,700,000)	(-71,500,000)
Crime trust fund	(5,225,000,000)	(5,513,977,000)	(5,511,940,000)	(5,514,000,000)	(5,512,000,000)	(+287,000,000)
(By transfer)	(172,043,000)	(62,381,000)	(85,381,000)	(81,296,000)	(88,604,000)	(-83,439,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	(3,266,000)	.....
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(51,030,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-51,030,000)

1/ Funded under Federal Prison System.
2/ Funded under Juvenile Justice.
3/ Funded under Counterterrorism Fund.
4/ President's budget proposed $6,000,000 for State Justice Institute.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
FEDERAL FUNDS						
Metrorail improvements and expansion			25,000,000		25,000,000	+25,000,000
Federal payment for management reform	8,000,000			25,000,000	25,000,000	+17,000,000
Federal payment for Boys Town U.S.A			4,000,000	7,100,000	7,100,000	+7,100,000
Federal contribution to the operations of the Nation's Capital	190,000,000					-190,000,000
D.C. National Capital Revitalization Corporation		50,000,000				
Federal support for economic development		25,000,000		500,000		
Management Reforms to improve the District of Columbia's Economic Development Infrastructure		25,000,000				
Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund 1/		(254,000,000)	21,000,000	75,000,000	18,778,000	+18,778,000
Environmental Study and Related Activities at Lorton Correctional Complex			7,000,000		7,000,000	+7,000,000
Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency			4,000,000			
Federal payment to the District of Columbia corrections trustee operations	169,000,000	184,800,000	184,800,000	184,800,000	184,800,000	+15,800,000
Corrections Trustee for Correctional Facilities, construction and repair 2/	(302,000,000)					(-302,000,000)
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Criminal Justice System	108,000,000					-108,000,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts		142,000,000	142,000,000	128,000,000	128,000,000	+128,000,000
District of Columbus Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency	43,000,000	59,400,000	59,400,000	59,400,000	59,400,000	+16,400,000
U.S. Park Police (Sec. 141)	12,000,000					-12,000,000
Federal payment for Metropolitan Police Department			1,200,000		1,200,000	+1,200,000
Federal payment for Fire Department			3,240,000		3,240,000	+3,240,000
Federal payment for Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund				1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Federal payment to Historical Society for City Museum			2,000,000		2,000,000	+2,000,000
Federal payment for a National Museum of American Music and for downtown revitalization				1,000,000	700,000	+700,000
United States Park Police			8,500,000		8,500,000	+8,500,000
Federal payment for waterfront improvements			3,000,000		3,000,000	+3,000,000
Federal payment for mentoring services			200,000		200,000	+200,000
Federal payment for hotline services			50,000		50,000	+50,000
Federal payment for public education			20,391,000		15,622,000	+15,622,000
Federal payment for Children's National Medical Center					1,000,000	+1,000,000
Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project (Sec. 160)	3,000,000				3,000,000	
Federal payment to District of Columbia Scholarship Fund			5,400,000			
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	533,000,000	486,200,000	491,181,000	481,800,000	494,590,000	-38,410,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
Operating Expenses						
Governmental direction and support	(105,177,000)	(164,717,000)	(164,144,000)	(164,717,000)	(164,144,000)	(+58,967,000)
Economic development and regulation	(120,072,000)	(156,039,000)	(159,039,000)	(156,039,000)	(159,039,000)	(+38,967,000)
Public safety and justice	(529,739,000)	(751,346,000)	(755,786,000)	(751,346,000)	(755,786,000)	(+226,047,000)
Public education system	(672,444,000)	(773,334,000)	(793,725,000)	(773,334,000)	(788,956,000)	(+116,512,000)
Human support services	(1,718,939,000)	(1,514,751,000)	(1,514,751,000)	(1,514,751,000)	(1,514,751,000)	(-204,188,000)
Public works	(241,934,000)	(266,912,000)	(266,912,000)	(266,912,000)	(266,912,000)	(+24,978,000)
Financing and other				(451,623,000)		
Washington Convention Center Transfer Payment	(5,400,000)	(5,400,000)	(5,400,000)		(5,400,000)	
Repayment of Loans and Interest	(384,430,000)	(382,170,000)	(382,170,000)		(382,170,000)	(-2,260,000)
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	(39,020,000)	(38,453,000)	(38,453,000)		(38,453,000)	(-567,000)
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	(12,000,000)	(11,000,000)	(11,000,000)		(11,000,000)	(-1,000,000)
Certificates of Participation	(7,923,000)	(7,926,000)	(7,926,000)		(7,926,000)	(+3,000)
Human Resources Development	(6,000,000)	(6,674,000)	(6,674,000)		(6,674,000)	(+674,000)
Productivity Savings		(-10,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	(-10,000,000)	(-10,000,000)
Receivership Programs		(318,979,000)	(318,979,000)	(318,979,000)	(318,979,000)	(+318,979,000)
Deficit reduction and revitalization	(201,090,000)					(-201,090,000)
District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	(3,220,000)	(7,840,000)	(7,840,000)	(7,840,000)	(7,840,000)	(+4,620,000)
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(4,047,388,000)	(4,395,541,000)	(4,422,799,000)	(4,395,541,000)	(4,418,030,000)	(+370,642,000)
Enterprise Funds						
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct	(297,310,000)	(273,314,000)	(273,314,000)	(273,314,000)	(273,314,000)	(-23,996,000)
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	(213,500,000)	(225,200,000)	(225,200,000)	(225,200,000)	(225,200,000)	(+11,700,000)
Cable Television Enterprise Fund	(2,467,000)	(2,108,000)	(2,108,000)	(2,108,000)	(2,108,000)	(-359,000)
Public Service Commission	(4,547,000)	(5,026,000)	(5,026,000)	(5,026,000)	(5,026,000)	(+479,000)
Office of People's Counsel	(2,428,000)	(2,501,000)	(2,501,000)	(2,501,000)	(2,501,000)	(+73,000)
Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation	(5,683,000)	(7,001,000)	(7,001,000)	(7,001,000)	(7,001,000)	(+1,318,000)
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	(600,000)	(640,000)	(640,000)	(640,000)	(640,000)	(+40,000)
Starplex Fund	(5,936,000)	(8,751,000)	(8,751,000)	(8,751,000)	(8,751,000)	(+2,815,000)
D.C. General Hospital (Public Benefit Corporation)	(52,684,000)	(66,764,000)	(66,764,000)	(66,764,000)	(66,764,000)	(+14,080,000)
D.C. Retirement Board	(16,762,000)	(18,202,000)	(18,202,000)	(18,202,000)	(18,202,000)	(+1,440,000)
Correctional Industries Fund	(3,332,000)	(3,332,000)	(3,332,000)	(3,332,000)	(3,332,000)	
Washington Convention Center Enterprise Fund	(41,000,000)	(48,139,000)	(48,139,000)	(48,139,000)	(48,139,000)	(+7,139,000)
Total, Enterprise Funds	(646,249,000)	(660,978,000)	(660,978,000)	(660,978,000)	(660,978,000)	(+14,729,000)
Total, operating expenses	(4,693,637,000)	(5,056,519,000)	(5,083,777,000)	(5,056,519,000)	(5,079,008,000)	(+385,371,000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 —continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Capital Outlay						
General fund	(269,330,000)	(1,711,160,737)	(1,711,160,737)	(1,711,160,737)	(1,711,160,737)	(+1,441,830,737)
Total, District of Columbia funds	(4,962,967,000)	(6,767,679,737)	(6,794,937,737)	(6,767,679,737)	(6,790,168,737)	(+1,827,201,737)
Total:						
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	533,000,000	486,200,000	491,181,000	481,800,000	494,590,000	-38,410,000
District of Columbia funds	(4,962,967,000)	(6,767,679,737)	(6,794,937,737)	(6,767,679,737)	(6,790,168,737)	(+1,827,201,737)

1/ Requested by District, but not in President's budget request.

2/ FY 1999 request included in Commerce Justice Bill.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Limitation on Program Activity:						
Subsidy appropriation	683,000,000	808,000,000	745,500,000	785,000,000	765,000,000	+82,000,000
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,330,000,000)	(1,325,000,000)	(1,325,000,000)	(1,325,000,000)	(1,325,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(11,300,000,000)	(15,401,000,000)	(15,401,000,000)	(15,401,000,000)	(15,401,000,000)	(+4,101,000,000)
Administrative expenses	48,614,000	51,940,000	50,277,000	49,000,000	50,000,000	+1,386,000
Negative subsidy	-51,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	+26,000,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	680,614,000	834,940,000	770,777,000	809,000,000	790,000,000	+109,386,000
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Noncredit account:						
Administrative expenses	32,000,000	34,000,000	33,000,000	32,000,000	32,500,000	+500,000
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-251,000,000	-260,000,000	-260,000,000	-260,000,000	-260,000,000	-9,000,000
Direct loans:						
Loan subsidy	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....
(Loan authorization)	(133,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(+67,000,000)
Guaranteed loans:						
Loan subsidy	56,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	46,000,000	-10,000,000
(Loan authorization)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,600,000,000)	(2,600,000,000)	(2,600,000,000)	(2,600,000,000)	(+800,000,000)
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-159,000,000	-176,000,000	-177,000,000	-178,000,000	-177,500,000	-18,500,000
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY						
Trade and development agency	41,500,000	50,000,000	41,500,000	43,000,000	44,000,000	+2,500,000
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	563,114,000	708,940,000	635,277,000	674,000,000	656,500,000	+93,386,000
(Loan authorizations)	(14,563,000,000)	(19,526,000,000)	(19,526,000,000)	(19,526,000,000)	(19,526,000,000)	(+4,963,000,000)
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS						
Agency for International Development						
Child survival and disease programs fund	650,000,000	502,836,000	650,000,000	.....	650,000,000	.....
Development assistance	1,210,000,000	1,265,798,000	1,174,000,000	1,904,000,000	1,225,000,000	+15,000,000
International disaster assistance	190,000,000	205,000,000	150,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	+10,000,000
Micro & Small Enterprise Development program account:						
Subsidy appropriations	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	.....
Urban and environmental credit program account:						
Subsidy appropriations	3,000,000	6,000,000	.....	3,000,000	1,500,000	-1,500,000
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(46,000,000)	(68,000,000)	.....	(68,000,000)	(68,000,000)	(+22,000,000)
Administrative expenses	6,000,000	6,053,000	5,500,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	-1,000,000
Development credit authority program account (by transfer)	.....	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, development assistance	2,061,000,000	1,987,687,000	1,981,500,000	2,113,000,000	2,083,500,000	+22,500,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	44,208,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	+344,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	473,000,000	483,858,000	460,000,000	475,000,000	479,950,000	+6,950,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	29,047,000	33,000,000	31,500,000	30,000,000	30,750,000	+1,703,000
Total, Agency for International Development	2,607,255,000	2,549,097,000	2,517,552,000	2,662,552,000	2,638,752,000	+31,497,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund:						
Camp David countries	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	1,855,000,000	1,855,000,000	1,855,000,000	-160,000,000
Other	385,000,000	498,600,000	471,000,000	450,600,000	512,000,000	+127,000,000
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,400,000,000	2,513,600,000	2,326,000,000	2,305,600,000	2,367,000,000	-33,000,000
International fund for Ireland	19,600,000	.....	19,600,000	.....	19,600,000	.....
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	485,000,000	464,500,000	450,000,000	432,500,000	430,000,000	-55,000,000
Assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union	770,000,000	925,000,000	590,000,000	740,000,000	801,000,000	+31,000,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,674,600,000	3,903,100,000	3,385,600,000	3,478,100,000	3,617,600,000	-57,000,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriations	.....	22,000,000	20,680,000	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(22,000,000)	.....	.....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(-2,000,000)
African Development Foundation						
Appropriations	.....	14,000,000	13,160,000	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(14,000,000)	.....	.....	(11,000,000)	(11,000,000)	(-3,000,000)
Peace Corps						
Appropriations	222,000,000	270,335,000	230,000,000	221,000,000	240,000,000	+18,000,000
Department of State						
International narcotics control	215,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000	222,000,000	261,000,000	+46,000,000
Narcotics Interdiction	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-15,000,000
Migration and refugee assistance	650,000,000	650,000,000	640,000,000	650,000,000	640,000,000	-10,000,000
Refugee resettlement assistance	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000,000
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	50,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	-20,000,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	133,000,000	215,900,000	152,000,000	170,000,000	198,000,000	+65,000,000
Total, Department of State	1,068,000,000	1,160,900,000	1,097,000,000	1,062,000,000	1,129,000,000	+61,000,000
Department of the Treasury						
Debt restructuring	27,000,000	72,000,000	36,000,000	25,000,000	33,000,000	+6,000,000
International affairs technical assistance	.....	5,000,000	.....	3,000,000	1,500,000	+1,500,000
United States community adjustment and investment program	.....	37,000,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	+10,000,000
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	27,000,000	114,000,000	36,000,000	28,000,000	44,500,000	+17,500,000
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	7,598,855,000	8,033,432,000	7,299,992,000	7,451,652,000	7,669,852,000	+70,997,000
(By transfer)	(36,000,000)	(15,000,000)	.....	(31,000,000)	(31,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
(Loan authorizations)	(95,000,000)	(117,000,000)	(49,000,000)	(117,000,000)	(117,000,000)	(+22,000,000)
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	.....
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants:						
Camp David countries	3,100,000,000	3,100,000,000	3,160,000,000	3,160,000,000	3,160,000,000	+60,000,000
Other	196,550,000	175,910,000	175,910,000	162,910,000	170,000,000	-26,550,000
Subtotal, grants	3,296,550,000	3,275,910,000	3,335,910,000	3,322,910,000	3,330,000,000	+33,450,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(+6,660,000)
Direct concessional loans:						
Subsidy appropriation	60,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-40,000,000
(Loan authorization)	(657,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(-490,000,000)
FMF program level	(3,953,550,000)	(3,442,910,000)	(3,502,910,000)	(3,489,910,000)	(3,497,000,000)	(-456,550,000)
Total, Foreign military assistance	3,356,550,000	3,295,910,000	3,355,910,000	3,342,910,000	3,350,000,000	-6,550,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund:						
Offsetting collections	-106,000,000	-19,000,000	-19,000,000	-19,000,000	-19,000,000	+87,000,000
Peacekeeping operations	77,500,000	83,000,000	62,250,000	75,000,000	76,500,000	-1,000,000
Total, title III, Military assistance	3,378,050,000	3,409,910,000	3,449,160,000	3,448,910,000	3,457,500,000	+79,450,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(+6,660,000)
(Loan authorization)	(657,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(167,000,000)	(-490,000,000)
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Financial Institutions						
World Bank Group						
Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Contribution to the Global Environment Facility 1/	47,500,000	300,000,000	42,500,000	47,500,000	192,500,000	+145,000,000
Contribution to the International Development Association	1,034,503,100	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	-234,503,100
Total, World Bank Group	1,082,003,100	1,100,000,000	842,500,000	847,500,000	992,500,000	-89,503,100

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	25,610,667	25,610,667	25,610,667	25,610,667	25,610,667	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	.....
Fund for special operations 1/	20,835,000	21,152,000	21,152,000	21,152,000	21,152,000	+317,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund 1/	30,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	+20,000,000
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	76,445,667	96,762,667	96,762,667	96,762,667	96,762,667	+20,317,000
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	.....
Contribution to the Asian Development fund 1/	150,000,000	250,000,000	210,000,000	187,000,000	210,000,000	+60,000,000
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	163,221,596	263,221,596	223,221,596	200,221,596	223,221,596	+60,000,000
Contribution to the African Development Fund 1/	45,000,000	155,000,000	128,000,000	5,000,000	128,000,000	+83,000,000
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	35,778,717	35,778,717	35,778,717	35,778,717	35,778,717	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,237,803)	(123,237,803)	(123,237,803)	(123,237,803)	(123,237,803)	.....
North American Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	56,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-56,500,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(318,750,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-318,750,000)
International Monetary Fund						
Contribution to the enhanced structural adjustment facility	.....	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,458,949,080	1,657,762,980	1,326,262,980	1,185,262,980	1,476,262,980	+17,313,900
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,593,564,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(-318,750,000)
International Organizations and Programs						
International organizations and programs	192,000,000	314,000,000	157,250,000	170,000,000	187,000,000	-5,000,000
(By transfer)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	.....
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,650,949,080	1,971,762,980	1,483,512,980	1,355,262,980	1,663,262,980	+12,313,900
(By transfer)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(2,500,000)	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,593,564,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(-318,750,000)
TITLE VI						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Monetary Programs						
Loans to International Monetary Fund 2/	.....	3,361,000,000	3,361,000,000	3,361,000,000	3,361,000,000	+3,361,000,000
United States Quota, International Monetary Fund 2/	.....	14,500,000,000	.....	14,500,000,000	14,500,000,000	+14,500,000,000
Total, International Monetary Programs	.....	17,861,000,000	3,361,000,000	17,861,000,000	17,861,000,000	+17,861,000,000
Grand total	13,190,968,080	31,985,044,980	16,228,941,980	30,790,824,980	31,308,114,980	+18,117,146,900
(By transfer)	(38,500,000)	(17,500,000)	(2,500,000)	(33,500,000)	(33,500,000)	(-5,000,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(29,910,000)	(+6,660,000)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,593,564,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(2,274,814,917)	(-318,750,000)
(Loan authorizations)	(15,315,000,000)	(19,810,000,000)	(19,742,000,000)	(19,810,000,000)	(19,810,000,000)	(+4,495,000,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustment: SDAF offsetting collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	-37,000,000	-37,000,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	13,190,968,080	31,985,044,980	16,228,941,980	30,790,824,980	31,271,114,980	+18,080,146,900
Mandatory	44,208,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	44,552,000	+344,000
Discretionary including arrearages & IMF	13,146,760,080	31,940,492,980	16,184,389,980	30,746,272,980	31,226,562,980	+18,079,802,900
Arrearages	-359,753,100	-502,485,334	-351,952,000	-310,652,000	-538,952,000	-179,198,900
IMF	.....	-17,861,000,000	-3,361,000,000	-17,861,000,000	-17,861,000,000	-17,861,000,000
Discretionary excluding arrearages & IMF	12,787,006,980	13,577,007,646	12,471,437,980	12,574,620,980	12,826,610,980	+39,604,000

1/ The amounts shown for the Senate are provided as an FY 1998 supplemental.

