Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 204, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 608]

YEAS—226

Abercrombie
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boucher
Brown (FL)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth-Hage
Coble
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
DeMint
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Everett
Ewing
Foley
Fossella
Fowler
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Isakson
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
King (NY)
Kingston
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kuykendall
LaHood
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
LoBiondo
Lucas (OK)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
Meek (FL)
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Ortiz
Ose
Oxley
Packard
Pastor
Paul
Pease
Peterson (PA)
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Regula
Reynolds
Riley
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Roukema
Royce
Ryun (KS)
Salmon
Sanford
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Souder
Spence
Stearns
Stump
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Toomey
Traficant
Upton
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wolf
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—204

Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett (WI)
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boswell
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (OH)
Capuano
Cardin
Carson
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coburn
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Crowley
Cummings
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dickey
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Fletcher
Forbes
Ford
Frank (MA)
Frost
Gejdenson
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Goode
Gordon
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hastings (FL)
Hill (IN)
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Inslee
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Larson
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McDermott
McGovern
McIntyre
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Millender-McDonald
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (VA)
Nadler
Napolitano
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pomeroy
Price (NC)
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reyes
Rivers
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sherman
Shows
Slaughter
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stenholm
Strickland
Stupak
Tanner
Tauscher
Taylor (MS)
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thurman
Tierney
Towns
Turner
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weiner
Weygand
Wise
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn

NOT VOTING—4

Brady (TX)
Capps
Conyers
Wexler

□ 1543

Messrs. BONIOR, DICKEY, MATSUI, FLETCHER, BALDACCI, HINCHEY, WEYGAND, Ms. MALONEY of New York and Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution, as amended, 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 H.R. 1598

Mr. COOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1598.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

□ 1545

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3194, CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 386, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3194) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). Pursuant to the rule, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of November 17, 1999, Part II.)

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3194, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we are coming to the successful conclusion of a long road toward completion of our fiscal responsibilities. I thank my friend and colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for calling for order in the House. I want to say ''thank you'' to him for the many, many long hours and long days we have spent together during this process as the House concluded its work on 13 separate appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, the bills that are included in this conference report today, all of these bills, have gone before the House in one form or another. They have also gone before the House as part of a conference report. Most of those bills have not even been changed to

any great extent from their previous forms.

The District of Columbia bill, which is the main vehicle for this conference report, has only one minor change that was acceptable to all parties involved. The bill on Foreign Operations is basically the same as passed the House, except for a minor change that was agreed to by all the parties. As for the other three bills remaining, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, will make some comments on that as we go through the debate.

The chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), will have some comments on that portion of the bill. And the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary Appropriations, the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), will have some comments on that bill.

During the various discussions that have led up to the point where we are about to conclude consideration of our appropriations responsibilities, one of the complaints has been the size of the bill. And it is true that a number of nonappropriations issues have been added by virtue of reference to their bill number. But the fact is that the administration, the President's team, was here until nearly 3 o'clock this morning reading all of those pages, and they did read them all and gave us a sign-off to go ahead and file the bill. Not that we needed that, but it was a courtesy that we extended to the administration.

Mr. Speaker, of course, the staff representatives of the majority leadership and the minority leadership had access not only to this process last night and early this morning, but there has been ample opportunity for those who wanted to read the agreement and spend the hours late last night and early this morning to do so. They had that opportunity.

We have spent a considerable amount of time, long days and long nights, in negotiation with the representatives of the President. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I have spent a lot of time together in that room where we did the negotiating. But it is important to note, Members ought to know this, the negotiations were basically managed by the leadership of the subcommittees involved. This was not done at some high level with someone who was not involved in the day-to-day activities relative to these bills.

So, this is a real product of the Committee on Appropriations and the appropriations process. I can give at least 237 reasons to vote against this bill. But also I could give hundreds of reasons why this is a good bill. Throughout the debate we will do that, Mr. Speaker. I hope that we can get a good bipartisan vote for a good bipartisan bill that is even agreed to by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask that all of our colleagues on our side of the aisle show the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) the courtesy of listening to what he has to say. There are some very strong differences here, and I would hope that the House would remain in order so that we could all hear what each of our speakers has to say.

Mr. Speaker, at this point in the RECORD I would like to insert tables showing the details of the District of Columbia Appropriations, Foreign Operation, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations, and Miscellaneous Appropriations.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	H.R. 2587	H.R. 3064	H.R. 3194	H.R. 3194 vs. enacted
FEDERAL FUNDS						
District of Columbia Resident Tuition Support			17,000	17,000	17,000	+17,000
Incentives for Adoption of Foster Children			5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Citizens Complaint Review Board			500	500	500	+500
Federal Payment for Human Services			250	250	250	+250
Metrorail improvements and expansion	25,000					-25,000
Federal payment for management reform	25,000					-25,000
Federal payment for Boys Town U.S.A	7,100					-7,100
Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund	18,778					-18,778
Environmental Study and Related Activities at Lorton Correctional Complex	7,000					-7,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia corrections trustee operations	184,800	176,000	176,000	176,000	176,000	-8,800
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	128,000	137,440	99,714	99,714	99,714	-28,286
Defender Services in D.C. Courts			33,336	33,336	33,336	+33,336
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency of the District of Columbia	59,400	80,300	93,800	93,800	93,800	+34,400
Federal payment for Children's National Medical Center	1,000		2,500	2,500	2,500	+1,500
Federal payment for Metropolitan Police Department	1,200		1,000	1,000	1,000	-200
Federal payment to General Services Administration - Lorton Correctional Complex					6,700	+6,700
Federal payment for Fire Department	3,240					-3,240
Federal payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund	1,000					-1,000
Reappropriation (sec. 176)					1,000	+1,000
Federal payment to Historical Society for City Museum	2,000					-2,000
Federal payment for a National Museum of American Music and Downtown Revitalization	700					-700
United States Park Police	8,500					-8,500
Federal payment for waterfront improvements	3,000					-3,000
Federal payment for mentoring services	200					-200
Federal payment for hotline services	50					-50
Federal payment for public charter schools	15,622					-15,622
Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project	3,000					-3,000
National Revitalization Financing:						
Economic Development	25,000					-25,000
Special Education	30,000					-30,000
Year 2000 Information Technology	20,000					-20,000
Infrastructure and Economic Development	50,000					-50,000
Y2K conversion emergency funding (courts)	2,249					-2,249
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	61,800					-61,800
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	683,639	393,740	429,100	429,100	436,800	-246,839
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
Operating Expenses						
Governmental direction and support	(164,144)	(174,667)	(167,356)	(167,356)	(167,356)	(+3,212)
Economic development and regulation	(159,039)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(190,335)	(+31,296)
Public safety and justice	(755,786)	(778,670)	(778,770)	(778,770)	(778,770)	(+22,984)
Public education system	(788,956)	(850,411)	(867,411)	(867,411)	(867,411)	(+78,455)
Human support services	(1,514,751)	(1,525,996)	(1,526,361)	(1,526,111)	(1,526,361)	(+11,610)
Public works	(266,912)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(271,395)	(+4,483)
Receivership Programs	(318,979)	(337,077)	(342,077)	(342,077)	(342,077)	(+23,098)
Workforce Investments		(8,500)	(8,500)	(8,500)	(8,500)	(+8,500)
Buyouts and Management Reforms			(18,000)	(18,000)	(18,000)	(+18,000)
Reserve		(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(150,000)	(+150,000)
District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	(7,840)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(3,140)	(-4,700)
Financing and other		(384,948)				
Washington Convention Center Transfer Payment	(5,400)					(-5,400)
Repayment of Loans and Interest	(382,170)		(328,417)	(328,417)	(328,417)	(-53,753)
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	(38,453)		(38,286)	(38,286)	(38,286)	(-167)
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	(11,000)		(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(-2,000)
Certificates of Participation	(7,926)		(7,950)	(7,950)	(7,950)	(+24)
Human development	(6,674)					(-6,674)
Optical and Dental Insurance payments			(1,295)	(1,295)	(1,295)	(+1,295)
Productivity Bank			(20,000)	(20,000)	(18,000)	(+18,000)
Productivity Savings			(-20,000)	(-20,000)	(-18,000)	(-18,000)
Procurement and Management Savings	(-10,000)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-21,457)	(-11,457)
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(4,418,030)	(4,653,682)	(4,686,836)	(4,686,836)	(4,686,836)	(+268,806)
Enterprise Funds						
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct	(273,314)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(279,608)	(+6,294)
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	(225,200)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(234,400)	(+9,200)
Office of Cable Television	(2,108)					(-2,108)
Public Service Commission	(5,026)					(-5,026)
Office of People's Counsel	(2,501)					(-2,501)
Office of Insurance and Securities Regulation	(7,001)					(-7,001)
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	(640)					(-640)
Sports and Entertainment Commission	(8,751)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(10,846)	(+2,095)
Public Benefit Corporation	(66,764)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(89,008)	(+22,244)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	H.R. 2587	H.R. 3064	H.R. 3194	H.R. 3194 vs. enacted
D.C. Retirement Board	(18,202)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(9,892)	(-8,310)
Correctional Industries Fund	(3,332)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(1,810)	(-1,522)
Washington Convention Center	(48,139)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(50,226)	(+2,087)
Total, Enterprise Funds	(660,978)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(675,790)	(+14,812)
Total, operating expenses	(5,079,008)	(5,329,472)	(5,362,626)	(5,362,626)	(5,362,626)	(+283,618)
Capital Outlay						
General fund	(1,711,161)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(1,218,638)	(-492,523)
Water and Sewer Fund		(197,169)	(197,169)	(197,169)	(197,169)	(+197,169)
Total, Capital Outlay	(1,711,161)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(1,415,807)	(-295,354)
Total, District of Columbia funds	(6,790,169)	(6,745,279)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(-11,736)
Total:						
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	683,639	393,740	429,100	429,100	436,800	-246,839
District of Columbia funds	(6,790,169)	(6,745,279)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(6,778,433)	(-11,736)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Subsidy appropriation	765,000	839,000	759,000	785,000	759,000	-6,000
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(10,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-10,000)
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,333,000)	(1,687,000)	(1,350,000)	(1,333,000)	(1,350,000)	(+17,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(12,702,000)	(13,825,000)	(10,400,000)	(10,500,000)	(10,400,000)	(-2,302,000)
Administrative expenses	50,000	57,000	55,000	55,000	55,000	+5,000
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	-400
Negative subsidy	-25,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	-15,000	+10,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	790,400	881,000	799,000	825,000	799,000	+8,600
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Noncredit account:						
Administrative expenses	32,500	35,000	35,000	31,500	35,000	+2,500
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-840
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-260,000	-303,000	-303,000	-303,000	-303,000	-43,000
Direct loans:						
Loan subsidy	4,000	14,000	10,500	14,000	14,000	+10,000
(Loan authorization)	(136,000)	(130,000)	(85,000)	(100,000)	(130,000)	(-6,000)
Guaranteed loans:						
Loan subsidy	46,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	-36,000
(Loan authorization)	(1,750,000)	(1,000,000)	(850,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-750,000)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,260
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-175,400	-244,000	-247,500	-247,500	-244,000	-68,600
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY						
Trade and development agency	44,000	48,000	44,000	43,000	44,000	.....
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	659,000	685,000	595,500	620,500	599,000	-60,000
(Loan authorizations)	(15,921,000)	(16,642,000)	(12,685,000)	(12,933,000)	(12,880,000)	(-3,041,000)
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Agency for International Development						
Child survival and disease programs fund	650,000	600,000	685,000	.....	715,000	+65,000
UNICEF	.....	.....	.....	(105,000)	(110,000)	(+110,000)
Emergency funding	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Development assistance	1,225,000	770,440	1,201,000	1,928,500	1,228,000	+3,000
Transfer out - UNICEF	.....	.....	.....	(-105,000)	.....	.....
Central America and the Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund (Emergency Funding)	621,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-621,000
Emergency funding (transfer out)	(-17,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+17,000)
Development Fund for Africa	.....	512,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
International disaster assistance	200,000	220,000	200,880	175,000	202,880	+2,880
Emergency funding	188,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-188,000
Micro & Small Enterprise Development program account:						
Subsidy appropriation	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	.....
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(40,000)	(30,000)	(30,000)	(40,000)	(30,000)	(-10,000)
Administrative expenses	500	500	500	500	500	.....
Urban and environmental credit program account:						
Subsidy appropriation (Title VI Funding)	1,500	3,000	.....	1,500	1,500	.....
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(14,000)	(26,000)	.....	(14,000)	(14,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	.....
Development credit authority program account:						
(By transfer)	.....	(15,000)	.....	(7,500)	(3,000)	(+3,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	.....	(200,000)	.....	.....	(40,000)	(+40,000)
Subtotal, development assistance	2,942,500	2,113,000	2,093,880	2,111,000	2,154,380	-788,120
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	44,552	43,837	43,837	43,837	43,837	-715
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	479,950	522,739	479,950	495,000	520,000	+40,050
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(8,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-8,000)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	10,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	-10,200
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	30,750	25,261	25,000	25,000	25,000	-5,750
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(1,500)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-1,500)
Total, Agency for International Development	3,507,952	2,704,837	2,642,667	2,674,837	2,743,217	-764,735

