This legislation will maintain the authority of State securities regulators to police wrongdoing. In addition, the legislation ensures that the SEC mandate to protect American investors and the public interest as well as the long-term stability of our major markets remains intact. This is a most important point. While there is room to fine tune the regulatory functions of the SEC, reforms must never be structured in such a way that they undermine consumer confidence.

This bill, H.R. 3005, does not seek to greatly limit inspections of brokerage firms who have violated SEC rules or relieve firms of liability for recommending unsuitably risky investments to institutional clients. The bill also modifies previous language that would have eliminated the requirement in current law that investors be sent a prospectus and informed of the risks they face before they buy newly offered securities by requiring the SEC to move forward with its study of this issue.

Mr. Speaker, there is undoubtedly a need to monitor mutual fund regulation to fully account for the constantly evolving size, complexity, and investment opportunities of our Nation's financial markets. While mutual funds have grown by more than 20 percent annually throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's, Congress has not addressed the issue of fund regulation since 1970. This bill updates our securities laws and will support and improve the industry. I urge my colleagues to approve the conference report on H.R. 3005. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the conference report on the bill, H.R. 3005.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. 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. 3005.

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

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3610, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 3610) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the conference report to accompany H.R. 3610 and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to bring before the House the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1997 that will fund the remaining appropriations bills for the full fiscal year and allow us to go home.

I want to say up front that the procedure that we were forced to follow was less than desirable. That procedure was initially caused by the other body's inability to complete consideration of five appropriation bills. We also had to address the demands of the Clinton administration to increase domestic spending.

But the House was able to get its work done. We passed all of our bills promptly this summer, all 13 appropriations bills. That would not have been the case without the dedicated, steadfast, and conscientious effort of all of the Members of the House, but most especially my friend the gentleman from Wisconsin, DAVID OBEY, the ranking minority member of the committee, as well as all of the subcommittee chairmen; all of the ranking members of subcommittees; all of the members of the Committee on Appropriations; and especially, the dedicated staff, majority and minority; the gentleman who sits next to me, the chief clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, Jim Dyer; the gentleman that sits next to him, Dennis Kedzior; Fred Mohrman, who is not here tonight but who helped get us started in the 104th Congress; Scott Lilly, the ranking minority clerk over there sitting next to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY]; and all of the other dedicated staff, many of whom have not even slept a single minute over the last 3 or 4 days to prepare this bill.

They have done just an incredible job against overwhelming odds, bearing a tremendous work load, and I can tell them all that I am deeply appreciative of their efforts. Because of them we were able to get our work done.

Now the procedure we used to develop this conference report is brought about because some of the bills got stymied on the other side. But in order to come to closure on these matters as well as to address the needs for increased funding for antiterrorism programs, the drug initiative, disaster assistance for Hurricane Fran, wildfires in the West, and to consider the demands of the administration for funding certain programs, we had to combine all of these remaining bills into one legislative agenda, one legislative package, which sits before you so the trade-offs could be made and the package could be viewed as a balanced one.

As many of the Members know, the administration asked for additional domestic spending that would be offset by cuts in the defense appropriations bill. That was unacceptable to me, and it was unacceptable to the gentleman from Florida, BILL YOUNG, the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security.

We both insisted that no further cuts be made to the level of funding in the defense bill and that other offsets must be found to pay for their wish list of domestic spending. We refused to cut defense further.

Mr. YOUNG put together a good defense appropriations bill that provides for a strong national defense and meets the needs of American servicemen, and women whether they be in Bosnia or flying over Iraq or Saudi Arabia or Kuwait or elsewhere all around the globe.

In a minute I will be happy to yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG], so he can explain the portion of the bill that relates to the national defense. But in the meantime, I want to say that this appropriation measure carries full-time funding for 6 complete bills, virtually half of the budget of the United States Government. It includes the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary; the Department of Defense, the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs; the Subcommittee on the Interior; the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education; and the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government.

In addition to augmenting various programs in these annual spending bills, we are providing funding for the antiterrorism program of some $981 million, we are giving $8.8 billion for a drug initiative to combat drug abuse and to interdict the inflow of drugs into this country, and we are providing nearly $400 million for relief from disasters such as Hurricane Fran.

The sizable offsets included in the bill, for example, from the BIF/SAIF program that we will hear about the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] and the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA] and the spectrum sale both fully fund the deficit impact in any spending in this bill.

I want to reiterate, this bill does not add to the deficit. In fact, this bill completes our final step in the 104th Congress toward securing some $53 billion in cumulative savings under the

previous Congress for the American taxpayer. Had the President gotten his wishes abided in his budget, frankly, we would have spent $75 billion more than we actually did.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the funding levels in this bill represent a good compromise. They have been working out in strict bipartisan fashion. My hat is off to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] and all of the Democrats and Republicans who sat with us in long, tedious hours over the last few weeks and with Mr. Panetta and all his staff over at the White House. They put in incredible hours with us.

Not many of us got any sleep at all, but we finally pounded out is, I think that a bipartisan package can be achieved if people of good will work together with one another. That is what happened here.

I believe we have a bill that is good for the departments and the agencies funded by these six subcommittees. It is good for the taxpayer because it is deficit neutral, and it is a good bill because it allows us to go home to our constituents.

In a few minutes I will be happy to yield to the subcommittee chairmen who helped to craft this package.