2/ The amounts shown for the President's request were requested as an FY 1998 supplemental; the amounts shown for the Senate are provided as an FY 1998 supplemental.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	582,082,000	660,310,000	596,425,000	633,058,000	619,311,000	+37,229,000
Wildland fire management	280,103,000	298,353,000	286,895,000	288,975,000	286,895,000	+6,792,000
Central hazardous materials fund	12,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	-2,000,000
Construction	5,091,000	4,175,000	6,975,000	8,197,000	10,997,000	+5,906,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	120,000,000	120,000,000	140,000,000	125,000,000	125,000,000	+5,000,000
Land acquisition	11,200,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	15,850,000	14,600,000	+3,400,000
Oregon and California grant lands	98,906,000	98,966,000	98,407,000	94,791,000	97,037,000	-1,869,000
Range improvements (indefinite)	9,113,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+887,000
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,706,000	8,055,000	8,055,000	7,226,000	8,055,000	-651,000
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	8,800,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,136,001,000	1,233,659,000	1,175,557,000	1,200,697,000	1,190,695,000	+54,694,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	594,592,000	675,828,000	607,106,000	624,019,000	661,136,000	+66,544,000
Construction	76,636,000	37,000,000	66,100,000	48,734,000	50,453,000	-26,183,000
Land acquisition	62,632,000	60,500,000	30,000,000	62,120,000	48,024,000	-14,608,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	14,000,000	17,000,000	15,000,000	34,000,000	14,000,000	.....
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779,000	10,000,000	10,779,000	10,779,000	10,779,000	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund	11,700,000	14,700,000	12,700,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	+3,300,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	.....
Multinational species conservation fund	1,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	1,900,000	2,000,000	+600,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	772,539,000	818,228,000	744,885,000	797,352,000	802,192,000	+29,653,000
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	1,234,004,000	1,320,828,000	1,333,328,000	1,288,903,000	1,285,604,000	+51,600,000
National recreation and preservation	44,259,000	46,575,000	43,939,000	48,800,000	46,225,000	+1,966,000
Historic preservation fund	40,812,000	100,612,000	40,812,000	55,612,000	72,412,000	+31,600,000
Construction	222,769,000	175,000,000	149,000,000	210,116,000	226,058,000	+3,289,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	143,290,000	138,087,000	69,000,000	88,100,000	147,925,000	+4,635,000
Urban park and recreation fund	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,655,134,000	1,753,102,000	1,606,079,000	1,661,531,000	1,748,224,000	+93,090,000
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	760,358,000	806,883,000	774,838,000	772,115,000	797,896,000	+37,538,000
Minerals Management Service						
Royalty and offshore minerals management	144,196,000	222,402,000	216,402,000	217,275,000	217,902,000	+73,706,000
Additions to receipts	.....	-100,000,000	-100,000,000	-100,000,000	-100,000,000	-100,000,000
Oil spill research	6,118,000	6,118,000	6,118,000	6,118,000	6,118,000	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	150,314,000	128,520,000	122,520,000	123,393,000	124,020,000	-26,294,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	94,937,000	93,265,000	93,074,000	92,634,000	93,078,000	-1,859,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	500,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	-225,000
Subtotal	95,437,000	93,540,000	93,349,000	92,909,000	93,353,000	-2,084,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	177,624,000	183,416,000	185,416,000	183,057,000	185,416,000	+7,792,000
(By transfer)	(3,163,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-3,163,000)
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	273,061,000	276,956,000	278,765,000	275,966,000	278,769,000	+5,708,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	1,529,638,000	1,638,681,000	1,558,425,000	1,544,695,000	1,584,124,000	+54,486,000
Construction	125,279,000	152,054,000	121,695,000	123,421,000	123,421,000	-1,858,000
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	43,352,000	38,396,000	28,396,000	28,882,000	28,882,000	-14,470,000
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,000,000	5,005,000	5,001,000	5,001,000	5,001,000	+1,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)	.....	(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)
Indian land consolidation pilot	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,703,269,000	1,844,136,000	1,713,517,000	1,701,999,000	1,746,428,000	+43,159,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Departmental Offices						
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	39,794,000	38,555,000	36,455,000	38,325,000	38,455,000	-1,339,000
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	67,514,000	66,275,000	64,175,000	66,045,000	66,175,000	-1,339,000
Compact of Free Association	8,545,000	8,445,000	8,545,000	8,830,000	8,930,000	+385,000
Mandatory payments	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,545,000	20,445,000	20,545,000	20,830,000	20,930,000	+385,000
Total, Insular Affairs	88,059,000	86,720,000	84,720,000	86,875,000	87,105,000	-954,000
Departmental management	58,286,000	60,871,000	58,286,000	60,496,000	64,686,000	+6,400,000
Office of the Solicitor	35,443,000	37,304,000	37,304,000	36,464,000	36,784,000	+1,341,000
Office of Inspector General	24,500,000	25,684,000	24,499,000	25,486,000	25,486,000	+986,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,000,000
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	38,557,000	42,000,000	39,499,000	38,000,000	39,499,000	+942,000
Natural resource damage assessment fund	4,228,000	8,100,000	4,492,000	5,228,000	4,492,000	+264,000
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000,000	+8,000,000
Total, Departmental Offices	250,073,000	260,679,000	248,800,000	252,549,000	266,052,000	+15,979,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,700,749,000	7,122,163,000	6,664,961,000	6,785,602,000	6,954,276,000	+253,527,000
Appropriations	(6,730,749,000)	(7,152,163,000)	(6,694,961,000)	(6,815,602,000)	(6,984,276,000)	(+253,527,000)
Rescissions	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)	.....	(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)
(By transfer)	(3,163,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-3,163,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research	187,796,000	198,122,000	197,444,000	212,927,000	197,444,000	+9,648,000
State and private forestry	209,178,000	162,900,000	156,167,000	165,091,000	170,722,000	-38,456,000
National forest system	1,357,744,000	1,417,708,000	1,231,421,000	1,129,098,000	1,298,570,000	-59,174,000
Wildland fire management	586,559,000	554,437,000	631,737,000	587,885,000	560,176,000	-26,383,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	102,000,000	.....	102,000,000	102,000,000	+102,000,000
Reconstruction and construction	166,015,000	160,914,000	271,444,000	353,840,000	297,352,000	+131,337,000
Land acquisition	52,976,000	56,057,000	30,000,000	67,022,000	117,918,000	+64,942,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,811,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-511,000
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	.....
Midewin national tallgrass prairie restoration fund	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100,000
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, Forest Service	2,565,550,000	2,656,809,000	2,522,884,000	2,622,534,000	2,751,853,000	+186,303,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Clean coal technology:						
Rescission	-101,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+101,000,000
Deferral	.....	-40,000,000	.....	-40,000,000	-40,000,000	-40,000,000
Subtotal	-101,000,000	-40,000,000	.....	-40,000,000	-40,000,000	+61,000,000
Fossil energy research and development	362,403,000	383,408,000	315,558,000	376,431,000	384,056,000	+21,653,000
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-1,500,000	-1,300,000	-1,300,000	-1,300,000	-1,300,000	+200,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	107,000,000	22,500,000	14,000,000	14,056,000	14,000,000	-93,000,000
Energy conservation	611,723,000	808,500,000	675,250,000	677,701,000	691,701,000	+79,978,000
Economic regulation	2,725,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	1,801,000	-924,000
Strategic petroleum reserve	207,500,000	160,120,000	160,120,000	155,120,000	160,120,000	-47,380,000
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-207,500,000)
Energy Information Administration	66,800,000	70,500,000	68,000,000	68,000,000	70,500,000	+3,700,000
Elk Hills school lands fund	.....	36,000,000	.....	.....	36,000,000	+36,000,000
Total, Department of Energy:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,255,651,000	1,441,529,000	1,233,429,000	1,251,809,000	1,316,878,000	+61,227,000
Appropriations	(1,356,651,000)	(1,481,529,000)	(1,233,429,000)	(1,291,809,000)	(1,356,878,000)	(+227,000)
Rescission	(-101,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+101,000,000)
Deferral	.....	(-40,000,000)	.....	(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-207,500,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Health Service						
Indian health services	1,841,174,000	1,843,873,000	1,932,953,000	1,888,602,000	1,950,322,000	+109,148,000
Indian health facilities	257,538,000	274,476,000	313,175,000	263,516,000	289,465,000	+31,927,000
Total, Indian Health Service	2,098,712,000	2,118,349,000	2,246,128,000	2,152,118,000	2,239,787,000	+141,075,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Salaries and expenses	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	-2,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute	4,250,000	3,188,000	.....	3,188,000	4,250,000	.....
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	333,408,000	357,300,000	346,449,000	352,154,000	347,154,000	+13,746,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	3,850,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	+550,000
Repair and restoration of buildings	32,000,000	40,000,000	44,500,000	32,000,000	40,000,000	+8,000,000
Construction	33,000,000	18,000,000	2,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	-17,000,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	402,258,000	419,800,000	397,449,000	404,554,000	407,554,000	+5,296,000
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	55,837,000	57,938,000	57,938,000	57,938,000	57,938,000	+2,101,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,192,000	6,311,000	6,311,000	6,311,000	6,311,000	+119,000
Total, National Gallery of Art	62,029,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	+2,220,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance	11,375,000	13,000,000	12,187,000	13,000,000	12,187,000	+812,000
Construction	9,000,000	20,000,000	9,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	+11,000,000
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,375,000	33,000,000	21,187,000	33,000,000	32,187,000	+11,812,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	5,840,000	6,040,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	81,240,000	120,500,000	81,240,000	85,560,000	83,500,000	+2,260,000
Matching grants	16,760,000	15,500,000	16,760,000	14,500,000	14,500,000	-2,260,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	98,000,000	136,000,000	98,000,000	100,060,000	98,000,000	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	96,800,000	122,000,000	96,800,000	96,800,000	96,800,000	.....
Matching grants	13,900,000	14,000,000	13,900,000	13,900,000	13,900,000	.....
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700,000	136,000,000	110,700,000	110,700,000	110,700,000	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services						
Grants and administration	23,280,000	26,000,000	23,405,000	23,280,000	23,405,000	+125,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	231,980,000	298,000,000	232,105,000	234,040,000	232,105,000	+125,000
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	907,000	898,000	898,000	898,000	898,000	-9,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	2,745,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	+55,000
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,740,000	6,212,000	5,954,000	5,954,000	5,954,000	+214,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707,000	32,607,000	31,707,000	32,607,000	32,107,000	+400,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Presidio Trust						
Presidio trust fund		39,913,000	39,913,000	29,913,000	34,913,000	+34,913,000
Total, title II, related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,709,744,000	7,146,094,000	6,824,543,000	6,865,504,000	7,151,375,000	+441,631,000
Appropriations	(6,810,744,000)	(7,084,094,000)	(6,824,543,000)	(6,803,504,000)	(7,089,375,000)	(+278,631,000)
Emergency appropriations		(102,000,000)		(102,000,000)	(102,000,000)	(+102,000,000)
Rescission	(-101,000,000)					(+101,000,000)
Deferral		(-40,000,000)		(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
(By transfer)	(207,500,000)					(-207,500,000)
TITLE V - PRIORITY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000,000					-699,000,000
TITLE VI - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				6,600,000		
Scorekeeping adjustments	-255,665,000	-145,000,000	-61,000,000	-195,000,000	-120,500,000	+135,165,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	13,853,828,000	14,123,257,000	13,428,504,000	13,462,706,000	13,985,151,000	+131,323,000
Appropriations	(13,984,828,000)	(14,091,257,000)	(13,458,504,000)	(13,430,706,000)	(13,953,151,000)	(-31,677,000)
Emergency appropriations		(102,000,000)		(102,000,000)	(102,000,000)	(+102,000,000)
Rescissions	(-131,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(+101,000,000)
Deferral		(-40,000,000)		(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)	(-40,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(34,615,000)	(59,682,000)	(59,682,000)		(59,682,000)	(+25,067,000)
(By transfer)	(210,663,000)					(-210,663,000)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management	1,136,001,000	1,233,659,000	1,175,557,000	1,200,697,000	1,190,695,000	+54,694,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	772,539,000	818,228,000	744,885,000	797,352,000	802,192,000	+29,653,000
National Park Service	1,655,134,000	1,753,102,000	1,606,079,000	1,661,531,000	1,748,224,000	+93,090,000
United States Geological Survey	760,358,000	806,883,000	774,838,000	772,115,000	797,896,000	+37,538,000
Minerals Management Service	150,314,000	128,520,000	122,520,000	123,393,000	124,020,000	-26,294,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	273,061,000	276,956,000	278,765,000	275,966,000	278,769,000	+5,708,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,703,269,000	1,844,136,000	1,713,517,000	1,701,999,000	1,746,428,000	+43,159,000
Departmental Offices	250,073,000	260,679,000	248,800,000	252,549,000	266,052,000	+15,979,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	6,700,749,000	7,122,163,000	6,664,961,000	6,785,602,000	6,954,276,000	+253,527,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Forest Service	2,565,550,000	2,656,809,000	2,522,884,000	2,622,534,000	2,751,853,000	+186,303,000
Department of Energy	1,255,651,000	1,441,529,000	1,233,429,000	1,251,809,000	1,316,878,000	+61,227,000
Indian Health Service	2,098,712,000	2,118,349,000	2,246,128,000	2,152,118,000	2,239,787,000	+141,075,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	13,000,000	-2,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250,000	3,188,000		3,188,000	4,250,000	
Smithsonian Institution	402,258,000	419,800,000	397,449,000	404,554,000	407,554,000	+5,296,000
National Gallery of Art	62,029,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	64,249,000	+2,220,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	20,375,000	33,000,000	21,187,000	33,000,000	32,187,000	+11,812,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840,000	6,040,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000,000	136,000,000	98,000,000	100,060,000	98,000,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700,000	136,000,000	110,700,000	110,700,000	110,700,000	
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,280,000	26,000,000	23,405,000	23,280,000	23,405,000	+125,000
Commission of Fine Arts	907,000	898,000	898,000	898,000	898,000	-9,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,745,000	3,000,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	+55,000
National Capital Planning Commission	5,740,000	6,212,000	5,954,000	5,954,000	5,954,000	+214,000
Holocaust Memorial Council	31,707,000	32,607,000	31,707,000	32,607,000	32,107,000	+400,000
Presidio Trust		39,913,000	39,913,000	29,913,000	34,913,000	+34,913,000
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	6,709,744,000	7,146,094,000	6,824,543,000	6,865,504,000	7,151,375,000	+441,631,000
TITLE V - PRIORITY FEDERAL LAND ACQUISITIONS AND EXCHANGES						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	699,000,000					-699,000,000
TITLE VI - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration				6,600,000		
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Scorekeeping adjustments	-255,665,000	-145,000,000	-61,000,000	-195,000,000	-120,500,000	+135,165,000
Grand total	13,853,828,000	14,123,257,000	13,428,504,000	13,462,706,000	13,985,151,000	+131,323,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR						
Employment and Training Administration						
Training and employment services	4,982,737,000	5,073,373,000	3,750,873,000	4,772,375,000	4,885,324,000	-97,413,000
Advance appropriation, FY 1999/2000	250,000,000	250,000,000	.....	250,000,000	.....	-250,000,000
Community service employment for older Americans	440,200,000	440,200,000	440,200,000	440,200,000	440,200,000	.....
Federal unemployment benefits and allowances (indefinite)	349,000,000	360,700,000	360,700,000	360,700,000	360,700,000	+11,700,000
State unemployment insurance and employment service operations	186,796,000	162,097,000	152,097,000	162,097,000	162,097,000	-24,699,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(3,313,621,000)	(3,206,076,000)	(3,122,476,000)	(3,077,476,000)	(3,132,076,000)	(-181,545,000)
Advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other funds	392,000,000	357,000,000	357,000,000	357,000,000	357,000,000	-35,000,000
Program administration	90,397,000	97,262,000	93,995,000	93,995,000	94,410,000	+4,013,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(41,285,000)	(46,198,000)	(43,716,000)	(43,716,000)	(43,716,000)	(+2,431,000)
Total, Employment and Training Administration	6,691,130,000	6,740,632,000	5,154,865,000	6,436,367,000	6,299,731,000	-391,399,000
Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration						
Salaries and expenses	82,056,000	90,974,000	86,159,000	88,076,000	90,000,000	+7,944,000
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation						
Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation fund:						
(Limitation of trust funds)	(10,433,000)	(10,958,000)	(10,958,000)	(10,958,000)	(10,958,000)	(+525,000)
Employment Standards Administration						
Salaries and expenses	300,027,000	314,267,000	310,409,000	309,409,000	312,076,000	+12,049,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(993,000)	(1,924,000)	(1,924,000)	(1,924,000)	(1,924,000)	(+931,000)
Special benefits	201,000,000	179,000,000	179,000,000	179,000,000	179,000,000	-22,000,000
Black Lung Disability Trust Fund:						
Definite	1,006,644,000	1,020,644,000	1,020,644,000	1,020,644,000	1,020,644,000	+14,000,000
Indefinite	356,000	356,000	356,000	356,000	356,000	.....
Total	1,007,000,000	1,021,000,000	1,021,000,000	1,021,000,000	1,021,000,000	+14,000,000
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,508,027,000	1,514,267,000	1,510,409,000	1,509,409,000	1,512,076,000	+4,049,000
Occupational Safety and Health Administration						
Salaries and expenses	336,678,000	355,045,000	336,678,000	348,983,000	353,000,000	+16,322,000
Mine Safety and Health Administration						
Salaries and expenses	203,397,000	211,165,000	203,397,000	211,165,000	211,165,000	+7,768,000
Bureau of Labor Statistics						
Salaries and expenses	327,695,000	344,724,000	344,724,000	337,171,000	344,724,000	+17,029,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(52,848,000)	(54,146,000)	(54,146,000)	(53,718,000)	(54,146,000)	(+1,298,000)
Departmental Management						
Salaries and expenses	152,348,000	188,761,000	163,471,000	188,463,000	190,832,000	+38,484,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(282,000)	(299,000)	(299,000)	(299,000)	(299,000)	(+17,000)
Assistant Secretary for Veterans Employment and Training (limitation on trust fund transfer)	(181,979,000)	(182,719,000)	(182,719,000)	(182,719,000)	(182,719,000)	(+740,000)
Office of Inspector General	42,627,000	46,033,000	42,627,000	44,775,000	43,852,000	+1,225,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(3,645,000)	(3,772,000)	(3,645,000)	(3,725,000)	(3,648,000)	(+3,000)
Total	194,975,000	234,794,000	206,098,000	233,238,000	234,684,000	+39,709,000
Total, title I, Department of Labor	9,343,958,000	9,491,601,000	7,842,330,000	9,164,409,000	9,045,380,000	-298,578,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(9,093,958,000)	(9,241,601,000)	(7,842,330,000)	(8,914,409,000)	(9,045,380,000)	(-48,578,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)	.....	(250,000,000)	.....	(-250,000,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(3,605,086,000)	(3,506,092,000)	(3,419,883,000)	(3,374,535,000)	(3,429,486,000)	(-175,600,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Health Resources and Services Administration						
Health resources and services	3,605,425,000	3,766,968,000	3,888,522,000	3,735,900,000	4,108,040,000	+502,615,000
Advance appropriation, FY 1999 / FY 2000	.....	.....	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....
Medical facilities guarantee and loan fund:						
Federal interest subsidies for medical facilities	6,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-5,000,000
Health education assistance loans program	1,020,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,020,000
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(85,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-85,000,000)
Administrative expenses	3,675,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	+13,000
Total	4,695,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	3,688,000	-1,007,000
Vaccine injury compensation program trust fund	45,600,000	54,600,000	54,600,000	54,600,000	54,600,000	+9,000,000
Vaccine injury compensation Pre-FY89 claims	.....	.....	.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000
Total, Health Resources and Services Administration	3,661,720,000	3,826,256,000	3,947,810,000	4,045,188,000	4,267,328,000	+605,608,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention						
Disease control, research, and training	2,332,638,000	2,454,459,000	2,540,433,000	2,323,644,000	2,558,520,000	+225,882,000
Violent crime reduction trust fund	51,000,000	42,938,000	51,000,000	43,000,000	51,000,000	.....
Total, CDCP	2,383,638,000	2,497,397,000	2,591,433,000	2,366,644,000	2,609,520,000	+225,882,000
National Institutes of Health						
National Cancer Institute	2,542,559,000	2,528,760,000	2,787,830,000	2,927,187,000	2,927,187,000	+384,628,000
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,582,924,000	1,641,524,000	1,720,344,000	1,793,697,000	1,793,697,000	+210,773,000
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	209,026,000	213,969,000	228,961,000	233,588,000	234,338,000	+25,312,000
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	872,231,000	924,702,000	951,203,000	994,218,000	994,218,000	+121,987,000
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	779,257,000	813,192,000	851,066,000	903,278,000	903,278,000	+124,021,000
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	1,349,135,000	703,723,000	1,470,460,000	1,540,102,000	1,570,102,000	+220,967,000
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,063,959,000	1,111,439,000	1,150,840,000	1,197,825,000	1,197,825,000	+133,866,000
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	673,509,000	654,248,000	728,817,000	748,482,000	750,982,000	+77,473,000
National Eye Institute	355,026,000	373,198,000	383,447,000	395,261,000	395,857,000	+40,831,000
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	329,492,000	349,021,000	356,047,000	375,743,000	375,743,000	+46,251,000
National Institute on Aging	518,312,000	554,391,000	565,574,000	596,521,000	596,521,000	+78,209,000
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	274,248,000	290,176,000	296,668,000	304,320,000	308,164,000	+33,916,000
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	200,321,000	213,184,000	216,995,000	229,887,000	229,887,000	+29,566,000
National Center for Nursing Research	63,478,000	62,229,000	68,198,000	69,834,000	69,834,000	+6,356,000
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	226,752,000	229,551,000	248,778,000	259,747,000	259,747,000	+32,995,000
National Institute on Drug Abuse	526,192,000	393,934,000	575,426,000	603,274,000	603,274,000	+77,082,000
National Institute of Mental Health	748,841,000	699,679,000	815,707,000	861,208,000	861,208,000	+112,367,000
National Human Genome Research Institute	217,297,000	236,275,000	246,111,000	249,891,000	264,892,000	+47,595,000
National Center for Research Resources	453,035,000	421,721,000	513,948,000	554,819,000	554,819,000	+101,784,000
John E. Fogarty International Center	28,236,000	19,045,000	30,367,000	35,426,000	35,426,000	+7,190,000
National Library of Medicine	160,885,000	170,738,000	176,492,000	181,309,000	181,309,000	+20,424,000
Office of the Director	241,101,000	212,306,000	254,145,000	302,947,000	306,559,000	+65,458,000
Buildings and facilities	206,570,000	218,209,000	224,599,000	223,822,000	197,519,000	-9,051,000
Advance appropriation, FY 2000	.....	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	+40,000,000
Office of AIDS Research	.....	1,728,099,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, N.I.H	13,622,386,000	14,763,313,000	14,862,023,000	15,582,386,000	15,612,386,000	+1,990,000,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	.....	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	+40,000,000
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration						
Substance abuse and mental health services	2,147,156,000	2,274,643,000	2,458,005,000	2,151,643,000	2,488,005,000	+340,849,000
Retirement Pay and Medical Benefits for Commissioned Officers						
Expenses (indefinite)	190,739,000	201,635,000	201,635,000	201,635,000	201,635,000	+10,896,000
Agency for Health Care Policy and Research						
Health care policy and research	90,304,000	100,408,000	100,408,000	50,000,000	100,408,000	+10,104,000
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(56,206,000)	(70,647,000)	(70,647,000)	(121,055,000)	(70,647,000)	(+14,441,000)
Total, Public Health Service	22,095,943,000	23,663,652,000	24,161,314,000	24,247,496,000	25,279,282,000	+3,183,339,000
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	.....	40,000,000	.....	40,000,000	40,000,000	+40,000,000
Health Care Financing Administration						
Grants to States for Medicaid	100,959,559,000	107,916,644,000	107,916,644,000	107,916,644,000	107,916,644,000	+6,957,085,000
Carryover balance	-6,890,359,000	-5,522,222,000	-5,522,222,000	-5,522,222,000	-5,522,222,000	+1,368,137,000
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-27,988,993,000	-27,800,689,000	-27,800,689,000	-27,800,689,000	-27,800,689,000	+188,304,000
Total, adjusted appropriation	66,080,207,000	74,593,733,000	74,593,733,000	74,593,733,000	74,593,733,000	+8,513,526,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2000	27,800,689,000	28,733,605,000	28,733,605,000	28,733,605,000	28,733,605,000	+932,916,000
Total, grants to States for Medicaid	93,880,896,000	103,327,338,000	103,327,338,000	103,327,338,000	103,327,338,000	+9,446,442,000
Payments to health care trust funds	60,904,000,000	62,953,000,000	62,953,000,000	62,953,000,000	62,953,000,000	+2,049,000,000
Program management (limitation on trust fund transfer)	(1,788,907,000)	(1,942,500,000)	(1,942,500,000)	(1,885,550,000)	(1,946,500,000)	(+157,593,000)
Total, Health Care Financing Administration	154,784,896,000	166,280,338,000	166,280,338,000	166,280,338,000	166,280,338,000	+11,495,442,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(126,984,207,000)	(137,546,733,000)	(137,546,733,000)	(137,546,733,000)	(137,546,733,000)	(+10,562,526,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(27,800,689,000)	(28,733,605,000)	(28,733,605,000)	(28,733,605,000)	(28,733,605,000)	(+932,916,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(1,788,907,000)	(1,942,500,000)	(1,942,500,000)	(1,885,550,000)	(1,946,500,000)	(+157,593,000)
Administration for Children and Families						
Family support payments to States:						
Payments	.....	2,649,000,000	2,574,000,000	2,649,000,000	2,649,000,000	+2,649,000,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	.....	-660,000,000	-660,000,000	-660,000,000	-660,000,000	-660,000,000
Total, adjusted appropriation	.....	1,989,000,000	1,914,000,000	1,989,000,000	1,989,000,000	+1,989,000,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2000	660,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	750,000,000	+90,000,000
Total, family support payments	660,000,000	2,739,000,000	2,664,000,000	2,739,000,000	2,739,000,000	+2,079,000,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Low income home energy assistance program:						
Contingent emergency funding	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)		(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	
Adjustment			-1,100,000,000			
Advance appropriation, FY 1999 / FY 2000	1,100,000,000	1,087,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	
Total	1,100,000,000	1,087,000,000		1,100,000,000	1,100,000,000	
Refugee and entrant assistance	415,000,000	415,000,000	415,165,000	415,000,000	415,000,000	
Child care and development block grant	85,672,000	176,672,000				-85,672,000
Advance appropriation, FY 2000	1,000,000,000	1,182,672,000	1,000,000,000	1,182,672,000	1,182,672,000	+182,672,000
Social Services Block Grant	2,299,000,000	1,909,000,000	2,299,000,000	1,909,000,000	1,909,000,000	-390,000,000
Children and families service programs	5,676,059,000	5,946,180,000	5,841,820,000	4,647,784,000	6,032,087,000	+356,028,000
Violent crime reduction trust fund	92,831,000	101,000,000	105,000,000	101,000,000	105,000,000	+12,169,000
Rescission of permanent appropriations	-21,000,000		-21,000,000	-21,000,000	-21,000,000	
Advance appropriation, FY 1999 / FY 2000				1,365,000,000		
Total	5,747,890,000	6,047,180,000	5,925,820,000	6,092,784,000	6,116,087,000	+368,197,000
Family preservation and support	255,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000	275,000,000	+20,000,000
Payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance	4,311,000,000	5,141,500,000	4,921,500,000	5,121,500,000	4,921,500,000	+610,500,000
Less funds advanced in previous years	-1,111,000,000	-1,157,500,000	-1,157,500,000	-1,157,500,000	-1,157,500,000	-46,500,000
Total, adjusted appropriation	3,200,000,000	3,984,000,000	3,764,000,000	3,964,000,000	3,764,000,000	+564,000,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2000	1,157,500,000	1,355,000,000	1,355,000,000	1,355,000,000	1,355,000,000	+197,500,000
Total, payments to States for foster care	4,357,500,000	5,339,000,000	5,119,000,000	5,319,000,000	5,119,000,000	+761,500,000
Total, Administration for Children and Families	15,900,062,000	19,170,524,000	17,697,985,000	19,032,456,000	18,855,759,000	+2,955,697,000
Administration on aging	871,020,000	871,050,000	861,020,000	876,050,000	882,020,000	+11,000,000
Office of the Secretary						
General departmental management	171,268,000	212,092,000	166,662,000	168,309,000	188,051,000	+16,783,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(5,851,000)	(5,851,000)	(5,851,000)	(5,851,000)	(5,851,000)	
Office of the Inspector General	31,855,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	-2,855,000
Office for Civil Rights	16,345,000	17,345,000	17,345,000	17,345,000	17,345,000	+1,000,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(3,314,000)	(3,314,000)	(3,314,000)	(3,314,000)	(3,314,000)	
Policy research	13,974,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	+26,000
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund:						
Contingent emergency funding				(300,000,000)	(216,922,000)	(+216,922,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary	233,442,000	272,437,000	227,007,000	228,654,000	248,396,000	+14,954,000
(Limitation on trust funds)	(9,165,000)	(9,165,000)	(9,165,000)	(9,165,000)	(9,165,000)	
Net total, title II, Department of Health and Human Services	193,885,363,000	210,298,001,000	209,227,864,000	210,854,994,000	211,585,795,000	+17,700,432,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(162,167,174,000)	(177,149,724,000)	(176,289,059,000)	(176,178,717,000)	(178,424,518,000)	(+16,257,344,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(31,718,189,000)	(33,148,277,000)	(32,938,605,000)	(34,676,277,000)	(33,161,277,000)	(+1,443,088,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(1,798,072,000)	(1,951,665,000)	(1,951,665,000)	(1,694,715,000)	(1,955,665,000)	(+157,593,000)
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Education reform	1,275,035,000	1,347,000,000	861,500,000	1,244,500,000	1,314,100,000	+39,065,000
Education for the disadvantaged	6,573,441,000	7,047,506,000	6,607,746,000	5,834,781,000	2,222,134,000	-4,351,307,000
Advance appropriation, FY 1999/2000	1,448,386,000	1,448,386,000	1,448,386,000	2,500,000,000	6,148,386,000	+4,700,000,000
Total	8,021,827,000	8,495,892,000	8,056,132,000	8,334,781,000	8,370,520,000	+348,693,000
Impact aid	808,000,000	696,000,000	848,000,000	810,000,000	864,000,000	+56,000,000
School improvement programs	1,541,188,000	1,475,800,000	1,542,334,000	1,655,188,000	2,811,134,000	+1,269,946,000
Reading excellence		50,000,000			260,000,000	+260,000,000
Indian education	59,750,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	66,000,000	+6,250,000
Bilingual and immigrant education	354,000,000	387,000,000	354,000,000	354,000,000	380,000,000	+26,000,000
Special education	4,810,646,000	4,845,646,000	5,104,146,000	5,112,946,000	5,124,146,000	+313,500,000
Rehabilitation services and disability research	2,555,086,000	2,615,266,000	2,616,640,000	2,615,266,000	2,622,584,000	+67,498,000
Assistive technology	36,109,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-6,109,000
Total	2,591,195,000	2,645,266,000	2,646,640,000	2,645,266,000	2,652,584,000	+61,389,000
Special Institutions for Persons With Disabilities:						
American Printing House for the Blind	8,186,000	8,256,000	8,661,000	8,661,000	8,661,000	+475,000
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	44,141,000	44,791,000	44,791,000	45,500,000	45,500,000	+1,359,000
Gallaudet University	81,000,000	83,480,000	83,480,000	83,480,000	83,480,000	+2,480,000
Total	133,327,000	136,527,000	136,932,000	137,641,000	137,641,000	+4,314,000
Vocational and adult education	1,507,698,000	1,544,147,000	1,532,247,000	1,502,478,000	1,539,247,000	+31,549,000
Student financial assistance	8,978,934,000	9,203,000,000	9,672,654,000	10,172,551,000	9,348,000,000	+369,066,000
Federal family education loan program account	46,482,000	48,482,000	48,482,000	46,482,000	46,482,000	
Higher education	943,738,000	1,288,405,000	944,198,000	1,138,944,000	1,307,846,000	+364,108,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Howard University	210,000,000	210,000,000	214,489,000	210,000,000	214,489,000	+4,489,000
College housing and academic facilities loans program	698,000	698,000	698,000	698,000	698,000	.....
Historically Black College and University capital financing, program account	104,000	96,000	196,000	96,000	96,000	-8,000
Education research, statistics, and improvement	431,438,000	689,367,000	447,667,000	479,338,000	664,867,000	+233,429,000
Departmental Management:						
Program administration	343,914,000	362,000,000	362,000,000	362,000,000	362,000,000	+18,086,000
Office for Civil Rights	61,500,000	68,000,000	61,500,000	63,500,000	66,000,000	+4,500,000
Office of the Inspector General	30,242,000	31,242,000	30,242,000	31,242,000	31,242,000	+1,000,000
Total	435,656,000	461,242,000	453,742,000	456,742,000	459,242,000	+23,586,000
Total, title III, Department of Education	32,149,716,000	33,590,568,000	32,930,057,000	34,367,651,000	35,561,092,000	+3,411,376,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(30,701,330,000)	(32,142,182,000)	(31,481,671,000)	(31,867,651,000)	(29,412,706,000)	(-1,288,624,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(1,448,386,000)	(1,448,386,000)	(1,448,386,000)	(2,500,000,000)	(6,148,386,000)	(+4,700,000,000)
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES						
Armed Forces Retirement Home:						
Operation and maintenance (trust fund limitation)	55,452,000	55,028,000	55,028,000	55,028,000	55,028,000	-424,000
Capital program (trust fund limitation)	13,217,000	15,717,000	15,717,000	15,717,000	15,717,000	+2,500,000
Total, AFSH	68,669,000	70,745,000	70,745,000	70,745,000	70,745,000	+2,076,000
Corporation for National and Community Service:						
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs, operating expenses	256,604,000	278,422,000	251,369,000	275,039,000	276,039,000	+19,435,000
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:						
Advance appropriation, fiscal year 2001	300,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	340,000,000	+40,000,000
Unauthorized capital program, FY 1999	.....	50,000,000	.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	+15,000,000
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	33,481,000	34,620,000	34,620,000	34,620,000	34,620,000	+1,139,000
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	6,060,000	6,060,000	6,060,000	6,060,000	6,060,000	.....
Institute of Museum and Library Services	146,340,000	146,340,000	146,340,000	156,340,000	166,175,000	+19,835,000
Medicare payment advisory commission (trust funds)	(7,015,000)	(7,015,000)	(7,015,000)	(7,015,000)	(7,015,000)	.....
National Commission on Libraries & Information Science	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
National Council on Disability	1,793,000	2,344,000	2,344,000	2,344,000	2,344,000	+551,000
National Education Goals Panel	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	+100,000
National Labor Relations Board	174,661,000	184,451,000	174,661,000	184,451,000	184,451,000	+9,790,000
National Mediation Board	8,600,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	-200,000
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	7,900,000	8,050,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	8,100,000	+200,000
Railroad Retirement Board:						
Dual benefits payments account	193,500,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	178,000,000	178,000,000	-15,500,000
Federal payments to Railroad Retirement Accounts	50,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	+100,000
Limitation on trust funds:						
Administrative expenses	(87,228,000)	(86,000,000)	(86,000,000)	(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)	(+2,772,000)
Office of Inspector General	(5,794,000)	(5,400,000)	(5,400,000)	(5,600,000)	(5,600,000)	(-194,000)
Total	193,550,000	180,150,000	180,150,000	178,150,000	178,150,000	-15,400,000
Social Security Administration						
Payments to social security trust funds	20,308,000	19,689,000	19,689,000	19,689,000	19,689,000	-619,000
Special benefits for disabled coal miners:						
Direct appropriation	586,090,000	542,803,000	542,803,000	542,803,000	542,803,000	-43,287,000
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	-160,000,000	.....
Total, fiscal year 1999 appropriation	426,090,000	382,803,000	382,803,000	382,803,000	382,803,000	-43,287,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2000	160,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	141,000,000	-19,000,000
Total, special benefits for disabled coal miners	586,090,000	523,803,000	523,803,000	523,803,000	523,803,000	-62,287,000
Supplemental security income program:						
Mandatory	23,773,000,000	28,111,000,000	28,111,000,000	28,118,000,000	28,118,000,000	+4,345,000,000
Discretionary	2,027,000,000	2,064,000,000	2,064,000,000	2,100,000,000	2,114,000,000	+87,000,000
Investment proposals	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50,000,000
Subtotal	25,850,000,000	30,175,000,000	30,175,000,000	30,218,000,000	30,232,000,000	+4,382,000,000
Appropriation available from prior year advance	-9,690,000,000	-8,680,000,000	-8,680,000,000	-8,680,000,000	-8,680,000,000	+1,010,000,000
Total, fiscal year 1999 appropriation	16,160,000,000	21,495,000,000	21,495,000,000	21,538,000,000	21,552,000,000	+5,392,000,000
Additional CDR funding	75,000,000	177,000,000	177,000,000	227,000,000	177,000,000	+102,000,000
User fee activities	35,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	75,000,000	+40,000,000
Non-disability redeterminations	.....	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
SSI reforms (welfare)	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-100,000,000
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 2000	8,680,000,000	9,550,000,000	9,550,000,000	9,550,000,000	9,550,000,000	+870,000,000
Total, supplemental security income program	25,050,000,000	31,347,000,000	31,297,000,000	31,390,000,000	31,354,000,000	+6,304,000,000

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Limitation on administrative expenses: Trust funds	(6,409,040,000)	(6,448,000,000)	(6,379,000,000)	(6,462,000,000)	(6,426,000,000)	(+16,960,000)
Office of the Inspector General	10,164,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	11,082,000	12,000,000	+1,836,000
(Limitation on trust fund transfer)	(38,260,000)	(40,000,000)	(44,000,000)	(39,130,000)	(44,000,000)	(+5,740,000)
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	(-2,287,000,000)	(-2,366,000,000)	(-2,316,000,000)	(-2,402,000,000)	(-2,366,000,000)	(-79,000,000)
Total, Social Security Administration	25,666,562,000	31,902,492,000	31,852,492,000	31,944,574,000	31,909,492,000	+6,242,930,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(16,826,562,000)	(22,211,492,000)	(22,161,492,000)	(22,253,574,000)	(22,218,492,000)	(+5,391,930,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(8,840,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(+851,000,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(4,160,300,000)	(4,122,000,000)	(4,107,000,000)	(4,099,130,000)	(4,104,000,000)	(-56,300,000)
United States Institute of Peace: Operating expenses	11,160,000	11,495,000	11,160,000	11,495,000	12,160,000	+1,000,000
Total, title IV, Related agencies	26,878,380,000	33,226,669,000	33,089,541,000	33,238,418,000	33,214,836,000	+6,336,456,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(17,738,380,000)	(23,195,669,000)	(23,058,541,000)	(23,207,418,000)	(23,183,836,000)	(+5,445,456,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(8,840,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(9,691,000,000)	(+851,000,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2001	(300,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(+40,000,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(4,260,337,000)	(4,220,415,000)	(4,205,415,000)	(4,201,745,000)	(4,206,615,000)	(-53,722,000)
Administrative offset	.....	.....	.....	-33,000,000	.....	.....
Net grand total	262,257,417,000	286,606,839,000	283,089,592,000	287,592,472,000	289,407,103,000	+27,149,686,000
Appropriations, fiscal year 1999	(219,700,842,000)	(241,729,176,000)	(238,671,601,000)	(240,135,195,000)	(240,066,440,000)	(+20,365,598,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2000	(42,256,575,000)	(44,537,663,000)	(44,077,991,000)	(47,117,277,000)	(49,000,663,000)	(+6,744,088,000)
Advance appropriations, FY 2001	(300,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(340,000,000)	(+40,000,000)
Emergency funding (not incl in grand total)	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	.....	(600,000,000)	(516,922,000)	(+216,922,000)
(Limitation on trust funds)	(9,663,495,000)	(9,678,172,000)	(9,576,963,000)	(9,270,995,000)	(9,591,766,000)	(-71,729,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total appropriations in bill	262,257,417,000	286,606,839,000	283,089,592,000	287,592,472,000	289,407,103,000	+27,149,686,000
Mandatory, total in bill	190,473,289,000	210,857,181,000	210,953,555,000	210,944,181,000	210,751,499,000	+20,278,210,000
Less advances for subsequent years	-38,458,189,000	-40,529,605,000	-40,529,605,000	-40,529,605,000	-40,529,605,000	-2,071,416,000
Plus advances provided in prior years	38,949,993,000	38,458,189,000	38,458,189,000	38,458,189,000	38,458,189,000	-491,804,000
NAFTA Activities	.....	.....	.....	.....	-44,000,000	-44,000,000
* TOTAL MANDATORY	190,965,093,000	208,785,765,000	208,882,139,000	208,872,765,000	208,636,083,000	+17,670,990,000
Discretionary, total in bill	71,784,128,000	75,749,658,000	72,136,037,000	76,648,291,000	78,655,604,000	+6,871,476,000
Less advances for subsequent years	-4,098,386,000	-4,348,058,000	-3,888,386,000	-6,927,672,000	-8,811,058,000	-4,712,672,000
Plus advances provided in prior years	3,485,386,000	4,258,386,000	4,258,386,000	4,258,386,000	4,258,386,000	+773,000,000
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Trust funds considered budget authority	9,663,495,000	9,678,172,000	9,576,963,000	9,270,995,000	9,591,766,000	-71,729,000
Trust fund advances for subsequent years	-40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	+80,000,000
Adjustment for FY98	-522,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+522,000
Child care welfare reform rescission	-3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+3,000,000
Adjustment for leg cap Title XX SSBGs	-81,000,000	-471,000,000	-81,000,000	-471,000,000	-471,000,000	-390,000,000
SSI receipts	-35,000,000	-75,000,000	-75,000,000	-75,000,000	-75,000,000	-40,000,000
MN & WY disproportionate share hospitals	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,000,000
NIH foundation	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,000,000
Guaranty reserve recapture	-280,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+280,000,000
Federal student direct loans	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,000,000
Social security claimant representative offset	.....	-19,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Projected HCFA user fee collections	.....	-264,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Viagra limitation	.....	.....	-40,000,000	.....	.....	.....
NAFTA Activities	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,000,000	+44,000,000
* TOTAL DISCRETIONARY	80,414,101,000	84,548,658,000	81,927,000,000	82,744,000,000	83,232,698,000	+2,818,597,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Salaries and expenses	61,000,000	61,930,000	.....	.....	.....	-61,000,000
Immediate Office of the Secretary	.....	.....	1,623,800	1,768,600	1,624,000	+1,624,000
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	.....	.....	585,000	554,700	585,000	+585,000
Office of the General Counsel	.....	.....	8,895,000	8,645,000	8,750,000	+8,750,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	.....	.....	2,667,200	2,479,500	2,808,000	+2,808,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	.....	.....	7,002,200	6,686,300	7,650,300	+7,650,300
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	.....	.....	6,069,300	5,687,800	6,349,000	+6,349,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	.....	.....	1,672,000	1,600,000	1,940,600	+1,940,600
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	.....	.....	19,147,100	19,570,200	19,721,600	+19,721,600
Office of Public Affairs	.....	.....	1,377,600	1,656,600	1,565,500	+1,565,500
Executive Secretariat	.....	.....	1,046,900	1,088,500	1,046,900	+1,046,900
Board of Contract Appeals	.....	.....	675,500	460,000	561,100	+561,100
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	.....	.....	839,200	1,000,000	1,020,400	+1,020,400
Office of Intelligence and Security	.....	.....	961,100	935,000	1,036,100	+1,036,100
Office of the Chief Information Officer	.....	.....	4,400,000	4,652,700	4,874,600	+4,874,600
Office of Intermodalism	.....	.....	1,018,000	1,000,000	956,900	+956,900
Subtotal	61,000,000	61,930,000	57,979,900	57,784,900	60,490,000	-510,000
Office of civil rights	5,574,000	6,966,000	6,966,000	5,562,000	6,966,000	+1,392,000
Transportation planning, research, and development	4,400,000	4,710,000	3,035,000	8,328,400	9,000,000	+4,600,000
Transportation Administrative Service Center	(121,800,000)	.....	(109,124,000)	(158,468,000)	(124,124,000)	(+2,324,000)
Payments to Air Carriers (rescission)	(-2,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+2,500,000)
Payments to air carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
Rescission of contract authorization	(-41,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+41,600,000)
Minority business resource center program	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(15,000,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(-1,225,000)
Minority business outreach	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	.....
Amtrak Reform Council	2,450,000	.....	450,000	450,000	.....	-2,450,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	78,224,000	78,406,000	73,230,900	76,925,300	81,256,000	+3,032,000
Coast Guard						
Operating expenses	2,415,400,000	2,462,705,000	2,400,000,000	2,461,603,000	2,400,000,000	-15,400,000
Defense function (050)	300,000,000	309,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	.....
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:						
Offsetting collections	-9,000,000	-1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	+9,000,000
Vessels	212,100,000	234,573,000	227,913,000	234,553,000	219,923,000	+7,823,000
Aircraft	25,800,000	37,131,000	39,400,000	55,131,000	35,700,000	+9,900,000
Other equipment	44,650,000	33,969,000	30,314,000	44,789,000	36,569,000	-8,081,000
Shore facilities & aids to navigation facilities	68,300,000	53,650,000	42,923,000	43,250,000	54,823,000	-13,477,000
Personnel and related support	47,000,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	+1,450,000
Subtotal, A C & I appropriations	388,850,000	406,773,000	389,000,000	426,173,000	395,465,000	+6,615,000
Environmental compliance and restoration	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	.....
Alteration of bridges	17,000,000	.....	12,000,000	20,000,000	14,000,000	-3,000,000
Retired pay	653,196,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	+30,804,000
Reserve training	67,000,000	67,000,000	69,000,000	67,000,000	69,000,000	+2,000,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	19,000,000	18,300,000	12,000,000	17,461,000	12,000,000	-7,000,000
Boat safety (Aquatic Resources Trust Fund)	35,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-35,000,000
Total, Coast Guard	3,916,446,000	3,968,778,000	3,887,000,000	3,997,237,000	3,895,465,000	-20,981,000
Federal Aviation Administration						
Operations	5,301,934,000	5,588,130,000	5,532,558,000	5,538,259,000	5,562,558,000	+260,624,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	1,900,477,000	2,130,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,044,683,269	1,900,000,000	-477,000
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	199,183,000	290,000,000	145,000,000	173,627,000	150,000,000	-49,183,000
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,100,000,000)	(1,950,000,000)	(+250,000,000)
Rescission of contract authorization	(-707,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+707,000,000)
Facilities, equipment and development (rescission)	(-500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+500,000)
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	7,401,594,000	8,008,130,000	7,677,558,000	7,756,569,269	7,612,558,000	+210,964,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,100,000,000)	(1,950,000,000)	(+250,000,000)
Total budgetary resources	(9,101,594,000)	(9,708,130,000)	(9,477,558,000)	(9,856,569,269)	(9,562,558,000)	(+460,964,000)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Highway Administration						
Limitation on general operating expenses	(552,266,000)	(521,883,000)	(318,733,000)	(320,413,000)	(327,413,000)	(-224,853,000)
Limitation on transportation research			(409,150,000)			
Appalachian Development Highway system	300,000,000			200,000,000		-300,000,000
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(21,500,000,000)	(21,500,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(+4,011,000,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(20,800,000,000)	(23,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(+3,200,000,000)
Emergency relief program (emergency funding)	(259,000,000)					(-259,000,000)
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(85,000,000)	(100,000,000)		(100,000,000)		(-85,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(84,825,000)	(100,000,000)		(100,000,000)		(-84,825,000)
State infrastructure banks (Highway Trust Fund)		150,000,000				
Transportation infrastructure credit enhancement program (Highway Trust Fund)		100,000,000				
Total, Federal Highway Administration	300,000,000	250,000,000		200,000,000		-300,000,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(21,584,825,000)	(21,800,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,611,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(+3,926,175,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Total budgetary resources	(23,481,825,000)	(23,115,000,000)	(26,722,614,000)	(27,018,903,000)	(26,722,614,000)	(+3,240,789,000)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
Operations and research (general fund)	74,901,000		87,400,000			-74,901,000
Operations and research (Highway Trust Fund)				87,400,000	87,400,000	+87,400,000
Subtotal	74,901,000		87,400,000	87,400,000	87,400,000	+12,499,000
Operations and research (highway trust fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(72,061,000)	(172,902,000)	(72,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(-61,000)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)			(72,000,000)		(72,000,000)	(+72,000,000)
National Driver Register (highway trust fund)			2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal, Operations and research	(146,962,000)	(172,902,000)	(161,400,000)	(161,400,000)	(161,400,000)	(+14,438,000)
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(186,000,000)	(197,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(+14,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations):						
Highway safety programs (Sec. 402)	(149,700,000)	(166,700,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(+300,000)
National Driver Register (Sec. 402)	2,300,000	2,300,000				-2,300,000
Occupant protection incentive grants (Sec. 405)		(20,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Drugged driving incentive grants		(5,000,000)				
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants (Sec. 410)	(34,500,000)	(39,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(+500,000)
State Highway safety data grants (Sec. 411)			(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)			(100,000,000)		(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations)			(100,000,000)		(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	77,201,000	2,300,000	89,400,000	89,400,000	89,400,000	+12,199,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(256,261,000)	(403,602,000)	(372,000,000)	(272,000,000)	(372,000,000)	(+115,739,000)
Total budgetary resources	(333,462,000)	(405,902,000)	(461,400,000)	(361,400,000)	(461,400,000)	(+127,938,000)
Federal Railroad Administration						
Office of the Administrator	20,290,000	21,573,000	21,367,000	21,020,000	21,215,000	+925,000
Railroad safety	57,067,000	61,959,000	60,948,000	61,876,000	61,488,000	+4,421,000
Nationwide differential global positioning system		3,000,000				
Railroad research and development	20,758,000	20,757,000	20,477,000	25,760,000	22,364,000	+1,606,000
Northeast corridor improvement program	250,000,000					-250,000,000
(Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project)	(12,000,000)					(-12,000,000)
Next generation high-speed rail	20,395,000	12,594,000	15,294,000	28,494,000	20,494,000	+99,000
Alaska Railroad rehabilitation	15,280,000			10,000,000	10,000,000	-5,280,000
Rhode Island Rail Development	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	-5,000,000
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:						
Operations	344,000,000					-344,000,000
Capital	199,000,000			555,000,000		-199,000,000
Capital grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation			609,230,000		609,230,000	+609,230,000
Highway Trust Fund		621,476,000				
(Northeast corridor improvements)		(200,000,000)				
(Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project)		(11,746,530)				
Subtotal, Grants to Amtrak	543,000,000	621,476,000	609,230,000	555,000,000	609,230,000	+66,230,000
Emergency railroad rehab & repair (emergency funding)	(9,800,000)					(-9,800,000)
Conrail Labor protection (rescission)	(-508,234)					(+508,234)
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	936,790,000	751,359,000	729,316,000	709,650,000	749,791,000	-186,999,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999—continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Transit Administration						
Administrative expenses (general fund)	45,738,000		10,800,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	-34,938,000
Administrative expenses (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)		48,142,000				
(Limitation on obligations)			(43,200,000)	(43,200,000)	(43,200,000)	(+43,200,000)
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	(45,738,000)	(48,142,000)	(54,000,000)	(54,000,000)	(54,000,000)	(+8,262,000)
Formula grants (general fund)	240,000,000		570,000,000	570,000,000	570,000,000	+330,000,000
Formula grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(2,260,000,000)		(2,280,000,000)	(2,280,000,000)	(2,280,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Operating assistance grants	(150,000,000)					(-150,000,000)
Subtotal, Formula grants	(2,500,000,000)		(2,850,000,000)	(2,850,000,000)	(2,850,000,000)	(+350,000,000)
Formula programs (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account):						
(Limitation on obligations)		(3,709,235,000)				
(Liquidation of contract authorization)		(1,500,000,000)				
University transportation research (general fund)	6,000,000		1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-4,800,000
University transportation research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)			(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)	(+4,800,000)
Subtotal, University transportation research	(6,000,000)		(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	
Transit planning and research (general fund)	92,000,000		19,800,000	19,800,000	19,800,000	-72,200,000
Transit planning and research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)		91,900,000				
(Limitation on obligations)			(78,200,000)	(78,200,000)	(78,200,000)	(+78,200,000)
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(92,000,000)	(91,900,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
Rural transportation assistance	(4,500,000)	(6,000,000)	(5,250,000)	(5,250,000)	(5,250,000)	(+750,000)
National transit institute	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Transit cooperative research		(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(+8,250,000)
Metropolitan planning	(39,500,000)	(39,500,000)	(43,841,600)	(43,841,600)	(43,841,600)	(+4,341,600)
State planning and research	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(9,158,400)	(9,158,400)	(9,158,400)	(+908,400)
National planning and research	(36,750,000)	(26,900,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(-9,250,000)
Subtotal	(92,000,000)	(91,900,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2,210,000,000)		(2,446,200,000)	(2,446,200,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(+2,041,800,000)
Capital investment grants (general fund)			451,400,000	451,400,000	451,400,000	+451,400,000
Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(-194,400,000)
Subtotal, Capital investment grants	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(+257,000,000)
(Fixed guideway modernization)	(800,000,000)		(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(+102,800,000)
(Buses and bus-related facilities)	(400,000,000)		(451,400,000)	(451,400,000)	(451,400,000)	(+51,400,000)
(New starts)	(800,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(+102,800,000)
Subtotal	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(+257,000,000)
Major capital investments (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (liquidation of contract authority)		(1,900,000,000)				
Mass transit capital fund (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2,350,000,000)		(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-350,000,000)
Discretionary grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (rescission of contract authorization)				-392,000,000		
Job access and reverse commute grants (general fund)			10,000,000	10,000,000	35,000,000	+35,000,000
(Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)			(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+40,000,000)
Subtotal, Job access and reverse commute grants			(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(+75,000,000)
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (general fund)	200,000,000		50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-150,000,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)		50,300,000				
Total, Federal Transit Administration	583,738,000	190,342,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,138,200,000	+554,462,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(4,260,000,000)	(4,585,349,857)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(-8,200,000)
Total budgetary resources	(4,843,738,000)	(4,775,691,857)	(5,365,000,000)	(5,365,000,000)	(5,390,000,000)	(+546,262,000)
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	11,200,000		11,496,000	11,496,000	11,496,000	+296,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Research and Special Programs Administration						
Research and special programs:						
Hazardous materials safety	15,342,000	15,863,000	15,863,000	15,863,000	16,063,000	+721,000
Emergency transportation	2,443,000	997,000	997,000	997,000	997,000	-1,446,000
Research and technology	3,446,000	3,851,000	3,700,000	3,651,000	3,676,000	+230,000
Program and administrative support	8,219,000	8,944,000	8,819,000	8,489,000	8,544,000	+325,000
Advanced vehicle technology consortia	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, research and special programs	29,450,000	29,655,000	34,379,000	29,000,000	29,280,000	-170,000
Pipeline safety:						
Pipeline Safety Fund	28,000,000	32,163,000	28,973,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	+1,000,000
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	3,300,000	3,300,000	4,475,000	3,500,000	4,248,000	+948,000
Pipeline safety reserve	(1,465,000)	.....	(1,300,000)	(1,659,000)	(1,400,000)	(-65,000)
Subtotal, Pipeline safety	31,300,000	35,463,000	33,448,000	32,500,000	33,248,000	+1,948,000
Emergency preparedness grants:						
Emergency preparedness fund	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(9,600,000)	.....	(11,000,000)	(+11,000,000)
Total, Research and Special Programs Administration	60,950,000	65,318,000	68,027,000	61,700,000	62,728,000	+1,778,000
(Limitations on obligations)	.....	.....	(9,600,000)	.....	(11,000,000)	(+11,000,000)
Total budgetary resources	(60,950,000)	(65,318,000)	(77,627,000)	(61,700,000)	(73,728,000)	(+12,778,000)
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses	42,000,000	42,491,000	43,495,000	42,720,000	43,495,000	+1,495,000
Surface Transportation Board						
Salaries and expenses	13,853,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	13,853,000	16,000,000	+2,147,000
Offsetting collections	.....	-16,000,000	-2,600,000	.....	-2,600,000	-2,600,000
General Provisions						
Transportation Administrative Service Center reduction	-3,000,000	.....	-20,000,000	-17,247,000	-15,000,000	-12,000,000
National Aviation Review Commission (rescission)	.....	.....	-752,000	.....	-752,000	-752,000
Amtrak Reform Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	+450,000
Urban discretionary grants (rescission)	.....	.....	-3,918,000	.....	-3,918,000	-3,918,000
Net total, title I, Department of Transportation	12,666,887,766	13,357,124,000	13,681,452,900	13,663,503,569	13,678,569,000	+1,011,681,234
Appropriations	(13,418,996,000)	(13,357,124,000)	(13,686,122,900)	(14,055,503,569)	(13,683,239,000)	(+264,243,000)
Rescissions	(-752,108,234)	.....	(-4,670,000)	(-392,000,000)	(-4,670,000)	(+747,438,234)
(Limitations on obligations)	(27,801,086,000)	(28,288,951,857)	(31,944,400,000)	(32,234,800,000)	(32,095,800,000)	(+4,294,714,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Net total budgetary resources	(42,064,973,766)	(42,911,075,857)	(46,837,466,900)	(47,106,206,569)	(46,985,983,000)	(+4,921,009,234)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board						
Salaries and expenses	3,640,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	+207,000
National Transportation Safety Board						
Salaries and expenses	53,771,000	47,200,000	53,300,000	53,473,000	53,473,000	-298,000
Appropriation of user fees	.....	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total, National Transportation Safety Board	54,771,000	54,200,000	54,300,000	54,473,000	54,473,000	-298,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies	58,411,000	58,047,000	58,147,000	58,320,000	58,320,000	-91,000
Net total appropriations	12,725,298,766	13,415,171,000	13,739,599,900	13,721,823,569	13,736,889,000	+1,011,590,234
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Pipeline safety (OSLTF)	1,000,000	.....	1,300,000	1,659,000	1,400,000	+400,000
Coast Guard adjustment	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
FAA adjustment	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Provision (sec. 328)	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Total, adjustments	1,000,000	44,000,000	1,300,000	5,659,000	5,400,000	+4,400,000
Net grand total	12,726,298,766	13,459,171,000	13,740,899,900	13,727,482,569	13,742,289,000	+1,015,990,234
Appropriations	(13,478,407,000)	(13,459,171,000)	(13,745,569,900)	(14,119,482,569)	(13,746,959,000)	(+287,552,000)
Rescissions	(-752,108,234)	.....	(-4,670,000)	(-392,000,000)	(-4,670,000)	(+747,438,234)
(Limitations on obligations)	(27,801,086,000)	(28,288,951,857)	(31,944,400,000)	(32,234,800,000)	(32,095,800,000)	(+4,294,714,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Net grand total budgetary resources	(42,124,384,766)	(43,013,122,857)	(46,896,913,900)	(47,170,185,569)	(47,049,703,000)	(+4,925,318,234)