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund	2,362,000	2,543,000	2,227,000	2,195,000	2,345,500	-16,500
Emergency funding	211,500				450,000	+238,500
Emergency funding (transfer out)	(-3,770)					(+3,770)
International Fund for Ireland	19,600		19,600		19,600	
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	430,000	393,000	393,000	535,000	535,000	+105,000
Emergency funding	120,000					-120,000
Assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union	801,000	1,032,000	725,000	780,000	839,000	+38,000
Emergency funding	46,000					-46,000
Total, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,990,100	3,968,000	3,364,600	3,510,000	4,189,100	+199,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriation		22,300				
(By transfer)	(20,000)		(5,000)	(18,000)	(5,000)	(-15,000)
Total	(20,000)	(22,300)	(5,000)	(18,000)	(5,000)	(-15,000)
African Development Foundation						
Appropriation		14,400				
(By transfer)	(11,000)		(14,400)	(12,500)	(14,400)	(+3,400)
Y2K conversion (emergency funding)	137					-137
Total	(11,137)	(14,400)	(14,400)	(12,500)	(14,400)	(+3,263)
Peace Corps						
Appropriation	240,000	270,000	240,000	220,000	245,000	+5,000
Emergency funding (by transfer)	(1,769)					(-1,769)
Department of State						
International narcotics control and law enforcement	261,000	295,000	285,000	215,000	305,000	+44,000
Emergency funding	255,600					-255,600
Migration and refugee assistance	640,000	660,000	640,000	610,000	625,000	-15,000
Emergency funding	266,000					-266,000
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	30,000	30,000	30,000	20,000	12,500	-17,500
Emergency funding	165,000					-165,000
Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs	198,000	231,000	181,630	175,000	216,600	+18,600
Emergency funding	20,000					-20,000
National Commission on Terrorism	840					-840
U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom	3,000					-3,000
Total, Department of State	1,839,440	1,216,000	1,136,630	1,020,000	1,159,100	-680,340
Department of the Treasury						
International affairs technical assistance	3,000	8,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-1,500
Debt restructuring	33,000	370,000	33,000	43,000	123,000	+90,000
Emergency funding	41,000					-41,000
United States community adjustment and investment program (Title VI Funding)	10,000	17,000			10,000	
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	87,000	395,500	34,500	44,500	134,500	+47,500
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	9,664,629	8,591,037	7,418,397	7,469,337	8,470,917	-1,193,712
Appropriations	(7,675,192)	(8,591,037)	(7,418,397)	(7,469,337)	(8,020,917)	(+345,725)
Emergency funding	(1,994,437)				(450,000)	(-1,544,437)
Rescission	(-5,000)					(+5,000)
(By transfer)	(10,230)	(15,000)	(19,400)	(38,000)	(22,400)	(+12,170)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(11,269)					(-11,269)
(Loan authorizations)	(55,000)	(256,000)	(30,000)	(54,000)	(84,000)	(+29,000)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training	50,000	52,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	.....
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants	3,330,000	3,780,000	3,470,000	3,410,000	3,420,000	+90,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
Direct loans:						
Subsidy appropriation	20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-20,000
(Loan authorization)	(167,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-167,000)
FMF program level	(3,497,000)	(3,780,000)	(3,470,000)	(3,410,000)	(3,420,000)	(-77,000)
Total, Foreign Military Financing	3,350,000	3,780,000	3,470,000	3,410,000	3,420,000	+70,000
Emergency Funding (Title VI)	50,000	.....	.....	.....	1,375,000	+1,325,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund:						
Offsetting collections	-19,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	-6,000	+13,000
Peacekeeping operations	76,500	130,000	76,500	80,000	153,000	+76,500
Total, title III, Military assistance	3,507,500	3,956,000	3,585,500	3,534,000	4,992,000	+1,484,500
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
(Loan authorization)	(167,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-167,000)
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:						
Global Environment Facility	192,500	143,333	50,000	25,000	35,800	-156,700
Rescission	-25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+25,000
Subtotal, Global Environment Facility	167,500	143,333	50,000	25,000	35,800	-131,700
Contribution to the International Development Association	800,000	803,430	568,600	776,600	775,000	-25,000
Title VI Funding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contribution to Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	.....	10,000	.....	10,000	4,000	+4,000
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	.....	(50,000)	.....	(50,000)	(20,000)	(+20,000)
Total, World Bank Group	967,500	956,763	618,600	811,600	814,800	-152,700
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	25,611	25,611	25,611	25,611	25,611	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	(1,503,719)	.....
Fund for special operations	21,152	.....	.....	.....	.....	-21,152
Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (Title VI Funding)	.....	25,000	.....	.....	16,000	+16,000
Contribution to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	50,000	28,500	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	96,763	79,111	25,611	25,611	41,611	-55,152
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	13,222	13,728	13,728	13,728	13,728	+506
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(647,858)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(672,745)	(+24,887)
Contribution to the Asian Development Fund	210,000	177,017	100,000	50,000	77,000	-133,000
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	223,222	190,745	113,728	63,728	90,728	-132,494
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital (Title VI Funding)	.....	5,100	.....	5,100	4,100	+4,100
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	.....	(80,000)	.....	.....	(64,000)	(+64,000)
Contribution to the African Development Fund	128,000	127,000	108,000	.....	128,000	.....
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	35,779	35,779	35,779	35,779	35,779	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscriptions)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	(123,238)	.....
Total, International Financial Institutions	1,451,264	1,394,498	901,718	941,818	1,115,018	-336,246
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
International Organizations and Programs						
Appropriation	187,000	293,000	167,000	170,000	183,000	-4,000
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistance	1,638,264	1,687,498	1,068,718	1,111,818	1,298,018	-340,246
Appropriations	(1,663,264)	(1,687,498)	(1,068,718)	(1,111,818)	(1,298,018)	(-365,246)
Rescission	(-25,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+25,000)
(By transfer)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	(2,500)	.....
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)
TITLE VI						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Monetary Programs						
Loans to International Monetary Fund	3,361,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-3,361,000
United States Quota, International Monetary Fund	14,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-14,500,000
Total, International Monetary Programs	17,861,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-17,861,000
Grand total	33,330,393	14,919,535	12,668,115	12,735,655	15,359,935	-17,970,458
Appropriations	(31,313,456)	(14,919,535)	(12,668,115)	(12,735,655)	(13,534,935)	(-17,778,521)
Emergency appropriations	(2,046,937)	.....	.....	.....	(1,825,000)	(-221,937)
Rescission	(-30,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+30,000)
(By transfer)	(12,730)	(17,500)	(21,900)	(40,500)	(24,900)	(+12,170)
(By transfer) (emergency appropriations)	(21,269)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-21,269)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(29,910)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(30,000)	(30,495)	(+585)
(Limitation on callable capital subscript)	(2,274,815)	(2,429,702)	(2,299,702)	(2,349,702)	(2,383,702)	(+108,887)
(Loan authorizations)	(16,143,000)	(16,898,000)	(12,715,000)	(12,987,000)	(12,964,000)	(-3,179,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total mandatory and discretionary	31,246,456	14,919,535	12,668,115	12,735,655	13,534,935	-17,711,521
Mandatory	44,552	43,837	43,837	43,837	43,837	-715
Discretionary	31,201,904	14,875,698	12,624,278	12,691,818	13,491,098	-17,710,806

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS (H.R.3425)

(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
TITLE I - EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS	
CHAPTER 1	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	
Farm Service Agency:	
Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Farm ownership loans:	
Direct	(21,951)
Guaranteed	(568,627)
Subtotal	(590,578)
Farm operating loans:	
Direct	(400,000)
Guaranteed unsubsidized	(302,158)
Guaranteed subsidized	(702,558)
Subtotal	(1,404,716)
Emergency disaster loans	(547,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(2,542,294)
Loan subsidies:	
Farm ownership loans:	
Direct (contingent emergency appropriations)	828
Guaranteed (contingent emergency appropriations)	3,184
Subtotal	4,012
Farm operating loans:	
Direct (contingent emergency appropriations)	23,441
Guaranteed unsubsidized (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,260
Guaranteed subsidized (contingent emergency appropriations)	61,895
Subtotal	89,596
Emergency disaster loans (contingent emergency appropriations)	84,949
Total, Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund Program Account	178,557
Emergency conservation program (contingent emergency appropriations)	50,000
Total, Farm Service Agency	228,557
Commodity Credit Corporation Fund:	
Crop loss assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	186,000
Specialty crop assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,800
Livestock assistance (contingent emergency appropriations)	10,000
Total, Commodity Credit Corporation Fund	198,800
Natural Resources Conservation Service:	
Watershed and flood prevention operations (contingent emergency appropriations)	80,000
Rural Housing Service:	
Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Single family (sec. 502)	(50,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(15,000)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	(5,000)
Subtotal	(70,000)
Loan subsidies:	
Single family (sec. 502) (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,265
Housing repair (sec. 504) (contingent emergency appropriations)	4,584
Farm labor (sec. 514) (contingent emergency appropriations)	2,250
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account	11,099
Rural housing assistance grants (contingent emergency appropriations)	14,500
Total, Rural Housing Service	25,599
General Provisions	
Noninsured crop disaster assistance program (contingent emergency appropriations) (sec. 101)	20,000
Total, title I:	
New budget (obligational) authority	552,956
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATIONS (H.R.3425) — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	Conference
TITLE II - OTHER APPROPRIATIONS MATTERS	
Department of Agriculture:	
Citrus canker/tree replacement (sec. 204)	16,000
Crop insurance pilot programs (sec. 205)	1,000
Harney County losses (sec. 207)	1,090
Tillamook Railroad disaster repairs (sec. 208)	5,000
Department of Defense:	
Operation and Maintenance, Army: Army readiness enhancements (sec. 218)	100,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide: Washington Square project (by transfer) (sec. 219)	(500)
Department of the Interior:	
United States Fish and Wildlife Service: Land and water conservation fund (sec. 222)	1,250
Legislative Branch:	
Payments to Widows and Heirs of Deceased Members of Congress: Gratuities, deceased Members (sec. 223)	137
Department of Transportation:	
Federal Transit Administration: Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account):	
Buses and bus-related facilities (sec. 225)	6,000
Federal Railroad Administration: Pennsylvania Station redevelopment project (advance appropriations) (sec. 232)	60,000
General Services Administration:	
Extension of no-cost land conveyances (sec. 233)	2,000
Executive Office of the President:	
Office of National Drug Control Policy (sec. 237)	3,000
Department of the Treasury:	
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses (sec. 240)	10,000
(By transfer) (sec. 240)	(21,000)
Total, title II:	
New budget (obligational) authority	205,477
Appropriations	(145,477)
Advance appropriations	(60,000)
(By transfer)	(21,500)
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)
Grand total, all titles:	
New budget (obligational) authority	758,433
Appropriations	(145,477)
Contingent emergency appropriations	(552,956)
Advance appropriations	(60,000)
(By transfer)	(21,500)
(Loan authorization)	(2,612,294)

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), the honorable minority leader.

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

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Members of the Committee on Appropriations on both sides of the aisle for tremendous long hours and hard work. I want to thank all of the Members of the President's staff for the work that they did in trying to bring this to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Speaker, this has been an imperfect process, and this is an imperfect bill. But on balance, it has more to recommend it than not, and I will support its final passage. Procedurally, this bill repeats many of the same mistakes that were made last fall by the leadership. Despite the promises of the Speaker last January, once again we have a bill that was not done on time and was not done in regular order. We have an omnibus bill that reflects a ''kitchen sink'' approach to governing and, once again, Members did not have adequate time to read the bill to understand all of its provisions.

On the substance of the bill, I am disappointed over the family planning provision that was contained and attached to the U.N. funding. I do not think it is the right thing to do. And I am upset that we failed to include a hate crimes provision in this bill, and I think we had a chance to do that.

But on balance, this budget is an overall victory for our priorities. The President and Democrats in Congress hung together in support of an agreement that has made a real commitment to the priorities that we feel are critical to the continued health and well-being of America's families. Once again, as we did lasted fall in our negotiations with Speaker Gingrich, we snatched a modest victory out of a misguided Republican budget process that cared more about providing a tax cut for the wealthy and corporate special interests than about doing the right thing for average Americans.

We achieved a big win for our efforts to educate our children for the challenges of the next century. This bill contains funding for 100,000 new, qualified teachers to reduce class size and increase discipline and accountability in America's classrooms. I am very happy that that priority has been recognized in this budget.

It makes a strong commitment to after-school programs to keep kids off the street and in safe and productive environments until they go home. And it advances us substantially on our goal towards getting 1 million children included in Head Start finally in this country, and I am very happy that that priority has been advanced.