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999— continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
RECAP						
Total mandatory and discretionary	12,726,298,766	13,459,171,000	13,740,899,900	13,727,482,569	13,742,289,000	+1,015,990,234
Mandatory	653,196,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	+30,804,000
Discretionary:						
Highway category:						
(Limitation on obligations)	(21,841,086,000)	(21,998,602,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(+4,041,914,000)
Mass Transit category	583,738,000	140,042,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	+529,462,000
(Limitation on obligations)	(4,260,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(-8,200,000)
Total, Mass Transit category	4,843,738,000	1,016,156,857	5,365,000,000	5,365,000,000	5,365,000,000	+521,262,000
Budget scoring	583,738,000	140,042,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	+529,462,000
General purposes:						
Defense (050)	300,000,000	309,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	.....
Nondefense	11,189,364,766	12,326,129,000	11,643,699,900	11,630,282,569	11,645,089,000	+455,724,234
Total, Discretionary	12,073,102,766	12,775,171,000	13,056,899,900	13,043,482,569	13,058,289,000	+985,186,234

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices	114,771,000	123,846,000	122,889,000	120,671,000	123,151,000	+8,380,000
Automation Enhancement	61,389,000	33,952,000	31,190,000	28,990,000	28,690,000	-32,699,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-8,000,000)		
Transfer to Customs Service		(-8,000,000)				
Transfer to ATF		(-3,700,000)				
Office of Inspector General	29,719,000	30,678,000	30,678,000	30,678,000	30,678,000	+959,000
Office of Professional Responsibility	1,250,000	1,654,000	1,250,000			-1,250,000
Treasury Buildings and Annex Repair and Restoration	10,484,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+16,516,000
(Delay in obligation)			(-27,000,000)	(-27,000,000)	(-27,000,000)	(-27,000,000)
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	22,835,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	23,670,000	24,000,000	+1,165,000
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	19,421,000		3,000,000	1,800,000	3,000,000	-16,421,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,400,000	1,400,000	+400,000
Interagency crime and drug enforcement		45,000,000	24,000,000	45,000,000	24,000,000	+24,000,000
United States Secret Service	15,731,000	11,700,000	14,528,000	15,403,000	22,628,000	+6,897,000
(Delay in obligation)			(-828,000)			
ONDCP	23,200,000		14,000,000		2,500,000	-20,700,000
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	13,239,000	13,000,000	+3,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	1,000,000			1,158,000		-1,000,000
United States Customs Service	60,648,000	64,472,000	66,472,000	54,000,000	65,472,000	+4,824,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs	131,000,000	132,172,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	+1,000,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and Expenses	64,663,000	71,923,000	71,923,000	66,251,000	71,923,000	+7,260,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	32,548,000	28,360,000	28,360,000	15,360,000	34,760,000	+2,212,000
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	97,211,000	100,283,000	100,283,000	81,611,000	106,683,000	+9,472,000
Interagency Law Enforcement:						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	73,794,000	30,900,000	51,900,000		51,900,000	-21,894,000
Financial Management Service	207,790,000	202,510,000	198,510,000	196,490,000	196,490,000	-11,300,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-4,500,000)		
Debt collection improvement account		3,000,000		3,000,000		
Federal Financing Bank (debt liquidation)		(2,854,000,000)		(3,317,690,000)	(3,317,960,000)	(+3,317,960,000)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:						
Salaries and Expenses	478,934,000	544,324,000	530,624,000	529,489,000	541,574,000	+62,640,000
Transfer from Automation Enhancement		(3,700,000)				
(Delay in obligation)			(-2,206,000)		(-2,206,000)	(-2,206,000)
Laboratory facilities and headquarters	55,022,000	32,000,000				-55,022,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	533,956,000	576,324,000	530,624,000	529,489,000	541,574,000	+7,618,000
United States Customs Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	1,522,165,000	1,638,065,000	1,638,065,000	1,630,273,000	1,642,565,000	+120,400,000
(Delay in obligation)			(-7,000,000)	(-28,480,000)	(-9,500,000)	(-9,500,000)
Transfer from Automation Enhancement		(8,000,000)				
Rescission	-6,000,000					+6,000,000
Subtotal	1,516,165,000	1,638,065,000	1,638,065,000	1,630,273,000	1,642,565,000	+126,400,000
Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs	92,758,000	98,488,000	100,688,000	113,488,000	113,688,000	+20,930,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-20,100,000)		
Rescission	-4,470,000					+4,470,000
Subtotal	88,288,000	98,488,000	100,688,000	113,488,000	113,688,000	+25,400,000
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	2,406,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-406,000
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Total, United States Customs Service	1,609,859,000	1,741,553,000	1,743,753,000	1,748,761,000	1,761,253,000	+151,394,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	169,426,000	173,100,000	172,100,000	172,100,000	172,100,000	+2,674,000
Internal Revenue Service:						
Processing, Assistance, and Management	2,925,874,000	3,162,430,000	3,025,013,000	3,077,353,000	3,086,208,000	+160,334,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-105,000,000)	(-130,000,000)	(-130,000,000)
Tax Law Enforcement	3,142,822,000	3,169,539,000	3,164,189,000	3,164,399,000	3,164,189,000	+21,367,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-175,000,000)		
Rescission	-32,000,000					+32,000,000
Subtotal	3,110,822,000	3,169,539,000	3,164,189,000	3,164,399,000	3,164,189,000	+53,367,000
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative	138,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	+5,000,000
Information Systems	1,272,487,000	1,540,884,000	1,224,032,000	1,329,486,000	1,265,456,000	-7,031,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-68,700,000)		

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Information technology investments	325,000,000	323,000,000	210,000,000	137,569,000	211,000,000	-114,000,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-137,569,000)	(-211,000,000)	(-211,000,000)
Rescission	-30,330,000					+30,330,000
Subtotal	294,670,000	323,000,000	210,000,000	137,569,000	211,000,000	-83,670,000
Net total, Internal Revenue Service	7,741,853,000	8,338,853,000	7,766,234,000	7,851,807,000	7,869,853,000	+128,000,000
United States Secret Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	564,348,000	594,657,000	594,657,000	584,902,000	600,302,000	+35,954,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-13,860,000)	(-5,000,000)	(-5,000,000)
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement, & Related Expenses	8,799,000	6,445,000	6,445,000	8,068,000	8,068,000	-731,000
Total, United States Secret Service	573,147,000	601,102,000	601,102,000	592,970,000	608,370,000	+35,223,000
Payment for the joint financial management improvement program		3,000,000				
Net total, title I, Department of the Treasury	11,378,484,000	12,143,927,000	11,533,513,000	11,539,237,000	11,673,742,000	+295,258,000
(Debt liquidation)		(2,854,000,000)		(3,317,690,000)	(3,317,960,000)	(+3,317,960,000)
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE						
Payments to the Postal Service						
Payments to the Postal Service Fund	86,274,000	100,195,000	71,195,000	71,195,000	71,195,000	-15,079,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-71,195,000)	(-71,195,000)	(-71,195,000)
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:						
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	
Salaries and Expenses	51,199,000	52,344,000	52,344,000	52,344,000	52,344,000	+1,145,000
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses	8,045,000	8,691,000	8,061,000	8,691,000	8,691,000	+646,000
White House Repair and Restoration	200,000					-200,000
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:						
Salaries and Expenses	3,378,000	3,512,000	3,512,000	3,512,000	3,512,000	+134,000
Operating expenses	334,000	334,000	334,000	334,000	334,000	
Council of Economic Advisers	3,542,000	3,666,000	3,666,000	3,666,000	3,666,000	+124,000
Office of Policy Development	3,983,000	4,032,000	4,032,000	4,032,000	4,032,000	+49,000
National Security Council	6,648,000	6,806,000	6,806,000	6,806,000	6,806,000	+158,000
Office of Administration	28,883,000	40,550,000	28,350,000	29,140,000	28,350,000	-533,000
Office of Management and Budget	57,440,000	60,617,000	59,017,000	60,617,000	60,617,000	+3,177,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	35,016,000	36,442,000	36,442,000	48,042,000	48,042,000	+13,026,000
Unanticipated Needs		1,000,000			1,000,000	+1,000,000
Federal Drug Control Programs: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	159,007,000	162,007,000	162,007,000	183,977,000	182,477,000	+23,470,000
Special forfeiture fund	211,000,000	251,000,000	215,000,000	200,000,000	214,500,000	+3,500,000
Information technology systems and related expenses (contingent emergency)				3,250,000,000		
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	568,925,000	631,251,000	579,821,000	601,411,000	614,621,000	+45,696,000
Emergency funding				3,250,000,000		
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	1,940,000	2,464,000	2,464,000	2,464,000	2,464,000	+524,000
Federal Election Commission	31,650,000	36,504,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	+4,850,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority	22,039,000	22,586,000	22,586,000	22,586,000	22,586,000	+547,000
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriation			479,300,000	508,752,000	450,018,000	+450,018,000
Limitations on availability of revenue:						
Construction and acquisition of facilities		(44,005,000)	(527,100,000)	(538,652,000)	(492,190,000)	(+492,190,000)
Repairs and alterations	(300,000,000)	(668,031,000)	(655,031,000)	(668,031,000)	(668,031,000)	(+368,031,000)
(Delay in obligation)			(-19,000,000)	(-323,800,000)	(-161,500,000)	(-161,500,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(142,542,000)	(215,764,000)	(215,764,000)	(215,764,000)	(215,764,000)	(+73,222,000)
Rental of space	(2,275,340,000)	(2,583,261,000)	(2,580,461,000)	(2,583,261,000)	(2,583,261,000)	(+307,921,000)
(Delay in obligation)				(-51,667,000)	(-15,000,000)	(-15,000,000)
Building Operations	(1,331,789,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(+222,983,000)
(Delay in obligation)			(-223,000,000)	(-31,095,000)	(-68,000,000)	(-68,000,000)
Repayment of Debt	(105,720,000)	(91,000,000)	(91,000,000)	(91,000,000)	(91,000,000)	(-14,720,000)
Previously appropriated activities	(680,543,000)					(-680,543,000)
Unspecified reduction to limitations				(-2,800,000)		
Total, Federal Buildings Fund			479,300,000	508,752,000	450,018,000	+450,018,000
(Limitations)	(4,835,934,000)	(5,156,833,000)	(5,624,128,000)	(5,648,680,000)	(5,605,018,000)	(+769,084,000)

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 — continued

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Policy and Operations	107,487,000	106,494,000	108,494,000	106,494,000	109,594,000	+2,107,000
Office of Inspector General	33,870,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	-1,870,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	2,208,000	2,241,000	2,241,000	2,241,000	2,241,000	+33,000
Total, General Services Administration	143,565,000	140,735,000	622,035,000	649,487,000	593,853,000	+450,288,000
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board	1,600,000					-1,600,000
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and Expenses	25,290,000	25,805,000	25,805,000	25,805,000	25,805,000	+515,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	
Morris K. Udall scholarship and excellence in national environmental policy foundation	1,750,000	2,000,000				-1,750,000
Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund		4,250,000	4,250,000		4,250,000	+4,250,000
National Archives and Records Administration:						
Operating expenses	205,166,500	230,025,000	216,753,000	221,030,000	224,614,000	+19,447,500
(Delay in obligation)				(-4,277,000)	(-7,861,000)	(-7,861,000)
Reduction of debt	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	
Repairs and Restoration	14,650,000	10,450,000	10,450,000	11,325,000	11,325,000	-3,325,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-2,000,000)		
National Historical Publications and Records Commission:						
Grants program	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000	+4,500,000
(Delay in obligation)				(-5,500,000)	(-4,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	221,304,500	242,463,000	229,191,000	239,343,000	241,927,000	+20,622,500
Office of Government Ethics	8,265,000	8,492,000	8,492,000	8,492,000	8,492,000	+227,000
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses	85,350,000	85,350,000	85,350,000	85,350,000	85,350,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)	
Office of Inspector General	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(8,645,000)	(9,145,000)	(9,145,000)	(9,145,000)	(9,145,000)	(+500,000)
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	4,338,000,000	4,632,000,000	4,632,000,000	4,632,000,000	4,632,000,000	+294,000,000
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	32,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+3,000,000
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	8,336,000,000	8,682,297,000	8,682,297,000	8,682,297,000	8,682,297,000	+346,297,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management	12,792,310,000	13,435,607,000	13,435,607,000	13,435,607,000	13,435,607,000	+643,297,000
Office of Special Counsel	8,450,000	8,720,000	8,720,000	8,720,000	8,720,000	+270,000
United States Tax Court	33,921,000	34,490,000	34,490,000	32,765,000	32,765,000	-1,156,000
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies	13,292,084,500	13,964,116,000	14,430,140,000	14,461,769,000	14,412,969,000	+1,120,884,500
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(4,938,245,000)	(5,259,644,000)	(5,726,939,000)	(5,751,491,000)	(5,707,829,000)	(+769,584,000)
Net grand total	25,325,767,500	26,839,489,000	26,614,669,000	29,923,612,000	26,772,527,000	+1,446,759,500
Appropriations	(25,398,567,500)	(26,839,489,000)	(26,614,669,000)	(26,673,612,000)	(26,772,527,000)	(+1,373,959,500)
Rescissions	(-72,800,000)					(+72,800,000)
Emergency funding				(3,250,000,000)		
(Debt liquidation)		(2,854,000,000)		(3,317,690,000)	(3,317,960,000)	(+3,317,960,000)
(Limitations)	(4,938,245,000)	(5,259,644,000)	(5,726,939,000)	(5,751,491,000)	(5,707,829,000)	(+769,584,000)
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Bureau of The Public Debt (Permanent)	144,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	-6,000,000
Federal Reserve Bank reimbursement fund		126,000,000	126,000,000	126,000,000	126,000,000	+126,000,000
Federal Savings & Loan Insurance Corp. (sec. 638)	34,000,000					-34,000,000
Trust fund budget authority	102,311,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	102,000,000	-311,000
US Mint revolving fund	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-15,000,000
Sallie Mae	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Federal buildings fund	-50,000,000	-28,000,000	-40,000,000	-45,000,000	-30,000,000	+20,000,000
Postal service advance appropriation				-71,195,000	-71,195,000	-71,195,000
Retirement open season (sec. 642)	-2,000,000					+2,000,000
General provision (sec. 408)				5,000,000	5,000,000	+5,000,000
Security of the Capitol Complex (sec. 411)				14,105,000		
Strategic petroleum reserve (sec. 655) (emergency)				420,000,000		
Ethics Reform Act adjustment			-2,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000	-2,000,000
Contingent emergencies				-3,670,000,000		
Total, scorekeeping adjustments	259,311,000	354,000,000	340,000,000	-2,967,090,000	283,805,000	+24,494,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	25,585,078,500	27,193,489,000	26,954,669,000	26,956,522,000	27,056,332,000	+1,471,253,500
Mandatory	12,850,250,000	13,613,547,000	13,613,547,000	13,613,547,000	13,613,547,000	+763,297,000
Discretionary:						
Crime trust fund	131,000,000	132,172,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	132,000,000	+1,000,000
General purposes	12,603,828,500	13,447,770,000	13,209,122,000	13,210,975,000	13,310,785,000	+706,956,500
Total, Discretionary	12,734,828,500	13,579,942,000	13,341,122,000	13,342,975,000	13,442,785,000	+707,956,500

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

	Conference
DIVISION A - ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS	
Tennessee Valley Authority:	
Nonpower programs (sec. 102)	50,000,000
Loan prepayment penalty (sec. 103)	16,000,000
Corps of Engineers: Construction, general (sec. 105)	35,000,000
Department of Energy:	
Energy supply: Solar renewables (sec. 108)	60,000,000
Science: Next generation Internet (sec. 109)	15,000,000
Surface tranportation projects, Massachusetts (sec. 111)	100,000,000
Appalachian development highway system:	
Alabama (sec. 112)	100,000,000
West Virginia (sec. 113)	32,000,000
Surface transportation projects, Arkansas (sec. 114)	100,000,000
Alaska railroad (sec. 115)	28,000,000
Transit discretionary grants rescission (contract authority) (sec. 116)	-392,000,000
Direct loans for fisheries (sec. 120)	30,000,000
Community Planning and Development (sec. 121):	
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS	10,000,000
Empowerment zones and enterprise communities	45,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency (sec. 121):	
State and tribal assistance grants: Boston Harbor	20,000,000
Science and technology: Climate change	10,000,000
Corporation for National and Community Service (sec. 121)	10,000,000
Community development financial institutions (sec. 121)	15,000,000
Trade Deficit Review Commission (sec. 127)	2,000,000
District of Columbia pension system (offset) (sec. 130)	-2,414,000,000
District of Columbia:	
National Capital Revitalization Corporation (sec. 131)	25,000,000
Public schools special education program (sec. 132)	30,000,000
Year 2000 compliance (sec. 133)	20,000,000
Nation's Capital infrastructure fund (sec. 134)	50,000,000
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority	-2,003,000,000
Appropriations	(803,000,000)
Rescissions	(-392,000,000)
Offsets	(-2,414,000,000)

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

	Conference
DIVISION B - SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
TITLE I - MILITARY READINESS AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Military Personnel	
Military personnel, Army (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(310,600,000)
Military personnel, Navy (contingent emergency appropriations)	33,300,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(9,275,000)
Military personnel, Marine Corps (contingent emergency appropriations)	8,900,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(2,748,000)
Military personnel, Air Force (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(17,000,000)
Reserve personnel, Navy (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(2,295,000)
Total, Military personnel	62,200,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(341,918,000)
Operation and Maintenance	
Operation and maintenance, Army (contingent emergency appropriations)	314,500,000
Operation and maintenance, Navy (contingent emergency appropriations)	232,600,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps (contingent emergency appropriations)	52,400,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force (contingent emergency appropriations)	303,000,000
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,496,600,000
Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,000,000
Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,300,000
Operation and maintenance, Air Force Reserve (contingent emergency appropriations)	9,000,000
Operation and maintenance, Army National Guard (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000,000
Operation and maintenance, Air National Guard (contingent emergency appropriations)	21,000,000
Overseas contingency operations transfer fund (emergency appropriations)	1,858,600,000
Morale, welfare and recreation and personnel support for contingency deployments (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000,000
Total, Operation and maintenance	4,394,000,000
Other Department of Defense Programs	
Defense health program: Operation and maintenance (contingent emergency appropriations)	200,000,000
Drug interdiction and counterdrug activities, Defense (contingent emergency appropriations)	42,000,000
Total, other Department of Defense programs	242,000,000
General Provisions	
Ballistic missile defense, RDT&E, Defense-wide (sec. 102) (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,000,000,000
Natural disasters (sec. 103) (emergency appropriations)	106,302,000
Contingent emergency appropriations	153,551,000
Defense health program (Fisher houses) (sec. 104)	2,000,000
General reduction (H.R. 4103) (sec. 105)	-67,000,000
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	5,893,053,000
Appropriations	(2,000,000)
Emergency appropriations	(1,964,902,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(3,993,151,000)
Rescissions	(-67,000,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(341,918,000)
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	
Atomic Energy Defense Activities	
Other defense activities (contingent emergency appropriations)	525,000,000
CHAPTER 3	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Military construction, Army (emergency appropriations)	118,000,000
Military construction, Navy (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,860,000
Military construction, Air Force (contingent emergency appropriations)	29,200,000
Military construction, Army National Guard (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,500,000
Military construction, Air National Guard (contingent emergency appropriations)	15,900,000
Total, Military construction	171,460,000

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

	Conference
Family housing, Army (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,200,000
Family housing, Navy and Marine Corps (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,599,000
Family housing, Air Force (contingent emergency appropriations)	22,233,000
Total, Family housing	38,032,000
Total, Chapter 3:	
New budget (obligational) authority	209,492,000
Emergency appropriations	(118,000,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(91,492,000)
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard	
Operating expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	100,000,000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements (contingent emergency appropriations)	100,000,000
Reserve training (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,000,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,000,000
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority	210,000,000
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority	6,837,545,000
Appropriations	(2,000,000)
Emergency appropriations	(2,082,902,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(4,819,643,000)
Rescissions	(-67,000,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(341,918,000)
TITLE II - ANTITERRORISM	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Federal Bureau of Investigation	
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	21,680,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
Administration of Foreign Affairs	
Diplomatic and consular programs (emergency appropriations)	748,000,000
Contingent emergency appropriations	25,700,000
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	12,000,000
Office of Inspector General (emergency appropriations)	1,000,000
Security and maintenance of United States missions (emergency appropriations)	627,000,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service (emergency appropriations)	10,000,000
Total, Department of State	1,423,700,000
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	1,445,380,000
Emergency appropriations	(1,419,680,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(25,700,000)
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
Operation and Maintenance	
Operation and maintenance, Defense-wide (contingent emergency appropriations)	358,427,000
General Provisions	
Domestic preparedness (sec. 202) (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000,000
Crisis response aviation support (sec. 203) (contingent emergency appropriations)	120,500,000
Total, Chapter 2:	
New budget (obligational) authority	528,927,000
CHAPTER 3	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
Agency for International Development	
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(2,500,000)

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

	Conference
International Security Assistance	
Economic support fund (emergency appropriations)	50,000,000
Peace Corps	
Appropriations (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(1,269,000)
Department of State	
Nonproliferation, antiterrorism, demining and related programs (emergency appropriations)	20,000,000
Total, Chapter 3:	
New budget (obligational) authority	70,000,000
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(3,769,000)
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
National Park Service	
Operation of the national park system (emergency appropriations)	2,320,000
Construction (emergency appropriations)	3,680,000
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority	6,000,000
CHAPTER 5	
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL	
Capitol visitor center (emergency appropriations)	100,000,000
CAPITOL POLICE BOARD	
Security enhancements (emergency appropriations)	106,782,000
Total, Chapter 5:	
New budget (obligational) authority	206,782,000
CHAPTER 6	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Federal Aviation Administration	
Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (contingent emergency appropriations)	100,000,000
CHAPTER 7	
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	3,548,000
United States Secret Service	
Salaries and expenses (emergency appropriations)	80,808,000
Total, Chapter 7:	
New budget (obligational) authority	84,356,000
Total, title II:	
New budget (obligational) authority	2,441,445,000
Emergency appropriations	(1,786,818,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(654,627,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(3,769,000)
TITLE III - YEAR 2000 CONVERSION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
Information technology systems and related expenses (emergency appropriations)	29,917,000
Contingent emergency appropriations	2,220,083,000
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	
SENATE	
Contingent Expenses of the Senate	
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(5,500,000)
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
Salaries and Expenses	
Salaries, officers and employees (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(6,373,000)
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	
Information technology systems and related expenses (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(5,000,000)

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

	Conference
THE JUDICIARY	
Judicial information technology fund (by transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(13,044,000)
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - MILITARY	
INFORMATION SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY AND SECURITY	
Operation and Maintenance	
Information systems technology and security (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,100,000,000
Total, title III:	
New budget (obligational) authority	3,350,000,000
Emergency appropriations	(29,917,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(3,320,083,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(29,917,000)
TITLE IV - OTHER EMERGENCIES	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	
Operations, research, and facilities (contingent emergency appropriations)	5,000,000
RELATED AGENCY	
Small Business Administration	
Disaster Loans Program Account:	
Direct loans subsidy (contingent emergency appropriations)	71,000,000
Administrative expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	30,000,000
Total, Small Business Administration	101,000,000
Total, Chapter 1:	
New budget (obligational) authority	106,000,000
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL	
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	
Corps of Engineers - Civil	
Flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,500,000
Operations and maintenance, general (contingent emergency appropriations)	99,700,000
Total, Chapter 2:	
New budget (obligational) authority	102,200,000
CHAPTER 3	
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
Child survival and disease programs fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000,000
Assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union (contingent emergency appropriations)	46,000,000
Unanticipated needs (contingent emergency appropriations)	30,000,000
Total, Chapter 3:	
New budget (obligational) authority	126,000,000
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	
Construction (contingent emergency appropriations)	25,000,000
National Park Service	
Construction (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000,000
United States Geological Survey	
Surveys, investigations, and research (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,000,000
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority	36,000,000

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

	Conference
CHAPTER 5	
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	
Employment and Training Administration	
Training and employment services (emergency appropriations)	7,000,000
CHAPTER 6	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard	
Acquisition, construction and improvements (contingent emergency appropriations)	12,600,000
CHAPTER 7	
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Community Planning and Development	
Community Development Block Grant fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	250,000,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCY	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	
Disaster relief (contingent emergency appropriations)	906,000,000
Total, Chapter 6:	
New budget (obligational) authority	1,156,000,000
Total, title IV:	
New budget (obligational) authority	1,545,800,000
Emergency appropriations	(7,000,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(1,538,800,000)
TITLE V - COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES AND INTERDICTION	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Agricultural Research Service (contingent emergency appropriations)	23,000,000
CHAPTER 2	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
Drug Enforcement Administration	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,200,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service	
Salaries and expenses (enforcement and border affairs) (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000,000
Total, Chapter 2:	
New budget (obligational) authority	20,200,000
CHAPTER 3	
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE	
Department of State	
International narcotics control (contingent emergency appropriations)	232,600,000
CHAPTER 4	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
Coast Guard	
Operating expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	16,300,000
Acquisition, construction, and improvements (contingent emergency appropriations)	117,400,000
Total, Chapter 4:	
New budget (obligational) authority	133,700,000
CHAPTER 5	
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	
Departmental offices (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,500,000
United States Customs Service	
Salaries and expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	106,300,000
Operations, maintenance and procurement, air and marine interdiction programs (contingent emergency appropriations)	162,700,000
Customs facilities, construction, improvements and related expenses (contingent emergency appropriations)	7,000,000
Total, United States Customs Service	276,000,000
Total, Department of the Treasury	277,500,000

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

	Conference
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT	
Office of National Drug Control Policy (contingent emergency appropriations)	1,200,000
Special forfeiture fund (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,000,000
Total, Chapter 5:	
New budget (obligational) authority	280,700,000
Total, title V:	
New budget (obligational) authority	690,200,000
Grand total:	
New budget (obligational) authority	14,864,990,000
Appropriations	(2,000,000)
Emergency appropriations	(3,906,637,000)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(11,023,353,000)
Rescissions	(-67,000,000)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(375,604,000)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time and for his extraordinary leadership in guiding us to a bill that many of us can now support on the floor.

As ranking member on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations of the Committee on Appropriations, I unfortunately had to oppose my own subcommittee legislation when it came to the floor. I am pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, that under the leadership of the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), working with our subcommittee chair, the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CALLAHAN), although Mr. CALLAHAN is not fully supportive of some of the increases in the bill that we have, we are able to have a product on the floor today that I can support.

The conference for the foreign operations bill has a total funding of $13.5 billion for ongoing programs and happily and at long last $18 billion for the International Monetary Fund. With the International Monetary Fund, the full $18 billion is included. The bill includes language taken in large part from the bipartisan bill reported out of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services calling upon the administration to seek and obtain important policy changes at the IMF in areas such as labor rights, environmental protection, changing investor expectations about official rescues the moral hazard argument, opening markets and taking social conditions into account in loan programs.

The inclusion of the IMF funding in the bill ends a yearlong effort by the House Republican leadership linking this funding to international family planning. That international family planning linkage is still there for UN arrears. It took an international financial crisis to end the linkage between IMF funding and the prohibitions that our Republican colleagues want to include in this bill on international family planning. What will it take at the UN? Will we lose our vote before the Republicans will agree to de-link the international family planning prohibitions from the UN arrears?

The additional funding in this bill will help a number of vital programs—$200 million has been added for the New Independent States and increased funding for other areas. The bill fully funds UN arrears, I am pleased to say, for the global environmental facilities.

All in all, I am pleased with the bill, and I will support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, four years ago, 73 new Members came to the House of Representatives. We came here facing Medicare on the verge of bankruptcy, we came here facing $200 billion a year deficits, and we said we were going to be different in the House now. We said we are going to get us to a balanced budget by controlling wasteful government spending. We rejected the plans of the past that raised taxes to try and balance the budget, it is the wrong solution. We said we were going to get government spending under control, and then we passed the legislation that had budget caps in place that would actually bring that about.

So what is happening here tonight? Well, four years later we have gotten to a point where we have a balanced budget. In fact, for the first time since 1969, for the last 12 months running, this government spent less money than they had in their checkbook.

The Members of Congress that brought us to this point where we actually have a balanced budget, and we got there by controlling spending rather than by raising more taxes from the American people, that is an accomplishment that they should be proud of. It is something that this whole Congress and the whole Nation should be proud, that we got to this point.

But now look what is going on. Two weeks ago, the Republicans brought a plan to the floor of the House of Representatives to lower taxes, and the Members on the other side, myself included, we said ''No, we can't do tax cuts if it is going to use money from the Social Security surplus.''

Now here it is two weeks later. Where are all those people complaining two weeks ago that we could not do tax cuts with part of this surplus? Where are they tonight? Because tonight what is about to happen is we are about to reach into that Social Security surplus, that money that is supposed to be set aside to preserve and protect Social Security for our seniors, and what is about to happen here tonight is we are going to reach right into that surplus and we are going to spend $20 billion that belongs to be set aside for our seniors and Social Security, and that is wrong.

Let me just say something: The idea of using Social Security money for tax cuts, I oppose that. The idea of using Social Security money for new government spending, I adamantly oppose that. That is much more wrong than what was being proposed two weeks ago.

Frankly, both sides are wrong on this thing. Social Security money, this surplus that we are looking at today, Social Security money should be used for Social Security, period.

I rise in strong opposition to this bill tonight. It is not fair to the seniors of this Nation that we take money that is supposed to be set aside for Social Security and we go and spend it on new government spending programs. Lest there be anyone in this chamber that misses what is going on in this bill, the spending caps, yes, they are being honored. But there is $20 billion under a classification called ''emergency spending'' that is spending outside the budget caps.

So make no mistake about it. If this bill passes, $20 billion of that surplus that we worked so hard to bring to the American people is going to disappear this evening as we cast final vote of this House of Representatives for this term.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, aside from reversing our military's decline, boasting our missile defense efforts, directing scarce education dollars to the classroom, this bill gives us a more responsible international economic policy by reforming the IMF.

When the President first asked Congress to provide money for the International Monetary Fund, many in this town expected us to give it away with no-questions-asked and no-strings-attached. But this House said ''Wait a minute.''