We achieved a big win in the effort to fight crime. This budget will allow local police departments to hire an additional 50,000 officers over and above the 100,000 that have already been hired to continue our progress in making our neighborhoods safe.

Mr. Speaker, we achieved a big win for the environment by stripping out the most extreme Republican anti-environmental provisions that were sneaked into the back door of this budget.

But for all we have accomplished in this bill, this Congress has this year failed the American people. Despite the progress we made in the last several weeks on behalf of these priorities, we have not done enough on the agenda of the American people. And instead of doing the people's business, we squandered at least 2 months debating a failed trillion dollar tax cut for the wealthy and special interests.

Despite the chest beating, the button wearing and the commercial airing of the Republicans, this Congress failed to extend the life of Social Security by 1 day. We have done nothing to provide a prescription drug benefit for seniors to modernize Medicare to meet their current needs. We failed to enact key bipartisan reform efforts, the Patients' Bill of Rights, and the Shays-Meehan campaign reform bill into law.

We dropped the ball, and we lost a real opportunity to modernize our health care system once and for all. And we did not help low-income families get a step up into the middle-class with a minimum wage increase. We did not strike a blow against violence in our schools and our playgrounds by passing common sense gun safety legislation.

Our work, in short, is not finished. In many ways, it has not even yet begun. We intend to be back here in January ready and prepared to fight for the priorities and the agenda of the American people. And I simply say to our friends on the other side of the aisle, we have achieved a certain level of agreement here today on some important priorities. I am glad for that, and I thank them for their help in bringing that about.

Mr. Speaker, in that same spirit of can-do, I say to our friends in the Republican Party today: let us continue to work together next year. Let us get a Patients' Bill of Rights that really gets the job done. Let us get campaign reform. Let us get something done on gun safety. Let us pass a minimum wage increase. Let us get Medicare reform. Let us extend the solvency of Social Security. Let us get a prescription drug benefit for our senior citizens. If we could do this, we can do that, and the American people would be very happy for it.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY), the majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) for yielding me this time. Let me just say, Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a very, very proud moment for this body. To think that we could in just these few short years move ourselves from where we had been in 1994, perpetual debt as much as $250 billion a year for as long as anybody could see to the point where with this budget deal we will consummate and finalize forever an end to the raid on Social Security.

Beginning in 1998, fiscal year 1999, and now with this budget agreement in fiscal year 2000, we will have retired a third of a trillion dollars' worth of debt for the American people. We will have stopped the raid on Social Security forever. We will have enforced this with an across-the-board spending reduction that acknowledges truly it is time now to be disciplined to eliminate waste, inefficiency, fraud in the use of the taxpayers' dollars. A new commitment of good government in government.

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Then when we start looking at the details, some of the things we did in education to bring a real opportunity for the schools that serve the children better, and for those children in the most desperate of economic circumstances in their families who find themselves with the most desperate of situations in their schools, to actually have the opportunity now in this bill for public school choice is a wonderful new break, through reinforcing the consistent pattern of this year of providing respect for local communities as they manage their schools, providing greater opportunity to use the resources provided through the Federal Government for better management, better performance on the school on behalf of the children. It is just another good example of the good work we have done.

So I say to our colleagues, we saw the opportunity that was presented to us to stop the raid and to write good policy on education and defense and any number of ways. We seized the opportunity, and we saw it through, and today is the day.

Let us vote it through, and let us go home and enjoy the results with our schools, our communities, our families, and our constituents.

I say to everyone congratulations, and I thank all of my colleagues for their long, hard work. I know we are all tired at this time of the year, but we all should have such a sense of gratification. We did the right thing, and we did it well.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR), the distinguished minority whip.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I share the views of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), my leader, with respect to the process in which we have been engaged. Seven weeks late on a budget, and of course this budget is minus many important issues that he enumerated: Nothing for Social Security solvency, nothing on Medicare reform, nothing on prescription drugs,

nothing on Patients' Bill of Rights, nothing on the minimum wage.

We, indeed, have not done the people's work, and we have squandered a good deal of our time debating a tax bill that did not meet the approval of the American public.

But the bill that we have before us today does have some good features in it. It is with that in mind that I rise in support of it. It is a victory, first of all, for our children because it provides funding to hire and train 100,000 new teachers and dramatically expand the after-school program.

It is a budget victory, in a sense, for public safety because it provides funding to hire and train 50,000 police officers to patrol our streets and neighborhoods and keep our children safe in school.

Third, this budget is a victory for the environment because it increases funding to protect our clean water, to preserve community parks and forests and historic sites through the Lands Legacy Program, and to fight the congestion and pollution that threaten our quality of life of our constituents.

The fourth issue that I would mention here this afternoon is in the foreign policy area. This provides the resources to move the Mideast peace process forward, providing resources for the Israelis, the Palestinians, and the Jordanians. I think that moves on successes that we have had in the past.

This year, Federal funding allows schools in my congressional district Macomb and St. Clair Counties in Michigan to hire 60 new teachers. What that has done is it has translated into smaller classes, greater discipline, more learning, higher academic performance. This is an investment in our future, and it is an investment that will pay dividends in years to come.

This year's budget also provides funding to enable 675,000 students to participate in the after-school program where they can mentor with seniors and other adults working in athletic and crafts and the computer rooms and the libraries and all the things that are necessary to keep them safe in a safe environment after school, to help them mentor in a way in which they can learn the respect of their elders and work with their elders and learn the skills of those who have gone before them.

Programs like the Kids Klub in Macomb and St. Clair Counties will directly benefit from this budget and will help young people set off on the right foot.

This budget will also help keep our families safe through the hiring of 50,000 new police officers. As with the teacher initiative, this builds on our past successes.

Because of Federal funding, 85 extra officers patrol in my district today. That makes people safer in their homes and their businesses, and serves as a strong deterrent to would-be criminals. It also makes our students strong in their places of education.

So, Mr. Speaker, let me just conclude by saying that I am very pleased that we Democrats were able to strip some of these environmental riders from the bill, protecting the environment, protecting the budget process itself. We have done good things for education. We have done good things to protect our communities in terms of its safety with the addition of the police officers. We have done the responsible thing to move peace forward in foreign lands.

So for these reasons, for our children, for our communities, for our environment, for our international responsibilities and obligations, I am voting yes on this budget.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, on an outstanding performance in bringing this bill to the floor and finalizing the budget process. This chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the chairmen of the subcommittees have done an outstanding job.

I rise in support of this bill, but more importantly, I rise to set the record straight. The Republican majority in Congress has redefined the way that budgets are crafted. In so doing, we have set the Nation down the path to fiscal responsibility.

When I ran for office the first time, I ran because I found a situation where we were running up the debt on my children and my grandchildren and no one wanting to pay down the debt; that we had budgets that ran deficits as far as the eye could see and no one trying to balance the budget; that we had a situation where we raised surpluses in the Social Security Trust Fund so that we could spend the money on big government programs.

I ran for office and never really thought that I would be standing before my colleagues today very, very proud of the work of this House over the last 5 years. At this time, it is important for everyone to reflect on how far we have come.

When Republicans took control 5 years ago, we pledged that we would change the scope of government; and we are delivering on that promise, going down the line of issues that are important in this country. The fact is unavoidable that this Congress has been an overwhelming success.

Even when people would like to rewrite recent history, this is the first time in my 15-year career that we put 13 appropriations bills on the desk of the President. He signed eight of them and vetoed five because there was not enough spending to suit him.

We negotiated each bill individually. This is not an omnibus bill. Each bill was negotiated individually, and each authorizing bill that is in this package has been voted on by this House.

We have rebuilt our military after years of neglect. We took significant power over education away from the Federal Government, returned it to the States. We tried to cut waste by just suggesting a 1 percent across-the-board cut. Incredibly, the Democrats maintain that a measly 1 percent of waste could not be found in the Federal Government. Well, even the President eventually agreed with us. Now we have an across-the-board spending cut.

We have stopped the raid on Social Security. We have balanced the budget for the second time in 50 years without raising a dime of taxes to do it. We are paying down the debt, $99 billion last year. We will, next year, pay $130 billion down on our children's debt.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is the last step in a very successful budget season. We have worked hard to balance the budget and pay down the debt without raising taxes or raiding Social Security. The hard work has paid off. Vote for this bill.

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

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I would like to encourage my colleagues to vote against this. It is not necessarily that it is an entirely bad bill. But a year ago right now, all of us went around our respective districts and asked for the opportunity to spend the people's money wisely.

The problem that I have with this bill is that, for the next 3 weeks, The Washington Post, the Washington Times, the New York Times are going to be running a series of articles every day of what was in this bill, and one is not going to know it was there. But one is going to have to tell one's constituents, well, gosh, I did not know that money for a fleet buyout in Alaska was there or for a wood lot in North Carolina was there or for all the other silly things.

I encourage my Republican colleagues to vote against it because many of them ran against Goals 2000. Yet, there is $491 million for Goals 2000 in here. Many of them said they were against the Department of Commerce. Well, it has got a $3.6 billion increase, but they call it emergency because it has got money for the census that apparently no one knew was coming even though the Constitution says we are going to do it every 10 years.

But more than everything else, I think my colleagues are playing a shell game with the men and women of the United States military. Everyone was real proud a couple weeks ago when they said we increased the defense budget. Well, today, my colleagues are cutting it back by $1 billion, $1 billion.

To make matters worse, those troops who are already underpaid, who got a minuscule pay raise just a few weeks ago, my colleagues are now telling them we are going to delay the time they are paid. Now, for a Congressman, we make pretty good money. Getting paid a day or two later really should not affect us. But when one is an E–1, E–5, O–1, O–2, and one is just barely

getting by, to move payday back, in many instances, is the difference between them being able to buy diapers for their kids or one can put food on the table.

It is not right. We should not do it. If it takes us waiting a couple more days to do it right, then I encourage us to do so.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, Webster defines ''perfect'' as being without fault or flawless. He defines ''good'' as being praiseworthy, useful, or beneficial.

Well, the document before us is not perfect under Webster's definition. It abundantly does fit Webster's definition of good. It is praiseworthy. It is useful. It is beneficial.

In the conference report, we have modified a number of the riders. I believe many of my colleagues will be pleased with our changes. Most importantly, they are fair. I am especially pleased with this report as it continues our commitment to the American people in protecting the environment, in providing for our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands, as well as our cultural resources.

As the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BONIOR) said, this bill is a victory for the environment. It is a bill that will provide pride in America's heritage, not only now, but far into the future. I think it is something we all could take pride in.

I urge each of my colleagues to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Idaho (Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE) for a colloquy.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA), chairman of the Subcommittee on Interior, to clarify some matters concerning the President's so-called American Heritage Rivers initiative that concerns the Interior and related agencies portion of the appropriations act.

Is it the understanding of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. REGULA) that there is nothing in his bill that authorizes the American Heritage Rivers initiative?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I would like to clarify that matter. There is no language whatsoever in the Interior portion that provides an authorization for the American Heritage Rivers initiative.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, in addition, is it true that there is no separate appropriation for the American Heritage Rivers initiative in the Interior portion of the bill?

Mr. REGULA. Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is true there is no appropriation for the American Heritage Rivers initiative in the appropriations act.

Mrs. CHENOWETH-HAGE. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that there is no appropriations, nor authorization, but on their insistence on spending money on this unauthorized and unappropriated initiative, how have you instructed the Forest Service managers in this?

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Mr. REGULA. There is no such authorization or appropriation, Mr. Speaker. The statement of the managers provides a limitation on spending for the Forest Service for purposes related to designated American Heritage Rivers.

This is not an appropriation, but provides the maximum that may be spent. It is language of limitation on what can be spent from existing funds.

Mr. Speaker, Webster defines ''perfect'' as being without fault, or flawless. He defines ''good'' as praiseworthy, useful or beneficial. While the document before you is not perfect under Webster's definition, it abundantly does fit Webster's definition of good.

In this new conference report we have modified a number of the riders and I believe that many of you will be pleased with our changes. Most importantly they are fair.

I am especially pleased with this conference report, as it continues our commitment to the American people in protecting the environment and in providing for our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and public lands, as well as our cultural resources. As the gentleman from Michigan said, ''This bill is a victory for the environment to the State of Florida.'' I urge you to support this new bill.

At this point Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the RECORD a table detailing the various accounts in the bill. It is a bill that will provide pride in America's heritage not only now but far into the future.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	612,511	641,100	631,068	634,321	646,218	+33,707
Wildland fire management	286,895	305,850	292,399	283,805	292,282	+5,387
Central hazardous materials fund	10,000	11,350	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....
Construction	10,997	8,350	11,100	12,418	11,425	+428
Payments in lieu of taxes	125,000	125,000	145,000	135,000	135,000	+10,000
Land acquisition	14,600	48,900	15,000	17,400	15,500	+900
Oregon and California grant lands	97,037	101,650	99,225	99,225	99,225	+2,188
Range improvements (indefinite)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,055	8,800	8,800	8,800	8,800	+745
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	8,800	7,700	7,700	7,700	7,700	-1,100
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,230,292	1,218,669	1,236,150	+52,255
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	661,136	724,000	710,700	684,569	716,046	+54,910
Construction	50,453	43,569	43,933	40,434	54,583	+4,130
Emergency appropriations	37,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	-37,612
Land acquisition	48,024	73,632	42,000	56,444	50,513	+2,489
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	14,000	80,000	15,000	21,480	23,000	+9,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779	10,000	10,779	10,000	10,779	.....
North American wetlands conservation fund	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800	800	800	800	800	.....
Multinational species conservation fund	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,400	2,400	+400
Commercial salmon fishery capacity reduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	+5,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	831,127	878,121	+38,317
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	1,285,604	1,389,627	1,387,307	1,355,176	1,365,059	+79,455
Emergency appropriations	2,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,320
National recreation and preservation	46,225	48,336	49,449	51,451	53,899	+7,674
Historic preservation fund	72,412	80,512	46,712	42,412	75,212	+2,800
Construction	226,058	194,000	169,856	223,153	225,493	-565
Emergency appropriations	13,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13,680
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	-30,000	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	147,925	172,468	132,000	107,725	120,700	-27,225
Conservation grants and planning assistance	.....	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Urban park and recreation fund	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,755,324	1,749,917	1,810,363	+46,139
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	797,896	838,485	820,444	813,093	823,833	+25,937
Emergency appropriations	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,000
Minerals Management Service						
Royalty and offshore minerals management	217,902	234,082	234,082	234,682	234,682	+16,780
Additions to receipts	-100,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-124,000	-24,000
Oil spill research	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	6,118	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	116,800	-7,220
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	93,078	94,391	95,693	95,891	95,891	+2,813
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	275	275	275	275	275	.....
Subtotal	93,353	94,666	95,968	96,166	96,166	+2,813
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	185,416	211,158	196,458	185,658	196,208	+10,792
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	281,824	292,374	+13,605
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	1,584,124	1,694,387	1,631,050	1,633,296	1,670,444	+86,320
Construction	123,421	174,258	126,023	146,884	169,884	+46,463
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	28,882	28,401	25,901	27,131	27,256	-1,626
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,001	5,008	5,008	5,004	5,008	+7
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....
Indian land consolidation pilot	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,812,315	1,872,592	+126,164

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Departmental Offices						
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	38,455	40,355	34,600	39,605	42,451	+3,996
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	27,720	.....
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	66,175	68,075	62,320	67,325	70,171	+3,996
Compact of Free Association	8,930	8,545	8,545	8,545	8,545	-385
Mandatory payments	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	20,930	20,545	20,545	20,545	20,545	-385
Total, Insular Affairs	87,105	88,620	82,865	87,870	90,716	+3,611
Departmental management	64,686	63,064	62,864	62,203	62,864	-1,822
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	80,347	.....	.....	.....	.....	-80,347
Office of the Solicitor	36,784	41,500	36,784	36,784	40,196	+3,412
Office of Inspector General	25,486	27,614	26,086	26,614	26,086	+600
Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians	61,299	90,025	90,025	73,836	90,025	+28,726
Indian land consolidation pilot	.....	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	+5,000
Natural resource damage assessment fund	4,492	7,900	5,400	4,621	5,400	+908
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,000
Glacier Bay fishing (emergency appropriations)	26,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-26,000
Total, Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	309,024	296,928	320,287	-73,912
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,151,904	7,120,673	7,350,520	+220,285
Appropriations	(6,999,276)	(7,798,930)	(7,181,904)	(7,150,673)	(7,380,520)	(+381,244)
Emergency appropriations	(160,959)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-160,959)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	.....
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research	197,444	234,644	204,373	187,444	202,700	+5,256
State and private forestry	170,722	252,422	181,464	190,793	202,534	+31,812
National forest system	1,298,570	1,357,178	1,254,434	1,239,051	1,269,504	-29,066
Wildland fire management	560,176	560,730	561,354	560,980	561,354	+1,178
Emergency appropriations	102,000	90,000	.....	90,000	90,000	-12,000
Reconstruction and maintenance	297,352	295,000	396,602	362,095	398,927	+101,575
Emergency appropriations	5,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,611
Land acquisition	117,918	118,000	1,000	36,370	79,575	-38,343
Acquisition of lands for national forests special acts	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	1,069	.....
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210	210	210	210	210	.....
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	.....
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92	92	92	92	92	.....
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	+22,000
Management of Federal lands for subsistence uses	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-3,000
Total, Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	2,671,404	2,831,265	+73,801
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Clean coal technology:						
Deferral	-40,000	-256,000	-256,000	-156,000	-156,000	-116,000
Fossil energy research and development	384,056	340,000	256,292	366,975	395,025	+10,969
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(24,000)	(+24,000)
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-1,300	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	-1,000	+300
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-14,000
Elk Hills school lands fund	36,000	36,000	36,000	.....	.....	-36,000
Energy conservation	691,701	812,515	706,822	659,817	720,242	+28,541
Biomass energy development (by transfer)	.....	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)	(+25,000)
Economic regulation	1,801	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	+199
Strategic petroleum reserve	160,120	159,000	146,000	159,000	159,000	-1,120
SPR petroleum account	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Energy Information Administration	70,500	72,644	72,644	70,500	72,644	+2,144
Total, Department of Energy:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,316,878	1,170,159	962,758	1,101,292	1,191,911	-124,967
Appropriations	(1,356,878)	(1,426,159)	(1,218,758)	(1,257,292)	(1,347,911)	(-8,967)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)	.....	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Health Service						
Indian health services	1,950,322	2,094,922	2,085,407	2,138,001	2,078,967	+128,645
Indian health facilities	291,965	317,465	312,478	189,252	318,580	+26,615
Total, Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	2,327,253	2,397,547	+155,260
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Salaries and expenses	13,000	14,000	13,400	8,000	8,000	-5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute	4,250	4,250	.....	4,250	2,125	-2,125
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	347,154	380,501	371,501	367,062	372,901	+25,747
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	4,400	.....	.....	4,400	.....	-4,400
Repair and restoration of buildings	40,000	47,900	47,900	35,000	47,900	+7,900
Construction	16,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	+3,000
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	4,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4,700
Total, Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	425,462	439,801	+27,547
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	57,938	61,438	61,538	61,438	61,538	+3,600
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,311	6,311	6,311	6,311	6,311	.....
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	-101
Total, National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	67,749	67,849	+3,499
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance	12,187	14,000	12,441	14,000	14,000	+1,813
Construction	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	34,000	34,000	+1,813
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	5,840	6,040	7,040	6,040	6,790	+950
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	83,500	137,000	83,500	90,000	85,000	+1,500
Matching grants	14,500	13,000	14,500	13,000	13,000	-1,500
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	103,000	98,000	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	96,800	129,800	96,800	101,000	101,000	+4,200
Matching grants	13,900	20,200	13,900	14,700	14,700	+800
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	115,700	115,700	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services/ Office of Museum Services						
Grants and administration	23,405	34,000	24,400	23,905	24,400	+995
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	232,105	334,000	233,100	242,605	238,100	+5,995
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	898	1,078	935	1,078	1,005	+107
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	2,800	3,000	3,000	2,906	3,000	+200
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,954	6,312	6,312	6,312	6,312	+358
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	-381

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000 — continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council	32,107	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	+1,179
Y2K conversion (emergency appropriations)	900					-900
Emergency appropriations	2,000					-2,000
Total, United States Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	-1,721
Presidio Trust						
Presidio trust fund	34,913	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400	+9,487
Total, title II, related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,851,705	6,983,037	7,312,391	+144,823
Appropriations	(7,091,875)	(7,663,207)	(7,107,705)	(7,049,037)	(7,378,391)	(+286,516)
Emergency appropriations	(115,693)	(90,000)		(90,000)	(90,000)	(-25,693)
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)		(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)
TITLE III						
Across-the-board cut in Floor action			-69,000	-48,000		
TITLE V						
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)					68,000	+68,000
TITLE VI						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges					197,500	+197,500
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	14,297,803	15,266,137	13,934,609	14,055,710	14,928,411	+630,608
Appropriations	(14,091,151)	(15,462,137)	(14,220,609)	(14,151,710)	(14,956,411)	(+865,260)
Emergency appropriations	(276,652)	(90,000)		(90,000)	(158,000)	(-118,652)
Rescissions	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	(-30,000)	
Deferral	(-40,000)	(-256,000)	(-256,000)	(-156,000)	(-156,000)	(-116,000)
(By transfer)		(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(49,000)	(+49,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	(59,682)	
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management	1,183,895	1,268,700	1,230,292	1,218,669	1,236,150	+52,255
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	839,804	950,001	840,212	831,127	878,121	+38,317
National Park Service	1,764,224	2,058,943	1,755,324	1,749,917	1,810,363	+46,139
United States Geological Survey	798,896	838,485	820,444	813,093	823,833	+24,937
Minerals Management Service	124,020	116,200	116,200	116,800	116,800	-7,220
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	278,769	305,824	292,426	281,824	292,374	+13,605
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,746,428	1,902,054	1,787,982	1,812,315	1,872,592	+126,164
Departmental Offices	394,199	328,723	309,024	296,928	320,287	-73,912
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	7,130,235	7,768,930	7,151,904	7,120,673	7,350,520	+220,285
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Forest Service	2,757,464	2,912,645	2,603,898	2,671,404	2,831,265	+73,801
Department of Energy	1,316,878	1,170,159	962,758	1,101,292	1,191,911	-124,967
Indian Health Service	2,242,287	2,412,387	2,397,885	2,327,253	2,397,547	+155,260
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	13,000	14,000	13,400	8,000	8,000	-5,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4,250	4,250		4,250	2,125	-2,125
Smithsonian Institution	412,254	447,401	438,401	425,462	439,801	+27,547
National Gallery of Art	64,350	67,749	67,849	67,749	67,849	+3,499
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	32,187	34,000	32,441	34,000	34,000	+1,813
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840	6,040	7,040	6,040	6,790	+950
National Endowment for the Arts	98,000	150,000	98,000	103,000	98,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,700	150,000	110,700	115,700	115,700	+5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	23,405	34,000	24,400	23,905	24,400	+995
Commission of Fine Arts	898	1,078	935	1,078	1,005	+107
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	7,000	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,800	3,000	3,000	2,906	3,000	+200
National Capital Planning Commission	6,335	6,312	6,312	6,312	6,312	-23
Holocaust Memorial Council	35,007	33,786	33,286	33,286	33,286	-1,721
Presidio Trust	34,913	44,400	44,400	44,400	44,400	+9,487
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	7,167,568	7,497,207	6,851,705	6,983,037	7,312,391	+144,823
TITLE III						
Across-the-board cut in Floor action			-69,000	-48,000		
TITLE V						
United Mine Workers of America combined benefit fund (emergency appropriations)					68,000	+68,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE VI						
Priority land acquisitions and exchanges	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,500	+197,500
Grand total	14,297,803	15,266,137	13,934,609	14,055,710	14,928,411	+630,608

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), a member of the committee.

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

Yes, my colleagues, there is good news in this bill; but there is a strong commitment to the education of our young people, there is a significant increase to Title X, America's family planning program, and there is desperately needed relief for hospitals, which have been struggling with budget cuts.

The bill demonstrates our ongoing support for a secure and lasting peace in the Middle East. The Wye River package will help bolster Israel's security and provide the momentum needed to carry both parties through this delicate period in the peace process.

The bill also fulfills our obligation to pay our U.N. arrears. I have fought hard with my colleagues to make this a reality, but my enthusiasm has been dampened by the dangerous family planning restrictions that were forced upon us by the majority in return for these critical dues. The restrictions are unreasonable and irresponsible, and my colleagues can be sure I will fight to ensure that they are never again codified in U.S. law.

I am also very disturbed that Federal employees' access to contraceptive coverage has been damaged in this bill. The majority has modified the provisions which the President just signed into law only 2 months ago to dramatically expand the number of individuals who can opt out of providing contraceptives. My colleagues, this is sneaky politics, and it is bad policy.

I want to make it clear today that I will not rest in my efforts to ensure that Americans have true access to family planning services. We cannot continue to let a few extremists hold good public policy hostage to their narrow agenda.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SHAW).

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

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Today, America's seniors will be able to breathe easier and worry less about their health care. Why? Because with the passage of the Medicare Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, health care providers who have been struggling under the burden of money-saving regulations imposed in 1997 will now be getting some much-needed relief.

For several years Medicare Providers have been caring for Medicare patients day in and day out—often for Medicare payments that are not adequate to cover their costs. In my district, for example, the Sylvester Cancer Hospital was losing approximately $700,000 a year caring for Medicare cancer patients. Until now. This bill will give cancer hospitals the opportunity to break even. Hospices, which care for the most vulnerable Medicare patients will also benefit. They will get the help they need to provide the newest medications to comfort their patients.