By allowing time for deliberation, we have furthered a debate that I believe will transform our policies in the world economy. Because of our decision, the IMF is now a thoroughly chastised institution and everyone from Henry Kissinger to Tony Blair to Milton Friedman and George Shultz now agree it must be radically changed. This bill is a first step.

The IMF reforms in this bill, while much less than I would have preferred, are significant. For the first time, the IMF will be required to open its books to the public and expose itself to taxpayer accountability. For the first time, not only the IMF, but also the major governments that control it, will publicly endorse prudent lending reforms to address the moral hazard problem. The IMF must move away from its lend cheap lending policies that have inflamed moral hazard, encouraged reckless investment and led to the instability that plagues much of the world today.

For the record, let me be clear about one point: We expect that the lending reforms, that is, the interest rate and maturity reforms, will be broadly applied. This includes situations in which a country is experiencing a balance of payments problem that is related to larger structural deficiencies. For example, the IMF assistance of the type provided to Indonesia, Russia, Thailand and in the future perhaps Brazil and other countries with liquidity as well as other problems would be subject to this reform. A narrow application of these reform provisions would not be justified.

Mr. Speaker, if 1929 taught us anything, it taught us that a wrong-headed response to a financial setback can turn a crisis into a calamity. I remain very much concerned that that could happen to the United States and to the world today.

Through this IMF debate and by these IMF reforms we have put the administration on notice. Congress intends to help shape our international economic policies, and to help put the

world back on a course of continued economic growth.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield two minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. ENSIGN), a classmate of mine who I have been proud to serve with in Congress.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my classmate for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that weighs almost 40 pounds that we received at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Two years ago at the end of the Congress, I stood up in the Republican Conference and protested the process, because the Republican leadership was bringing us a bill at the very end that they did not give us the time to go through. Republicans criticized Democrats for this same kind of a process, and, frankly, they were right to criticize. But here we are in the same institution doing the same thing that the Democrats did.

How can anybody rightfully vote for a bill that you have no chance to go through and to find out whether there are dangerous provisions for your district, for your state or for the country? There is no way it is possible, it is physically impossible, for you and your staff to go through this bill from 4 o'clock this afternoon, between that time and the vote at 7 o'clock tonight.

Not only that, I have several other problems with the bill. As the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) said, we are borrowing from the Social Security trust fund, and it is not for tax cuts. This is just purely for spending, with a lot of that spending going overseas.

There are some very laudable projects, including transportation, including military spending, antidrug programs and education programs, which, by the way, are offset, and I support those programs. But, Mr. Speaker, when we go into emergency spending, that is against everything that we came to Congress to stop.

It is time to pay down the national debt. It is time to protect Social Security by actually putting real assets into the Social Security trust fund.

Mr. Speaker, I came here to change the way that we did business in Washington, but, unfortunately, this is business as usual.

□ 1830

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I am most reluctantly going to vote yes for this bill, because in contrast to the Republican bill which gutted the President's education budget, this bill is $2.6 billion above the President's education budget. This bill restores the fuel assistance program. This bill restores the summer jobs program. It funds to some degree our international responsibilities, and I think, therefore, that unless we want to tie up the government for another month, we have no choice but to vote yes on this bill.

I have already made quite clear in my previous statement on the bill why I think, or what I see in this bill that I believe is wrong. And I have also made quite clear what should be in this bill that is not.

Having said that, let me simply say that I do not find it surprising that a majority party which would say no to campaign reform, a majority party which would say no to HMO reform, would, in the end, be reduced to bragging about the fact that they have killed the plan to provide better schools for many children in this country who go to schools which, if they were prisons, would be closed by Federal judges because they are in such a mess. I know that there are many other items that we would like to see in this bill that are not. We will simply have to take that debate to the American people.

I make no apology for the effort that those of us on the Democratic side of the aisle have made to try to restore key funding in this bill for education, for health, for job training and the like. I think the differences between the two parties is pretty well summed up by something I heard Studs Terkel say a while back. He said the following:

> Cursed be the Nation where all play to win and too much is made of the color of the skin, or we do not see each other as sister and brother, but as being threats to each other.
>
> Blessed be the Nation that keeps its waters clean, where an end to pollution is not just a dream.
>
> Cursed be the Nation without equal education, where good schools are something that we ration, or the wealthiest get the best that is able, and the poor are left with crumbs from the table.
>
> Blessed be the Nation with health care for all where there is a helping hand to all who fall, where compassion is in fashion every year, and people, not profits, is what we hold dear.

I really believe that that, in the end, sums up the differences in budget priorities between those of us on this side of the aisle who have fought for education and health care and environmental cleanup, and those on the other side of the aisle who have fought on most occasions for tax cuts that primarily benefit the wealthiest 5 percent of people in this society, for defense expenditures that go more to reward military contractors than to improve military preparedness, and we will just have to take these issues into the campaign.

Let me say that I once again think that the process by which this bill has been produced is an abomination. It represents an absolute, total institutional failure. We should not be here in this position, but we are, and we have to make some hard choices, given the only choices before us. That is why I will reluctantly urge a yes vote on this proposal.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on each side?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) has 12 minutes remaining; the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 14 minutes remaining; and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) has 15 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. CHRISTENSEN), another classmate of mine.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise because of the process of this bill more than anything.

As my colleagues heard earlier today, at about 4 o'clock we got this bill, 40 pounds, 4,000 pages, $500 billion, and nobody, nobody has read this bill. Maybe a few staff people, maybe a couple of people behind closed doors have read this bill. But the American people are going to find out through the news media over the next week what is in this bill, because we sure do not know what is in this bill, but we have heard a lot of things that are in this bill, but by golly, we are going to find out a whole lot more over the next few weeks of what is in this bill. That is the way this process has been done.

Mr. Speaker, I came here 4 years ago talking about tax cuts, smaller government, doing the right thing. Well, I am not running for reelection, I am done, but this is not the way that I came to Washington, and this is not what I came to do, to vote for a bill that is $20 billion over, has very little tax cuts in it, is not what we told the American people we would do. This is an embarrassment. This is an embarrassment for the American people that this process, the process has been done this way.

There are a lot of good projects in here, but no Member of Congress should be able to sleep with themselves tonight knowing that they voted for a bill they have no idea what is in here. They do not know what is tucked in here.

As my friend from Mississippi said earlier today, we do not know what kind of provisions are in here for the Balkans; we do not know what kind of provisions are in here for issues that are important to social conservatives, to liberals, to fiscal conservatives. This is a sham. It is an embarrassment, and we should vote no on this ugly bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the great distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee of Interior and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

I would just point out in discussing the Interior section of this bill that it is very environmentally friendly, but it is also very fiscally sound. The total spending of the Interior bill is the same as 1998, no increase. That is because we

developed some good management techniques in working with our public lands. At the same time, the spending for parks is up $99 billion.

In terms of the forests, we eliminate purchaser credit, we emphasize forest health, recognizing that as we talk about global warming, one of the great ways to reduce CO2s is to increase our forestry sources, the best possible converters of CO2 to oxygen.

We reduced the forest cut to $3.6 billion board feet, while at the same time we are growing 20 billion board-feet in our national forests. The bill includes $340 million for clean water programs to work with the States. Everglades restoration, $140 million to restore the treasures of the Everglades.

The Appalachian Trail will be finished. The funds in this bill will allow the Appalachian Trail to be totally in public ownership for the first time in history. We fund the millennium program. This is new, and is in recognition of this important landmark time in our Nation's history. The money will be used to restore the Nation's treasures.

Indian health, we were concerned. We put $141 million extra over the President's request for Indian health.

The cultural treasures of this Nation, the Smithsonian, the National Gallery, the Kennedy Center, the Holocaust Museum, all with increased funding. Energy efficiency and conservation, about $1 billion, in recognition that as a Nation we are dependent on energy, but also a recognition that we have to develop ways to burn it more efficiently and in a cleaner way.

The bill protects our wilderness areas. Lastly I would point out that over the past 4 years we have decreased spending by $2.2 billion less than requested by the President.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STOKES).

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished ranking member for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies component of the fiscal year 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Act. First, I want to express my appreciation for the hard work done on this component of the bill by the distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and the distinguished ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY). Both of them deserve credit for their leadership in crafting this bill.

In its initial form, this funding measure would have threatened the quality of life and the hopes, dreams and aspirations of the most vulnerable among us.

The omnibus measure that we will vote on here today restores $871 million in funding for the summer jobs program. As such, 530,000 young people will benefit from the education training that this program provides. The restoration of more than $1 billion in funding for the low-income home energy assistance program means that needy families and seniors will not be forced to choose between paying utility bills and putting food on the table, or buying medicine. An estimated 5.5 million LIHEAP households, two-thirds of which urge less than $8,000 a year, will benefit from this investment.

The restoration of $250 million in funding for the opportunity areas for youth programs means that our Nation's hardest-to-reach young people will have access to the employment training and skill readiness services that they need to prepare them to participate in our Nation's robust economy in the global market.

The restoration of funds for the school-to-work program, will further State and local efforts to create pathways to future careers for more than 1 million students in over 3,000 high schools. These students will now have access to the courses recruiting, training, and counseling that they need to facilitate their entry in the workforce. I am especially pleased that the bill includes $110 million to address the HIV-AIDS epidemic in the African-American community.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. I urge the Members to vote ''yes'' on the bill.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR), a Democrat from the other side of the aisle who also is in opposition to this bill.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, we keep hearing about all of the money for defense in this bill. Let me remind my colleagues that less than 2 percent of the $507 billion that goes into this bill is for defense. That is a pretty sorry trade-off. Less than 2 percent of all that is spent.

What do we spend more money on? We spend $12.5 billion on foreign aid. We spend $19.4 billion on international financial institutions. There is a $94 million program to buy out the Bering Sea pollock fleet, as if that was of great national importance. There is $100 million for a new visitor's center right out front, and $103 million for our protection, not for our citizens' protection, but for additional protection for Members of Congress.

As bad as what we know about the bill is, it is what we do not know that troubles me. Mr. Speaker, 4,000 pages of documents that the average Member of Congress has had less than 3 hours to study. And it is what we do not know that scares me to death. We know it creates new commissions, we know it repeals things like the commercial fishing industry, Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act, but it is the great unknown.

I ask the American citizens, would you go to a lawyer and present him a contract for his advice and his guidance and when it comes time for you to sign it he says, but by the way, I did not read it. Would you go to a tax accountant and turn over all your records to him and he fills out your forms but as you are signing it and sending it off to the IRS, he says, but by the way, I never took a look at the information you gave me.

Mr. Speaker, we have already given away our constitutionally mandated authority to declare war between nations. More often than not we have given away our constitutionally mandated authority to regulate commerce between nations. The last thing that stands between this body being a body that does something and nothing but a debating society, is our ability to decide where money is spent, and if my colleagues vote for that, they have given that away as well.

□ 1845

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I have heard a few arguments against this bill. Certainly, I am not going to defend the process, because I hate the process. As the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I think it is terrible that forces within the Congress militated against the final passage of all of our bills before the end of the fiscal year.

The fact is that we passed 12 of the 13 bills before the end of the fiscal year in the House of Representatives. I think we exceeded the record of the other body. We did not get them all enacted separately, so we are puting these in a remaining package. But, all of those have passed the House, and they make up components of this bill.

If the gentleman does not know what is in the bill, he could have looked at the reports from the various committees. He would see 90 percent of this bill in the various committee component parts that passed this House months ago.

Is social security jeopardized? Of course not. The minority party neglected worrying about social security from 1967, when Lyndon Johnson changed the rules and allowed us to take off social security funds in order to mask the cost of the Vietnam War, and they did not worry about it for 30 years.

We came along and brought fiscal integrity to the government. We are balancing the budget for the first time in 30 years. We are going to take care of social security. There is not an argument there. Are we way behind where we should be? No. We are ahead of the schedule of 10 of the last 15 years. We are behind in 5 of them in terms of the appropriations process.

Is there emergency spending in here? Yes, there are really emergency needs. The Budget Act calls for recognition that if there are real emergency needs, like helping defend diplomats from getting blown up by terrorists, that we could attend to those and not have them count against us by worthless budget finagling that really does not mean anything. We have needs. We have to provide for them.

Finally, on the issue of defense that the gentleman raised, let me simply say that yes, the $8 billion we are putting into defense here, may be only 2 percent of the package, but we already passed the defense bill. It is enacted into law. That is $260 billion. This is $8 billion on top of that. We are doing our part to address the defense needs of this country.

In terms of, doing our part for education, 30 years ago the Federal Government never got involved in education. Today we pay about 5 percent of the education bill. The States and localities and communities pay 95 percent of the tab. We have $32 billion in this bill for education. We are doing our part. We are doing it well. We might not have done it pretty, but we are doing our job and the job of the people of the United States.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. ISTOOK).

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, a bad bipartisan bill is still a bad bill. I appreciate the efforts of Republican leaders to get extra money that was vitally needed for national defense. The defense spending is badly needed, as well as emergency relief for farmers and hurricane victims, but those do not justify the rest of this bill. This bill raises Federal spending several billion dollars higher than even President Clinton requested several months ago.

We should celebrate balancing the budget, but not with a spending spree. We should be lowering taxes and paying off the national debt, not using the surplus as the latest of many excuses to spend more money.

A great many Members of Congress worked long and hard this year to hold the line on spending. I am glad that our chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) fought so hard to control spending, and I know that he did. Unfortunately, at the end of the process the most liberal Democrats in Congress had the leverage to get the President to back their demands, their insistence, for more spending.

The President knows his future hinges on the support of liberals in Congress, who do not care what he may have done as long as he fights for their big government programs, because his future depends upon their support. He made it clear he would veto anything that did not give the most liberal of the Democrats whatever they wanted in exchange. This made it difficult, if not impossible, to negotiate for anything different.

The root problem remains that problem of trust. A year ago the President agreed to a limit on this year's spending in exchange for extra spending which he received last year. Earlier this year he pretended that he opposed tax cuts because he said he wanted to preserve the entire surplus for social security. Now he wants to spend almost one-third of that surplus. His word is in doubt. This is protection money, and that is wrong. It is wrong for anyone to turn a blind eye toward the President's conduct, so long as he delivers our tax money to pay for the big government that they want.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I think the last speaker's comments did not add to this debate. They were representative of some of the unfortunate kind of rhetoric that has put this Congress in a position where it is at this last minute, at this last gasp, trying to redeem itself. It is hard to do that because we have done so little up to this point.

I will vote for this bill, like the ranking member of the committee will vote for this bill. I, like others, have worked hard on much of this bill. But those speakers who have carried this bill, this 40-pound bill, to the floor and indicated that this was not the process that should be followed are absolutely correct.

The Committee on Appropriations was made late in its work because the budget resolution did not pass. It did not pass, not because there were any Democrats that opposed it or the President could have vetoed it, because he could not. He does not involve himself in the budget process.

It did not pass because the chairman of the Committee on the Budget in the Senate who is a Republican said that the House Resolution is dead on arrival. The chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations said the House Resolution is dead on arrival. We could not work under this resolution. So the majority party in the House and the majority party in the Senate could not agree, so we deferred and deferred and deferred. The labor-health bill, which is one of the most important, I think, in this bill, was not even brought to this floor except to make a point, a political point in the last days of this session.

This is an unfortunate process, but we have little alternative at this point in time but to fund the government. I want to say to my good friend, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILL YOUNG), I am pleased that we put some more money for defense. We need to look at the defense budget. We are underfunding it. So I will reluctantly vote for this bill, but this bill is a demonstration of failure.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 2½ minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, this is not about process, it is about substance. Sure, there are good things in this bill. This bill has 4,000 pages. There are bound to be good things in this bill. It weighs over 40 pounds. It is bound to have good things in here. But this bill represents everything I fought against as a fiscal conservative in this House, and I fought as a Republican who wanted to change this process and this place.

Republicans got more money for defense. They did not look at closing bases, they did not look at ending needless weapons systems, they did not look at burdensharing. Democrats wanted more money for social programs. Instead of paying for it, we are taking it out of the surplus. Both won, so it is a big celebration. It is bipartisan. But that is what we have done since 1969. That is how we got in the mess we are in. We are right back into it. What bothers me is it is happening under my watch and our watch.

There is $21 billion over the budget caps. We can call it emergency spending. It is over the budget caps. It is front-loaded. Now, are we going to cut it out next year and the year after? No, we are talking about $100 billion above the caps over 5 years. There is $3.5 billion in the year 2000 budget, in this budget that we are voting on. Then there is the D.C. pension fund, $2.4 billion, of revenue? What about the unfunded liability? We are putting it on budget, so we are counting this liability as revenue? We are doing it under our watch?

Then there is $100 million for a Capitol visitor's center. I do not mind that, I think we need it. But we are putting it in as an emergency expenditure under the antiterrorism position? Mr. Speaker, this is a bad bill. It should not be voted out of this House.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER).

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

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, the other day I did not have but 20 seconds, and I did not finish what I wanted to say in the 20 seconds.

First of all, I would like to say to every Member of this House that I have worked with over the years, if I have done anything during that time in the heat of debate that would offend anybody, I would like to apologize and ask their forgiveness.

The thing that bothers me about this, and I am not going to talk about the budget, but I will talk about the political process. Having been here for 24 years, I have seen in the last few years the political arguments and the debates have become so vicious. We can turn on the television, look at the talking heads, and they are all screaming. They are all preaching hatred.

To me, that is not good for politics, and that is what, in my view, is keeping people from going to the polls and voting, because they get fed up with us. They get fed up with all the negative things that they hear. We do not talk a lot about the issues, neither party. It is ''gotcha.''

In the next few years what worries me, the most important person in our campaigns is going to be the opposition

research guy. If Members have ever done anything in the past 20 years that they are not proud of, they had better not run for office, because they are going to bring it up.

It is so sad, because we live in a Nation where people are forgiven and people are courteous, but all they see when they show the campaign ads on television, they are so vicious. They are not true. Nobody is as bad as they are painted on television. To me, this is a tragedy for our process.

I will cherish the 24 years that I served in this body. I have made some great friendships here and hopefully have been able to do some good things for the State of North Carolina and the Eighth District. I hope, for all Members, that some day we can see some way to do the campaign reform to where we will not have to be so vicious in our campaigning.

I hope that all of the Members live as long as they want, and never want as long as they live. God bless you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, 2 minutes is not anywhere near enough to discuss even the defense part of this bill, but I will give it a quick try.

First of all, let me say that everyone that has spoken here this evening so far is correct. It is a good bill, it is a terrible bill; the process is unacceptable, it just does not work; but it was the only way to get here where we are tonight to keep the government functioning for the balance of the fiscal year.

When we are dealing with 435 people in this House, 100 people in the other House at the end of the hall, and at the White House, that is 536 people that had to come together, and 536 people are never going to agree on a perfect bill.

It has been suggested that some of the defense money was under the emergency proclamation. That is true. The largest single part of the defense bill, however, is $1.9 billion for the deployment of U.S. troops to Bosnia. Other large portions of the bill go to intelligence.

When we just remember Kenya and Tanzania, where our embassies were bombed, with much loss of life and much injury, more intelligence against terrorism, more intelligence against military threats to our own interests, are important. Yes, there is a substantial amount of money for intelligence here.

Another large portion of this bill is missile defense. The Chinese have developed tremendous missile capability, using much of the technology developed by American industries that was allowed to go overseas to China.

□ 1900

The North Koreans not only developed weapons of mass destruction, but also the missiles with the ability to carry them to wherever, to Hawaii, to Alaska. The last North Korean missile shot, some of the debris fell near the Aleutian Islands. The Aleutian Islands are part of the United States of America. In addition, we increased the President's request for readiness funding in this bill by 30 percent. We recognized the need for more investment in readiness and for troop morale.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. LINDA SMITH), another classmate.

Mrs. LINDA SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reluctantly stand here in opposition to this bill because it breaks the balanced budget deal and spends an additional $20 billion out of Social Security, the trust fund that says you can trust us to put your long-term security money in and we will spend that money for your long-term security.

This bill has a lot of pork. And no, I have not read the 4000 pages. I do not think most Members have. But I know it saps $20 billion out of Social Security. But worst yet, it charges to my kids and grandkids a bill that they are either going to pay with a loss of Social Security or they are going to pay it with higher taxes, because we do not have the discipline now to say no to pork barrel spending.

Worse yet, I just believe it breaks our promise, the promise the President made, the promise we made to save Social Security first. We did not put it first. We did not even put it second in this bill. I am not sure what place it takes, but it certainly is not first or second.

Just three weeks ago, we faced the issue of whether we would take money out of Social Security for tax breaks for the American people, and some Members on this floor were so smart, they said, if we do not give tax breaks, the liberals and the President will want to spend that on additional programs, and today we stand with them wanting to spend it on additional programs.

I have here a part of the budget spreadsheet that we have been using. It showed we were going to take $37 billion out of Social Security in the last balanced budget, and this takes it to $57 billion out of Social Security, leaving nary a few dollars left for the long-term security of the people in this country.

I guess what I ask Members is this: Please do not vote for this unless they have read it. Please reconsider whether we rob the Social Security trust fund. Let us keep our commitment to the American people.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1½ minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply say to those Members on the other side of the aisle, if you do not like the process that produced this bill, I would simply point out that your party runs this place. It was your party that set the schedule that provided more days off than we were in session in the past year so that the Committee on Appropriations could not finish its work. It is your party that could not pass a budget for the first time since 1974. It is your party that allowed its own caucus to be governed by the CATs, the conservative Members of your caucus, that decided that you wanted to produce partisan bills rather than bipartisan bills and, as a result of that, wound up with legislation that could not pass this House and legislation that your Republican friends in the Senate would not even buy.

If you do not like the length, if you do not like the weight, if you do not like the height of this bill, I would suggest that you simply look in the mirror, because your party and the way it ran this House produced it.

With respect to the supplemental, I would simply note the President, bad as it is, the President asked for $14 billion in the supplemental. This bill now contains 20.8 in the supplemental. And all but about half a billion dollars was added at the insistence of your leadership, not ours. So, again, if you do not like most of the added emergency spending that was added in this bill by the Congress above the President's request, look in the mirror because your party demanded it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON) has 5½ minutes remaining, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. NEUMANN) has 5 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 6½ minutes remaining.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SAXTON).

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this important but imperfect bill. I rise in particular to make note of some reforms that are being made in conjunction with $18 billion that is in this bill for the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Speaker, the IMF has gone around the world, from Mexico to Thailand to South Korea to Indonesia to Russia making loans which have averaged 4.7 percent interest. This interest rate has gone to provide perverse incentives to investors who make risky investments, and this has added to the need for even more IMF funding.

This reform package will stop that and is a positive improvement in international economic policy, as noted today in the lead editorial of the Washington Times. As an advocate for the comprehensive long-term reform of the IMF, I believe the new congressional reforms will move the IMF in the right direction. Much more remains to be

done, but we must seize the opportunity for improving the IMF operations, and this bill moves in that direction.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. MCINTOSH), chairman of the CATs organization.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, 11 years ago in 1987, a Democrat Congress sent President Reagan a massive omnibus bill. It weighed about 24 pounds, had about 2100 pages. And in his State of the Union address the next year, President Reagan took that bill, slammed it on the table and said, Congress should not send another one of these. If you do, I will not sign it.

Today we have the reverse. A Democrat President is forcing this Congress to pass a massive omnibus bill on a veto threat that if we spend anything less, he will veto it and shut down the government.

Ten years ago that omnibus bill cost the taxpayers $604 billion. This year's omnibus bill costs them $577 billion. Ten years ago the omnibus bill totaled 2100 pages. This year, it is 4800 pages, more than twice as long, and weighs 40 pounds.

The bottom line, President Clinton has effectively denied the American people a tax cut for the middle class, for the families, and he did so saying that we cannot spend that surplus, we have to spend it on Social Security next year. But for two weeks, Bill Clinton sent up one demand after another, give me a billion here, a billion here, a billion here, all to be spent in Washington.

Now the taxpayers know the truth about Bill Clinton. He is all too willing to raid that Social Security trust fund to satisfy his demands for more Washington spending. How low we have sunk in the White House in 10 years.

Taxpayers need someone like Ronald Reagan with integrity in the White House and perhaps even more importantly, more conservatives in Congress who will save Social Security first, who will cut taxes for the American family, who will cut taxes for workers in this country, who will get back on track with a balanced budget and cut spending in Washington, who will spend more on a strong national defense to protect our shores, and who will help small businesses thrive by cutting through red tape rather than adding 40 pounds worth of legislation and all the rules and regulations that go with it.

Speaking for myself tonight, this bill fails on three out of four of those tests. I will not vote for it. But I do ask the American people, send us more conservatives, send us more Republicans. Next year we will not have to go through this process, and you will not have to see your taxes go up to pay for it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for the purpose of a colloquy.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to engage the gentleman from Arizona in a colloquy.

I would like to take a moment to clarify a provision included in this bill. There has been confusion as to the scope of subsection (d) of section 117. It was my understanding when subsection (d) was added in conference, that it applies to the entire section, to both the new subsection (f)(1) and (2) of section 1610 of title 28. Is that the gentleman's understanding as well?

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

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I would say, yes, it was the understanding of the conferees that the waiver provision in subsection (d) of section 117 applies to the entire section 117.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), Democratic whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, 9 months ago the President of the United States stood in this Chamber behind me and he set out a vision for a stronger America, better schools, HMO reform that puts patients first, a cleaner environment, a commitment to save Social Security. But for 9 long months, this Congress has done nothing, nothing but investigate, nothing but kill off reform, nothing but answer to the special interests.

There has been such a blatant direct link between special interest money and the Republican agenda that we might as well hang a sign on the front of this Capitol saying, ''Congress for rent.''

That is why they have killed off campaign finance reform. We had a bipartisan bill, bipartisan support to clean up our campaign finance system and force the special interests to quit hiding behind their nasty attack ads. But the Republicans said no.

This Congress had the opportunity to pass bipartisan legislation that would have forced big tobacco companies to stop peddling their cigarettes to children. But the tobacco companies said no.

The American people demanded HMO reform to put medical decisions back in the hands of doctors and nurses and patients, not the insurance companies, but the insurance companies said no.

And when it came time to raise the minimum wage, the special interests weighed in again. They dredged up their old arguments and they opened their wallets wide, and the Republicans said no.

We even had an opportunity to modernize America's schools. But the Republicans said no.

This Republican Congress, controlled by special interests and afroth with partisan frenzy, has ignored this country's working men and women for far too long. School construction, HMO reform, raising the minimum wage, strengthening Social Security, cleaning up political campaigns, to all of these the Republicans have had just one answer: no.

But this Republican Congress did have one big initiative, a blatant attempt to raid the Social Security trust fund. They tried to grab 177 billion from Social Security to squander on election year tax breaks, $177 billion. It seems like every chance he gets, Speaker GINGRICH sticks his hand in the Social Security cookie jar, looking for an early snack.

The next Congress is going to have the responsibility to strengthen Social Security for future generations.

□ 1915

And the American people have a right to a Congress that is committed to saving Social Security first.

So, then, what is the defining achievement of this Republican Congress? They voted to launch an impeachment inquiry that is so unlimited and so out of control that they will never get around to building those schools or reforming HMOs or saving Social Security.

If this Republican Congress is reelected, the next 2 years will just add up to more of the same: Do little, delay, and deluge the American people with more political muck, and we will never get on with the issues the country really cares about.

Democrats have fought hard and we have won some victories. We are in the minority. We do not have the votes, but we were successful in this bill in getting 100,000 new teachers hired so we can reduce class size, instill discipline and give more attention to our young people. We were successful in protecting the environment against environmental riders by the Republicans, and we were successful in stopping the raid on Social Security. And, Mr. Speaker, when we come back in January, when we get a chance to lead this Congress, we will get on with the job that the American people sent us here to do.

Mr. NEUMANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I have been here for 4 years. We have come a long ways over those 4 years. We have gotten to a balanced budget for the first time in 30 years. We have restored Medicare, not by raising taxes, as was done in the past. We provided the first family and education tax relief in 16 years. We have come a long ways. We got a lot of things done that a lot of people said could not happen.

I want everyone in this Chamber to know it has been an honor and a privilege to serve here with my colleagues. But as evidenced by what I have here in my hands, that was provided for us this afternoon, we still have a long ways to go in restoring this great Nation that we have here tonight. We have 4,000 pages here in this bill that has not been read by a single Member of this Congress. I guarantee not a single one has read the entire bill.

I just heard the minority whip up here criticizing the Republicans for proposing a tax cut that uses Social Security money, and in the next breath he talks about passing a bill that will use $20 billion out of the Social Security surplus for new government spending. Somehow it is all right for Washington to spend that money but it is not all right for the American people to have it.

Frankly, they are both wrong, if my colleagues really want to know. They are both wrong. Social Security money should be saved for Social Security, period. And that is what this is all about tonight. We have a long ways to go here. We have a long ways to go in this Chamber to get to a point where we actually start doing what is right for the future of this great Nation that we live in here.

I have heard a lot of discussion about good programs. I heard my chairman from the defense subcommittee talk about the need for a missile defense system. He is absolutely right. We are underspending in the military. But when we underspend and we need to reprioritize spending, we should go after government waste and redirect those dollars to where they are more needed, including things like defense and a missile defense system. But, for goodness sakes, let us not pile it full of pork and spend on defense and spend on everything else that we can think of, and effectively wind up taking $20 billion out of the Social Security Trust Fund.

I urge my colleagues tonight to stand up and say ''no''. Send this bill back to the drawing boards and send a message to the American people that we are actually serious about putting real money into the Social Security Trust Fund and that we are serious about staying within the budget caps that we all have agreed to. That is what is best for the future of this great Nation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGRICH), the very distinguished Speaker of the House, for the last official speech of the 105th Congress and to finish this bill.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman for yielding me this time, and I want to say to both he and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) that I suspect most of us share with them a sense of gratitude that this is done, and we appreciate how many hours they spent doing it.

I would say for just a minute, if I might, to my friends who were asking for a ''no'' vote, the perfectionist caucus, ''And then what would you do under our constitution?'' It is easy to get up and say vote ''no'', but then what would they do?

The fact is, under our Constitution, 435 Members of the House, each elected by a constituency based on population, work with 100 Members of the Senate, two from each State, then we work with the President of the United States. And surely those of us who have grown up and matured in this process understand after the last 4 years that we have to work together on big issues. And if we do not work together on big issues, nothing gets done.

The fact is there is a liberal Democrat in the White House, and he legitimately represents the views of the party which nominated him. And there are things he wants in order to sign a bill, and that is legitimate and a part of precisely what the Founding Fathers established: A balance of power. And the fact is conservative Republicans control the House and Senate, much, I might say, to the discomfort of my good friend from Michigan, the Democratic whip, who seemed unhappy at his having to vote ''yes'' tonight. But that is the nature of reality.

So the question is: Can we craft a bill which is a win for the American people because it is a win for the President and a win for the Congress? Because if we cannot find a way to have all three winning, we do not have a bill worthy of being passed.

Now, my fine friends who are perfectionists, each in their own world where they are petty dictators could write a perfect bill. And it would not be 4,000 pages, it would be about 2,200 of their particular projects and their particular interests and their particular goodies taking care of their particular States. But that is not the way life works in a free society. In a free society we have to have give and take. We have to be able to work.

I think of my good friends who are retiring. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES), on the Democratic side; the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOE MCDADE), on the Republican side, who served on this committee for so long. They know and learned the hard way. If we cannot work together, if we cannot produce a bill that can pass muster, if we cannot get 218 votes over here, if we cannot close down a filibuster or get agreement to pass a bill in the Senate, if we cannot get the President's signature, what are we going to do?

The fact is we can be very proud of this Congress. This Congress balanced the budget for the first time since 1969, and we will have a balanced budget again in 1999 with the bill we are passing tonight. This bill does not stop a balanced budget, contrary to the allegations of some people.

We save Medicare without raising taxes. We passed the first tax cut in 16 years. We went from a January 1995 projection of $3.1 billion in deficit to a projection today of $1.6 billion in surplus, and I am proud of the team that worked to get that done. The President signed the bill, the Republican House and Senate leadership authored the bill, and the fact is it was a team effort for the American people.

So I would say to each and every Member of this House, unless they have a plan that they think can get 218 votes over here, can pass through without a filibuster in the Senate and get signed, there is no responsible vote except ''yes''.

I would say to my conservative friends that they have a bill which reforms the International Monetary Fund in precisely the way the majority leader, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Dick Armey), wanted to do it. We have a bill which stops needle exchanges by the Federal Government. We have the strongest antidrug legislation that has ever been written in this Congress. We have a child online protection act that stops pornography on the internet. We block national testing so that there will not be any kind of national education program.

The teachers program the gentleman from Michigan is so proud of has been rewritten so that all the money goes to local school boards. All the money is controlled by local school boards. And those school boards can hire special education teachers and special needs teachers of any grade level as well as general education teachers. And that, frankly, is Dollars for the Classroom, a program we passed in this body 2 or 3 weeks ago.

People say we should not pass emergency money. Well, my colleagues should go and look at the two bombed embassies and tell me they do not think that is an emergency. Look at the year 2000 problem and tell me that is not going to be an emergency. And then they can be the Members to stand up and explain to their constituents that the air traffic control system does not work or why the Social Security check is not sent out. That is a genuine emergency. Those Members can go out and tell the farmers in Texas or in south Georgia that their drought problem is not an emergency. They can go tell the farmers in Iowa the problem of the collapse of Indonesian prices and the collapse in the price of corn and wheat is not an emergency.

Yes, this is the first Congress to increase defense spending in peacetime since 1985, but, by George, precisely like Ronald Reagan, I would say to my perfectionist friends, Ronald Reagan said protecting our young men and women in uniform was more important than the deficit. And he, in fact, opted specifically for strengthening our defenses.

So I would say to my Republican friends, when we look at $700 million for national missile defense, when we look at blocking the national ID system, when we look at local control over education spending, we, in fact, produced a win-win bill. Yes, our liberal friends get a few things. And in a free society, where we are sharing power between the legislative and executive branch, that is precisely the outcome we should expect to get.

This is a good bill. It deserves a ''yes'' vote by every Member, and it is, in fact, precisely how the American system operates.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the omnibus appropriations agreement will pass the Congress

with ease this week and Members of Congress will exchange accolades about what a wonderful bill it is.

Baloney!

For the first time since the budget process was established in 1974, Congress failed to pass a budget resolution—a roadmap for spending your tax dollars. Without a roadmap, you run amuck. That's exactly what is happening in Washington this week.

This omnibus appropriation bill rolls eight separate appropriations bills together and includes special interest provisions designed to buy votes for final passage. The resulting bill is an abomination.

The big picture is that any semblance of budget discipline has disintegrated. The last minute horse trading spent $20.8 billion in funds that were ''surplus'' only by government accounting semantics. The so-called surplus funds are really attributable to a temporary surplus in the Social Security trust funds. The trust funds need this entire surplus—and much more—to fund payments to the Baby Boomers when they retire. This bill spends an extra $20.8 billion because the negotiators were more interested in saving face than saving money. The taxpayers will pay the multi-billion dollar price for this ''one-for-me and one-for-you'' final agreement.

The fine print isn't any prettier: another $1 billion for a star wars-like missile defense system that won't work; $6.8 billion in supplemental defense spending on top of the $271 billion already appropriated through the regular process; the repeal of the tax-exempt status of the National Education Association to get even with teachers who have been supportive of Democratic priorities on education; an increase in the number of H–1B visas so that high tech companies can import cheap labor rather than train US workers; a ban on needle exchange programs in the District of Columbia in spite of all the studies showing that such programs save lives; a moratorium on federal regulations designed to allocate organs fairly in contrast to today's gerrymandered allocation system that needlessly costs lives.

I can count noses and see that this bill will pass. However, I won't be a party to this charade.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, this budget plan addresses the needs of working Americans. Today we are taking important steps that will help insure that we save the budget surplus for Social Security, invest in sound education initiatives for our children and provide important relief to our nation's farmers.

We have reached an agreement that goes a long way toward fulfilling our responsibility to the American people. It is a victory for Democrats, as many of the priorities that were headed for the chopping block were saved as a result of our efforts. This budget upholds the values that are important to Illinois' families and that will help build a solid foundation to continue economic growth. We have taken important steps, such as investing in public education, tackling the farm crisis and building and improving roads and bridges and empowering our communities—all without squandering the budget surplus.

I am especially pleased that we are doing right by our nation's children. This bill take important steps to improve the quality of education in our public schools. By funding more teachers, we can have smaller classes that allow teachers to give attention to individual students. I am proud that we are helping communities to hire and keep qualified teachers in order to reduce class size in grades 1 through 3, years so crucial to the development of reading and math skills.

Agriculture has long been a cornerstone of our rural communities and I am proud today that we are providing $5.9 billion to assist farmers suffering from record-low crop prices and severe weather. The package also includes an additional $1 billion in tax relief to protect our farmers as they struggle with unstable foreign markets.

There is much more work to be done. We have many challenges ahead of us. The Republican Congress blocked Democratic efforts to provide simple, yet extensive relief to working families. As a result, we will not provide Americans this year with a livable wage; accountants instead of doctors will be making health care decisions for too many Americans; the influence of special interests will continue to go unchecked in campaigns and too many of our children will be taught in old and dilapidated schoolrooms. Americans deserve a minimum wage and a ''Patient's Bill of Rights'', comprehensive campaign finance reform, and modern, up to date schools for our children.

Let's pledge to build upon the progress made today so that we can bring prosperity to all Americans in the future. Our working families are counting on it.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the omnibus appropriations bill, as it provides funs for eight Federal departments and key education priorities such as class size reduction and Head Start, as well as the summer jobs program, LIHEAP, IMF, home health care, and hurricane and farm relief.

However, I have great concerns about the national security aspects of the bill, and the way it was put together. Specifically, I take issue with the bill's inclusion of $1 billion in ''emergency'' spending for ballistic missile defense. This money could have gone to pay back our debts to the United Nations. The $1 billion could have been used to finance bonds for construction and repair needs for 1,500 schools, or to pay the fiscal year 2000 costs of improving retirement benefits to encourage retention of military personnel.

Congress had the entire year to review the nation's defense needs. It approved the fiscal year 1999 Defense authorization and appropriations bills after agreeing to the President's overall funding level and, generally, to the Pentagon's priorities. In the omnibus bill, Congress also agreed to the valid requests to fund our Bosnia mission and the Federal Government's year 2000 computer problem.

The extra $1 billion for ballistic missile defense, however, was a last-minute stealth insertion into the omnibus appropriations bill, and not reviewed by the authorizing or appropriations committees. For a Congress that has balanced the budget for the first time In three decades, and for a Republican leadership that rails against wasteful spending, this is wrong.

There is little disagreement that theater missile defenses are prudent, realistic, and help protect our troops deployed overseas. But throwing money at these programs won't make them work better or deploy faster. Deputy Secretary of Defense John Hamre testified on October 2 that ''This is as close as the Department of Defense can get to the Manhattan Project. We are moving as fast as possible.'' The Pentagon is doing its best to make it work. But you just can't legislate physics.

Regrettably, it appears that this $1 billion was promoted by those who see national missile defense as the answer to all our security threats, regardless of cost, treaty implications or whether it actually works. National missile defense is an exceedingly complex endeavor. The system relies on ''hit-to-kill'' technology—hitting a bullet with a bullet—whose success rate is only 22 percent in 18 tests. The technology is unproven. Faith and money in themselves cannot guarantee success.

Earlier this year, a panel of missile defense experts issued a report (the ''Welch report'') that reviewed the national missile defense (NMD) program. It concluded that the effort to rush deployment had caused test failures, program slippage and increased risk—in short, they called it a ''rush to failure.'' GAO confirmed that this acceleration had greatly increased risk in the NMD program.

Our Nation's senior military leaders agree with these assessments. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Hugh Shelton, said before the Senate Armed Services Committee on September 29 that ''putting more money into it [NMD] won't produce a product any sooner,'' and that ''money will not help solve the engineering and integration challenges that are being faced by the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization right now.''

The GOP has joined the Service Chiefs in complaining about readiness shortfalls. But when it came time to fund readiness in the supplemental bill, the GOP leadership siphoned off $1 billion for missile defense. They also rejected an Administration request to change military pensions sought to keep quality people in the service. The $1 billion for missile defense could have paid for most of the fiscal year 2000 cost for these changes. At the end of the day, it appears that GOP leadership cared more about Ronald Reagan's ''star wars'' legacy than about the men and women who put their lives on the line for our country.

On balance, the omnibus appropriations bill is worthy of support. But not every provision is wise. As we consider the wide-ranging programs in this bill, Members should know that this $1 billion add-on for missile defense was not requested by the administration and not reviewed by any congressional defense committee. Missile defense is too important and too technologically challenging to be driven by partisan politics.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great satisfaction that I rise today because a resolution that I feel very important has been included in the omnibus spending legislation that passed the House tonight. This resolution expresses the sense of the Congress that the international community must work together to resolve cases where kidnaped children are taken abroad.

Too many children like Machael Al Omary, who was illegally kidnaped by her non-custodial father from my district of Jonesboro, or Hatam Al-Shabrami, who was abducted by his non-custodial father and last seen in Saudi Arabia, have been illegally kidnaped. With their children in other countries, their mothers have no right to legal recourse.

Unfortunately, there are thousands of children like Machael and Hatam who have been illegally taken to another country. If the country is not a signatory to the Hague Agreement, the parents are left totally helpless. In many cases, when the country is a signatory, justice

is often difficult to obtain, and comes at a high price.

Our legal system makes decisions involving the custody of children based on what is in the best interest of the child. Once such arrangements are made no one should ever be rewarded for the illegal abduction of a child from our country by being able to keep the child and thumb their nose at authority.

This resolution sends a strong message of this country's support for the rights of our children and I am glad it was included in the legislation.

Mr. DICKS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the omnibus appropriations bill now under consideration. In my judgment, this legislation will address the important national priorities of military readiness, environmental protection, transportation, education, and foreign policy—priorities that I believe put our nation on the right path heading into the 20th century. However, I also have a number of concerns that are not addressed by these appropriations that I believe must be considered during the fiscal year 2000 budget and appropriations cycle.

I strongly support the supplemental funding in the omnibus package that will be directed to military readiness and overseas operations. For quite some time I have been concerned about our troop readiness levels as well as the chronic shortages in spare parts, equipment overhauls, facility repairs, recruiting, and routine base operations. In fact, I have had several conversations recently with the base commanders at Ft. Lewis Army base near my district, and am told that readiness and training dollars are so scarce that soliders are mowing lawns and performing other civilian duties instead of training for combat.

This is absolutely unacceptable. We have already cut defense by roughly one-third since the peak of the Reagan budget, yet our operational tempo—including the rate at which our soldiers, sailors and airmen are being deployed overseas—has not followed that downward trend. In fact, current OPTEMPO rates are at near-record highs for the 20th century. The additional funding included by the Congress in this legislation will help mitigate these problems in the near term. However, additional funding will be required in fiscal year 2000 and beyond in order to ensure a long-term solution to the serious readiness problems plaguing all branches of our Armed Forces.

I am equally worried about the inadequacy of funding included for the modernization of our future fighting equipment. The Joint Chiefs have stated consistently over the past couple of years that the procumbent portion of the defense budget needs to be increased to roughly $60 billion annually in order to provide our troops with the weapons and equipment needed to address the military challenges of the next century. The procurement budget currently stands at just over $48 billion. The supplemental package does not include much funding for procurement—the exception being an additional $1 billion for missile defense. This is far short of what is needed to ensure that our fighting forces remain the best equipped in the world. I will continue to work with the administration and with my colleagues to ensure that additional monies are allocated for this priority.

I also applaud the willingness of Congress to step forward and provide the necessary funding for the NATO-led stabilization force in Bosnia and for increasing funding for anti-terrorism activities including embassy security and reconstruction in response to the tragic events at United States embassies in Tanzania and Kenya last August. Finally, as the ranking member on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, I also am strongly supportive of the additional funding included in this package for U.S. intelligence activities.

This omnibus appropriations bill also contains important funding for environmental priorities that are critical to my state and district. To address the critical need of Washington State in confronting with the proposed listing of salmon and steelhead species under the federal Endangered Species Act, the appropriations for the Interior Department contains $20 million in aid. This federal appropriation adds to monies already appropriated by the state legislature to go directly to the Salmon Recovery Office of the Governor. By providing direct grants to tribes, local governments, and community groups, Washington can begin the important work of restoration and recovery activities to revive dwindling fish runs.

The transportation provisions included in this omnibus appropriations bill will fund many important projects in Washington State, all of which have widespread support among our state congressional delegation. I am very pleased with the $54 million in funding for the Puget Sound region's ambitious mass transit program, called Sound Transit. Most of this total is for commuter rail, which will begin service between Tacoma and Seattle at the end of next year. Traffic jams have become far too commonplace in the Puget Sound region, and this investment will provide substantial relief from this problem. I also am very pleased with the continued funding for three important transportation projects in the district I represent: the Tacoma Dome Station, Bremerton's Transportation Center and the International Gateway Center in Port Angeles. These projects are critical to economic development in these areas which all suffer from a myriad of problems, including high unemployment and poverty.

I do not think that anyone can discuss this bill without mentioning the important provisions regarding the education of our children. This legislation contains $1.2 billion for an important new program proposed by the President and congressional Democrats to help school districts hire and train 100,000 new teachers over the next seven years. Washington will receive almost $20 million. We all have read the studies that show that kids learn better in small classes. I am very pleased that Congress is finally taking steps to help local school districts—especially the poorest in our country—to begin to make this happen.

Many of my colleagues know how important the Impact Aid Program is to me and to the many men and women in my district that serve in our country's armed forces. This program, which provides federal dollars directly to school districts that serve the children of our uniformed service personnel, is needed to bring these districts up to the same funding level per student as non-impacted schools. I am happy that the agreement provides an additional $56 million for this program. Although the $864 million does not reach the authorized level of funding, it does provide the minimum need for each participating school district—the first time this has been done in many years.

There is one noticeable omission from this bill; there are no funds included for school construction. I frequently visit the school districts in my congressional district when we are not in session. Some of them are very nice. Many, however, are in shameful states of disrepair, without adequate lights, heat, plumbing, and wiring. At the same time, enrollments are rapidly increasing. I believe that this bill should have included funds to help school districts to address these problems, and I am disappointed that the majority party refused to accept sensible provisions in this regard during this negotiations. Next year, I hope to work with my colleagues to ensure that Congress does not ignore this critical need.

My district and the entire State of Washington are heavily dependent on trade. In fact, one in every four jobs in my state are dependent on trade—especially with Pacific Rim countries like Japan, China, South Korea, and Taiwan. The financial crisis that these Asian nations are undergoing has already had a serious effect on the economy of my state through reduced exports, and this trend threatens to continue unless we work with these countries and relevant international organizations to lessen its effect.

Because of these concerns, I support the inclusion of credit in this bill to replenish the International Monetary Fund so that it may continue its work to help these Asian nations resolve their economic problems and to continue to buy American goods. I am also glad that strong language was adopted requiring the IMF to make necessary reforms with regard to fairness, transparency, and to the conditions that the IMF places on nations that seek to borrow funds.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the bill includes a small but important clarification in law that was related to a provision adopted in the Defense authorization bill earlier this year. Though it was not the intention of Congress to complicate the export of commercial aircraft and spare parts, the language of a broad prohibition on the export of missile-related technology to China contained sufficient ambiguity that it could have jeopardized the sale of Boeing aircraft to one of America's largest export markets. With the passage of this omnibus appropriations act an important clarification will eliminate this ambiguity and assure that one of the top United States exporters, employing more than 200,000 United States workers, will be able to compete on equal footing in the Chinese market with other worldwide aircraft manufacturers.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by stating that I recognize that this bill does not have the answers to all of the problems that currently face our country. But it is, in my judgment, a good-faith effort to solve many of them, and because of this, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mrs. KENNELLY of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with mixed emotions about this bill—not just because it is the last bill moving through the House that I will see during my 17-year career here. Rather, it is because I think the process yielded good results in many areas, patched over problems that have to be addressed again next year, and made some poor decisions in other areas.

The biggest achievement of this negotiated settlement is, of course, the fact that the government will be funded for next year, with one

large exception that is keyed to a looming Supreme Court decision. Perhaps the next biggest achievement is the start of the President's program to put 100,000 new teachers in the classroom. I was an original cosponsor of this legislation, and argued for it throughout the year.

This legislation constitutes a common sense approach to improving our public schools and the performance of our children in the early years. This is a program we must continue to fund until we get the student/teacher ratio well below 20 to 1, and then we must expand the program to keep these gains going throughout elementary and middle schools. The federal government must also enact legislation to help our states and local governments build new classrooms. I find it hard to believe that a political party counts as a ''win'' its ability to make sure that no help goes to relieving overcrowding in public schools. That is a mark of shame, not a badge of honor. The education of our children is our future, not simply another spending item.

I am also very pleased with the tax provisions that have been incorporated into this bill. The most important of these changes, besides the tax extenders, is the one year relief for middle income American families from being thrown into the alternative minimum tax simply because they use the dependent care credit, the adoption credit, or the child tax credit. I argued strongly through the development of the 1997 tax bill that these credits should be excluded from the alternative minimum tax, but the offsetting revenue to do this was needed by the other side to achieve their objectives in that bill. I subsequently introduced legislation to remove these items from the AMT, and I am pleased that this bill removes these credits for 1998. In a small bill like this, a one year exclusion is the best that can be done. While I would have preferred to fix this permanently before I left Congress, it is more important that the principle has been established that these credits should be excluded, and I am confident that the committee will find a means of accomplishing this during the 106th Congress.

The other tax items I am very pleased with is the increase in the private activity bond cap which has not been adjusted since 1986. State and local governments issue tax-free bonds primarily to fund important economic development projects and to make it easier for people to buy homes. In Connecticut, for example, increasing the volume cap will mean an additional $82 million for first-time home buyers or economic development projects. The legislation I introduced to increase the cap had widespread bipartisan support; in fact only one other bill in the 105th Congress had more cosponsors. I cannot think of a better way to end my congressional career than by enacting this type of legislation, and I very much appreciate the help I received from the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. ARCHER, and the ranking minority member, Mr. RANGEL. I have very much enjoyed working with both of them throughout the years, as well as the other members of the committee and the staff, who represent the best Washington has to offer.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill and hope it will be approved by an overwhelming margin.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, this budget agreement can be summed up in four words: Bad process, good result.

There is an old saying about how people with weak stomachs should never watch sausage or laws being made. The process we are following today gives sausage makers a bad name.

The process by which we arrive at today's budget agreement is indefensible. This year—for the first time in the 24-year history of the Budget Act—the House and Senate failed to agree on a budget resolution. More than half of the thirteen regular appropriation bills were never completed.

The majority dragged its feet all year on scores of other important matters. Whether it's providing emergency funding to deal with the year 2000 computer problem and natural disasters, or recapitalizing the IMF, or extending critical tax provisions like the research and development tax credit, the country's business shouldn't have to wait until the 11th hour.

The breakdown in the budget process rests squarely on the shoulders of the majority and its leadership. The result is that we are considering a $500 billion, 4,000-page, catch-all bill, with no amendments allowed. This is no way to legislate.

No thanks to the process, on balance, the budget agreement before us contains many of the priorities I have been fighting for this year. The agreement contains funding to begin hiring 100,000 new teachers to reduce class size in schools across America. It expands Head Start and provides for after school and child literacy programs.

The agreement is true to our commitment to save Social Security first. it rejects Republican efforts to raid $80 billion of the Social Security surplus. The agreement provides critically needed funding for the IMF so it can respond to the financial turmoil abroad that, left unchecked, threatens to undermine our own economy.

The agreement provides funding to help solve the serious Year 2000 computer problem. It increases funding for the National Institutes of Health to combat diabetes, cancer and other diseases. It funds the COPS Program to put more police on our streets. It makes necessary improvements to Medicare's home health care rules. Finally, this agreement strips out dozens of special interest, anti-environmental riders that had been inserted into the appropriation bills.

Unfortunately, other important goals were not achieved. The majority succeeded in blocking comprehensive campaign finance reform, blocked action on a meaningful Patients' Bill of Rights, and prevented the President's school construction initiative.

While the process was seriously flawed, and the bill before us does not address all concerns, I will vote for the budget agreement. I urge my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, I joined with my colleague from Oklahoma, Mr. WATKINS, to introduce the Rural Enterprise Communities Act. Tucked away in this monster of an omnibus is a small provision that contains the heart of our bill—the authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to designate 20 new enterprise communities in rural areas.

Mr. WATKINS and I believed that this legislation was absolutely necessary to address the problems facing rural America. It is easy to forget that nearly 800 non-metropolitan counties have high poverty rates. Much of the nation's substandard housing is located outside of urban areas, and the distances between places and the lack of public transportation magnify the economic problems in rural communities.

The rural empowerment zone and enterprise community program is an example of an economic development program that works. Since 1993, these communities have created or saved nearly 10,000 jobs, and provided job training to more than 14,000 people. They have used their federal funds in partnership with private resources to build or upgrade health care facilities, schools, computer learning centers, and housing.

A key factor in enterprise communities' success is their ability to work closely with local governments, regional planning authorities, and the private sector to leverage the maximum benefit from their funding. The money we appropriated for this program accounted for a little less than 10 percent of the economic development dollars spent in the rural ECs. The vast majority of the money for the projects I described came from other competitive federal grants, state and local funds, and the private sector.

When the EZ/EC program was reauthorized last year, it provided for only five new rural enterprise communities. More than 200 applicants are competing for these designations, proving that our communities are starved for effective economic development programs. This is why we believed it was so important that these 20 additional designations be included in the omnibus appropriations bill.

When Mr. WATKINS and I introduced our bill, we wanted to make sure that the Department of Agriculture had the flexibility to consider factors other than poverty that contribute to rural distress. These included criteria such as outmigration, underemployment, and sudden and severe economic distress of the type that might be caused by the closure of a military base or a factory. We hoped that the Secretary of Agriculture will take these sorts of things into account when he is considering which communities qualify for the rural enterprise community designation.

As I conclude my remarks, I wish to thank all of my cosponsors from both sides of the aisle for insisting that the Rural Enterprise Communities Act be included in the omnibus appropriations legislation. It was your support—and the very vocal efforts of our communities back home—that convinced the administration that this program was worth fighting for.

Mr. BARR of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a very important provision in the omnibus appropriations conference report, H.R. 4328. This issue is extremely important to my constituents and to many other Americans concerned with their second amendment rights. This issue deals with the implementation of the so-called Brady Act relating to gun purchases. The implementation of the Brady Act is primarily the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is funded by this bill through the Department of Justice. This appropriation bill contains a number of relevant provisions which will continue the original congressional intent with respect to the implementation of this law.

First, I would like to examine some of the history of the Brady Act. The expressed purpose of the Brady Act is to provide for background checks on gun buyers, and it does that in two ways. First, there is an interim ''waiting period'' provision under which persons buying handguns must wait five days before taking delivery. During that time, a report of the sale is to be sent to local law enforcement officials, who are supposed to conduct a background

check of the buyer to determine that the buyer is not disqualified from owning firearms. However, the provision mandating that local officials perform the background check has been found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. That is why the Congress also mandated that as of November 30, 1998—a full 5 years after the passage of the Brady Act—the waiting period would sunset and be replaced by a computerized national instant background check system operated by the FBI. The 103d Congress believed, as the majority of us in the 105th Congress believe, that the instant check would be an effective system that would be less intrusive on the rights of gun owners.

Although I was not a Member of this body at the time, the operation of the instant check system was believed to be a national responsibility that would be paid for nationally, rather than by a retroactive ''gun tax'' levied on individual buyers. In fact, the Brady Act itself authorized $200 million to be made available to the States for the upgrading of their criminal history record systems. Over the past 5 years, nearly that sum has been made available to the states through the Department of Justice grants from appropriated funds, and the FBI has additionally spent funds to create the necessary infrastructure for the instant check system.

However, Mr. Speaker, there has been a series of proposed rulemakings by the FBI in which it proposed a ''user fee,'' or more accurately termed, a ''gun tax,'' in the neighborhood of $14 (or more) on each firearms transaction checked by the instant check system, supposedly to cover the costs of the system. Due to the outcry from my constituents, and the constituents of many other Members, I introduced a bill, H.R. 3949, which would prevent the FBI from charging such a fee. Likewise in the other body, Senator BOB SMITH of New Hampshire introduced a similar amendment on the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations bill which would prevent the FBI from charging such a fee. The Smith amendment passed the Senate by a vote of 69 to 31, attesting to the support such an undertaking has.

As a result of the efforts by Members of the House, Senator SMITH, Senator CRAIG, and other colleagues in the other body, this omnibus appropriations bill includes a provision banning the FBI from charging a gun tax. In addition, the bill includes more than $40 million in funding for the operation of the instant check system to carry out its mission.

I now turn to another extremely important, related issue. In 1993, during the debate on the Brady Act, the Congress expressed concern with preserving the privacy of gun buyers, and not allowing the instant check system to turn into a national computerized gun registration system. The establishment of a gun registration system would obviously be of great concern to gun owners. Gun registration systems have been used in many foreign countries, and in United States jurisdictions including California and New York City, to confiscate firearms from citizens.

To address those concerns, the Brady Act contained explicit language, codified as 18 U.S. Code, Sec. 922(t)(2), which provided that once a firearms transaction is approved, the system shall ''destroy all records of the system with respect to the call (other than the identifying [transaction] number and the date the number was assigned) and all records of the system relating to the person or the transfer.'' This was intended to prevent the FBI or any other agency from using the system to keep a listing of everyone approved by the system to buy a firearm.

Another relevant provision is Sec. 103(I) of the Brady Act itself as a non-codified law, which establishes a ''Prohibition Relating to Establishment of Registration Systems With Respect to Firearms'' and provides that ''No department, agency, officer, or employee of the United States'' may use the instant check system ''to establish any system for the registration of firearms, firearm owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions'' except regarding persons prohibited from receiving firearms.

The gun registration issue has been a great concern to this body in the past. For instance, for a number of years, the appropriations bills for the Department of the Treasury have contained a prohibition on expending appropriated funds for centralizing records of acquisitions and dispositions of firearms by licensed dealers. Language codifying that position of a prohibition is concluded in H.R. 4328 as well.

The Congress also acted on this issue in the Firearms Owners' Protection At of 1986, when it forbade agencies from issuing rules or regulations requiring the centralization of records of firearms licensees, or requiring the creation of systems of ''registration of firearms, firearms owners, or firearms transactions or dispositions.''

The FBI has proposed regulations on instant check implementation included in its recently released proposal to keep records of firearms purchasers' personal identifying information for a period of 18 months, in its so-called ''Audit Log.'' It is my opinion, and the opinion of many of my colleagues here today, that a regulatory proposal to maintain records of approved firearms purchasers' personally identifying information would violate the letter and spirit of these provisions we have discussed, both in the Brady Act and the Firearms Owners' Protection Act.

For the purpose of enforcing those provisions, both H.R. 3949, and Senator BOB SMITH's amendment prohibited the FBI from maintaining records of approved purchases. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to report that H.R. 4328 includes a very important provision forbidding the use of appropriated funds to create any instant check system that does not ''require and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited from owning a firearm.'' This language is carefully crafted to ensure the FBI complies with all the provisions of the Brady Act and the Firearms Owners' Protection Act which prevent this system from turning into a gun registration scheme to restrict the second amendment rights of law-abiding Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairmen LIVINGSTON, ROGERS, and STEVENS for including this very important language in this appropriation bill. I look forward to revisiting this issue at a later time through the oversight process to ensure that the FBI obeys this law.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding the important and needed transportation funding included in the measure, I stand in firm opposition to certain provisions included in the omnibus appropriations bill, H.R. 4328. In particular, I am opposed to the provision that would effectively allow states to veto projects specifically provided for by TEA–21 and included in this appropriations bill. When I and my fellow colleagues on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee drafted TEA–21, it was our intent that all monies devoted to ''high-priority'' projects would have to be spent on those projects or states would lose the allocations. There were many discussions and much testimony about this issue. In hearing after hearing, state governments consistently argued that they should be allowed to reallocate obligation limits for TEA–21 high-priority projects to other projects that they deem more important. The full Transportation Committee felt differently, and that is precisely why we drafted TEA–21 to mandate specific spending on specific high-priority projects.

For instance, southern Dallas, which comprises a large part of my district, is badly in need of road and infrastructure improvements. However, this area has been largely ignored by the Texas Department of Transportation in favor of other projects in more affluent areas of the state. The opinions of city and county elected officials as to the needs of their constituents have consistently been overridden by the Republican appointed and partisan Commissioners of the Texas Transportation Commission. In TEA–21, I was able to secure funding for this area long awaiting revitalization efforts with the understanding that, for once, the money would have to go there.

I am not alone in this struggle. Many of my colleagues have been in similar situations during which their districts were consistently passed over by their state governments when allocating road and infrastructure improvement dollars. TEA–21 was designed to change this diversion of resources and to finally bring improvements to under-served areas. TEA–21 represented a bipartisan attempt to improve the nation's transportation infrastructure, in large part by identifying projects that need to be completed and allocating money to be spent only on those projects.

While it is my understanding that the provision will be removed from the bill in the 106th Congress, I am troubled that the provision exists in the bill at all. It is an irresponsible contradiction of the intent and spirit of TEA–21 and the compromises reached by the members of the Transportation Committee. Southern Dallas, and other areas across the country like it, need and deserve the consideration that TEA–21 provides, not more of the same old treatment. I urge the Republican leadership to remove this provision so that these areas can finally receive that consideration.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the judiciary, and related agencies, the conference agreement provides a total of $33.7 billion, which includes: $27.6 billion in discretionary funding, $5.5 billion in crime trust funds, and $600 million in mandatory funding.

As in the House-passed bill, aside from the ramp up for the 2000 census, the major increases are for the Department of Justice, to press forward on our number one domestic priority—fighting crime and drugs, strengthening our borders, and protecting against terrorism.

The conference agreement provides $18.2 billion for Justice, an increase of $450 million over fiscal year 1998.

The conference agreement retains the House priority on State and local law enforcement, by providing $4.85 billion including: full restoration of local law enforcement block grant at $523 million; full restoration of the juvenile accountability block grant at $250 million; a significant increase for juvenile crime prevention to $285 million, $47 million over fiscal year 1998; an $1.4 billion for the COPS Program, including $180 million for special initiatives.

Other items in the Justice Department include: An increase of $111 million over fiscal year 1998 for the war on drugs; $283 million for the Violence Against Women Act programs; $2.46 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, under two new accounts, including a $40 million interior enforcement initiative, similar to what was included in the House bill; and $145 million in new funding for counterterrorism measures, including $125 million for equipment grants and training for state and local first responders.

For the Department of Commerce, the bill includes $5 billion, including $1,031 billion for the decennial census, $75 million over the House-passed level, to assure preparations for an actual enumeration.

For the Department of State, and related agencies, the conference agreement includes $5.5 billion, including $475 million for U.N. arrearages, subject to authorization.

For related agencies, the conference agreement includes $300 million for the Legal Services Corporation, and $76 million for SBA disaster loans, with additional funds for disasters provided elsewhere in the bill.

While the conference agreement includes full year appropriations for all agencies, it also includes a provision cutting off funding on June 15. This, in my view, is a very problematic provision. It was inserted as part of the current resolution of the census debate, and holds all agencies, not just the decennial census, hostage to future debate on the conduct of the 2000 census.

This, in my view, is a serious mistake. All of the programs in this bill, such as the Supreme Court, the rest of the Federal courts, the Department of Justice, the FBI, the INS, the DEA, the State Department embassies abroad, and loans to small businesses, could be shut down over a political dispute between the Congress and the administration over how to conduct the census. I cannot believe the administration insisted on this provision, and I cannot believe that the administration wants to hold open the possibility of shutting down these vital functions of government as leverage for its position on the census, that has been rejected by two district courts.

I believe this provision is not defensible, and the blame lays squarely on the shoulders of the White House.

The conference agreement also includes a provision that makes all Government attorneys subject to the ethics rules of State attorneys, effective 180 days after enactment of this bill.

The 180 day delay of the effective date is intended to allow the Department of Justice sufficient time to express any concerns it may have to the Congress about the application of the legislation. The Department of Justice has expressed a desire for the Congress to ask the Department to submit legislative language authorizing the Department to develop and enforce a code of ethics to cover the conduct of its own attorneys. Of course, the Department is free to submit such legislation to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees for their consideration.

In other parts of this omnibus bill, the conference agreement includes a number of provisions that relate to the programs covered by the Commerce, Justice, State, and judiciary appropriations bill. These include: $1.4 billion in emergency funding for the State Department and the FBI to respond to the recent terrorist embassy bombings in Africa, including major upgrades of security at U.S. missions around the world.

$101 million in emergency funding for SBA disaster loans and administrative expenses in response to increased requirements due to Hurricane Georges and other natural disasters.

$20.2 million for additional emergency funding for anti-drug programs of the DEA and INS; $30 million and authorization language for a pollock fishing buy out program; $5 million in emergency funding for the New England multi-species ground fishery; $2 million and authorization language for a Trade Deficit Review Commission; portions of the State Department reauthorization legislation, dealing with the merger of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the United States Information Agency with the State Department, and providing authorizations and other changes in legislative authority with respect to these three agencies; the Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act, as passed by the Senate; the Internet Tax Freedom Act, the Child Online Protection Act; the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act, relating to temporary foreign professional workers; reauthorization of the Police Corps; and several authorizations relating to anti-drug programs.

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, tonight Congress considers a spending bill that is troubling. It is the largest appropriation bill that I have ever voted on and I hope it will be the last time I am asked to vote on this amount of spending. At over $500 billion, it is nearly one-third the entire federal budget. This amount of money is beyond our grasp and the details of this legislation beyond our comprehension under today's time frame.

There are many provisions in this bill that I support, particularly those for agriculture, home health care and education. This bill includes tax reductions for farmers, ranchers, and small business owners. In addition, this bill is critical to the operation of many government functions such as Social Security and our national defense. However, I am certain that there are numerous provisions in this bill which I do not support. Even worse, there are also items in this bill that I cannot be aware of until after I am expected to make a decision and cast my vote. For these and other reasons, I am very critical of the process which brings this appropriations measure to the floor tonight.

I know I am not alone when I say I would appreciate the opportunity to vote on each of the individual provisions contained in this bill. Each provision should be debated on its own merit. Free and open debate is a principle upon which this country was founded and one that we as Members of Congress must work to protect.

That is not to say that I am naive enough to believe that every policy which I support will pass and those I oppose fail. In a democracy we are often forced to make difficult decisions.

While compromise is part of a democracy, we must not compromise the legislative process. We must work to maintain integrity in the process and restore the faith in the way we govern. We can, and must, do a better job in fulfilling our responsibilities as elected officials.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in decidedly unenthusiastic support for the conference report on H.R. 4328. This is nominally the Transportation appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999, but in reality it is a monstrous omnibus bill that encompasses eight unfinished appropriations bills, arguably more emergency spending than can be justified under the Budget Act, and numerous extraneous items, also the result of Committees failing to finish their work on time. This—thing—is more than 4,000 pages long, nearly two feet tall, and nearly 40 pounds.

Much of the conference agreement is the routine business of Congress that should have been done through the normal process and in a timely manner. Some of it represents bullets dodged—bad provisions from earlier versions of appropriations bills that have been removed or improved in the final negotiations. Some of it is Democratic victories on important programs, such as funding for the President's 100,000 teachers initiative, but the package also represents lost opportunities, including the President's school renovation and construction initiative. I will reluctantly vote for it, but I reserve the unfinished business of America for next year.

From the 100,000 teachers initiative, I am happy that New York will receive nearly $105 million over 6 years, and that the Bronx, of which I represent the southern part, will receive $14.6 million. This is a wise investment in the future of our children, but the lack of any funding for school renovations and construction leaves us wondering where these new teachers will meet their students! Next year, Mr. Speaker, we must address the school facilities issue.

I also intend in the next Congress to propose a program to hire 100,000 new paraprofessionals. Adding teacher aides to classrooms also permits more individualized attention and more discipline, but at lower cost than adding teachers, and beginning as a paraprofessional is a first step on a professional track for less-educated but equally dedicated adults. The two initiatives together will go a long way to prepare our children for self-sufficient, productive adulthood, and for healthier, happier lives.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I failed to mention three emergency items in the jurisdiction of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am the ranking Democrat:

The conference agreement includes $100 million for a Capitol Visitor Center, which will not only enhance the security of the Capitol Complex in the wake of the tragic shootings of Capitol Police Officers Chestnut and Gibson and the terrorist threats arising from events abroad, but also improve the experience of visitors to the Capitol by presenting exhibits to help them understand Congress and the Capitol and even by improving their access to restrooms and food service.

The conference agreement includes nearly $107 million for various other physical security enhancements to the Capitol Complex, including Library of Congress buildings and grounds. We do not want to wall the People's Branch

off from the public, but there are measures we can take to keep the campus open while enhancing the security of all who work or visit here.

Finally, the conference agreement provides a total of $16.9 million to the House, the Senate, and, through the General Accounting Office, to the rest of the legislative branch, for Year 2000 conversion of information technology systems.

Mr. Speaker, I repeat that, while I will vote for this omnibus bill, it is without enthusiasm. I cannot urge my colleagues to vote one way or the other. But I will say that a great deal of the people's business remains undone. This Congress, under Republican leadership, has failed—has refused—to address abuses in our health care system, to reduce teen smoking, to reform the campaign finance system, and much more. We will be back next year to press ahead on the issues that the American people care about most.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, section 06(a) requires the Secretary to allocate ten percent of the total allowable catch (TAC) of pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands area as a target species to the western Alaska community development quota (CDQ) program, beginning on January 1, 1999. And, prior to allocating the remaining ninety percent of the TAC of pollock to catcher vessels and catcher/processors pursuant to paragraphs (1)–(3) of section 06(b), section 06(b) requires the Secretary to allocate to the CDQ program the amount of additional pollock that will be incidentally taken by vessels that harvest the directed fishing allowance of non-pollock groundfish species that has been allocated to the CDQ program.

During the 1998 fishing year, the Secretary has regulated the CDQ programs for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands pollock and for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands non-pollock groundfish species as two separate regulatory programs. To ensure that vessels that participate in the CDQ pollock fishery are afforded an opportunity to harvest the entire ten percent of the TAC of pollock that subsection (a) allocates to the CDQ program, section 06(a) and (b) collectively direct the Secretary to continue, for the purpose of catch accounting only, to regulate the CDQ fisheries for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands pollock and for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands non-pollock groundfish species as separate regulatory programs.

Separate accounting for the by-catch of non-pollock groundfish species in the directed CDQ pollock fishery and for the catch of non-pollock groundfish species in the directed CDQ non-pollock groundfish fishery will prevent the by-catch of non-pollock groundfish species in the directed CDQ pollock fishery from being deducted from the 7.5 percent of the TAC of non-pollock groundfish species that the Secretary has allocated to the CDQ program. This will allow vessels participating in the directed CDQ pollock fishery to collectively harvest as by-catch a small amount of non-pollock groundfish species in addition to the 7.5 percent of the TAC for such species that the Secretary has allocated to the CDQ program. However, the total harvest of non-pollock groundfish species—both as by-catch and in the directed fisheries for such species—shall not exceed the allowable biological catch for each species. And it continues to be the intent of Congress that the Secretary regulate the CDQ programs for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands pollock and for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands non-pollock groundfish species in a manner that continues to ensure that no species is subjected to overfishing.

Because they take effect on January 1, 1999, the Secretary must implement subsections (a) and (b) of section 06 by promulgating emergency regulations. However, as soon thereafter as practicable, the Secretary shall implement section 06(a) and (b) by promulgating regulations that have been recommended by the North Pacific Council to implement those subsections and other appropriate conservation and management measures.