In the last year I have worked with Chairman THOMAS, who I want to thank for his efforts in addressing the many concerns that have been brought to my attention by Medicare providers and beneficiaries in my district. The result of that work is this bill. While it doesn't provide all the Medicare fixes that are needed—it does address the most urgent needs immediately.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE).

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to engage the majority leader in a colloquy regarding the satellite legislation which has been added to this omnibus bill.

As the majority leader is aware, I have been working for some time with my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER), and many others, to pass legislation that will reauthorize the compulsory license for satellite broadcasts and encourage the development of technology that will deliver local network signals to satellite owners.

We passed the Satellite Home Viewer Act reauthorization earlier this year with overwhelming bipartisan support and engaged the other body in a lengthy and difficult conference. The conference report was filed and passed last week in the House by a vote of 411 to 8. Few bills of this magnitude have passed by such a wide margin. Included in this conference report was important language supported unanimously by the conferees to ensure that rural Americans are not left behind as this new local-into-local technology is rolled out by the satellite companies.

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

Mr. GOODLATTE. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me, and let me simply compliment my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), for the excellent work he has done in the face of very difficult circumstances in order to obtain a way that viewers in the cities, medium-sized and small, and throughout rural America will have the opportunity to have their local TV stations delivered to them by satellite.

We have had a range of problems. We are about to have those resolved in a manner that I think is satisfactory, and I want to thank my colleague and friend from Virginia for his very able assistance in reaching that satisfactory result.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his kind words and for his critical support in this effort.

Yesterday, we delivered to the Speaker a letter that included over 245 signatures from Members who supported the rural provisions of this conference report. Similar letters were delivered to the Senate majority leader from rural Senators.

Mr. Speaker, Rural America should take note of the high level of support for this language in Congress and the hard work of members like Senator CONRAD BURNS of Montana, Senator TED STEVENS of Alaska, Senator JOHN WARNER of Virginia, Senator PATRICK LEAHY of Virginia, Congresswoman BARBARA CUBIN of Wyoming, and Congresswoman JOANN EMERSON of Missouri.

Unfortunately, problems in the other body have doomed this language for the year. Because the other body did not wish to take the steps required to pass the bill over a threatened filibuster, they have reached an agreement with our leadership in the House to attach the Satellite Home Viewer Act to the D.C. appropriations bill next year.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) so that the gentlemen might continue their colloquy.

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

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the supporters of this legislation understand that along with this agreement comes a commitment from our leadership to work to pass similar legislation early next year, and if the gentleman will yield to him, the majority leader will clarify the details of this commitment.

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

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I want to congratulate the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE) on his hard work on this important issue. I share the gentleman's commitment to ensuring that rural Americans can receive their network signals over satellite.

The Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report, which included the loan guarantee language, was supported by myself and the majority of both parties in the House. I share the gentleman's concern that time constraints prevented the conference report from being enacted as it passed the House; however, I appreciate the gentleman's willingness to reach an agreement that will ensure passage of the rest of this satellite legislation that is so important to satellite subscribers.

To address my good friend's concern, I commit to the gentleman from Virginia that we will move rural satellite loan guarantee legislation through the House early next year. It is my hope that the relevant committees of jurisdiction will engage in a full debate and discussion of the merits of this loan guarantee package and move appropriate legislation forward expeditiously.

However, if for whatever reason such legislation is not ready for floor consideration in the House under regular order by early spring, I further commit that I will allow the gentleman from Virginia an opportunity to have an up or down floor vote by March 31, 2000, on the rural loan guarantee program, similar to that which appeared in the Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report which passed in the House.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman continue to yield?

Mr. BOUCHER. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished majority leader for his support and commitment to scheduling floor time for this important legislation by April of next year.

Am I to understand that the legislation to be scheduled for a vote will authorize a level of appropriations that is both sufficient to accomplish such a program and at least $1.2 billion?

Mr. ARMEY. If the gentleman will continue to yield, it is my understanding that is consistent with the language in the Satellite Home Viewer Act conference report; that is correct.

Mr. GOODLATTE. It is also my understanding that the Senate leadership has made a similar commitment to floor consideration by a time certain next year.

Mr. ARMEY. That is also my understanding, yes.

In addition, I will commit to placing time limits on the referral of the legislation to committees in such a way that causes the legislation to be discharged by all relevant committees by the March 31 deadline, and I will work with the Speaker on committee referrals and understand that he shares my commitment to this timetable.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill contains a victory for the American agenda. In my portion of the bill there is extra money for disasters through the disaster loan program in SBA. We fully fund the year 2000 census, every penny that is needed; we increase the drug and crime funding, FBI, DEA and local law enforcement block grants, as well as the COPS program of the President, which is fully funded at less than half of what he requested; and there is embassy security money here to beef up the security for our personnel serving overseas in our embassies.

But most importantly to me is a final vindication in this bill of an effort started by this subcommittee many years ago to reform the U.N. Along with the monies in the bill to fully pay the U.N. arrears payments of the U.S., there are conditions which the U.N. must agree to. This subcommittee several years ago began what now has become a full-blown U.N. reform agenda which now requires the U.N. to consider our payments of arrearages to be payment in full, reduces the rate of U.S. contributions to the U.N. from 25 to 22 percent for the annual assessment, plus a reduction from 31 to 25 percent for the peacekeeping rate of contributions, requires the U.N. to live with a zero-growth budget, requires personnel reforms at the U.N., opens their books to GAO scrutiny, requires IGs, inspectors general, in the affiliated organizations of the U.N., like the ILO, the WHO, and the FAO, and gives the U.S. a voice on the budget committee of the U.N., among other reforms. This is an effort that now is vindicated.

This subcommittee led the way many years ago. It gained a head of steam, and it has been a rough and rocky road; but now we can say that with these payments of the arrearages to the U.N. comes the conditions of reform in the U.N. that will make the U.N. a better agency for all of us.

I would like, at this point, to insert into the RECORD a table detailing the funding for the Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary section of the bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	79,328	87,534	79,328	82,485	79,328	.....
Joint automated booking system	.....	.....	.....	6,000	1,800	+1,800
Narrowband communications	.....	80,000	.....	20,000	10,625	+10,625
(By transfer)	.....	.....	(101,434)	.....	(92,545)	(+92,545)
Counterterrorism fund	10,000	27,000	10,000	27,000	10,000	.....
1st Responder grants	135,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-135,000
Telecommunications carrier compliance fund	.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	+7,000
Defense function	.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	+8,000
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	75,312	89,901	84,200	30,727	98,136	+22,824
Crime trust fund	59,251	59,251	50,363	59,251	50,363	-8,888
Total, Administrative review and appeals	134,563	149,152	134,563	89,978	148,499	+13,936
Office of Inspector General	34,175	45,021	42,475	32,049	40,275	+6,100
Total, General administration	393,066	403,707	281,366	272,512	305,527	-87,539
Appropriations	(333,815)	(344,456)	(231,003)	(213,261)	(255,164)	(-78,651)
Crime trust fund	(59,251)	(59,251)	(50,363)	(59,251)	(50,363)	(-8,888)
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	7,380	8,527	7,380	7,176	8,527	+1,147
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	466,540	568,316	355,691	299,260	357,016	-109,524
Crime trust fund	8,160	8,555	147,929	185,740	147,929	+139,769
Total, General legal activities	474,700	576,871	503,620	485,000	504,945	+30,245
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund (permanent)	4,028	4,028	3,424	4,028	4,028	.....
Antitrust Division	98,267	114,373	105,167	112,318	110,000	+11,733
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-30,000	-47,799	-47,799	.....	-28,150	+1,850
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-68,275	-66,574	-57,368	-112,318	-81,850	-13,575
Direct appropriation	-8	.....	.....	.....	.....	+8
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	1,009,253	1,217,788	1,161,957	589,478	1,161,957	+152,704
Crime trust fund	80,698	57,000	.....	500,000	.....	-80,698
Total, United States Attorneys	1,089,951	1,274,788	1,161,957	1,089,478	1,161,957	+72,006
United States Trustee System Fund:						
Current year fee funding	114,248	129,329	108,248	112,775	106,775	-7,473
Fees and interest (legislative proposal)	.....	32,000	6,000	.....	6,000	+6,000
Total, United States trustee system fund	114,248	161,329	114,248	112,775	112,775	-1,473
Offsetting fee collections	-114,248	-129,329	-108,248	-112,775	-106,775	+7,473
Offsetting fee collections - legislative proposal	.....	-32,000	-6,000	.....	-6,000	-6,000
Total, US trustee offsetting fee collections	-114,248	-161,329	-114,248	-112,775	-112,775	+1,473
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,227	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175	-52
United States Marshals Service:						
Direct appropriation	476,356	543,380	329,289	409,253	333,745	-142,611
Crime trust fund	25,553	26,210	209,620	138,000	209,620	+184,067
Construction	4,600	8,832	4,600	9,632	6,000	+1,400
Justice prisoner and alien transportation system	.....	.....	.....	9,000	.....	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	506,509	578,422	543,509	565,885	549,365	+42,856
Federal prisoner detention	425,000	550,232	525,000	500,000	525,000	+100,000
Fees and expenses of witnesses	95,000	110,000	95,000	110,000	95,000	.....
Community Relations Service	7,199	10,344	7,199	7,199	7,199	.....
Assets forfeiture fund	23,000	23,000	.....	23,000	23,000	.....
Total, Legal activities	2,626,606	3,128,860	2,840,884	2,785,765	2,871,669	+245,063
Appropriations	(2,512,195)	(3,037,095)	(2,483,335)	(1,962,025)	(2,514,120)	(+1,925)
Crime trust fund	(114,411)	(91,765)	(357,549)	(823,740)	(357,549)	(+243,138)
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	.....
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund	.....	21,714	.....	20,300	3,200	+3,200
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	2,000	23,714	2,000	22,300	5,200	+3,200

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement 1/	304,014	.....	316,792	304,014	316,792	+12,778
High intensity inter-state gang activities	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Total, Interagency Law Enforcement	304,014	.....	316,792	324,014	316,792	+12,778
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	2,396,239	2,742,876	2,044,542	2,432,791	2,044,542	-351,697
Counterintelligence and national security	292,473	260,000	292,473	260,000	292,473	.....
FBI Fingerprint identification	47,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	-47,800
Direct appropriation	2,736,512	3,002,876	2,337,015	2,692,791	2,337,015	-399,497
Crime trust fund	223,356	280,501	752,853	280,501	752,853	+529,497
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,959,868	3,283,377	3,089,868	2,973,292	3,089,868	+130,000
Construction	1,287	10,287	1,287	10,287	1,287	.....
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,961,155	3,293,664	3,091,155	2,983,579	3,091,155	+130,000
Appropriations	(2,737,799)	(3,013,163)	(2,338,302)	(2,703,078)	(2,338,302)	(-399,497)
Crime trust fund	(223,356)	(280,501)	(752,853)	(280,501)	(752,853)	(+529,497)
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	875,523	1,055,572	1,012,330	878,517	1,013,330	+137,807
Diversion control fund	-76,710	-80,330	-80,330	-80,330	-80,330	-3,620
Direct appropriation	798,813	975,242	932,000	798,187	933,000	+134,187
Crime trust fund	405,000	405,000	344,250	419,459	343,250	-61,750
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	1,203,813	1,380,242	1,276,250	1,217,646	1,276,250	+72,437
Construction	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,500	5,500	-2,500
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	1,211,813	1,388,242	1,284,250	1,223,146	1,281,750	+69,937
Appropriations	(806,813)	(983,242)	(940,000)	(803,687)	(938,500)	(+131,687)
Crime trust fund	(405,000)	(405,000)	(344,250)	(419,459)	(343,250)	(-61,750)
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	1,617,269	2,435,638	1,621,041	1,697,164	1,642,440	+25,171
Enforcement and border affairs	(1,069,754)	(1,900,627)	(1,086,030)	.....	(1,107,429)	(+37,675)
Citizenship and benefits, immigration support and program direction	(547,515)	(535,011)	(535,011)	.....	(535,011)	(-12,504)
Crime trust fund	842,490	500,000	1,311,225	873,000	1,267,225	+424,735
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	2,459,759	2,935,638	2,932,266	2,570,164	2,909,665	+449,906
Fee accounts:						
Immigration user fee	(486,071)	(517,800)	(446,151)	(446,151)	(446,151)	(-39,920)
Land border inspection fund	(3,275)	(6,595)	(6,595)	(1,012)	(1,548)	(-1,727)
Immigration examinations fund	(635,700)	(688,579)	(712,800)	(712,800)	(708,500)	(+72,800)
Breached bond fund 2/	(176,950)	(116,900)	(117,501)	(127,771)	(110,423)	(-66,527)
Immigration enforcement fines	(4,050)	(3,800)	(1,303)	(1,303)	(1,850)	(-2,200)
H-1b Visa fees	.....	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,125)	(1,125)	(+1,125)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(1,306,046)	(1,334,799)	(1,285,475)	(1,290,162)	(1,269,597)	(-36,449)
Construction	90,000	99,664	90,000	138,964	99,664	+9,664
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(3,855,805)	(4,370,101)	(4,307,741)	(3,999,290)	(4,278,926)	(+423,121)
Appropriations	(1,707,269)	(2,535,302)	(1,711,041)	(1,836,128)	(1,742,104)	(+34,835)
Crime trust fund	(842,490)	(500,000)	(1,311,225)	(873,000)	(1,267,225)	(+424,735)
(Fee accounts)	(1,306,046)	(1,334,799)	(1,285,475)	(1,290,162)	(1,269,597)	(-36,449)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	2,952,154	3,191,928	3,140,004	3,166,774	3,179,110	+226,956
Prior year carryover	-90,000	-70,000	-90,000	-50,000	-90,000	.....
Direct appropriation	2,862,154	3,121,928	3,050,004	3,116,774	3,089,110	+226,956
Crime trust fund	26,499	26,499	22,524	46,599	22,524	-3,975
Subtotal, Salaries and expenses	2,888,653	3,148,427	3,072,528	3,163,373	3,111,634	+222,981
Buildings and facilities	410,997	558,791	556,791	549,791	556,791	+145,794
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	3,000	3,429	2,490	3,429	3,429	+429
Total, Federal Prison System	3,302,650	3,710,647	3,631,809	3,716,593	3,671,854	+369,204