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the 1999 omnibus appropriations bill.

I do not cast this vote lightly. There are some good priorities in this bill—things that I have fought for these past 2 years including funding for improving education and job training, expanding rural health care, protecting the environment, and putting police on the streets. It also funds the International Monetary Fund which I believe is necessary to maintain global economic stability. Indeed, I support the programs which provide relief to America's farmers, summer jobs for teenagers, and higher health insurance deductions for the self-employed.

Furthermore, I am fully aware that it is not unusual for several appropriations bills to be rolled together and passed in this fashion. But this year's bill goes way beyond what may be the usual ''rush to the finish'' and sets a very bad precedent for future fiscal responsibility.

First, this is the first year since 1974 that Congress has not passed a budget resolution—the blueprint for annual spending. We had no official guidelines for spending this year and, consequently, we now do not know precisely how the spending caps were determined. There is no excuse for this irresponsible method of spending America's hard-earned tax dollars.

Second, many parts of this bill were never considered by any committee or by either chamber of Congress. In fact, some provisions actually reverse language that has already been passed. The largest appropriations bill in this omnibus package is the Labor/HHS and Education bill. It is worth $83.3 billion and it was never considered on the floor of the House of Representatives. Members, such as myself, who are not members of the Appropriations Committee, never had the opportunity to vote on any individual provisions of that bill, we must simply vote yea or nay on the entire bill.

Third, this bill contains $20 billion in so-called ''emergency'' spending. This money is very deceptive. It is money being spent completely outside of the budget caps established in last year's Balanced Budget Act. This spending is not paid for—and most of it is not crucial emergency spending. It includes spending for military readiness, ballistic missile defense, a U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, Y2K computer fixes, and efforts to prevent drug production and trafficking. These funds may be worthy, but they should be debated, determined to be priorities, and incorporated into the general spending bills.

Fourth, no one really knows what pork projects are contained in this bill. They are hidden deep within the 4,000 page document and there is no comprehensive list for all to see.

Finally, members were given just three hours to review this monstrosity of a spending bill. This bill is insulting to those of us who are deeply concerned about the future of this country and the astounding $5.5 trillion national debt that we are passing on to our children. By passing this bill, we are avoiding the tough decisions we need to make if we are to ever see a budget surplus and shore up Social Security—and if we are ever to lower the national debt.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by saying Christmas has come early this year. There's something for everyone's stocking in this bill—but, unfortunately, our children will pay the price.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, investigations and impeachment proceedings have dominated news of the 105th Congress. The disappointing reality is that, by scheduling less legislative business than any Congress in a generation, the Republican leadership has provided little else for the press to cover. People on both sides of the aisle will admit as much with little or no prompting.

This year we have not even passed a budget resolution, the first time in 24 years that Congress has failed to provide this framework. When division and confusion arose in the Republican caucus, they chose to abdicate their responsibility rather than work with the Democrats to put together a budget compromise.

Over what issues did the Republicans allow the budget process to be held hostage? Conservative extremists brought fiscal planning to a halt for days to fight over such policies as whether federal health insurance recipients should be guaranteed contraception coverage. Somewhat ironic for people who claim to be against abortion.

Because of all the delays and infighting, I am now being asked to vote on one spending bill that encompasses a third of the entire federal budget. While we are still in the process of learning what is in the bill, what is known is alarming. This bill provide $7 billion in excess of last year's budget agreement and adds an additional $21 billion in so called emergency spending, stretching the definition of ''emergency'' to the breaking point. It also increases military spending by nearly $9 billion—too much, and for the wrong items. The Republicans chose to provide questionable funds for the ''star wars'' program, while ignoring the need for adequate compensation and retirement for military personnel.

I must reluctantly vote against this omnibus bill. I say ''reluctantly'' because there are a few very positive provisions in the bill. Democrats have managed to win additional funds for new teachers and a number of environmental programs and these gains should not be minimized. However, I cannot condone the process by which this legislation was created or its misplaced priorities.

I have searched for any rationale to justify this fundamental breakdown of Congress. There was, however, no national emergency, there was no physical crisis, and there was no attempt at bipartisan cooperation. Instead, inaction, special interest pressure, and members' desires to go home have allowed us to accept this unusual process.

Hopefully, something positive will come from this episode. Perhaps the American public will pay more attention to how their tax dollars are managed. Perhaps these issues will become

an object of attention during the election process. Perhaps these developments will even inspire future fiscal cooperation, similar to the cooperation which has successfully fended off environmental attacks and continues to attempt to restore some degree of civility to congressional operations.

Every Member of Congress should be motivated to prevent a repeat of this failed budget process in the 106th Congress, regardless of which party is in charge. I am inspired to begin this conversation now, while the memories are still fresh. This bill be one of my highest priorities of the new year.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to express my extreme disappointment with the failure of this Congress to promote education for all American children. Providing quality education to our children is one of the most important responsibilities we have. As the only Member of Congress serving on the National Commission on Teaching and America's Future, I must speak about the lost opportunities for funding education in this Congress. The National Commission is comprised of governors, university presidents, state superintendents, superintendents of schools, principals, and educators from across the country. We have worked for years to evaluate the needs of students and have made recommendations that will improve the quality of education for all students. Our top recommendation is to improve the quality of our teachers by reducing class size and improving teacher training. I introduced legislation to implement these recommendations. In fact, there have been several good proposals to improve the quality of education, but unfortunately, the majority of this Congress has not seen the need to provide the infrastructure of education for our children.

That's just not fair to the public school children of America. Instead of working together to support the Democratic plan to reduce class size and modernize public schools, the majority of this Congress talks about school vouchers. The truth is that vouchers weaken public education. What will increase the quality of public education in this country is to pass the plan that the President proposed last January—let's reduce class size by adding 100,000 new, qualified teachers. Let's pass the plan to modernize our public schools so our children are in a safe and healthy environment to learn—not decrepit old buildings that are leaking and crumbling around them. Instead of supporting this proposal, the majority of this Congress tried to turn federal education aid into block grants with no accountability to ensure that funds will go where they are most needed, especially to poor and undeserved students.

Ninety percent of the nation's families send their children to public schools. The right to a quality public education for all children is part of the very foundation of our democracy. Whatever public resources we have available should be used to improve our public schools—not to fund private schools.

By directing more resources to public schools—instead of gimmick savings accounts—we can help parents, teachers, and administrators meet the important education challenges facing the vast majority of our children. As an educator and administrator in the Los Angeles Unified School District for many years, I can personally attest to the critical need to put more dollars into our public schools—not less. High technology and computers in every classroom do not leave any children behind.

That is one of the reasons I support full funding for the E-Rate program which will help provide needy public school students with better access to telecommunications technology, including the Internet and other educational media.

Congress should be working to reduce class size in the early grades and reduce class overcrowding. The average class size in the early grades ranges from 32 to 36 students—this is much too large for effective teaching and learning. Research demonstrates that reducing class size in the early grades will: (1) raise the level of student achievement in reading and math; (2) improve classroom discipline; and (3) better ensure that children are receiving the personal attention they deserve. That's why I support the President's initiative. This will help reduce class size in the early grades to 18 students across the country.

Congress should also be working to improve the quality of teachers teaching our children. We must have the best-trained teachers if we expect our children to be the best they can be. That is why I introduced teacher excellence legislation to change the way teachers are trained and to improve the quality of teaching in America's classrooms. We must provide every student in America with access to competent, qualified and dedicated teachers. We must provide a comprehensive approach to teacher training that provides professional development for veteran teachers. We must also provide mentoring for beginning teachers by veteran teachers who've spent years in the classroom and can share a wealth of experience with those just entering the profession. I believe that we must restore the stature and importance of the profession of teaching in our communities. There really is no higher professional calling than teaching and preparing our children for this new millennium.

These are just a few of the ways Congress can make a real and positive difference in the education of America's children. Education savings accounts and school vouchers will not do a thing to improve the quality of education for America's children except take precious dollars away from where it's needed the most—America's public schools.

It's not too late—I urge my colleagues to put the dollars where they are needed most—for educating America's children.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, in a bill this huge, there are obviously a number of good provisions and a number of provisions that are not so good. Each of us is called to weigh the good and the bad and to render our best judgment on the whole.

While this bill does continue funding for a number of important government programs, I am particularly interested in the assistance to farmers and ranchers hit hard by the worst year for agriculture in my lifetime. My district has been devastated by the most severe drought in 103 years. Those who did produce a crop found that they were offered extremely low prices while their costs of production only continue to rise. It is essential that we try to do something to offset the effects of drought and a world market which is neither free nor fair. The disaster assistance, market loss assistance, and tax provisions will be a significant help to producers in my district.

I am also very concerned about the state of our defenses, and the many years of real cuts in spending on our military. There are some additional resources for defense in this bill, and those are badly needed. The additional push for missile defense and the extra resources to compensate for readiness shortfalls are essential. LIkewise, it is better to appropriate additional funds for the Bosnia operation than it would be to further reduce our readiness and modernization to pay for it.

But, as badly as these additional funds for our military and intelligence efforts are needed, no one should think that this bill solves all of our problems. We have a serious mismatch between policy and resources which must be resolved. We also have to make tough decisions to ensure that the country gets the maximum benefits of each dollar spent on defense. Those decisions cannot be put off much longer.

There are a number of other provisions in the bill which I favor, yet I am also very disappointed that there is no broad tax relief contained in this bill. Families are having a tough time making ends meet all around the country. We had an opportunity to let them keep more of the money they earn, but we have not taken advantage of it.

I am also disappointed that we have not done more to address the severe problems many of my constituents are experiencing with home health care. This administration has mishandled this issue at every turn, and innocent people are suffering because of their ineptitude. We should have done more to remedy the situation.

There are a number of other provisions which I would vote against if I had the opportunity to vote on each of them. Unfortunately, none of us has that opportunity. We must vote on the entire, forty pound, four thousand page document. So, I will reluctantly vote for this bill.

At the same time, I have to express deep regret at this process which yields a gigantic bill, containing much of the year's work, for a single up or down vote. While Members know the major provisions in this bill, none of us has had the opportunity to become familiar with all of the provisions. That is wrong. It is absolutely essential that we overhaul the budget and appropriations process to prevent a repeat of this kind of legislation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I must reluctantly oppose the omnibus appropriations bill. I do so with disappointment rather than anger, because a lot of hard work went into this giant legislation. But what was necessary to get agreement with the President on this bill undermines our hard-won commitment to fiscal responsibility and could threaten the balanced budget.

The omnibus bill increases spending to a level that is not sustainable in future years unless we abandon the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement. There may be arguments for amending the Balanced Budget Act. We have reached a balanced budget much faster than anticipated and perhaps we should revisit the agreement. But not in this manner. This is a backdoor way to avoid the spending limits the President and Congress agreed to only one year ago.

Mr. Speaker, we must face facts. This bill is spending the surplus. It is spending the Social Security surplus. This bill will reduce the 1999 surplus by at least $20 billion. The President has been less than candid with the American people. He has said that he wants to save the

surplus to save Social Security. What he really means is that he will save whatever is left of the surplus for Social Security after he gets all the additional spending he wants for other programs. He will not use the surplus for tax cuts, perhaps that is the right policy. But he should own up to the fact that he is spending the surplus on other Government programs. The amount available to strengthen Social Security will be reduced by at least $20 billion in this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I know that negotiations between a Republican Congress and a Democratic President are never easy. There is no way this could be a perfect bill. I think Chairman LIVINGSTON and his subcommittee chairs have tried to get their work done. We also have to face the fact that there are real emergencies that require funding—the drought and income losses facing many American farmers and the damage from hurricanes and floods that affected areas of the Nation this year. However, the President has tried to take advantage of these legitimate emergencies and requested billions more in additional funding for programs that are important, but are not emergencies and should not be funded outside the budget agreement.

Putting a bill together to fund the eight remaining appropriations bills is a tremendous task, but frankly not many tough decisions were made in this omnibus bill. Instead, what was decided was to spend more money on everything. The President is the checkout clerk and we are buying our way out of town. The President clearly had the upper hand. He knew that it was the end of the session and Congress must adjourn, so he demanded funding for his priorities that he could not pay for within the budget agreement Congress was up against the wall, and the solution was to spend more money on the President's priorities and also spend more money on congressional priorities. That is no way to govern. We are setting a bad precedent and setting the stage for more increases in spending next year and the year after.

Mr. Speaker, I don't deny that much of what is in this bill is worthwhile. There is increased spending for medical research; for education; for anti-drug efforts and to improve readiness in our armed forces. If these things are needed, the President and Congress should tell the American people they are needed now and that we are going to use part of the surplus to pay for them. We should reopen the budget agreement and set new spending caps. But that is not what we are doing. We are designating $20 billion of this new spending as emergency spending to get around the budget caps. Thank goodness the surplus is projected to be at least $80 billion in 1999, because we are spending $20 billion of it right here.

The President has not told the American people the full story on what he wants to do with the surplus, but Congress is also to blame by delaying these eight bills until the end of the session and giving the President the opportunity to set up the most expensive exit toll in recent memory.

A better alternative to this omnibus bill would be to pass a continuing resolution for fiscal year 1999 that fund these programs at the 1998 levels. We could pass emergency appropriations for the most pressing needs of the farmers, other natural disasters and possible Bosnia operations at less than half the cost of the $20 billion in this bill. If more spending is needed for other priorities such as the year 2000 problem or Bosnia operation, there should be a legitimate effort to offset that spending with other reductions in lower priority programs. I helped put together a list of possible offsets. They were not perfect, but they did offer some options.

we should come back next year and craft a new budget agreement that saves Social Security, and then recognizes whatever is left of the revised surplus and uses that for a balanced plan of debt reduction, spending on other priorities like education, and affordable, fair tax reductions.

In addition, we should make emergency spending part of the budget and set aside funds each year for emergencies. A budget reserve account or rainy day fund is a better way to fund emergencies we know will occur each year.

This legislation is necessary to fund our government, but let's not pretend that it is a great victory. It is a bad compromise that relies totally on the surplus to hide an increase in spending that violates the budget agreement. It may be necessary to avoid a stalemate that causes a government shutdown, but it is no great policy victory. We have taken the first step down the slippery slope back toward irresponsible spending. I hope we learn a less from this flawed process, return to sound budget practices and protect the balanced budget.

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4328, the omnibus appropriations conference report. This will be our last chance to provide the temporary crop and market loss assistance that our farmers need so desperately at this time. It is also an opportunity to make much needed changes to tax policy that will help producers remain competitive in the long term.

As I am sure you know, farm country is suffering this year. The conference agreement contains the provisions H.R. 4618, the Agriculture Disaster and Market Loss Assistance Act of 1998, which is critically needed at this time.

The upper Midwest is suffering as a result of devastating multi-year disease problems in their wheat crop. On top of that, their farmers and ranchers have been severely injured by flood and blizzard in recent seasons.

A dramatic drop in commodity prices for wheat, corn, livestock and other commodities have created tremendous economic pressure in farm country.

The price drops are a result of circumstances beyond farmers and ranchers control. These circumstances include economic dislocation such as the economic crisis in Asia and Russia and our own nation's unilateral trade sanctions.

Farmers also suffer from a failure of the government to pursue trade opportunities aggressively. The President refused to support passage of fast-track negotiating authority, a failure that will severely limit our ability to address trade problems and expand markets throughout the world.

President Clinton allowed the fiscal year end without utilizing $150 million in Export Enhancement Program funds necessary to protect our markets from unfair foreign competition. This is another lost opportunity to sell U.S. commodities.

And the President has done virtually nothing to resolve the ongoing trade disputes on wheat, cattle and barley with Canada that are of tremendous importance to our hard-pressed farmers and ranchers.

We also have wide areas of weather-related disaster this year. We watched all summer as drought conditions and excessive heat in Texas, Oklahoma, and throughout the South, destroyed crops and burned up pasture.

Adding insult to injury, a succession of hurricanes and tropical storms swept through Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and Georgia adding to the crisis for our farmers and ranchers.

Today, we have the opportunity to enact a fair and responsive package to help relieve the complex problems in farm country.

This package was developed with the full cooperation and support of leadership in the House and Senate. Authorizers and appropriators on both sides of the hill worked together to craft a sound response that we can all take pride in.

The bill provides a total of $2.575 billion for disaster assistance and $3.057 for market loss assistance associated with trade disruptions. This bill will help farmers through this unprecedented combination of adverse market pressure and weather disaster.

Rather than seizing on the opportunity to create new programs needing endless funding, all the assistance in this bill is capped and limited to fiscal year 1998.

We have been fair to producers. This package gives the secretary broad flexibility to respond to all manner of crop disasters, ongoing disease problems, and livestock feed losses.

This approach is necessary for a number of reasons. First, since the growing season is not complete, there is an inability to fully define the extent and nature of the disaster at this time. Also, as a result of the intensity of the weather-related and economic distress, this will expedite the delivery of assistance to producers.

Giving the Secretary maximum flexibility will cut through red tape and allow assistance in a manner most beneficial to individual producers.

Finally, the bill takes steps to help improve the long term safety net for farmers and ranchers through improvements in our tax policy. The bill expands deduction of health care insurance premiums for self-employed individuals. This provision, which increases the deduction by one-third immediately, will help producers lower costs and thus remain competitive.

The package makes income averaging a permanent part of the tax code gives farmers and ranchers another tool to smooth out income spikes that are a part of every farm family's lives.

We have included 5-year net operating loss carryback. This tool works in reverse to income averaging: farm operators may carryback a net loss in its operations to prior years—up to five years back—when the operation paid federal income taxes. Taxpayers may receive a tax refund using the net operating loss carryback.

We need to press ahead with this conference report as quickly as possible so that we can deliver much-needed assistance to farmers and ranchers in dire need this year.

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, on October 10, the House passed the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998, H.R. 4110. Included as part of title I of that legislation was a comprehensive resolution of a number of issues

concerning Persian Gulf veterans and the government's response to their health concerns. These provisions were derived from House-passed legislation (H.R. 3980) and a bill recently passed by the Senate (S. 2358). For the benefit of my colleagues, I am including a detailed comparison of S. 2358 and the compromise we reached that was included in H.R. 4110 as amended a week ago Saturday.

The other body has not taken up this compromise because of a dispute between one of the cosponsors of S. 2358 and the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Instead of recognizing that the legislative process requires a willingness to compromise, this particular Senator has insisted that the Committees on Veterans' Affairs accept the text of S. 2358 without change. Failing to obtain assent to his demand, this Senator has held up Senate consideration of H.R. 4110. Further, he has persuaded the authors of the bill before the House tonight, H.R. 4328, to include the language of S. 2358 in it.

In an effort to avoid the inevitable passage of legislation which supersedes the language contained in this omnibus package, H.R. 4328 includes a provision which purports to ''repeal'' inconsistent provisions of law, including the provisions of H.R. 4110, a bill still pending before the Senate. It is a creative but ultimately futile action. It is a well-settled principle of statutory construction that a later-enacted law supersedes and repeals by implication any inconsistent provisions contained in existing law, even if those provisions were enacted only days earlier. Recognizing the dilemma which he has created by holding up action on H.R. 4110, the author of this provision attempts to absolve the executive branch from its responsibility to carry out all laws enacted by the Congress by declaring that a contrary act ''shall be treated as if never enacted, and shall have no force or effect.'' The clear intent is to avoid the effect of a later enactment. However, Congress is powerless to prohibit itself or a future Congress from changing its position on a particular issue and proposing a different authority or result. Even if one were to conclude that Congress presently has two positions on this issue, the later pronouncement is logically and legally the position which must be given effect, at least until Congress sees fit to clarify the matter further by subsequent action. Thus, the provision contained in this bill, H.R. 4328, is the one which will ''have no force or effect'' if Congress speaks in a contrary fashion on the same subject, and the President signs the statement into law on a later date.

Mr. Speaker, a casual reader might conclude that the provisions contained in the bill before the House this evening are so similar to the provisions contained in H.R. 4110 that the two bills should be read together and harmonized. However, a more careful reading should lead to the opposite conclusion. Fundamentally, the provision in H.R. 4328 takes a different view than the compromise in H.R. 4110 about the need for dispositive action on an issue of grave concern to the American people and current and past members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The view taken by the authors of the provision contained in H.R. 4328, the bill we are now considering, is that Congress should have no role in deciding the future compensation policy for veterans. Instead, the provision seems to reflect the author's view that, despite the absence of any scientific evidence that illnesses experienced by Persian Gulf veterans are linked to exposure known to have occurred in the gulf—other than a small number of conditions such as leishmaniasis—we should leave it to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to evaluate the evidence and arrive at conclusions that are essentially unreviewable. My colleagues will note the political irony of this position.

The compromise agreed to by the authors of the amendments to H.R. 4110 as it passed the Hose on October 10 takes a completely different view that cannot be reconciled with the language in H.R. 4328. We believe that the Congress has historically had, and should continue to have, the preeminent role in deciding which diseases or illnesses should qualify for veterans' disability compensation. Thus, the language in H.R. 4110 does not vest the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with authority to create new presumptions that illnesses are service-connected and thus compensable. Instead, it calls on the Secretary to review the available scientific evidence and the conclusions of the National Academy of Sciences and then to recommend to Congress what action if any should be taken by the Congress to authorize benefits. The laws authorizing disability benefits for veterans contain dozens of examples of actions by Congress in which it ''presumed'' that certain conditions must have been incurred while in military service, so that the United States has a responsibility to compensate for those illnesses. That has always been the role of Congress. The language of H.R. 4110 preserves that role, and cannot be reconciled with the language before the House today. By the fortune of good timing, the Congress' role will be preserved if the President signs H.R. 4110 after he signs this legislation. I urge him to do just that.

A COMPARISON OF S. 2358 AND THE HOUSE-SENATE COMPROMISE CONTAINED IN H.R. 4110

S. 2358	House-Senate Compromise Contained in H.R. 4110
1. Requires National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to review scientific evidence of association between exposures in Persian Gulf and veterans' illnesses.	1. Similar, but expanded to include review of evidence between service in the Persian Gulf and veterans' illnesses.
2. Extends authority for health care of Persian Gulf veterans through 2001	2. Same provision.
3. No comparable provision	3. Authorizes VA health care for veterans of future conflicts.
4. Requires VA and DOD to plan the creation of a computerized information data base to monitor health and service utilization by PGW veterans.	4. Asks NAS to advise whether it is feasible to monitor the effectiveness of VA treatment of PGW veterans and if it is feasible, require VA to do so.
5. Requires VA and DOD to report whether scientific studies recommended by NAS will be carried out	5. Similar provision.
6. Requires VA to inform veterans whether their exposure in the PGW created health risks and the services and benefits available to respond to those concerns.	6. Same provision.
7. Extends and improves VA program to evaluate the health status of spouses and children of PGW veterans	7. Similar provision.
8. Asks NAS whether an independent entity should be established to evaluate and monitor government response to post-deployment health concerns of members of the Armed Forces.	8. Similar provision.
9. Following the submission of one of the reports by NAS described in item 1, authorizes the Secretary of VA to award compensation for illnesses found by NAS to be associated with PGW exposures.	9. Not included. Instead, Secretary to make recommendations to Congress based on NAS report, and Congress to then decide whether compensation should be authorized.
10. No comparable provision	10. Establishes Public Advisory Committee to provide advice on government-funded research into PGW veteran health concerns.
11. No comparable provision	11. Requires NAS to develop a curriculum for training physicians and other health care professionals in treatment of illnesses of PGW veterans.
12. Asks NAS to review whether there are proven methods of treatment for illnesses which affect PGW veterans.	12. Same provision.
13. Requires outreach to PGW vets on health-related information	13. Similar provision.

NOTE.—OMB informally estimates that S. 2358 costs $500 million over five years and $6 billion over ten years in new entitlement spending. CBO's estimate is more modest ($40 million over five years and $540 million over ten years). The compromise embodied in H.R. 4110 has no new entitlement spending.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to acknowledge the efforts of my Republican colleagues in insisting that we devote more resources toward our nation's defense. I am pleased that the omnibus appropriations measure includes critically needed funds for our service men and women.

A Republican Congress is offering much needed relief for our men and women in uniform who protect and serve our nation in the Armed Services. The omnibus appropriations bill has more than $9 billion worth of emergency spending for crucial defense and intelligence needs.

Included in the $9 billion of the omnibus appropriations Bill is $1 billion for the development of a missile defense system. These funds will help answer the emerging threat posed to the United States by the development and deployment of missiles around the world.

Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff recently stated to Congress that ''Without relief, we will see a continuation of our downward trend in readiness next year and an extensions of the problems that had become apparent in the second half of this fiscal year.''

Mr. Speaker, we must address the deterioration of our military readiness. The provisions our Republican leadership insisted on in budget negotiations are an important first step.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide additional background information on Congress' intent and understanding regarding section IX of the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education provisions which may be cited as the ''Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998.''

Title IX of this legislation contains the ''Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998.'' This legislation, which requires coverage for reconstructive surgery following mastectomies, creates two new Sections in the Public Health Service Act—section 2706 which applies the requirement to health insurance issuers providing insurance coverage in connection with group health plans; and section 2752 which applies the same requirement to health insurance coverage offered by a

health insurance issuer in the individual market.

Section 2706 requires a health insurance insurer providing health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, that provides medical and surgical benefits with respect to a mastectomy to include in their scope of coverage: (1) all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed; (2) surgery and reconstruction of the breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and physical complication of mastectomy, including lymphedemas, in a manner determined under the terms of the plan or health insurance coverage in consultation with the attending physician and patient.

Section 2752 requires a health insurance insurer in the individual market that provides medical and surgical benefits with respect to a mastectomy to include in their scope of coverage: (1) all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed; (2) surgery and reconstruction of the breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and physical complications of mastectomy, including lymphedemas, in a manner determined under the terms of the plan or health insurance coverage in consultation with the attending physician and patient.

Additionally, since the act is effective with respect to plan years beginning on or after the date of enactment, it is expected that the Departments administering the act shall follow procedures under which no enforcement action will be taken with respect to a violation of a requirement imposed by the act on a plan or health insurance issuer before the date of issuance of final regulations, if the plan or health insurance insurers has sought to comply with the act in good faith.

It is also the congressional intent that the agencies involved in issuing regulations will follow the same procedures under HIPPA as found in section 104 of the act.

Mr. HILLEARY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to announce my strong support for the Home Health provisions contained in H.R. 4328, the Medicare Home Health Care and Veteran Health Care Improvement Act.

First, I would like to extend thanks to Chairmen THOMAS, BLILEY, ARCHER, and BILIRAKIS and their staffs for their hard work and countless hours spent crafting this legislation.

Second, I would like to say how pleased I am to see that the 15 percent home health reduction scheduled for October 1, 1999, has been moved back a year.

When I wrote my bill, H.r. 4404, the HERO Act, I also made sure to address this problem. I know that without the delay of this draconian provision, the entire industry would likely go bankrupt. This delay now can give HCFA the necessary time to install an efficient prospective payment system.

Also, I would like to commend Chairman THOMAS on his willingness to stick to his guns on this issue and help the low cost states while at the same time not harming high cost states like mine. His per beneficiary formula does a commendable job in balancing the vast differences in the cost structures of different regions.

At the same time H.R. 4328 gives all regions a slight boost in the per visit formula. This is especially important to those who represent rural areas like myself.

Finally, I would like to thank members from both sides of the aisle who have worked tirelessly on this subject, especially Congressmen RAHALL, ADERHOLT, COBURN, PAPPAS, SANDERS, STABENOW, and WEYGAND. If not for their hard work and perseverance, we would not even have this bill before us today.

I do feel that our work is not yet finished for home health. There are many areas still in need of improvement, but this bill clearly takes us in the right direction.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to speak on behalf of this bill, which sets the funding for almost half of the federal government programs and institutions for the next fiscal year.

For myself and my Democratic colleagues, this is a bittersweet day. While I applaud the efforts my colleagues here in the House and in the Senate put forth to get this deal done, the bill leaves a lot to be desired. Many programs that my constituents have grown to rely on have been unmercifully cut, and others, unceremoniously dumped. At the same time, many important Democratic initiatives, like the Patients Bill of Rights and campaign finance reform, were put off for another year.

Having said that, I applaud the efforts of the President and the Democratic Caucus to put 100,000 new teachers in our classrooms. Although this bill only presents a first step towards that goal, as it only provides for two new teachers for each school district—it is a much-needed first step that must be followed up with funding by Congress over the next couple of years so we can realize the benefits of this initiative.

Teachers are a much-needed resource, one that we ought to rely upon to help us grow productive new citizens. We cannot expect to grow as a society without good teachers to prepare our next generation for their difficult road ahead. I hope that these funds can be used to recruit new teachers that are skilled in the areas of math, science, and engineering—where we need the most help. Furthermore, I hope that the new teachers that we are able to bring aboard are ready to help prepare our children for the information age, and teach them the basic computer skills that all of our children need to progress in the future.

I am also happy to that the final budget contains $871 million in funding for the Summer Jobs Program. That program provides valuable employment services for over half a million disadvantaged youth, 41,000 of whom live in the State of Texas, and 5,000 of whom are from my home town of Houston. In fact, this program provides over 20% of all the jobs that African-American youth aged 16 or 17 hold nationwide. It also provides a slightly lower percentage (13%) of all the jobs held by Hispanic children in that same age group. However, I want to emphasize that Summer Jobs is a program that serves all of our youth, and I am happy to see that it is funded appropriately.

As the founder and Chair of the Congressional Childrens Caucus, I am also happy to report that this bill contains funding for other important programs aimed at helping our youth. Representative PORTER and I worked together to find an additional $5 million in funding to raise the amount for the Children's Mental Health Services Program from $73–$78 million. Goals 2000, which does tremendous work in my district, is set to receive $491 million under this bill, up $245 million from the amount originally set by the House Appropriations Committee. Head Start, another successful program, has received $160 million more under the final version of this bill, in relation to the version authored by the majority. Two other important programs, GEAR-UP and American Reads, which were nullified by the original version of the Labor-HHS bill, have been vindicated to the tune of a combined $1.46 billion. I am also happy to see the enactment of $524 million Hispanic Education Action Plan, which aims to decrease the high-school dropout rate amongst the Hispanic population, which is far too high. I am glad to see these amounts, because I know that this investment in our future, will pay high dividends.

I would also like to comment on the fact that we were not able to get the much-needed funds that would have been used for school modernization projects. Across the country, too many schools are beginning to show their age. They have leaky roofs and creaky floors. Other schools have grown too quickly, and now must conduct class in rooms that are not really classrooms—they are ''portables,'' or even worse, multi-purpose rooms partitioned into pseudo-classrooms. In my district, there are schools that carry rotating lunch schedules simply because they do not have the space to let all of the children eat at lunchtime. I hope that next year, we can help remedy this directly, and return our national school system to the pinnacle of excellence that it has enjoyed in the past.

I am thankful that we here in the House and the administration could come to terms on the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Under this budget, we will be able to help stabilize the global economy that we are truly a part of. Just yesterday, we passed a House resolution that expressed our concerns about what our neighbors and trading partners have been doing to help them stay afloat during these turbulent times. That resolution was necessitated, not because of their plight, but because of the effects here at home. If we need another reminder, we only need to look at the stock market in the last few months, where we have seen a virtual roller-coaster ride develop in response to pronouncements made by our partners abroad. I hope that these funds will help start the healing that needs to happen to get ourselves and our allies back on the right track.

I would also like to note that this final budget fully funds President Clinton's Child Labor Initiative. This initiative includes a tenfold increase, from $3 million to $30 million, in our commitment to the International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) and includes a provision that works to make sure that our migrant youth are not taken advantage of by unscrupulous employers. I gladly endorse both of these plans, because the attempt to make sure that all children have the opportunity to be children, and are not forced to grow up before their time.

I am grateful that we were able to put together a $6 billion emergency spending package of farmers. In my home State of Texas, we have suffered a long and arduous drought that threatens the livelihoods of many farmers that have sown their fields for generations. This bill may not make them whole again, only the good graces of God and a wet winter can do that, but I think it will help them ride out this terrible weather.

Another program that has helped Texans ride out the horrible weather is the Low-Income Housing and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is funded at $1.1 billion under this bill. That program truly proved its worth this summer in Harris County, Texas, when it provided $2.9 million for the purchase of air conditioners and fans for families desperately needing relief from the unrelenting heat. That summer heat claimed the lives of several people in the State of Texas this year, and who knows how many more it would have claimed without LIHEAP. Needless to say, I am very grateful that LIHEAP will be here for another year as a result of this bill.

Also of note, as a result of the bargain struck by the administration, we will continue to make progress towards an improved census until June of next year. Under the budget, the Bureau of the Census is allowed to continue their important work through June 15 of next year. I am relieved to know that during that time, the Bureau will be able to work using the same modern methods that are used throughout academic and private sectors—and I look forward to fighting for the use of sampling next session, when we engage in the debate over the use of modern science again. I look even more forward to a time when I can go home to my district and tell each of my constituents that we, here in Congress, pay as much attention to them as we do any other person, no matter where they live or no matter how much they make.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, includes a number of revenue and Medicare provisions contained in other legislation considered by the Committee on Ways and Means and recently passed by the House.

Specifically, it includes items from H.R. 4738, a bill to extend certain expiring provisions and provide tax relief for farmers and small businesses, as well as H.R. 4567, the Medicare Home Health Care Interim Payment System Refinement Act.

The tax plan included in the bill does three principal things. it extends a series of tax relief provisions to help businesses create jobs, it helps people coming off welfare as well as other hard-to-place workers to get jobs, and it includes three emergency provisions to help farmers and ranchers who have been hit by tough times so those farmers and ranchers can keep their jobs.

This plan gives farmers and other small business owners a 100 percent deduction for their health insurance costs in 2003—4 years earlier than under current law—and increases the deduction to 60 percent in 1999 through 2001, and to 70 percent in 2002.

I'm particularly pleased about three provisions dealing directly with the farm emergency. One provision lets farmers benefit from permanent income averaging. Another extends the net operating loss carryback period for farmer losses, providing immediate help this year when it is needed the most. The third item protects farmers from having to pay tax on farm program payments until the year in which those payments are actually received.

Due to the importance of this non-controversial package, the time sensitive nature of these proposals, and the unlikely prospect for separate action in the other body, I did not object to its inclusion in the omnibus bill. However, I want to make clear that this is a unique situation. I do not intend to permit consideration of tax proposals in this way in the future. While the outcome was necessary for the Congress to conclude its business, the process was clearly lacking. If nothing else, this experience has confirmed my longstanding belief that the proper method of dealing with tax and appropriations matters is in separate legislation originating from the respective committees of jurisdiction, following regular order. I'm confident that all involved with this legislation intend to return to that in the future.

With respect to Medicare, the Omnibus bill contains the provisions of H.R. 4567, the Medicare Home Health Care Interim Payment System Refinement Act of 1998, along with a revenue offset.

This legislation is necessary to deal with the situation created by the administration's failure to implement the Medicare home health care prospective payment system on time. As a result, the Health Care Financing Administration is operating under an interim payment system for longer than was intended. The current system is simply unsatisfactory and causing real hardship for our nation's seniors and in the home health industry. Due to the time sensitive nature of the home health problem, I did not object to its inclusion in the omnibus bill.

Let me compliment Ways and Means Health Subcommittee Chairman BILL THOMAS for his tireless efforts to reach a solution to a most difficult situation that is both fair and equitable. I also thank our colleagues on the Commerce and Senate Finance Committees for bringing about this solution. The home health legislation enjoys bipartisan support in the Congress, and has been agreed to by the administration, and should become law.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999. While there are a number of laudable items in this product, I am very concerned that we are cutting $20.8 billion or nearly one-third of our budget surplus to pay for it. The budget surplus should be dedicated to preserving the Social Security trust fund, not padding the Pentagon with $9 billion in extraneous spending that it did not request. A throughtful budget process would have allowed us to fund these programs within our spending caps.