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000—continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance	147,151	338,648	217,436	373,092	307,611	+160,460
(By transfer)		(7,000)	(7,000)		(7,000)	(+7,000)
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	47,000			52,100		-47,000
Byrne grants (formula)	505,000			500,000		-505,000
Local law enforcement block grant			523,000		523,000	+523,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)			(40,000)		(50,000)	(+50,000)
State prison grants			686,500		686,500	+686,500
State criminal alien assistance program			420,000		420,000	+420,000
Indian tribal courts program					5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	552,000		1,629,500	552,100	1,634,500	+1,082,500
Crime trust fund:						
Byrne grants (formula)		400,000	505,000		500,000	+500,000
Byrne grants (discretionary)		59,950	47,000		52,000	+52,000
Local law enforcement block grant	523,000			400,000		-523,000
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(40,000)			(50,000)		(-40,000)
Police corps				(30,000)		
Juvenile crime block grant	250,000		250,000	100,000	250,000	
Drug testing and intervention program		100,000				
Indian tribal courts program	5,000	5,000		5,000		-5,000
Drug courts	40,000	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	
Crime identification technology	45,000			260,000		-45,000
Safe schools initiative				(15,000)		
Upgrade criminal history records				(40,000)		
Global criminal justice information netwrk				(12,000)		
State prison grants	720,500	75,000		75,000		-720,500
State criminal alien assistance program	420,000	500,000		100,000		-420,000
Violence Against Women grants	282,750	282,750	282,750	283,750	283,750	+1,000
State prison drug treatment	63,000	65,100	63,000	63,000	63,000	
DNA identification grants	15,000			30,000		-15,000
Certainty of punishment grants		35,000				
Indian country initiatives				45,000		
Other crime control programs	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,700	
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	2,369,950	1,578,500	1,193,450	1,407,450	1,194,450	-1,175,500
Total, State and local law enforcement	2,921,950	1,578,500	2,822,950	1,959,550	2,828,950	-93,000
Weed and seed program fund	33,500		33,500	40,000	33,500	
Crime trust fund		33,500				
Community oriented policing services:						
Direct appropriations:						
Crime analysis technology		100,000				
Hiring program			150,000	167,675	344,500	+344,500
School violence			17,500			
Crime identification technology			15,000		130,000	+130,000
Safe schools initiative					(15,000)	(+15,000)
Upgrade criminal history records					(35,000)	(+35,000)
DNA identification/crime lab					(30,000)	(+30,000)
Technology			15,500			
Bulletproof vest grants			25,000			
Management administration				17,325	29,825	+29,825
Methamphetamine					35,675	+35,675
Community prosecutors					10,000	+10,000
Subtotal, Direct appropriations		100,000	223,000	185,000	550,000	+550,000
Crime trust fund:						
Hiring program 3/	1,400,000	600,000		140,000	45,000	-1,355,000
Police corps 3/	30,000					-30,000
Crime identification technology		250,000	45,000			
Community prosecutors		200,000				
Prevention		125,000				
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	1,430,000	1,175,000	45,000	140,000	45,000	-1,385,000
Total, Community oriented policing services	1,430,000	1,275,000	268,000	325,000	595,000	-835,000
Juvenile justice programs	284,597	288,597	286,597	322,597	287,097	+2,500
Safe school initiative				(38,000)		

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000—continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	31,809	32,541	32,541	32,541	32,541	+732
Disability benefits	.....	3,500	.....	3,500	.....	.....
Total, Public safety officers benefits program	31,809	36,041	32,541	36,041	32,541	+732
Total, Office of Justice Programs	4,849,007	3,550,286	3,661,024	3,056,280	4,084,699	-764,308
Appropriations	(1,049,057)	(763,286)	(2,422,574)	(1,508,830)	(2,845,249)	(+1,796,192)
Crime trust fund	(3,799,950)	(2,787,000)	(1,238,450)	(1,547,450)	(1,239,450)	(-2,560,500)
General Provisions						
General Pricing level adjustments	.....	.....	.....	-2,468	.....	.....
Total, title I, Department of Justice	18,207,450	18,542,949	18,138,926	17,098,025	18,646,502	+439,052
Appropriations	(12,736,493)	(14,392,933)	(14,061,712)	(13,048,025)	(14,613,288)	(+1,876,795)
Crime trust fund	(5,470,957)	(4,150,016)	(4,077,214)	(4,050,000)	(4,033,214)	(-1,437,743)
(By transfer)	.....	(7,000)	(108,434)	.....	(99,545)	(+99,545)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	24,200	26,501	25,205	26,067	25,635	+1,435
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,300
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	44,495	47,200	44,495	45,700	44,495	.....
Total, Related agencies	69,995	73,701	69,700	71,767	70,130	+135
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	286,264	308,431	298,236	311,344	311,503	+25,239
Offsetting fee collections	-1,600	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	-1,400
Direct appropriation	284,664	305,431	295,236	308,344	308,503	+23,839
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	50,454	58,578	47,650	54,054	52,161	+1,707
CWC enforcement	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	1,877	.....
Total, Export Administration	52,331	60,455	49,527	55,931	54,038	+1,707
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	368,379	364,379	364,379	203,379	361,879	-6,500
Salaries and expenses	24,000	28,971	24,000	24,937	26,500	+2,500
Total, Economic Development Administration	392,379	393,350	388,379	228,316	388,379	-4,000
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	27,000	27,627	27,000	27,627	27,314	+314
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	826,369	860,564	829,842	691,985	848,364	+21,995
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	48,490	55,123	48,490	51,158	49,499	+1,009
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	136,147	156,944	136,147	156,944	140,000	+3,853
Periodic censuses and programs	1,186,902	4,637,754	142,320	2,914,754	142,320	-1,044,582
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	44,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	-44,900
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	4,476,253	.....	4,476,253	+4,476,253
Total, Bureau of the Census	1,367,949	4,794,698	4,754,720	3,071,698	4,758,573	+3,390,624

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	10,940	17,212	10,940	11,009	10,975	+35
Public telecommunications facilities, planning and construction	21,000	35,055	18,000	30,000	26,500	+5,500
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2003	.....	299,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Information infrastructure grants	18,000	20,102	13,000	18,102	15,500	-2,500
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	49,940	371,369	41,940	59,111	52,975	+3,035
Patent and Trademark Office						
Current year fee funding	643,026	785,976	735,538	785,976	755,000	+111,974
Prior year fee funding	71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-71,000
(Prior year carryover)	(40,500)	(115,774)	(116,000)	(115,774)	(116,000)	(+75,500)
Rescission	-71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+71,000
Subtotal	(683,526)	(901,750)	(851,538)	(901,750)	(871,000)	(+187,474)
Legislative proposal fees	102,000	20,000	.....	.....	.....	-102,000
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(785,526)	(921,750)	(851,538)	(901,750)	(871,000)	(+85,474)
Offsetting fee collections	-643,026	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-142,950
Offsetting fee collections - legislative proposal	-102,000	-20,000	.....	.....	.....	+102,000
Total, PTO offsetting fee collections	-745,026	-805,976	-785,976	-785,976	-785,976	-40,950
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	1,466,379	5,221,190	4,794,712	3,181,967	4,830,071	+3,363,692
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Under Secretary for Technology/ Office of Technology Policy						
Salaries and expenses	9,495	8,972	7,972	7,972	7,972	-1,523
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	280,136	289,622	280,136	288,128	283,132	+2,996
Industrial technology services	310,300	338,536	99,836	336,336	247,436	-62,864
Construction of research facilities	56,714	106,798	56,714	117,500	108,414	+51,700
NTIS revolving fund	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	647,150	736,956	436,686	741,964	638,982	-8,168
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	1,579,844	1,738,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+108,345
Offsetting collections (fisheries) (proposed)	.....	-20,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting collections (navigations) (proposed)	.....	-14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,880
Direct appropriation	1,581,724	1,704,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+106,465
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(67,226)	(66,426)	(68,000)	(+4,619)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+5,000
(By transfer from Coastal zone management)	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,581,724	1,708,911	1,475,128	1,783,118	1,688,189	+106,465
Procurement, acquisition and construction	584,677	630,578	480,330	670,578	596,067	+11,390
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2018	.....	5,363,345	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific coastal salmon recovery	.....	160,000	.....	100,000	58,000	+58,000
Coastal zone management fund	4,000	.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	.....
Mandatory offset	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	.....
Fishermen's contingency fund	953	953	953	953	953	.....
Foreign fishing observer fund	189	189	189	189	189	.....
Fisheries finance program account	338	10,258	238	2,038	338	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	2,167,881	7,870,234	1,956,838	2,556,876	2,343,736	+175,855
Appropriations	(2,167,881)	(2,506,889)	(1,956,838)	(2,556,876)	(2,343,736)	(+175,855)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,363,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Science and Technology	2,824,526	8,616,162	2,401,496	3,306,812	2,990,690	+166,164

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	30,000	34,046	30,000	34,046	31,500	+1,500
Office of Inspector General	21,000	23,454	22,000	17,900	20,000	-1,000
Total, General administration	51,000	57,500	52,000	51,946	51,500	+500
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Fisheries promotional fund (rescission)	.....	-1,187	-1,187	.....	-1,187	-1,187
Total, Department of Commerce	5,098,279	14,680,528	8,007,163	7,160,943	8,649,308	+3,551,029
Appropriations	(5,169,279)	(9,019,370)	(3,532,097)	(7,160,943)	(4,174,242)	(-995,037)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+4,476,253)
Rescissions	(-71,000)	(-1,187)	(-1,187)	.....	(-1,187)	(+69,813)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	5,168,274	14,754,229	8,076,863	7,232,710	8,719,438	+3,551,164
Appropriations	(5,239,274)	(9,093,071)	(3,601,797)	(7,232,710)	(4,244,372)	(-994,902)
Emergency appropriations	.....	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+4,476,253)
Rescissions	(-71,000)	(-1,187)	(-1,187)	.....	(-1,187)	(+69,813)
Advance appropriations	.....	(5,662,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(63,381)	(64,926)	(67,226)	(66,426)	(68,000)	(+4,619)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,690	1,698	1,698	1,698	1,698	+8
Other salaries and expenses	29,369	34,241	33,343	34,205	33,794	+4,425
Supplemental appropriations (P.L. 106-31)	921	.....	.....	.....	.....	-921
Total, Salaries and expenses	31,980	35,939	35,041	35,903	35,492	+3,512
Care of the building and grounds	5,400	22,658	6,872	9,652	8,002	+2,602
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	37,380	58,597	41,913	45,555	43,494	+6,114
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,943	1,945	1,945	1,945	1,945	+2
Other salaries and expenses	14,158	15,691	14,156	14,966	14,852	+694
Total, Salaries and expenses	16,101	17,636	16,101	16,911	16,797	+696
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,506	1,525	1,525	1,525	1,525	+19
Other salaries and expenses	10,298	10,621	10,279	10,432	10,432	+134
Total, Salaries and expenses	11,804	12,146	11,804	11,957	11,957	+153
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	238,329	240,375	240,375	240,375	240,375	+2,046
Other salaries and expenses	2,583,492	2,979,551	2,669,763	2,651,890	2,717,763	+134,271
Direct appropriation	2,821,821	3,219,926	2,910,138	2,892,265	2,958,138	+136,317
Crime trust fund	10,164	29,395	156,539	100,000	156,539	+146,375
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,831,985	3,249,321	3,066,677	2,992,265	3,114,677	+282,692
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,515	2,581	2,138	2,581	2,515	.....
Defender services	360,952	374,839	361,548	353,888	358,848	-2,104
Crime trust fund	30,879	36,605	26,247	.....	26,247	-4,632
Fees of jurors and commissioners	66,861	69,510	63,400	60,918	60,918	-5,943
Court security	174,569	206,012	190,029	196,026	193,028	+18,459
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	3,467,761	3,938,868	3,710,039	3,605,678	3,756,233	+288,472
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	54,500	58,428	54,500	56,054	55,000	+500
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	17,716	18,997	17,716	18,476	18,000	+284