Despite the egregious process and irresponsible budgeting that went into this bill, there are a number of important programs funded in it. My district will receive much needed transportation dollars to fund the continued improvements of the Mousetrap and Broadway Viaduct as well as money to build an annex to the Denver federal courthouse. It will receive money for important medical research at both the Colorado Health Sciences Center and National Jewish Medical Research Center. I am also encouraged to see the Congress making an important downpayment to hire 100,000 new teachers in our nation's secondary and elementary schools. I am, however, disappointed that the bill failed to include what I believe is an even more important effort in education—modernizing our schools. I am pleased that the looming Y2K crisis is finally being addressed by the Congress in this bill and after initially being cut by the Republicans, that the Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) was fully funded.

But it is no surprise that in a 4,000 page, forty pound bill that there are some good items. Yet I cannot defend violating our budget agreements of last year and raiding the surplus to pay for last minute political handouts or pork programs. We made a commitment to our seniors to dedicate the budget surplus to preserve the Social Security trust fund. This bill breaks that commitment.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule, H. Res. 605, for consideration of the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999. About a year ago, Congress passed a new law to balance the Federal budget for the first time in 30 years. Combined with earlier deficit reduction efforts and a strong economy, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 yielded the first budget surplus in 30 years. Unfortunately, that progress may well be stopped cold by the passage of a highway bill and now the omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 1999 and, in particular, the emergency supplemental appropriations portion of the bill. Both are similar in that they are loaded with pork-barrel spending projects and rushed to passage by the House leadership bereft of other accomplishments and eager to adjourn for the year.

I want to note that even though our economy is fundamentally sound and there is a $70 billion budget surplus, we are still running a $5.5 trillion debt that forces us to pay nearly $250 billion per year in interest. We should be using most, if not all, of the surplus to pay down that debt. It is shameful that in a year in which Congress has failed to address many critical issues, including, until now, the world financial crisis, financial modernization here at home, and protection for patients in managed care plans, the only significant legislation that will pass represents a return to the fiscally irresponsible practices that for so long undermined our economy and public confidence in government.

I support the general appropriations portions of this bill. Increasing spending on the National Institutes of Health, education, Head Start, college loans and grants, as well as the long-overdue recapitalization of the IMF, are commendable and indeed critical to our economic health and are offset within the limits of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. But, the abuse of the emergency spending process and the amount of pork barrel spending are deplorable. No hard choices were made in this budget. The only thing we did was say no to an outrageous tax cut, which would have mortgaged our economic future.

I support the concept and use of emergency spending outside the spending caps, but only for true emergencies. There can be little question in this instance that the emergency supplemental appropriations process was abused and loaded with billions of dollars of spending which do not meet the true test of an ''emergency.'' Yes, there are legitimate emergencies, including agriculture relief and defense readiness. Embassy safety is an emergency. Natural disasters are emergencies.

But pure pork barrel spending is not an emergency. Our troops in Bosnia must be funded, but after 3 years, it is getting on a little long for annual operations in Bosnia to be considered an emergency. New cargo planes or a carrier helicopter the Pentagon did not ask for is not an emergency. One billion more for the strategic defense initiative (SDI), already funded in fiscal year 1999 Defense bill, is not an emergency. Categorizing any spending as 'emergency' spending permits the Congress to escape from making hard choices: do

we want to invest in health care or provide tax relief? Do we want more teachers in our classrooms or more money for roads? The Congress will never have to make those choices, which is to say, we will never have to govern.

While the underlying annual appropriations bills are generally good and contain offsets to meet the spending caps, the process by which we are considering this bill may well set a dangerous precedent for using emergency spending as a vehicle to circumvent the budget caps. We may soon regret this. Thus I must oppose this rule. A better way would be to vote separately on the emergency supplemental appropriations bill containing the emergency spending.

I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have learned a lesson. When you govern, you can't forfeit the business of government to the right wing. The Democrats governed from 1974 to 1994 without once failing to pass a budget resolution and allowing the budget process to be hijacked by a committee other than the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Maybe the majority does not care if government fails. But the American people don't want government to fail and that is why, in the future, we should act more responsibly during the budget process.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this ''must-pass'' legislation. This bill provides critically needed funding for health care, education, medical research, law enforcement, transportation, and other top priorities.

As is inevitable with any bill that is several thousand pages long, this legislation is not perfect. I regret that the Republican congressional leadership so mishandled the budget and appropriations process this year that such a massive bill was necessary. I would merely note that this is the first year since the Budget Act was passed in 1974 that Congress has failed to pass a budget resolution. I think that that is a very sad commentary indeed on the leadership—or lack thereof—in the House and Senate this year.

This is not the first year, of course, in which an omnibus bill has been passed. It has often been the case that the most contentious spending issues cannot be resolved until the end of a session, and that the only way that a resolution can be achieved is through a massive bill in which parties compromise and trade off concessions in one account for gains in another. That is, after all, one of the defining characteristics of a democratic form of government. In such cases, legislators must look at the bill in its totality and determine whether, on the whole, it merits their support.

In this case, I have decided that the many positive aspects of the bill outweigh its negatives. I will support it when the House votes on it today, and then, next year, I will work to change any provisions with which I do not agree. That, too, is a hallmark of the democratic form of government.

I am pleased by many of the provisions contained in the bill.

A number of important funding increases are included for federal education programs. The bill includes $1.2 billion to begin carrying out the President's plan of hiring 100,000 more teachers across the country. By hiring these teachers, we can reduce class sizes in first through third grades, where studies have shown that class size has a dramatic impact on learning. The bill also includes the $313 million increase in Head Start that the President requested. School-to-Work programs are increased by $25 million, and the Summer Youth Employment program, which introduces many young people to the world of work, is funded at $871 million—last year's level—despite Republican efforts to eliminate it. Finally, the bill increases the size of the maximum annual Pell Grant, which helps to make higher education more affordable for all Americans.

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which provides much-needed help to low-income households in paying their utility bills, will receive $1.1 billion, the same level as last year—despite Republican efforts to eliminate this important program.

Also in this bill, the National Institutes of Health, which fund life-saving medical research, by nearly $2 billion in 1998.

The bill includes $1.4 billion for community policing and $283 million for implementation of the Violence Against Women Act, as well as an increase of $111 million for anti-drug programs.

This legislation also reauthorizes the three Trade Adjustment Assistance programs through June 30, 1999. I have been a consistent and long-standing supporter of these important programs.

In addition, the bill will accelerate the schedule for making health insurance premiums for self-employed individuals 100 percent deductible. Under this bill, 60 percent of such expenses will be deductible for 1999 through 2001, 70 percent will be deductible in 2002, and 100 percent will be deductible in 2003 and thereafter. Under current law, these expenses would not have been deductible until the year 2007.

I am, however, concerned that certain provisions were included in this legislation.

This Congress has failed the 55,000 critically ill patients waiting for organ transplants. Because of a legislative rider attached to this bill in violation of House rules, many of those people will have to wait longer for transplants. They will not have the security of knowing that UNOS, the independent contractor we pay to run the transplant system, is being held to any performance standards. Reliable estimates indicate that during the year of delay caused by this rider, over 200 people who could have been saved will die waiting for transplants.

In the current system, patients wait an average of 2 years in some parts of the country and 2 months in others. Wealthy patients, who can afford to travel to multiple centers to get on their waiting lists, are more likely to get transplants than poor patients. In addition, minority patients, who often require a larger donor pool to get a match, are seriously disadvantaged by a locally-based system.

Transplant patients deserve better. They deserve a system in which every patient has a fair chance to receive a life-saving organ transplant.

After years of study in which input was solicited from patients, medical experts, and the transplant community, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) issued regulations requiring UNOS to equalize waiting times by region and meet other basic performance standards. Their decision was supported by the largest transplant patient association. It was also endorsed by many respected, impartial observers, including the editorial boards of the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, and most other major newspapers.

Instead of working with patient groups and HHS to design a better system, UNOS launched what HHS Secretary Donna Shalala called ''a misleading lobbying campaign,'' which they financed using the money sick patients pay to be on the organ transplant waiting list. I regret that their campaign was successful. This omnibus appropriations bill includes a legislative rider blocking HHS from implementing the new regulations—in blatant disregard of the public good and blocking a regulation which would have saved hundreds of lives. I strongly oppose this decision, and I will work to correct this mistake early next year.

I also have concerns about another health care issue. While Congress has included changes in the interim payment system (IPS) for home health care in this bill, it has failed to solve the serious problems with the IPS. This April, I joined several of my colleagues in introducing a bipartisan bill which would have corrected this formula. The bill, which has over 100 cosponsors, would have raised payments by an average of $1,000 per patient for home health agencies in my district—preserving access and quality of care for the Medicare recipients who depend on the program's home health care services. The relief provided to efficient home care agencies in this appropriations bill amounts to significantly less than that. Negotiators also failed to make the relief retroactive, something I supported in our bill and again in the Ways and Means Committee.

Democrats wanted to do more for home health care and the seniors who depend on it. During the final negotiations on this bill, the administration and Congressional Democrats proposed offsets for a more comprehensive relief package for home care. Their proposal was rejected by Republican leaders.

While I am disappointed that we were not able to do more, this package does provide some relief for efficient home health care agencies. Even more important, it delays an upcoming 15-percent across-the-board cut, a cut many home care agencies in Pennsylvania told me they could not survive. I believe that the package included in this bill is less than we could have done and less than we should do. But I will support it because I believe it is the best that can be enacted at this time. I plan to continue working to fix the IPS in the 106th Congress.

In conclusion, let me just reiterate that no one will be completely satisfied with this bill. But, on the whole, I believe that this is the best compromise that can be achieved at this time, and I intend to support when the House votes on it in a few minutes.

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference agreement. Mr. Speaker, this is not a perfect bill, but it has some very important provisions. I applaud the $1.2 billion downpayment for hiring 100,000 new teachers. This bill begins the task of reducing class size in the early grades to a national average of 18. This provision will help ensure that students receive more individual attention, build a solid foundation in the basics, and help maintain an orderly learning environment in the classroom. This initiative is especially important because the children of the baby boom generation are creating a demographic echo in the classroom. We need new teachers to relieve the crowding and provide the attention each student needs.

I regret that the President's school modernization proposal is not in the bill. This initiative could have leveraged $22 billion in bonds to build and renovate schools, which is sorely needed all over this country.

However, there are many other important education programs funded in this bill, including child literacy, after-school programs, college mentoring for middle school children, funds for education technology and teacher recruitment, Head Start, and charter schools.

Many of the most onerous provisions that had been in the individual appropriations bills have been deleted, including the many, but not all, of the anti-environmental protection riders in the Interior bill. But the bill provides critical funding for clean water, protecting endangered species, and fighting global warming.

The omnibus bill includes major increases in health and science research, with a 7-percent increase for the National Science Foundation, and a 14-percent increase in funding for the National Institute of Health to support greater research on diabetes, cancer, and the development of an AIDS vaccine. The bill's increased funding for the Centers for Disease Control will help us fight infectious disease, and improve prevention of leading killers like heart disease and diabetes.

Other important provisions include: a 10-fold increase in this country's commitment to fight abusive child labor by increasing the U.S. contribution to the International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labor; funding for 17,000 additional Community Oriented Police Services (COPS) police officers; and $79 million to expand food safety.

Finally, I am very pleased that funding was provided for the International Monetary Fund. This funding is essential to avoid letting the Asian financial crisis create a major recession here in the United States.

The bill has some flaws, but I think we got a good agreement, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise, albeit reluctantly, to support H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999.

I use the term reluctantly advisedly, since this bill contains many flaws. I will leave to others, at another time and in another place to judge the strategy that has brought us to this legislative and budgetary circumstance. For myself, I will only say that the bill raises profound concerns.

This bill contains within it the Labor-HHS bill—a bill that was considered by neither house of Congress. Surely, this failure is repugnant to the values of representative government imbedded in our Constitution, and should never be allowed to happen again;

The bill is expensive—very expensive, and make no mistake, its out-year impact on the budget will be profound;

This bill contains numerous authorizations, including major tax legislation and significant changes to social and other programs. Some of these provisions are fully conferenced, some passed only one house and some have never seen the light of day in either house. Again, a massive breach of our legislative responsibilities;

While we have increased funding for education, inevitably we also have increased the Federal role, a very troubling turn of events;

Staff is important, and we could not operate without them. However, in the end there are only 435 of us who run this place and in these large bills, the extraordinary volume of material and the highly compressed time schedules means staff plays far too great a role. There may be a few people who understand fully what is in this massive bill, but I doubt that among them are many Representatives elected by the people.

Most importantly, this huge spending and legislative package is the result of tolerance of a failed budgetary process. Not only was there no budget resolution adopted by the Congress this year, we were once again delayed by months by the budget process in starting appropriations mark-ups. The Budget Committee should either be abolished or, at least, should be made to do their work on time. Appropriators, next year, should proceed to mark-up on April 16 whether we have a budget resolution or not. Perhaps the threat of our proceeding will move the budgeteers to work more diligently.

Having said all that, Mr. Speaker, I still support the bill. First because defeating it would not make it better and second, as in many human endeavors, this bill contains many good provisions.

We have provided over a $2 billion increase for biomedical research—the first stop toward doubling NIH in 5 years. This level will accelerate the truly breathtaking advances in treatments and cures for diseases that plague humankind. Let me pause here to stress something about which I feel most strongly: Funding NIH is not an act that benefits one segment of society—not an economic group, not a racial group, not a group of institutions. Disease, it is said, knows no racial, no economic, no geographic boundaries. Successful treatments and cures of diseases that have been the scourge of humanity for centuries benefits us all.

The bill increases funding for other important programs such as Job Corps, Community Health Centers, CDC, drug treatment, youth violence prevention, impact aid, special education, and higher education.

Reforms that are important to many members are in the conference report. These include: Expanded Hyde language; a ban on Federal funding for needle exchange programs; the ergonomics study included in the House reported bill; an additional 1 year moratorium on regulations relating to organ procurements; a requirement that title X clinics report cases of rape or incest; and a ban on the administration's voluntary national test, including pilot testing.

As I indicated at the outset, this is a flawed document. However, given the circumstances in which we found ourselves as negotiators, it is the best we could do. I support it and urge my colleagues to do likewise.

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in bittersweet support of this colossal final budget package. This omnibus appropriations measure funds a total of $486.7 billion for fiscal year 1999. This represents the largest single legislative measure in recent history, compiling almost 8,000 pages of text and incorporating eight regular appropriations bills. over the past 2 weeks of budget negotiations that resulted from Democrats' insistence and pressure, this bill is a success in achieving some victories for the American people. These victories include the down payment in 1999 for a 100,000 teacher initiative that will reduce class size; increased funding for such programs as Head Start and After-School Learning Programs; increased investment for the EPA to achieve a cleaner environment; much needed emergency assistance to farmers; funds for the International Monetary Fund (IMF); and $475 million in U.S. debt payments to the United Nations, unfortunately with strings attached. This bill has provisions which move people from welfare to work and empowers communities, advances a strong health and technology research agenda and improves the public health of Minnesota and America. Despite these accomplishments, much work remains. In this bill, the GOP majority has demonstrated an overall record of failure and missed opportunities. This process has not accorded debate or public awareness of our decisions and the impact of this action.

I am pleased to see that this omnibus bill alleviates some of the problems within the original Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill. The Republican majority had proposed eliminating important programs which would have shortchanged the most needy and most vulnerable of our Nation's citizens. This version assists millions of America's families with the reallocation of funding for LIHEAP, provides money for crucial education programs and reinstates funding for the summer youth jobs program.

Our public schools face enormous challenges in the next several years, including record high numbers of students, increasing proportions of students with disabilities, billions of dollars in unmet infrastructure needs and the challenge of making education technology available to all students. While there is still much work to be done, this omnibus bill provides funding for critical programs in this fiscal year which will allow school districts to address these challenges. Most importantly, the measure provides funds to reduce average class size and the first wave of 100,000 new teachers, a major step in our work to increase student achievement and improve classroom discipline in grades first, second, and third. These years are critical when basic skills such as reading are attained which we take with us for the rest of our lives.

I also support this measure's funding for the Low-Income Housing Energy Assistance program, or LIHEAP. In the wake of tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters, the Republican leadership had seized upon an opportunity to create a battle between underserved populations. The original Labor-HHS-Education bill justified taking money out of LIHEAP to pay for an increase in our Nation's medical research program. While I understand the importance of advancements in medical research, robbing Peter to pay Paul would not have alleviated the long-term health, nutrition, and safety problems caused by placing low-income individuals in between a rock and a hard place, forcing them to decide whether to heat, eat, or go without health care. Fortunately, this Omnibus Appropriations bill reflects a more responsible congressional commitment toward the struggles of low-income individuals tempered by a strong democratic administration backed up by the Democrats in Congress. It is my hope that we can strengthen this commitment in the 106th Congress by funding LIHEAP in a manner that reflects the changing economy and adjustments for inflation. I urge my colleagues to continue to express their commitment to a more preventive approach to meeting the needs of underserved populations. While this measure provides smaller

classroom size numbers, it does not provide the decent classrooms that are the focal point of learning. Our commitment should match the needs and our rhetoric about the importance of education.

This agreement allocates an additional $15 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, bringing it closer to the President's request, but only to $95 million. This increase will help the Fund serve more CDFI's and banks in communities around the country. Other positive funds for housing and community development includes $10 million in additional funds for HOPWA (Housing for Persons with AIDS) and $45 million additional funds for new empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

Furthermore, this conference agreement will provide for a 6-month extension of Chapter 12 of the Bankruptcy Code for family farmers. As this Chapter expired at the end of September, its extension is crucial for our farmers who are struggling in a difficult world economy.

I am also very supportive of the inclusion to provide close to the President's request of $18 billion in funding authority that will finally recognize our obligations and responsibilities to replenish the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This credit is vital to serve and replenish the IMF funding base which has been severely depleted the financial crises in Mexico, Asia, Russia, and now spreading to South American countries. I and other members of the House Banking Committee fought for several reforms which were incorporated into the bill which include: the disclosure of IMF decision documents, encouraging the involvement of the private sector creditors in troubled countries and improving the input the IMF receives from the international community. Clearly, in the future this Congress and others will be examining the global financial architecture and its safety nets such as the IMF and the World Bank. The immediate concern, however, was to replenish the coffers of the IMF so that we can address the serious global economic turmoil right now. This funding will ultimately benefit American workers, businesses and farmers by protecting and bolstering our global economic strength.

Moreover, I am pleased that the GOP dropped its restrictive language aimed at foreign organizations who receive family planning assistance from using their own funds to seek to change laws in their own respective country. This important funding for preventive family planning leads to a decrease in unintended pregnancies, a decrease in maternal deaths, and a decrease in abortion.

While this GOP-led Congress has consistently attacked our Earth's natural resources, this agreement does invest in the end help move toward a cleaner environment. H.R. 4328 includes important new investments to protect national parks and forests, restore endangered species, and develop clean energy technologies. Specifically, this measure provides for $1.7 billion for the President's Clean Water Act Plan, $325 million to preserve precious public lands, a 23-percent increase to protect threatened endangered species and funds more than $1 billion, a 25-percent increase, to fight global warming. However, much environmental work still remains for the future because the Republican majority's indifference to reauthorizing and freeing the Superfund cleanup programs. The President called for a 40-percent increase to accelerate Superfund cleanups. While I strongly supported this initiative, the GOP simply refused these funds, threatening to delay cleanup at up to 171 sites in Minnesota and across the country. This is simply wrong. We must correct this as we move into the future.

In addition to the eight appropriations bills incorporated into this omnibus package, H.R. 4328 also provides an additional $20.8 billion in supplemental funds. It is no surprise that the largest category of supplemental funds is for the Pentagon. While I support additional funds for Bosnia peace operations and military readiness, the GOP's insistence on increasing defense spending by $6.8 billion are on top of the $271 billion already appropriated earlier this year which was filled with projects of questionable value. This seems to be important due to the fact of the district and State in which they were built.

Importantly for Minnesota, this agreement includes my legislation that designates a U.S. Post Office in my district of downtown St. Paul the ''Eugene J. McCarthy Post Office Building.'' This bill passed the House in February of this year. I am proud that this historic Minnesotan will receive the honor and respect he has earned for his years of service to Minnesota and our Nation. In addition, an important provision was included for intermodal transportation improvements for the Minnesota Science Museum located in St. Paul. This will facilitate the utilization of resources that Congress has previously authorized.

Overall, this massive Appropriations agreement is a victory for the American people. This is pragmatically based upon the make up of this Congress. I would like this bill without the add-on changes. However, getting this bill passed held up Congress at a price. We have often ducked the serious long-term problems and expended on questionable policy. I have many concerns regarding the policy path to this success. This GOP-led majority has spent the first 9 months of 1998 investigating rather than legislating. For the first time in almost 30 years, we have no budget. The Republican leadership has turned its back on the American people in not addressing school construction initiatives, providing a real Health Patients Bill of Rights to deal with the HMO's, failing to make reforms to our campaign finance system, and ignoring our child by killing tobacco reform and settlement measures to reduce teen smoking. Thankfully, we were able to resist the damage to the Social Security Insurance program. This bill is not governing. This is the failure to govern. I think this points out the failure of the GOP-led House and Senate Congress. No longer have we passed separate policy and spending bills. Rather, all is crammed into one massive omnibus bill. Separate policy and spending measures passed neither the House nor the Senate. These spending measures were not even debated on the floor to Congress.

This Congress for the past 4 years has been bogged down with 50 investigations, 35 of which are still going on. Instead of investing in our people, the Republican majority has chosen to investigate their political opponents. It is the new cottage industry. The results of the Republican leadership's conduct is why we are where we are today. This is wrong and the people's agenda has suffered. It is my hope that the 106th Congress can get back to addressing the real business of the American people.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, when I watched the 104th Congress—the partisanship and the petty games—I was sickened.

I was frustrated by the willingness of a Congress to shut down the entire Federal Government for political gain; and I was frustrated by the proliferation of environmental riders that were attached to spending bills; and I was frustrated by the attacks of that Congress on public education.

Mr. Speaker, we started this Congress on a different note. I am proud of the bipartisan balanced budget that we passed last year, and I had hoped that we could do that again this year.

However, I am deeply disappointed by the process that has been provided for the consideration of this bill. We will vote shortly on a bill to fund over half of the Federal Government. It combines 8 funding bills into 1, and is over 4,000 pages long.

And it is a bill that few people, if anyone, has read entirely. In fact, most Members have been granted only a brief glimpse at the text and have gained most of their information second hand.

And we're at this point because this Congress failed to draft a budget document and to pass the customary 13 appropriations bills.

But while the process has been fundamentally flawed, I will support the passage of this bill today.

To my constituents, it is critical that we maintain the operations of the Federal Government; * * * that we keep channeling the money to our schools, to our farmers, to health care research, and to building transportation systems.

And there are some positive aspects to this bill:

It finally provides the funding for 100 thousand new public school teachers that we've been fighting for throughout the last two years; it expands after-school programs, Head Start, Summer Jobs, and it funds a substantial increase in the maximum Pell grant award; and it provides the funds to put an additional 17,000 police officers on the streets.

Despite shortcomings in this bill and the flawed process of the past few weeks, I think it's critical that we vote today to make this funding available.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, the bizarre process forced upon us by the House's failure to complete its work on time has produced an adequate legislative product in the form of the omnibus appropriations bill. If but a fraction of the time, energy and resources devoted to political investigations went instead toward passing legislation, the 105th Congress might have compiled a substantial record of achievement.

Many of the ill-advised provisions that appeared in earlier versions of this legislation have wisely been dropped. The omnibus appropriations bill is not as bad as it could have been, and even has some provisions to recommend it.

The legislation provides temporary relief to home health agencies that were hurt as a result of cuts required by the balanced budget agreement. The underlying health policy is not perfect, but that is to be expected in a complex issue, and the gimmicks used to pay for the policy leave much to be desired because what is given to home health care now will be taken away later in reductions. Nevertheless, home health plays an important role in caring

for the elderly and disabled who depend on Medicare for their health care, and these changes will not adversely affect the access and quality of care that beneficiaries receive.

The Congress may still need to address home health prior to the implementation of a prospective payment system that will provide proper incentives for agencies, but for the moment, we have averted a potential crisis for beneficiaries.

I am also pleased that we were able to help women with breast cancer by including a provision from a bill introduced by my colleague, Ms. ESHOO, that requires insurance companies who cover breast cancer to provide coverage for reconstructive surgery.

Another valuable provision makes available additional funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Act's (''SAMHSA'') block grant program. My home state of Michigan was slated for a cut of nearly twenty percent in these funds because of a formula change. Under the bill, Michigan will receive a five percent increase.

In the area of trade policy, this legislation contains important monitoring and enforcement requirements designed to ensure that Korea and other recipients of International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance fully implement their commitments to cease government interference in the private economy. Among other things, these requirements are designed to ensure that the government of Korea does not extend government loans or subsidies to individual corporations, particularly in the auto, steel, semiconductor, and paper industries. In addition, this legislation requires Korea to fulfill all of its IMF commitments ''according to an explicit timetable for completion.'' These requirements are similar to legislation I introduced, H.R. 3573, with Congressman MURTHA and Congressman REGULA.

Despite its claims, Korea has not fully implemented its commitments to the IMF. Our government must exercise strict and aggressive monitoring of how every penny of the IMF assistance is used and what Korea is doing to implement its IMF commitments and to fulfill its trade obligations to the world community. The American taxpayer should not be forced to finance the operation of non-viable, bankrupt Korean auto, steel, and other firms that dump cheap imports in our market and undermine otherwise competitive products made by American workers and American firms.

We need much more than vague Administration statement about being ''encouraged'' by the progress of Korea's economic reform. Korea has institutions and policies that enable the government to intervene in commercial lending and corporate governance. American workers and American firms have a right to know what Korea is doing to restructure those institutions and to change those policies, so that government intervention in the private economy is minimized, and Korean markets are open to U.S. and other foreign competitors.

Despite these worthwhile provisions, this legislation is not without flaws.

The omnibus appropriations bill includes language conferring a substantial and unwarranted financial advantage to the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The language forgives the prepayment penalty TVA would otherwise be obligated to pay to refinance a taxpayer-funded loan from the Federal Financing Bank. This continues the longstanding tradition of allowing TVA to have the best of both worlds.

We have heard much lately from TVA about its effort to ''reinvent'' itself as a more market-oriented, business like entity. It even has petitioned Congress to allow it to sell federally-subsidized electricity on the open market. But TVA has several advantages which the non-federal entities it wants to compete against do not enjoy. The most disturbing of these is forgiveness of the prepayment penalty, totaling a billion dollars otherwise due the taxpayer. According to news reports, TVA plans to use these ''savings'' to help pay down its massive $27 billion debt. This would indeed enable it to better ''compete'' against other utilities, who are relegated to commercial financing and whose stranded costs will not be shed so painlessly.

This unjustified windfall is an insult to the taxpayer, a misuse of federal funds, and a further obstacle to creating anything remotely resembling a level playing field in the electricity industry. It reminds Congress to cast a dubious eye on future claims that all TVA wants is a fair shot at joining a restructured electricity market on an equal footing with other competitors.

It is also, and finally, worth noting what this legislation and this Congress failed to do.

This Congress did not enact the Patients Bill of Rights to protect consumers in managed care plans from the abuses and excesses of certain bad actors in the health insurance industry. The House instead passed a fatuous bill that would make matters worse for Americans by undermining current law.

This Congress did not improve access to health care for the near elderly. The House was denied the opportunity to vote on the ''Medicare Buy-In'' proposal which would have provided access to health insurance for Americans age 55 to 64 who, because of termination or reduction of retiree benefits, cannot get private insurance.

This Congress did not help the disabled make a transition back to work by allowing them easier access to health insurance.

This Congress failed to reauthorize the National Institutes of Health, legislation badly needed to set our research priorities.

This Congress failed to enact comprehensive imported food safety legislation.

This Congress failed to enact tobacco legislation to assure full Food and Drug Administration authority to implement teen smoking cessation and prevention programs. Nor did this Congress provide FDA with the resources it needs to perform its existing, and essential, functions.

These and other tasks will await the 106th Congress in January, and do not reflect credit on the 105th Congress.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that, due to President Clinton's strong leadership, this bill includes one of the most critical Democratic initiatives, a plan to hire 100,000 new teachers. This measure, which I introduced in the House in May, will help reduce class sizes in the early grades to 18. It is shameful that the Republican majority spent the whole Congress stonewalling critical education initiatives such as this, despite overwhelming public support.

Their refusal to tackle critical educational priorities is the shame of the Congress. The Republican policy toward education is based on the contemptuous premise that education is not the province of the Federal Government. This deathbed conversion on class size reduction demonstrates that the Republicans will do as little as possible on education, and take action only when forced. Today, Republicans continue their staunch opposition to replace dilapidated and overcrowded school houses with new buildings. Where do they think these 100,000 new teachers are going to teach? The broom closets and hallways have already been converted to classrooms in many schools.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans have failed our school children, failed their parents, failed our public school teachers, and failed their responsibility to give leadership in the area of great national concern. They spent almost the entire Congress undermining the Federal role in education. Their scheme to enact school vouchers would have diverted hundreds of millions of Federal dollars earmarked for public school reform to private and parochial schools. Mr. Speaker, the Republican majority tried to repeal affirmative action programs for disadvantaged youth and tried to destroy bilingual education. They tried to block grant key education programs, with the goal of eliminating Federal funding.

But Mr. Speaker, perhaps the Republicans most sinister, most cynical perversion was the attempt to kill the Head Start Program by loading it down with non-germane killer amendments like Head Start vouchers.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats promised we would fight for new teachers and we won. Next year we will lead this Congress and take action to enact legislation to modernize our decrepit, rundown public schools. Unlike many in the Republican party, we will not shortchange America's school children by turning our backs on the public education.

Mr. BUNNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill. It's not perfect, but most of it is good and it deserves our support.

This bill helps our farmers who in the past year have had to cope with natural disasters, drought and falling markets around the globe. The $6 billion in tax relief and disaster aid in this bill is the least we can do for them and represents a victory for rural America.

One of the best parts of this legislation is the $8 billion it allocates for our national defense. None of us wants to return to the ''Hollow Force'' era of the 1970's when our military was beginning to crumble, and the extra money in the bill before us today will help turn things around. I think that's a victory for the security of all Americans.

There has been a lot of talk about the education provisions in this bill, and the extra spending for teachers. Let's be frank. The $1 billion earmarked in this legislation will only pay for about 30,000 new teachers. But, most importantly, the legislation maintains local control of education. It doesn't mandate national testing, and local school boards get to decide what sort of teachers to hire with this new money—special education teachers, elementary instructors, or whoever will help the children most. That's a victory for the American taxpayer of which we should be proud.

Congress also protected our Constitution on the census issue. The bill funds the Commerce Department and the Census Bureau through next June, giving the Supreme Court a chance to rule on the question of sampling. The Clinton administration has been pushing this untested, unreliable method of counting our citizens, and the bill we are going to pass today puts the brakes on this end-run around

the Constitution until the Supreme Court has had a chance to weigh in. I believe that's a victory for all Americans and our constitutional legacy.

For those concerned about economic conditions around the world, the bill appropriates almost $18 billion in funds for the International Monetary Fund to help stabilize the world economy. Even better, the legislation mandates that the IMF adopt meaningful reforms that will help open the doors to that agency and further unleash the powerful force of the free market. I believe that represents a victory for American businesses and consumers.

Notably, the legislation strengthens law enforcement's hand in the war on drugs. Funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration was increased, Federal sentences for certain hard drugs were toughened, and the legislation will reinvigorate the National Drug Czar's office and established anti-drug programs like the Drug-Free Communities Act, and the Drug-Free Schools Program. That's a victory for American children who are threatened by drug dealers and thugs.

As I said at the beginning, Mr. speaker, this bill isn't perfect. No one—Republicans, Democrats, or the President—got everything they wanted. But, in the end, in the spirit of compromise, I believe our leaders crafted a package that we should support. After 4 years of Republican control of Congress, we understand that we can not pass everything we want because of the President' veto power. Likewise, the President can not get everything he wants because his party is in the minority in Congress. This leads us to where we are today: voting on a bill that is the byproduct of negotiation and legislative give-and-take, a bill that represents not a complete win for any one party as much as it represents a win for the American people.

I urge support for this legislation.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the omnibus appropriations bill H.R. 4328. Amongst the many important elements in this legislation, including tremendous civil rights victories for Haitian refugees, black farmers, and gulf war veterans, there are two in particular that I want to highlight. The nationwide poison control centers network and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program, have proven their effectiveness and necessity.

Poison control centers provide a unique and valuable resource. They are an integral part of a nationwide public health system to decrease accidental deaths. Four million calls, last year alone, were fielded by the centers, ranging from minor to life threatening. Imagine the potential loss of life if each one of those individuals had been forced to rely solely on accessing the 911 system instead. I remain hopeful that the President's budget for FY 2000 will recognize the shortfall in federal funding for the centers. In the interim, we have the opportunity to immediately support poison control centers by passing this Appropriations bill with the $222 million dollar increase in public health initiatives. I am aware that CDC has a number of public health initiatives it would like to fund with these dollars. I implore them to devote significant resources from the increase to the poison control centers network. I believe that there is nothing more important than decreasing accidental deaths due to poisonings.

Another issue I would like to highlight also deals with the needs of America's families who are trying to get a fresh start. As the second generation of welfare recipients affected by ''welfare reform'' come off the welfare roles it is important that there be employment opportunities. The Work Opportunity Tax Credit program encourages the private sector to partner with the public sector to aid in the welfare to work movement. In just twenty-one months, nearly 450,000 people have been hired through the program, earning a tax credit for their employees. In less than two years almost a half million tax dependents have become tax contributors. This, my colleagues, is a much-welcomed outcome of the program. The tax credit encourages private sector employees to hire welfare recipients and it works.

Unfortunately, the tax credit expired on June 30, of this year. The omnibus bill extends the program for twelve months, and it is now up to Congress to pass this vital legislation. Failure to renew the WOTC program would have a devastating impact on welfare recipients needing to find work. This action would occur just as many welfare recipients are being forced off the welfare rolls as a result of the welfare-reform bill. The WOTC program is a way for at least some of those forced off of public assistance to become employed.

Mr. Speaker, the poison control centers network and the Work Opportunity Tax Credit Program are needed for the well being of America's families. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in passing this legislation.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, there are two provisions in the omnibus appropriations bill which I believe need further clarification. The first issue dealt with an amendment in the House bill to the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA, that would have given school officials expanded authorities to remove children with disabilities from school. I opposed the inclusion of that amendment, because it would have removed critical civil rights protections for children with disabilities.

A little more than a year ago, after years of negotiation, Congress enacted the 1997 amendments to IDEA. These amendments made a number of important changes to the law, including provisions governing the discipline of children with disabilities. The '97 amendments give schools new tools for addressing the behavior of children with disabilities, including more flexible authorities for removing children with disabilities engaged in misconduct involving weapons, drugs, or behavior substantially likely to result in injury. More information is needed on the implementation of these amendments before any additional changes to the law are considered by the Congress.

I therefore support the recommendation of the conferees for a GAO study on the discipline of children with disabilities in lieu of making any changes to the authorizing legislation itself. The conference agreement charges GAO with obtaining information on how the '97 amendments have affected the ability of schools to maintain safe school environments conducive to learning. In order to enable the Congress to differentiate between the need for amendments as opposed to better implementation of the law, it is critical that GAO look at the extent to which school personnel understand the provisions in the IDEA and make use of the options available under the law. In the past, there has been considerable confusion and misunderstanding regarding the options available to school districts in disciplining children with disabilities. In order to determine whether further amendments are needed, GAO should determine whether schools are using the authorities currently available for removing children. These include: removing a child for up to 10 school days per incident; placing the child in an interim alternative educational setting; extending a child's placement in an interim alternative educational setting; suspending and expelling a child for behavior that is not a manifestation of the child's disability; seeking removal of the child through injunctive relief; and proposing a change in the child's placement.