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	37,300	39,700	39,700	39,700	39,700	+2,400
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	9,487	10,600	8,500	9,743	8,500	-987
General Provisions						
Judges pay raise (sec. 304)	.....	9,000	.....	9,611	9,611	+9,611
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,652,049	4,163,972	3,900,273	3,813,685	3,959,292	+307,243
Appropriations	(3,611,006)	(4,097,972)	(3,717,487)	(3,713,685)	(3,776,506)	(+165,500)
Crime trust fund	(41,043)	(66,000)	(182,786)	(100,000)	(182,786)	(+141,743)
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs 4/	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,472,825	2,671,429	2,569,825	+925,525
Worldwide security upgrade	.....	.....	254,000	.....	254,000	+254,000
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,644,300	2,838,934	2,726,825	2,671,429	2,823,825	+1,179,525
Salaries and expenses	355,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-355,000
Capital investment fund	80,000	90,000	80,000	50,000	80,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	27,495	30,054	28,495	26,495	27,495	.....
Educational and cultural exchange programs	.....	210,329	175,000	216,476	205,000	+205,000
Representation allowances	4,350	5,850	4,350	5,850	5,850	+1,500
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,100	9,490	8,100	8,100	8,100	.....
Security and maintenance of United States missions	403,561	747,683	403,561	583,496	428,561	+25,000
Worldwide security upgrade	.....	.....	313,617	.....	313,617	+313,617
Advance appropriations, FY 2001 - 2005	.....	3,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	5,500	17,000	5,500	7,000	5,500	.....
(By transfer)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	(4,000)	.....
Commission on Holocaust Assets in U.S. (by transfer)	(2,000)	(1,162)	(1,162)	.....	(1,162)	(-838)
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	593	593	593	593	593	.....
Administrative expenses	607	607	607	607	607	.....
(By transfer)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	.....
Total, Repatriation loans program account	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	.....
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	14,750	15,760	14,750	16,000	15,375	+625
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	132,500	128,541	128,541	128,541	128,541	-3,959
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,676,756	7,694,841	3,889,939	3,714,587	4,043,064	+1,366,308
Appropriations	(2,676,756)	(4,094,841)	(3,889,939)	(3,714,587)	(4,043,064)	(+1,366,308)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	922,000	963,308	842,937	943,308	885,203	-36,797
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	231,000	485,000	200,000	387,925	500,000	+269,000
Arrearage payments	475,000	446,000	351,000	.....	351,000	-124,000
International conferences and contingencies (by transfer)	(16,223)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-16,223)
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,628,000	1,894,308	1,393,937	1,331,233	1,736,203	+108,203
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	19,551	20,413	19,551	19,551	19,551	.....
Construction	5,939	8,435	5,750	5,939	5,939	.....
American sections, international commissions	5,733	6,493	5,733	5,733	5,733	.....
International fisheries commissions	14,549	16,702	14,549	15,549	15,549	+1,000
Total, International commissions	45,772	52,043	45,583	46,772	46,772	+1,000
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	8,250	15,000	8,000	.....	8,250	.....
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	.....	525	525	465	465	+465
Israeli Arab scholarship program	.....	350	350	340	340	+340
East-West Center	.....	12,500	.....	12,500	12,500	+12,500
North/South Center	.....	2,500	.....	.....	1,750	+1,750
National Endowment for Democracy	.....	32,000	31,000	30,000	31,000	+31,000
Total, Department of State	4,358,778	9,704,067	5,369,334	5,135,897	5,880,344	+1,521,566
Appropriations	(4,358,778)	(6,104,067)	(5,369,334)	(5,135,897)	(5,880,344)	(+1,521,566)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
RELATED AGENCIES						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities	41,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-41,500
United States Information Agency						
International information programs	455,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	-455,246
Technology fund (by transfer)	(2,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-2,000)
Educational and cultural exchange programs	202,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-202,500
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	-525
Israeli Arab scholarship program	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	-350
International Broadcasting Operations	362,365	.....	.....	.....	.....	-362,365
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	22,095	.....	.....	.....	.....	-22,095
Radio construction	13,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	-13,245
East-West Center	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	-12,500
North/South Center	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,750
National Endowment for Democracy	31,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-31,000
Total, United States Information Agency	1,101,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,101,576
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International Broadcasting Operations	.....	431,722	410,404	362,365	388,421	+388,421
Broadcasting to Cuba	.....	.....	.....	23,664	22,095	+22,095
Broadcasting capital improvements	.....	20,868	11,258	13,245	11,258	+11,258
Total, Broadcasting Board of Governors	.....	452,590	421,662	399,274	421,774	+421,774
Total, related agencies	1,143,076	452,590	421,662	399,274	421,774	-721,302
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,501,854	10,156,657	5,790,996	5,535,171	6,302,118	+800,264
Appropriations	(5,501,854)	(6,556,657)	(5,790,996)	(5,535,171)	(6,302,118)	(+800,264)
Advance appropriations	.....	(3,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(25,223)	(6,162)	(6,162)	(5,000)	(6,162)	(-19,061)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Maritime Security Program	89,650	98,700	98,700	98,700	96,200	+6,550
Operations and training	69,303	72,164	71,303	72,664	72,073	+2,770
Maritime Guaranteed Loan (Title XI) Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	6,000	6,000	5,400	11,000	6,000	.....
Administrative expenses	3,725	3,893	3,725	3,893	3,809	+84
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	9,725	9,893	9,125	14,893	9,809	+84
Total, Maritime Administration	168,678	180,757	179,128	186,257	178,082	+9,404
Census Monitoring Board						
Salaries and expenses	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	.....	.....
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	265	265	265	490	490	+225
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,900	11,000	8,900	8,900	8,900	.....
Commission on Electronic Commerce						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400	+1,400
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,170	1,250	1,170	1,250	1,182	+12
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	279,000	312,000	279,000	279,000	282,000	+3,000
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	192,000	230,887	192,000	232,805	210,000	+18,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-172,523	-185,754	-185,754	-185,754	-185,754	-13,231
Direct appropriation	19,477	45,133	6,246	47,051	24,246	+4,769
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	14,150	15,300	14,150	14,150	14,150	.....

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	116,679	133,368	116,679	133,368	125,024	+8,345
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-30,000	-39,472	-39,472	-19,309	-21,000	+9,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-76,500	-93,896	-77,207	-114,059	-104,024	-27,524
Direct appropriation	10,179					-10,179
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	300,000	340,000	250,000	300,000	305,000	+5,000
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,240	1,300	1,240	1,300	1,270	+30
Ocean Policy Commission						
Salaries and expenses	3,500					-3,500
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses	23,000					-23,000
Current year fees	214,000	230,000	193,200	240,000	173,800	-40,200
1998 fees	87,000	130,800	130,800	130,800	194,000	+107,000
Direct appropriation	324,000	360,800	324,000	370,800	367,800	+43,800
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	288,300	263,000	245,500	246,300	322,800	+34,500
Office of Inspector General	10,800	11,000	10,800	13,250	11,000	+200
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	2,200	4,000	762	4,000		-2,200
Guaranteed loans subsidy	128,030	144,368	128,030	164,368	137,800	+9,770
Administrative expenses	94,000	131,000	94,000	129,000	129,000	+35,000
Total, Business loans program account	224,230	279,368	222,792	297,368	266,800	+42,570
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	76,329	39,400	139,400	77,700	140,400	+64,071
Contingent emergency appropriations		158,000				
Administrative expenses	116,000	86,000	116,000	86,000	136,000	+20,000
Contingent emergency appropriations		75,000				
Total, Disaster loans program account	192,329	358,400	255,400	163,700	276,400	+84,071
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	3,300					-3,300
Total, Small Business Administration	718,959	911,768	734,492	720,618	877,000	+158,041
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 5/	6,850	15,000		6,850	6,850	
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,856,368	2,198,573	1,798,591	1,940,666	2,068,370	+212,002
Appropriations	(1,856,368)	(1,965,573)	(1,798,591)	(1,940,666)	(2,068,370)	(+212,002)
Contingent emergency appropriations		(233,000)				
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working capital fund (rescission)	-99,000			-22,577		+99,000
Legal Activities						
Assets forfeiture fund (rescission)	-2,000			-5,500		+2,000
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
FY 1998 FBI construction (rescission)	-4,000					+4,000
No Year FBI salaries and expenses (rescission)	-6,400					+6,400
FY 1996 VCRP (rescission)	-2,000					+2,000
FY 1997 VCRP (rescission)	-300					+300
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	-12,700					+12,700
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Drug diversion fund (rescission)				-35,000	-35,000	-35,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Immigration emergency fund (rescission)	-5,000		-1,137		-1,137	+3,863

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
FY 1998 Commerce (rescission)	-2,090					+2,090
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Industrial technology services (rescission)	-6,000					+6,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities (rescission of emergency appropriations)		-3,400		-3,400		
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Security and maintenance of United States Missions (rescission)				-58,436		
United States Information Agency						
Buying power maintenance (rescission)	-20,000					+20,000
Broadcasting Board of Governors						
International broadcasting operations (rescission)			-14,829	-18,780	-15,516	-15,516
RELATED AGENCY						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Ship construction fund (rescission)	-17,000					+17,000
Small Business Administration						
Business Loans Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy (rescission)			-12,400		-13,100	-13,100
General reduction				-92,000		
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-163,790	-3,400	-28,366	-235,693	-64,753	+99,037
Appropriations				(-92,000)		
Rescissions	(-163,790)		(-28,366)	(-140,293)	(-64,753)	(+99,037)
Rescission of emergency appropriations		(-3,400)		(-3,400)		
TITLE VIII - OTHER APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	21,680					-21,680
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	10,200					-10,200
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	10,000					-10,000
Border affairs	80,000					-80,000
Department of Justice (Y2K conversion)	84,396					-84,396
Total, Department of Justice	206,276					-206,276
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research, and facilities	5,000					-5,000
Department of Commerce (Y2K conversion)	57,920					-57,920
Total, Department of Commerce	62,920					-62,920
THE JUDICIARY						
Judicial information technology fund (Y2K conversion)	13,044					-13,044
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	790,771					-790,771
Salaries and expenses	12,000					-12,000
Office of Inspector General	1,000					-1,000
Security and maintenance of United States missions	677,500					-677,500
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	12,929					-12,929
Department of State (Y2K conversion)	64,918					-64,918
Total, Department of State	1,559,118					-1,559,118

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2000— continued

(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs. enacted
RELATED AGENCIES						
Small Business Administration						
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	71,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-71,000
Administrative expenses	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-30,000
Total, Disaster loans program account	101,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-101,000
Small Business Administration (Y2K conversion)	4,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-4,840
Total, Small Business Administration	105,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	-105,840
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration (Y2K conversion)	530	.....	.....	.....	.....	-530
Federal Communications Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,516	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,516
Federal Trade Commission (Y2K conversion)	550	.....	.....	.....	.....	-550
Marine Mammal Commission (Y2K conversion)	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	-38
Office of the US Trade Representative (Y2K conversion)	498	.....	.....	.....	.....	-498
Securities and Exchange Commission (Y2K conversion)	8,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	-8,175
United States Information Agency (Y2K conversion)	9,562	.....	.....	.....	.....	-9,562
Total, title VIII, emergency appropriations	1,975,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,975,067
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	36,197,272	49,812,980	37,677,283	35,384,564	39,630,967	+3,433,695
Appropriations	(28,944,995)	(36,106,206)	(28,970,583)	(31,378,257)	(31,004,654)	(+2,059,659)
Emergency appropriations	(1,975,067)	.....	(4,476,253)	.....	(4,476,253)	(+2,501,186)
Contingent emergency appropriations	.....	(233,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance appropriations	.....	(9,262,345)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rescissions	(-234,790)	(-1,187)	(-29,553)	(-140,293)	(-65,940)	(+168,850)
Rescission of emergency appropriations	.....	(-3,400)	.....	(-3,400)	.....	.....
Crime trust fund	(5,512,000)	(4,216,016)	(4,260,000)	(4,150,000)	(4,216,000)	(-1,296,000)
(By transfer)	(88,604)	(78,088)	(181,822)	(71,426)	(173,707)	(+85,103)

1/ The Administration's request proposes to eliminate this account and distribute the funding to GLA, US Attorneys, US Marshals, FBI, DEA and INS.

2/ The Administration's June 8, 1999 budget amendment proposes to reinstate the 245(i) adjustment of status fee, which would increase receipts in the Breached Bond Fund by $110 million.

3/ The President's request includes $30 million for the Police Corps within the hiring program.

4/ As a result of the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 and other changes, the amounts requested and recommended in FY 2000 include amounts appropriated separately in previous fiscal years for State Department, USIA and ACDA salaries and expenses.