In addition, the law now explicitly requires schools to consider the need for behavioral strategies for children with behavior problems. I continue to believe that the incidence of misconduct by children with disabilities is closely related to how well these children are served, including whether they have appropriate individualized education plans, with behavioral interventions where necessary. Again, to enable the Congress to interpret information on the effect of the IDEA on dealing with misconduct, this GAO report should provide information on the extent to which the schools are appropriately addressing the needs of students engaged in this misconduct. I would be opposed to giving school officials expanded authority for removing children who engage in misconduct, if such misconduct could be ameliorated by giving these children the services to which they are entitled. We need information on the effect of appropriate implementation of the IDEA on the ability of schools to provide for safe and orderly environments, and that is what the GAO study should evaluate.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the provisions in the IDEA for removing children are only needed in those cases in which parents and school officials disagree about a proposed disciplinary action. Therefore, it is important that the GAO study also provides us information on the extent to which parents are requesting due process hearings on discipline-related matters and the outcomes of those hearings.

The second issue dealt with a provision in title VII of this bill, the section authorizing the creation of the Reading Excellence Act. Specifically, I am concerned that this new program may contain a provision placing an unfair burden on local school districts. The Reading Excellence Act requires school districts which are eligible to receive the programs' tutorial assistance grants to notify all eligible tutorial assistance providers and parents about this program, despite the fact that they may not receive program funding.

I hope that the implementation of this provision is accomplished with a modicum of paperwork and that States work to ensure that as little burden as possible falls on the school district. It should be our collective goal to ensure that unnecessary paperwork and burdens on our local schools are reduced so that resources can be focused on students. Clearly, this new provision must be remedied before the program begins and I will work with the chairman and other colleagues when Congress returns to find a workable solution for all concerned parties.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, tonight the House of Representatives is going to pass a $500 billion omnibus spending bill which has been agreed to by the President and congressional leaders. This mammoth bill contains

overdue funding for eight of thirteen annual appropriations bills and an additional $20 billion in emergency supplemental spending.

As with any bill of this magnitude, there are many worthwhile initiatives, programs and changes in policy which considered individually would stand on their own merit. On the other side of the ledge, however, there are programs and initiatives that would certainly fail if they were not considered collectively.

Unfortunately, Members of Congress will not have the opportunity to vote on any of the various initiatives contained in this 3,800 page document. I am very troubled that we have arrived at this point as a result of procrastination.

The great hazard of this was realized last week while negotiations between the administration and congressional leaders circumvented the parliamentary and committee process. The process alone was appalling. The result is even worse. Because of that, I will oppose this bill for several reasons.

Chief among my concerns is treatment of the first surplus this nation has realized since man walked on the moon. This bill squanders nearly one-third of that surplus while breaking faith with the American people.

For nine months we in the Congress—both Democrats and Republicans alike—have insisted that any budget surpluses should be invested in shoring up the Social Security trust fund, a tax cut or some combination of the two. It's unconscionable that as we close the 105th Congress both sides have largely abandoned those principles.

We didn't keep our word to the American people. We violated their trust. It's as simple as that.

We're raiding $20 billion from the Social Security trust fund for spending which for the most part doesn't constitute genuine emergencies. Instead of sticking to solid fiscal policy, we are using gimmickry to get around spending caps because we couldn't figure out a way to fund projects and programs without appropriate offsets.

We are voting to bail out the International Monetary Fund. It's no secret that the IMF doesn't work. Yet here we are ready to spend $18 billion with no guarantee that we will fix the problems that has landed the IMF where it is in the first place. If we are sincere about fixing the IMF we must put corrective actions into place first. Hollow promises mean nothing once the check is cashed, Mr. Speaker.

In my district in California's Central Valley we are telling agricultural workers that they don't deserve H1B visa waivers while just across the foothills in the Silicon Valley high tech workers do? That's a terrible double standard.

While I applaud providing funding to hire 100,000 new teachers in America, this bill doesn't have enough money to build the class rooms for these new teachers. It just doesn't make sense and neither does this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill doesn't deserve to pass this House. Yet because we are pushed up against a wall we're willing to sell out the American people. I urge my colleagues to defeat this omnibus spending bill.

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, while I applaud what this budget bill does for education and the environment. I am appalled at what the appropriators have done to destroy the organ transplant allocation policy.

This is a matter of life and death, and as one who believes in the sanctity of life I cannot believe that the appropriators would knowingly kill an effort that would save people's lives.

What I am talking about is that deep within this bill is a legislative rider that will sentence people to a death that could be avoided.

I am talking about the rider that would stop the Department of Health and Human Services from implementing their regulation to make our organ allocation system more fair so more people can live.

The current organ allocation system is patently unfair because it gives higher priority to geography over the health of the patient. To illustrate this, let me point out the attached article from the New Orleans Times-Picayune about Jordan Rosebar, a little girl from Washington, DC. A little girl who died needlessly waiting for a liver and an intestine at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center (UPMC).

Jordan was only on the UPMC list because UPMC is one of the only centers in the country capable of doing the procedure she needed. What is especially sad about her story is that even though she was by far the sickest patient in the Eastern half of the United States, instead of going to her, the organs she needed went to a healthier patient on a list in Atlanta.

When that set of organs became available in New Orleans, they should have been offered to the person in the greatest need. They could have easily been sent to Pittsburgh. But, instead of saving Jordan, they went to a healthier patient in Atlanta because our antiquated system favors geography over medical need.

This is wrong. Both children could be alive today if we weren't so rigidly tied to the geographical boundaries established long ago and used some common sense. We can and should do better.

Regrettably, there has been more misinformation than good information about what this regulation actually says. Let me explain how we got to this distressing situation and why this rider is such a travesty.

In 1984 Congress gave responsibility for the organ allocation system to the Department of Health and Human Services. Originally developed when there were only sixteen transplant centers, the story of Jordan Rosebar demonstrates how unfair this system has become and how badly these organ allocation policies need to be updated.

The liver is one of the most difficult organs to transplant. Pioneered at the University of Pittsburgh, upwards of 90% of all the liver transplant surgeons today were either trained at Pittsburgh or by doctors who trained there. Yet facilities like Pittsburgh, Mt. Sinai, Cedars-Sinai, and Stanford and other highly regarded transplant centers which take on the most difficult and riskiest transplant patients, are struggling with the longest waiting times in the country.

The real travesty is that, as with Jordan, many of the patients waiting for organs at the larger centers go there, not because of their reputations, but because it is their last resort. There is strong evidence to suggest that many smaller transplant centers avoid the riskier transplants and the sicker patients because they are more difficult and would adversely impact their reputations should they not be successful. The fact is that many patients, like Jordan, only end up at centers like the University of Pittsburgh after having been turned down by their local center.

Currently there are patients from at least 31 states awaiting organs at the University of Pittsburgh, all of whom are dependent on an organ becoming available in Western Pennsylvania or West Virginia. Is it any wonder that our waiting lists are longer than almost anywhere else in the country. Obviously, this is not an issue that impacts people in one particular geographical region, but it affects everyone who is waiting for an organ no matter with state or congressional district they come from.

The fact is that the current system discriminates against people who live near the highly regarded centers with the longer waiting lists. It's not their fault that their local center is one of the few that will take the harder and sicker patients when other centers avoid the harder patients in favor of patients who may be still able to work, go to school, or even play golf.

This isn't right. Whether you live or die should not depend on where you live. Organs do not and should not belong to any geographical or political entity. But, under the current system, depending on where the organ was harvested, it could be given to someone with years to live—while someone, like Jordan, in the next across the wrong border dies waiting for a transplant.

No, this debate is not about pitting big transplant centers against small ones, or about pitting one region against another. It is about making sure that the gift of life goes to the person who needs it the most rather than someone who happens to have the good fortune to live in the right city, or be on the right list. This is about helping at least 300 people each year to continue to live.

All HHS wants to do is: (1) require UNOS to develop policies that would standardize its criteria for listing patients and for determining their medical status, and (2) ensure that medical urgency, not geography, is the main determinant for allocating organs. Sadly, the organization that is under contract with HHS to run the national organ procurement transplant network, the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), is the biggest opponent of any change and is spending upwards of $1 million of patient fees to lobby against HHS making the system more fair.

Mr. Speaker, now is the time for us to set our parochial interests aside and let HHS implement the changes we know we can save lives. The longer we delay the more lives are at risk. In this day of modern air travel and communications there is no good reason for an organ to stop at the border. There is no good reason why if I pass away while attending the Superbowl in New Orleans that my liver should go to a golfer in Louisiana when I may have a loved one who is in desperate need of a transplant at home.

People are dying because they happen to live in the wrong zip code and because states do not want to share their organs. Nowhere else in society would we allow a monopoly like this to continue. We must put an end to this craziness. There is no room in this country for politics to affect who lives and who dies. The patients who need the organs the most should get them. Period.

[From the Times-Picayune, Oct. 11, 1998]

LA. FAVORS GEOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

(By Bill Walsh)

As Jordan Elizabeth Rosebar lay in a hospital bed in Pittsburgh, her insides collapsing, the organs that could save her life were

ready and waiting in a New Orleans area hospital.

It was a stroke of luck that the liver and small intestine the 18-month-old girl needed were available at all, given that the donor had to be a biological match and, like her, a small child. Incredibly, two other child donors would be found in other parts of the country that day in early June, offering hope far beyond what Jordan's family and doctors had dared imagine.

But Jordan never got the organs she so desperately needed. She died waiting for the transplant when chemicals, machines and prayers could no longer sustain her.

Louisiana doctors sent the organs to Atlanta under the current rules that give regional preference to who get organs. Later, a flicker of hope from doctors in Alabama faded when the set of the organs they had were given to someone else. In a final, frantic race to a nearby Pennsylvania hospital, a transplant team returned to the operating room too late.

The final day of Jordan's life demonstrates the complexities of a national organ disbursement procedure that is guided first by geography and second by the critical needs of the patient. It unmasks the cruel difficulties inherent in trying to apply objective standards to decisions about who lives and who dies. It also reveals a distrust among transplant surgeons in different parts of the country who have found themselves pitted against one another as they vie for a limited supply of organs.

There is no escaping the fact that the shortage of donated organs has forced medical officials to make painful life-and-death decisions within a somewhat awkward system. The emotional debate over how that system should operate recently came to a head as the Clinton administration prepared to issue rules this month that many believe will lead to a nationwide policy that provides organs to the ''sickest first'' and minimizes geographic considerations.

* * * The state wants to keep locally donated organs close to home, arguing that because its residents donate more generously than those in other states, they also deserve to reap the benefits. A lawsuit filed by the state to block the rules will be heard Wednesday in Baton Rouge by a federal court judge. The court has ordered the new rules put on hold pending the outcome of the hearing.

Also at stake in the battle is money. Large regional transplant centers such as the one on Pittsburgh have seen their business plummet in recent years as smaller hospitals have gotten into the transplant game. The larger centers are pushing the new national guidelines, while the smaller centers are fighting to retain the business they've gotten under the current rules.

With millions of dollars in profits at stake, the issue is about more than life and death, and the case of Jordan Rosebar reveals the complex medical, ethical and political contours of the coming debate.

A losing battle.

From the start of her young life, it was apparent that Jordan could not live with the organs she started life with. She was born in Maryland three months premature and was ''so small she could fit in the palm of my hand,'' said her father, Marcus Rosebar.

She also was born without a usable intestine, and doctors had little choice but to remove most of it. She spent the first six months of her life in Children's Hospital in Washington, D.C., sustained with nutrients and medication pumped through her body. Unfortunately, the same treatment that kept her alive wreaked havoc on her liver. Over time, it began to deteriorate.

''We knew right at the beginning,'' Rosebar said. ''The doctors told us that eventually she would need a transplant to live a normal life.''

Rosebar knows better than most that ''normal'' is often relative when it comes to organ transplants. As a kidney transplant patient himself, the 72-year-old Washington native receives dialysis treatments twice a week. He knew that his daughter, the only child he has had with his high school sweetheart, Devona Watkins, would forever be in need of intense medical attention.

But for now, they were eager just to have her home, away from the sterile hospital environment. In May 1997, they got their wish. Jordan was sent home fitted with a special portable unit to pump fluids through her body 20 hours a day. She was fed with a tube fixed to her nose. It was cumbersome for the infant, but she didn't seem to mind.

''She was happy. That's all she ever knew,'' Rosebar said recently from the living room of his northwest Washington home, where the end tables are crowded with framed portraits of his daughter.

''She could sure brighten up your world,'' he said.

A sad situation.

* * * Doctors at Children's Hospital suggested the couple seek treatment for their daughter at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, one of the few transplant centers that performed the liver-small intestine operation.

In January, Jordan was entered on a national computer database as a patient at the University of Pittsburgh.

That meant that whenever a suitable organ became available in the six-state region around Pennsylvania, Jordan could get it unless there were sicker children on the list ahead of her. That's the cornerstone of the organ disbursement system: Organs are first offered within the region in which they are donated and then nationally if there are no takers.

For months, nothing happened.

Then on May 31, Jordan's parents got a call that organs were available. Jordan and her mother flew to Pittsburgh and Jordan's father took a bus to stand vigil with his family.

The operation went well, but there was a problem with the organs. They had been damaged and weren't working correctly. Jordan was in a perilous condition.

Out of desperation, her surgeon, Dr. Kareem Abu-Elmagd, called a former colleague at the University of Miami. The Pittsburgh hospital had recently helped surgeons in Miami find a set of organs for a 13-year-old boy and Abu-Elmagd asked if they would return the favor: Would they list Jordan as a transplant candidate at their hospital?

The tactic, known as ''double listing,'' increases a patient's chances of getting an organ. Double-listing is frowned upon by some in the transplant community as underhanded, but it's not forbidden. The United Network for Organ Sharing, the organization that administers national organ policy, reports that more than 3,000 patients are listed at two hospitals. Some are listed at three.

''It's kind of a courtesy,'' Abu-Elmagd said. ''We did it for them the day before.''

Abu-Elmagd requested that Jordan be listed at Miami as ''Status 1,'' the most dire condition, reserved for patients who will die within seven days without a transplant. The designation puts them near the head of the line for new organs.

Once again, Jordan seemed blessed with good fortune. Within hours, doctors in Miami got word that a liver and small intestine were available at West Jefferson Medical Center in Marrero.

Under Louisiana law, organs donated in-state must first be offered to local residents. In this case, no one in Louisiana needed them, so a search went out for the neediest children in the six-state southeastern region stretching from Louisiana to Florida. The University of Miami transplant center was at the top of the list.

What happened next is in dispute. While it is clear that the Louisiana Organ Procurement Agency refused to release the organs to Pittsburgh doctors, the reasons for the refusal differ.

Doctors in Pittsburgh say they were turned down because of the rivalry between the two states over organ transplantation policy. The University of Pittsburgh Medical Center, one of the largest transplant hospitals in the country, has led the charge for a ''sickest first'' national standard.

''Just because it was Pittsburgh, all of a sudden there was a problem,'' said Abu-Elmagd.

Louisiana officials disagree. They say that Jordan was not listed as a patient in Miami at the time the organs became available in Louisiana, meaning they would have to violate their policies in order to send the organs to Pittsburgh.

In fact, the most serious patient in Miami was a youngster listed as a ''Status 2,'' serious, but not at the most critical level. Under the national guidelines, that patient was entitled to first crack at the organs. But as if to underscore the capriciousness of the process of deciding who gets what, Miami didn't have enough available surgeons to perform the operation, so they passed.

The liver specialist in Miami who took the call from Louisiana said she had entered Jordan's name on the computer database that same day, June 3. Perhaps the Louisiana list wasn't current, she said. Would they ''rerun the list,'' she asked, by downloading the most current version to the state's computer? That way, Jordan's case would show up.

''It just had to do with timing,'' said Lesli Kravetz, the Miami official.

But according to Louisiana officials, the issue wasn't timing, it was fairness. That's because Louisiana's policy is to download the list each time organs become available. That way, state officials say, the organs are matched to the person most needy at the instant the organs became available. Any other system, they contend, promotes favoritism and allows for manipulation of the system, for example, by allowing patients not on the list to be placed on it once they learn organs are available. For example, it isn't even clear that at the time Jordan's doctors were desperately seeking organs for her, she was the only Status 1 patient in the country. Other regions may have had Status 1 patients, but they would not have been alerted to Louisiana's organs unless they had double-listed their patients in Louisiana's region, as Jordan's doctors had done.

After 90 minutes, Louisiana officials called Miami and said no, they would not violate their policy by rerunning the list.

''There were no Status 1 patients (when we ran the list),'' said Louise Jacobbi, the director of the Louisiana Organ Procurement Agency. ''They wanted us to break policy and put the kid on (the list). That's gaming the system.''

Jacobbi said the patient database, which ranks patients according to the seriousness of their condition, is the only objective guidepost organ centers have in making life-or-death decisions.

''What I was doing was playing by the rules they agreed to play by,'' Jacobbi said.

Bob Spieldenner, a spokesman for the United Network for Organ Sharing, said there are no rules about rerunning patient lists. He said each state organ procurement organization, or OPO, sets its own standard.

''It's up to them,'' he said, ''Some OPOs will do it, some won't. New Orleans is pretty rigid in what they do.''

Dr. Gazi Zibari, the medical director of the Louisiana organ agency, said he had other concerns about releasing the organs to Pittsburgh. He said he doesn't always trust his fellow transplant surgeons when they say their patients are Status 1.

Zibari said that doctors will sometimes exaggerate the seriousness of the condition to get an organ faster. By the time it's checked, he said, a patient may already have gotten the transplant.

''It is well recognized that there is no system in place to monitor whether these patients are Status 1,'' Zibari said. ''There is mistrust in the transplant community, which is very sad.''

Pittsburgh doctors angry.

The decision by the Louisiana organ agency angered the doctors in Pittsburgh who saw Jordan's life slipping away. In an afternoon phone call with Zibari, Abu-Elmagd lost his patience.

''I said she will die in 24 hours,'' Abu-Elmagd recalled telling him. ''I said if you think we are stealing the organs, that is not the case.''

When Miami declined the organs because they didn't have enough surgeons available to complete the transplant needed there, the organs went to the next patient on the list, at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta. Zibari suggested Pittsburgh call the Atlanta hospital and see if they would give them up.

The child in Atlanta who got the liver was listed as a Status 3 patient, but Jacobbi said doctors told her the youngster was getting worse.

''They said their child was extremely sick as well. Those kids can change in a matter of hours or minutes,'' she said.

Abu-Elmagd chose not to call Atlanta. By then, another liver and small intestine set became available, this one in Alabama. However, this time, the organs were already committed to another child. The Miami hospital was only being notified if it was needed as a backup. Ultimately, it wasn't. The other child got the organs and Jordan's doctors started over.

Chuck Patrick, doctor of the Alabama Organ Center, declined to discuss the case, so it's unclear if the child who got the transplant was in better condition than Jordan.

''I'm not going to get my organization in the middle of this war over where organs go,'' Patrick said.

The up-and-down ride wasn't over yet. Within hours, Pittsburgh got a call that suitable organs were available at a hospital in western Pennsylvania.

Abu-Elmagd hopped in a van and led a team to harvest the organs. Meanwhile, Jordan was getting worse. Her heart seized up and her blood pressure dropped. She was taken back to the emergency room, and doctors kept her alive with fluids and medication.

For a brief time, Jordan seemed to improve, but then she suffered multiple cardiac arrests. Her body was never that strong to begin with and all the stress was simply too much for her to take.

Jordan died early in the morning of June 4. Abu-Elmagd was about an hour away from the Pittsburgh hospital with the organs on ice when he got the word.

''It came down to a matter of hours,'' he said. ''If I could have gotten the organs a couple of hours earlier, she could have survived.''

Rosebar said he didn't know all this was happening while he and Jordan's mother waited in the Pittsburgh hospital for word on their daughter's condition.

To him, state and regional boundaries are meaningless when it comes to deciding who should have first claim to a life-saving organ.

''I would have gone to Russia if I had to, to save her life,'' he said. ''I would have done anything.''

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, H.R. 4328, includes under the Labor/HHS portion of the legislation a title IX which may be cited as the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998.

In general this act amends both ERISA and the Public Health Services Act (within the scope of coverage of such Acts as established in HIPAA) to require group health plans and health insurance issuers that cover medical and surgical benefits for mastectomy to also include in their scope of coverage: (1) all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed, (2) surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and physical complications of mastectomy, including lymphedemas, in a manner determined under the terms of the plan or heatlh insurance coverage in consultation with the attending physician and the patient.

The described coverage may be subject to annual deductibles and coinsurance as deemed appropriate and consistent with those established for other benefits under the plan or health insurance coverage under which an individual is enrolled.

Because the act is generally effective with respect to plan years beginning on or after the date of enactment, it is expected that the departments administering the act will follow procedures under which no enforcement action wil be taken with respect to a violation of a requirement imposed by the act on a plan or health insurance issuer before the date of issuance of final regulations, if the plan or issuer has sought to comply with the act in good faith.

The provision under new ERISA section 713(e)(2) which states that ''Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or modify the provisions of section 514 with respect to group health plans'' is redundant and has the same effect as the identical provisions under current law, that is ERISA section 731(a)(2) and PHS sections 2723(a)(2) and 2762(b)(1).

It is also expected that the agencies involved in issuing regulations under the act will follow the same procedures applicable under HIPAA as found in section 104 of that act.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, In the 1998 Omnibus Appropriations bill I am pleased to acknowledge inclusion of the Internet Tax Moratorium Act. In the act Congress makes clear that a limited moratorium, accompanied by a careful review of all Internet and electronic commerce tax issues, will give Congress the opportunity to evaluate proper state and local government interstate taxation, Federal taxation and trade treatment of the Internet and electronic commerce. In so acting we will clarify that this Congress has not ratified or authorized any federal taxes on Internet Domain name registrations. We are aware that U.S. Federal Court in the Thomas et al. versus National Science Foundation et al case has declared that Sec. 8003–Ratification of Internet Fees—of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of FY 98 ratified what has been previously found to be a unconstitutional tax on Internet domain name registrations. Section 8003 was never intended to ratify a tax on the Internet and, indeed, addresses only a fee for the Intellectual Infrastructure Fund. To the extent that fee constitutes an unconstitutional tax, it was not ratified by Section 8003. I am pleased that this Congress has voted to approve the Internet Tax Moratorium Act and to affirm that this Congress has never ratified an unconstitutional tax on the Internet.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the issues surrounding implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (CALEA), now nearly four years after enactment, have been especially vexing to law enforcement, the telecommunications industry, privacy groups, and to us, in Congress. Following passage of H.R. 3303, the DOJ authorization bill, in June, pressure was brought to bear on the Federal Communications Commission to extend the October 25, 1998 compliance date, mandated by CALEA, to at least June 30, 2000. Although, I am pleased that this date was extended, I am disappointed that the ''grandfather date'' for equipment cost reimbursements (January 1, 1995) will not be amended into law this year. H.R. 3303, as passed by the House, would have changed the ''grandfather date'' to October 1, 2000.

I am encouraged, though, that the conferees on the omnibus appropriations bill have included report language expressing the sincere view that the DOJ, industry and Congress should develop joint recommendations to accelerate the implementation of CALEA as soon as possible at the least cost to taxpayers and consumers and to ensure that law enforcement receives the capabilities it needs to protect our society. I would further suggest that the statutory January 1, 1995 ''grandfather date'' should be altered to be consistent with the revised compliance date as decided by the FCC in September of this year.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my House and Senate colleagues on the Judiciary and Appropriations Committees in the 106th Congress in order to make this vision a reality.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of apprising the House and the public concerning the legislative history of Division G of H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Appropriations Act now under consideration.

Division G consists—with but minor changes—of Divisions A and B of the Conference Report on H.R. 1757 of the 105th Congress, House Report 105–432, as it passed the House on March 26, 1998 and the Senate on April 28, 1998.

Accordingly, as chairman of the Committee on International Relations, with jurisdiction over H.R. 1757, I can state that for the purposes of legislative history, the legislative history of Division G is the legislative history of H.R. 1757.

I am submitting, for the purposes of aiding in the interpretation of Division G, a table indicating the correspondence between provisions of Divisions A and B of the Conference Report on H.R. 1757 and the counterpart provisions of Division G of the bill under consideration.

Division G	H.R. 1757 Conference Report
1001	Sec. 1. Short title.
1002	Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
	SUBDIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES
	TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1101	Sec. 101. Short title.
1102	Sec. 102. Purposes.
1103	Sec. 103. Definitions.

Division G	H.R. 1757 Conference Report
1104	Sec. 104. Report on budgetary cost savings resulting from reorganization.
	TITLE II—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1201	Sec. 201. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1211	Sec. 211. Abolition of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
1212	Sec. 212. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.
1213	Sec. 213. Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security.
	CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1221	Sec. 221. References.
1222	Sec. 222. Repeals.
1223	Sec. 223. Amendments to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
1224	Sec. 224. Compensation of officers.
1225	Sec. 225. Additional conforming amendments.
	TITLE III—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1301	Sec. 301. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1311	Sec. 311. Abolition of United States Information Agency.
1312	Sec. 312. Transfer of functions.
1313	Sec. 313. Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.
1314	Sec. 314. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of United States Information Agency and transfer of functions.
	CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING
1321	Sec. 321. Congressional findings and declaration of purpose.
1322	Sec. 322. Continued existence of Broadcasting Board of Governors.
1323	Sec. 323. Conforming amendments to the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994.
1324	Sec. 324. Amendments to the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
1325	Sec. 325. Amendments to the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
1326	Sec. 326. Transfer of broadcasting related funds, property, and personnel.
1327	Sec. 327. Savings provisions.
1328	Sec. 328. Report on the privatization of RFE/RL, Incorporated.
	CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1331	Sec. 331. References.
1332	Sec. 332. Amendments to title 5, United States Code.
1333	Sec. 333. Application of certain laws.
1334	Sec. 334. Abolition of United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
1335	Sec. 335. Conforming amendments.
1336	Sec. 336. Repeals.
	TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1401	Sec. 401. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1411	Sec. 411. Abolition of United States International Development Cooperation Agency.
1412	Sec. 412. Transfer of functions and authorities.
1413	Sec. 413. Status of AID.
	CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1421	Sec. 421. References.
1422	Sec. 422. Conforming amendments.
	TITLE V—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1501	Sec. 501. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1511	Sec. 511. Reorganization of Agency for International Development.
	CHAPTER 3—AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
1521	Sec. 521. Definition of United States assistance.
1522	Sec. 522. Administrator of AID reporting to the Secretary of State.
1523	Sec. 523. Assistance programs coordination and oversight.
	TITLE VI—TRANSITION
	CHAPTER 1—REORGANIZATION PLAN
1601	Sec. 601. Reorganization plan and report.
	CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
1611	Sec. 611. Reorganization authority.
1612	Sec. 612. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.
1613	Sec. 613. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.
1614	Sec. 614. Incidental transfers.
1615	Sec. 615. Savings provisions.
1616	Sec. 616. Authority of Secretary of State to facilitate transition.
1617	Sec. 617. Final report.
	DIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION
	TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS
2001	Sec. 1001. Short title.
2002	Sec. 1002. Definition of appropriate congressional committees.
	TITLE XI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2101	Sec. 1101. Administration of foreign affairs.
2102	Sec. 1102. International commissions.
2103	Sec. 1103. Grants to The Asia Foundation.
2104	Sec. 1104. Voluntary contributions to international organizations.
2105	Sec. 1105. Voluntary contributions to peacekeeping operations.
2106	Sec. 1106. Limitation on United States voluntary contributions to United Nations Development Program.
2107	Sec. 1107. United Nations Population Fund.
	TITLE XII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
	CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
2201	Sec. 1201. Reimbursement of Department of State for assistance to overseas educational facilities.
2202	Sec. 1202. Revision of Department of State rewards program.
2203	Sec. 1203. Retention of additional defense trade controls registration fees.
2204	Sec. 1204. Fees for commercial services.
2205	Sec. 1205. Pilot program for foreign affairs reimbursement.
2206	Sec. 1206. Fee for use of diplomatic reception rooms.
2207	Sec. 1207. Budget presentation documents.
2208	Sec. 1208. Office of the Inspector General.
2209	Sec. 1209. Capital Investment Fund.
2210	Sec. 1210. Contracting for local guards services overseas.
2211	Sec. 1211. Authority of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.
2212	Sec. 1212. Expenses relating to certain international claims and proceedings.
2213	Sec. 1213. Grants to remedy international abductions of children.
2214	Sec. 1214. Counterdrug and anticrime activities of the Department of State.
2215	Sec. 1215. Annual report on overseas surplus properties.
2216	Sec. 1216. Human rights reports.
2217	Sec. 1217. Reports and policy concerning diplomatic immunity.
2218	Sec. 1218. Reaffirming United States international telecommunications policy.
2219	Sec. 1219. Reduction of reporting.
	CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2221	Sec. 1221. Use of certain passport processing fees for enhanced passport services.
2222	Sec. 1223. Consular officers.
2223	Sec. 1224. Repeal of outdated consular receipt requirements.
2224	Sec. 1225. Elimination of duplicate Federal Register publication for travel advisories.
2225	Sec. 1226. Denial of visas to confiscators of American property.
2226	Sec. 1227. Inadmissibility of any alien supporting an international child abductor.
	CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION
	SUBCHAPTER A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
2231	Sec. 1231. Migration and refugee assistance.
	SUBCHAPTER B—AUTHORITIES
2241	Sec. 1241. United States policy regarding the involuntary return of refugees.
2242	Sec. 1242. United States policy with respect to the involuntary return of persons in danger of subjection to torture.
2243	Sec. 1243. Reprogramming of migration and refugee assistance funds.
2244	Sec. 1244. Eligibility for refugee status.
2245	Sec. 1245. Reports to Congress concerning Cuban emigration policies.
	TITLE XIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE
	CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2301	Sec. 1301. Coordinator for Counterterrorism.
2302	Sec. 1302. Elimination of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Burdensharing.
2303	Sec. 1303. Personnel management.
2304	Sec. 1304. Diplomatic security.
2305	Sec. 1305. Number of senior official positions authorized for the Department of State.
2306	Sec. 1306. Nomination of Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State.
	CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE
2311	Sec. 1311. Foreign Service reform.
2312	Sec. 1312. Retirement benefits for involuntary separation.
2313	Sec. 1313. Authority of Secretary to separate convicted felons from the Foreign Service.
2314	Sec. 1314. Career counseling.
2315	Sec. 1315. Limitations on management assignments.
2316	Sec. 1316. Availability pay for certain criminal investigators within the Diplomatic Security Service.
2317	Sec. 1317. Nonovertime differential pay.
2318	Sec. 1318. Report concerning minorities and the Foreign Service.
	TITLE XIV—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS
	CHAPTER 1—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
2401	Sec. 1401. International information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs.
	CHAPTER 2—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
2411	Sec. 1411. Retention of interest.
2412	Sec. 1412. Use of selected program fees.
2413	Sec. 1413. Muskie Fellowship Program.
2414	Sec. 1414. Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training.
2415	Sec. 1415. Educational and cultural exchanges and scholarships for Tibetans and Burmese.
2416	Sec. 1417. Surrogate broadcasting study.
2417	Sec. 1418. Radio broadcasting to Iran in the Farsi language.
2418	Sec. 1419. Authority to administer summer travel and work programs.
2419	Sec. 1420. Permanent administrative authorities regarding appropriations.
2420	Sec. 1421. Voice of America broadcasts.
	TITLE XV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS
2501	Sec. 1501. International conferences and contingencies.
2502	Sec. 1502. Restriction relating to United States accession to any new international criminal tribunal.
2503	Sec. 1503. United States membership in the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union.
2504	Sec. 1504. Service in international organizations.
2505	Sec. 1505. Reports regarding foreign travel.
	TITLE XVI—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
2601	Sec. 1601. Authorization of appropriations.
2602	Sec. 1602. Statutory construction.
	TITLE XVII—EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1998
2701	Sec. 1701. Short title.
2702	Sec. 1702. Statement of policy.
2703	Sec. 1703. Authorities relating to NATO enlargement.
2704	Sec. 1704. Sense of Congress with respect to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.
2705	Sec. 1705. Restrictions and requirements relating to ballistic missile defense.
	TITLE XVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS
2801	Sec. 1801. Reports on claims by United States firms against the Government of Saudi Arabia.
2802	Sec. 1802. Reports on determinations under title IV of the Libertad Act.
2803	Sec. 1803. Report on compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.
2804	Sec. 1804. Sense of Congress relating to recognition of Ecumenical Patriarchate by the Government of Turkey
2805	Sec. 1805. Report on relations with Vietnam.
2806	Sec. 1806. Reports and policy concerning human rights violations in Laos.
2807	Sec. 1807. Report on an alliance against narcotics trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.
2808	Sec. 1808. Congressional statement regarding the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.
2809	Sec. 1809. Programs or projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Cuba.
2810	Sec. 1810. Limitation on assistance to countries aiding Cuba nuclear development.
2811	Sec. 1811. International Fund for Ireland.
2812	Sec. 1813. Support for democratic opposition in Iraq.
2813	Sec. 1814. Development of democracy in the Republic of Serbia

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

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 333, nays 95, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 538]

YEAS—333

Abercrombie	Borski	Coyne
Ackerman	Boswell	Cramer
Aderholt	Boucher	Crapo
Allen	Brady (PA)	Cubin
Andrews	Brown (CA)	Cummings
Archer	Brown (FL)	Cunningham
Armey	Brown (OH)	Danner
Baesler	Bryant	Davis (FL)
Baker	Bunning	Davis (IL)
Baldacci	Burton	Davis (VA)
Barcia	Buyer	Delahunt
Barrett (NE)	Callahan	DeLauro
Bass	Calvert	DeLay
Bateman	Camp	Deutsch
Becerra	Canady	Diaz-Balart
Bentsen	Cannon	Dickey
Bereuter	Capps	Dicks
Berman	Carson	Dingell
Berry	Chambliss	Dixon
Bilirakis	Chenoweth	Dooley
Bishop	Clay	Doolittle
Blagojevich	Clayton	Doyle
Bliley	Clement	Dreier
Blunt	Clyburn	Dunn
Boehlert	Combest	Edwards
Boehner	Conyers	Ehrlich
Bonilla	Cook	Emerson
Bonior	Cooksey	Engel
Bono	Cox	English

Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Millender-McDonald
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer, Dan
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—95

Bachus
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bilbray
Blumenauer
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Burr
Campbell
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Christensen
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Condit
Costello
Crane
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Doggett
Duncan
Ehlers
Ensign
Filner
Frelinghuysen
Goode
Graham
Hefley
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
LaHood
Largent
Lee
Luther
Manzullo
McDermott
McIntosh
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Neumann
Pappas
Paul
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Portman
Riggs
Rivers
Rohrabacher
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Scarborough
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Shays
Skaggs
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Stearns
Stump
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thurman
Upton
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
White
Wolf
Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Fazio
Hansen
Meehan
Mollohan
Poshard
Pryce (OH)
Stark

□ 1945

Mr. BRADY of Texas changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on October 20, 1998, I was absent due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

H. Res. 605—waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill H.R. 4328 making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No: 536): AYE.

H. Res. 604—providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes, and for consideration of the bill (S. 2133) an act to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance (Roll Call No. 537): AYE.

H.R. 4328—making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 538): AYE.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF THE CONGRESS ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1998, OR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 353) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 353

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, October 21, 1998, or Thursday, October 22, 1998, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, or until a time designated pursuant to section 3 of this resolution; and that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, October 21, 1998, or Thursday, October 22, 1998, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Sec. 3. During any adjournment of the House pursuant to this concurrent resolution, the Speaker, acting after consultation with the Minority Leader, may notify the Members of the House to reassemble whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it. After reassembling pursuant to this section, when the House adjourns on any day on a motion offered pursuant to this section by its Majority Leader or his designee, the House shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 604, I call up the Senate bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of S. 1132 is as follows:

S. 1132

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) Bandelier National Monument (hereinafter, the Monument) was established by Presidential proclamation on February 11, 1916, to preserve the archeological resources of a ''vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof . . .'' (No. 1322; 39 Stat. 1746).