5/ The President's budget proposed $5 million for State Justice Institute.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair advise how much time is remaining on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has 15¼ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 15 minutes remaining.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and for his leadership in bringing this bill to final passage.

Mr. Speaker, compromise is the nature of our process under the Constitution, and the American people are the winners with this legislation.

In the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education portion of the bill we have plussed up Job Corps, consolidated health centers, and Ryan White AIDS they are at the highest priority. I am particularly proud that we have funded biomedical research through the National Institutes of Health with a 15 percent increase, or $2.3 billion. This is the second 15 percent increase in a row toward our goal of doubling funding for biomedical research over 5 years. This is the best spent money in all of government and lengthens and protects the lives of every American.

In education, we increased the overall account by $2.2 billion over FY 1999 and included large increases for impact aid, for Pell Grants, for the TRIO program, and a very large increase for special education, allowing our local school districts a great deal more flexibility with their own money.

Now, Mr. Speaker, for the record, I want to ensure that our intent on section 210, the provision concerning the Secretary's organ transplantation rule, is totally clear. Section 210 delays for 42 days publication of the organ transplant rule to allow the Secretary to consult with the transplant community. The provision is the result of difficult negotiations between Members of both bodies and the administration.

□ 1630

Our provision originally provided for a 90-day delay with a required 60-day comment period. Based on the agreement between myself; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the committee; the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the subcommittee and the full committee; the chairman of the Senate subcommittee, Senator SPECTER; and the administration, we changed the comment period from 60 days to 21 days and provided 21 days for the Secretary to review the comments.

There has been a major study by the Institute of Medicine Study on this issue and several periods of comment either have occurred or will occur under the proposed rule. The compromise assures that those with an interest in this issue will have one more chance to comment and have these comments reviewed. As a result, our agreement includes language in the Statement of the Managers that there will be no further delay following the 42-day period.

Mr. Speaker, this was a difficult negotiation. However, I believe that the provisions of this bill represent the true compromise between all parties, and not a provision placed in the worker incentive bill without the knowledge or any participation in the negotiations by those at our table, including the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of OMB that were there in our negotiation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement encourages the Secretary of Labor to spend up to $2 million to answer several questions relating to the costs and benefits of safety and health programs. But am I correct in stating that the conferees do not intend in any way that the Secretary delay her rulemaking on safety and health programs while developing this information?

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

Mr. OBEY. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct. It was not our intent in funding this data collection to block or delay the issuance of the safety and health program standard.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments; and I want to say it has been a pleasure to work with him, as usual.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way from where we started in this session.

Originally, the Republican budget resolution that was presented in this House maintained the fiction that we could afford a huge tax cut with 70 percent of the benefit going to persons earning over $100,000 a year and still not do damage to the rest of our national priorities.

That tax cut would have used every single dollar that could have been used to extend the life of Social Security and Medicare. And the public understands that; and in the end they, I think, by their actions in the polls, convinced our friends on the Republican side to begin to walk away from that issue.

In September, we were given a different problem because the majority established a budget allocation for the bill containing Education and Health and Labor programs which would have resulted in cutting education funding by almost one-third in real terms. We said no to that. The President said no to that. And the shape of these appropriations bills today is far different as a result.

I want to publicly thank the President. I want to publicly thank the Vice President. I want to thank the President's Chief of Staff, John Podesta; Jack Lew, his principal budget negotiator; and all the others who stood with us fighting for smaller class sizes, fighting for quality teachers, fighting for more cops on the beat, fighting against legislation that threatened environmental cleanup, fighting against short-sighted efforts to limit our international leadership responsibilities abroad.

I am also proud of the fact that we have in the area of education provided for additional support for comprehensive school reform, for additional support for teacher training, additional support for smaller class size, and additional support to assist local school districts to reduce high school size in order to get a better handle on student violence and juvenile adolescent behavior.

I am also proud of the fact that, under this bill, 10 States will be provided planning grants in order to develop plans for a Federal-State partnership to cover all of their citizens with health coverage. I think that is a major breakthrough; and I hope it leads to ending the abomination in this country, the moral abomination of having some 40 million people in this country without health insurance.

But I am still going to oppose this bill despite all of those features because someone, I believe, has to stand for the institutional need to present budgets in a forthright way.

Three years ago, when the executive and legislative branches of Government agreed on a budget deal, I called it a public lie. I said, if it was not a public lie, it was at least a giant public fib, because it was promising that Congress would live by spending levels that, in fact, it would never live by. And history has demonstrated that to be correct.

Last year, Congress spent $35 billion more than that budget agreement provided; and this year it is spending much more than that before the limits. Some of that spending is outrageous, and some of it is perfectly defensible.

I do not so much object to some of that spending as I object to the fact that the Congress, in my view, is simply lying about it and pretending that it is not taking place. That, I think, is an even more fundamental problem.

It is clear to me that, in the end, after all of their initial efforts to cut all of the priorities that the President has been fighting for, it is clear that the Republican majority in this House, in order to get out of town, was willing to give the President virtually everything he asked for in spending so long as we would adopt accounting fictions that would hide what, in fact, we were doing. And that is the honest truth.

So, Mr. Speaker, I will vote against this. I understand there are many good

things in the bill, and I am proud to have helped negotiate some of them. But, in the end, I believe that next year we are going to come back here with the budget problem being fundamentally worse because of the fictions we have in this bill.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the chairman of our Committee on Commerce.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill. There are a few items in particular that I would like to highlight from the Medicare provisions of this bill.

First, it directs a significant amount of new monies toward hospitals. This includes more funds for small, rural hospitals and for patients who receive cancer treatments, those most in need of assistance. Congress cannot allow these hospitals, which serve an important role in our communities, to close their doors.

Additionally, we provide new monies for the Medicare+Choice program. This vital program gives seniors the option to choose a private health plan instead of remaining in the traditional Medicare program.

I am also proud to have strengthened this bill by including $150 million to pay for immunosuppressive drugs for transplant patients. Medicare currently only covers these drugs for 36 months. Through our work in the Conference Committee, however, we have ensured that organ transplants will have greater access to these life-saving drugs for a longer period of time. Access of these drugs to patients could literally mean the difference between life and death.

Finally, this bill dedicates more funding for community health centers and rural health clinics, for S–CHIP, and also for State outreach efforts for former welfare recipients.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the ''Medicare, Medicaid and S–CHIP Balance Budget Refinement Act of 1999.'' This bill restores needed funds to hospitals, nursing homes, managed care providers, and home health agencies most seriously impacted by changes made in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

The Conference Report, included in this omnibus bill, reflects many hours of hard work in the House and the Senate. I want to particularly commend the efforts of Members of the Commerce Committee, Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. I am pleased that we were able to come together and craft this bill—there is much to be proud of in the legislation.

Congress made some very important changes to the Medicare and Medicaid programs when it passed the Balanced Budget Act. The Medicare program was facing bankruptcy and seniors' choice of private health plans and providers was limited. The Balanced Budget Act changed that and helped ensure the vitality of this program for years into the future.

In that legislation, the Commerce Committee also helped create the State Children's Health Insurance Program—otherwise known as S–CHIP—to provide health coverage for millions of low-income uninsured children. It was historic legislation and I am very proud of it.

But in some areas we all went a little too far. Now we are doing the right thing by going back and refining some of the policies put into effect by the BBA to address some of the unintended consequences of that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud of the work the Committees in both chambers put into this bill. I know it enjoys wide bipartisan support and deserves the support of all my colleagues.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding the 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I am here to point to that portion of the deal that deals with seniors and the disabled in the Medicare section. This would not have happened without a bipartisan, cooperative effort.

I especially want to thank the staff: Ann Marie Lynch and the majority committee, Bill Vaughn, for his willingness to maintain confidentiality as we worked on this; the commerce staff, especially the members of the Subcommittee on both Ways and Means and Commerce; chairmen of the full committee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), who just spoke; my friends and colleagues, the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. JOHNSON) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. MCCRERY), without which the congressional portion would not have been put together.

I want to thank Chris Jennings from the White House, Nancy Ann MinDeParle at the Health Care Financing Administration and Bonnie Washington.

Details of the Medicare measure can be found at TND.house.gov. This lays the groundwork for next year.

Republicans brought prevention in Medicare in 1997. We brought refinement this year. And working in a cooperative way, as evidenced by my friend the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. KLECZKA), and other Democrats, we can move forward in modernizing Medicare next year as well.

I want to thank them all. There is no reason in the world why my colleagues should not vote yes on this measure.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN).

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for yielding 1 minute to me.

The previous speaker said there should be no reason to vote against this bill. I will give my colleagues one darn good reason why we should not vote for this bill, because this bill contains within it anti-dairy provisions which go right to the bottom line of the dairy farmers in the upper Midwest.

I really do applaud this Medicare provision. I would like to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMAS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, for including very important Medicare language which helps southern Wisconsin Medicare beneficiaries.

But what this legislation includes is legislation that has not even passed through the House of Representatives or through the United States Senate which goes right to the bottom line of the dairy farmers in the upper Midwest.

Mr. Speaker, I implore my colleagues, let us bring this legislation down the pike on regular order, not tack it on this ugly Christmas tree as a big ugly ornament.

This legislation is not fair for our dairy farmers. This legislation takes them and puts them at a competitive disadvantage against all other farmers in the country. And it revokes the free market principles that we were elected to protect.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in support of this omnibus bill. I commend the House leadership, the majority leader, the majority whip, in addition to the Committee on Appropriations chairman, the distinguished gentleman, for their untiring efforts to finalize the conference report on the H.R. 3194 and for their willingness to include it in certain important authorization measures. I also extend thanks to House staffers Bill Inglee, Brian Gunderson, and Susan Hirschman for their diligent efforts on our behalf.

In particular, this package includes the authorization for the important U.N. reform and arrears payment package as well as other significant programs, such as the 5-year authorization for a greatly enhanced embassy security program to protect American personnel and facilities abroad and a 10-year authorization for Radio Free Asia.

The legislative vehicle by which this is accomplished is the inclusion of H.R. 3427, introduced by the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights; the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), the ranking Democrat on that subcommittee; and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON), the committee's ranking member; and myself.

H.R. 3427 reflects the House and Senate agreements that were reached on

H.R. 2415 and S. 886, the Senate amendments to H.R. 2415. This compromise measure also accommodates numerous requests of the administration. The House Committee on International Relations worked diligently to produce a bipartisan bill in concert with our colleagues on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

I thank the leadership of the Committee on Appropriations, and I urge my colleagues to fully support this omnibus measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HANSEN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) has 9 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time and for his leadership on the issue that he and I are joined together on, and that is dairy.

I must reluctantly urge my colleagues to vote against this bill today because of the dairy provisions that it contains.

It is real important to understand what has not happened today with the inclusion of these provisions. We have not done one thing to help dairy farmers in this Nation. We have not addressed the fact that most of the dairy farmers that we are losing in this Nation we are losing in the upper Midwest. In my home State, we are losing five each and every single day.

We have not addressed the fact that many of the Nation's largest co-ops are gouging our dairy farmers, underpaying them. And we have not taken one step away from the Soviet style dairy system that has ruled this country since 1937.

Because of what this bill does not do in dairy, I must reluctantly urge a no vote.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. WALSH), the very distinguished chairman of our Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, congratulations to the chairman. We did it. We balanced the budget, as we said we would. We cut the national debt by over $100 billion with this budget, as we said we would. And we did it without touching the Social Security trust fund for the first time in this half century.

Remember back in his State of the Union address, the President promised to spend 38 percent of the Social Security trust fund for the surplus for Social Security. We said, no, Mr. President, we want 100 percent of that surplus. And that is what we did. We gave our troops in the field a good solid pay raise, and they deserve it.

Let me say, Mr. Speaker, on dairy, it would be terribly wrong for us to harm 75 percent of the farmers, the dairy farmers in this country by supporting the Glickman-Clinton dairy proposal. It is wrong for the country. The Congress is on record opposing that legislation.

What is in this bill was supported by 380 Members of the Congress. This is good legislation. I urge my colleagues to support it.

NOTICE

Incomplete record of House proceedings. Except for concluding business which follows, today's House proceedings will be continued in the next issue of the Record.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. CAPPS (at the request of Mr. GEPHARDT) for today and the balance of the week on account of family illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PALLONE) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. CLAYTON, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BARTON of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. LEACH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BARTON of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. MYRICK, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 278. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the county of Rio Arriba, New Mexico.

S. 382. An act to establish the Minuteman Missile National Historic Site in the State of South Dakota, and for other purposes.

S. 1235. An act to amend part G of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to allow railroad police officers to attend the Federal Bureau of Investigation National Academy for law enforcement training.

S. 1398. An act to clarify certain boundaries on maps relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 83. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, November 19, 1999, at noon.

OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

> ''I AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.''

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 106th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

JOE BACA, Forty-second, California.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

5439. A letter from the Associate Administrator, Dairy Programs, Agricultural Marketing Service, transmitting the Service's