At this point in the RECORD I would like to insert several detailed tables showing the funding levels for the departments and agencies in this conference report.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	74,181,000	83,256,000	78,493,000	70,653,000	75,773,000	+1,592,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	3,600,000	.....	.....	3,600,000	+3,600,000
Total, salaries and expenses	74,181,000	86,856,000	78,493,000	70,653,000	79,373,000	+5,192,000
Counterterrorism fund	16,898,000	9,688,000	9,450,000	40,000,000	9,450,000	-7,448,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	35,000,000	.....	.....	20,000,000	+20,000,000
Total, Counterterrorism fund	16,898,000	44,688,000	9,450,000	40,000,000	29,450,000	+12,552,000
Administrative review and appeals:						
Direct appropriation	38,791,000	73,411,000	64,000,000	59,909,000	62,000,000	+23,209,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	1,700,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	+1,000,000
Crime trust fund	47,780,000	52,847,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	+220,000
Total, Administrative review and appeals	86,571,000	127,958,000	112,000,000	107,909,000	111,000,000	+24,429,000
Office of Inspector General	28,960,000	51,949,000	31,960,000	31,960,000	31,960,000	+3,000,000
Total, General administration	206,610,000	311,451,000	231,903,000	250,522,000	251,783,000	+45,173,000
Appropriations	(158,830,000)	(218,304,000)	(183,903,000)	(202,522,000)	(179,183,000)	(+20,353,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(40,300,000)	.....	.....	(24,600,000)	(+24,600,000)
Crime trust fund	(47,780,000)	(52,847,000)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(48,000,000)	(+220,000)
United States Parole Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,446,000	5,201,000	4,490,000	5,201,000	4,845,000	-601,000
Legal Activities						
General legal activities:						
Direct appropriation	401,929,000	450,277,000	420,793,000	421,278,000	420,793,000	+18,864,000
(By transfer)	(12,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-12,000,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	4,857,300	.....	.....	1,719,000	+1,719,000
Crime trust fund	7,591,000	7,750,000	7,750,000	7,750,000	7,750,000	+159,000
Total, General legal activities	(421,520,000)	(462,884,300)	(428,543,000)	(429,028,000)	(430,262,000)	(+8,742,000)
Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	4,028,000	.....
Independent counsel (permanent, indefinite)	2,884,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	+116,000
Antitrust Division	85,074,000	94,979,000	84,336,000	94,979,000	92,447,000	+7,373,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-19,360,000	-10,643,000	-7,889,000	.....	-16,000,000	+3,360,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-48,262,000	-58,905,000	-58,905,000	-94,979,000	-58,905,000	-10,643,000
Direct appropriation	17,452,000	25,431,000	17,542,000	.....	17,542,000	+90,000
United States Attorneys:						
Direct appropriation	894,346,000	949,279,000	931,029,000	934,316,000	923,340,000	+28,994,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	15,606,000	.....	.....	10,900,000	+10,900,000
Crime trust fund	30,000,000	44,409,000	43,876,000	31,000,000	43,876,000	+13,876,000
Total, United States Attorneys	924,346,000	1,009,294,000	974,905,000	965,316,000	978,116,000	+53,770,000
United States Trustee System Fund	102,272,000	111,633,000	107,950,000	107,950,000	107,950,000	+5,678,000
Offsetting fee collections	-44,191,000	-49,869,000	-49,869,000	-49,869,000	-49,869,000	-5,678,000
Direct appropriation	58,081,000	61,764,000	58,081,000	58,081,000	58,081,000	.....
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	829,000	878,000	878,000	953,000	953,000	+124,000
United States Marshals Service:						
Direct appropriation	422,684,000	489,562,000	460,214,000	457,495,000	457,495,000	+34,811,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crime trust fund	25,000,000	25,477,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....
Total, United States Marshals Service	447,684,000	517,039,000	485,214,000	482,495,000	482,495,000	+34,811,000
Federal Prisoner Detention	252,820,000	405,262,000	405,262,000	405,262,000	405,262,000	+152,442,000
(Prior year carryover)	(33,511,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-33,511,000)
(By transfer)	(9,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-9,000,000)
Total, Federal prisoner detention	(295,331,000)	(405,262,000)	(405,262,000)	(405,262,000)	(405,262,000)	(+109,931,000)
Fees and expenses of witnesses	85,000,000	100,702,000	100,702,000	100,702,000	100,702,000	+15,702,000
Alternative dispute resolution	.....	2,000,000	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....
Total, Fees and expenses of witnesses	85,000,000	102,702,000	100,702,000	102,702,000	100,702,000	+15,702,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Community Relations Service	5,319,000	5,502,000	5,319,000	5,319,000	5,319,000	
Assets forfeiture fund	29,487,000	30,000,000	16,000,000	30,000,000	23,000,000	-6,487,000
Total, Legal activities	2,237,450,000	2,627,784,300	2,499,474,000	2,486,184,000	2,508,760,000	+271,310,000
Appropriations	(2,174,859,000)	(2,527,685,000)	(2,422,848,000)	(2,422,434,000)	(2,419,515,000)	(+244,656,000)
Emergency appropriations		(22,463,300)			(12,619,000)	(+12,619,000)
Crime trust fund	(62,591,000)	(77,636,000)	(76,626,000)	(63,750,000)	(76,626,000)	(+14,035,000)
Radiation Exposure Compensation						
Administrative expenses	2,655,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-655,000
Payment to radiation exposure compensation trust fund		13,736,000	13,736,000	13,736,000	13,736,000	+13,736,000
Advance appropriation	16,264,000					-16,264,000
Total, Radiation Exposure Compensation	18,919,000	15,736,000	15,736,000	15,736,000	15,736,000	-3,183,000
Interagency Law Enforcement						
Interagency crime and drug enforcement	359,430,000	372,017,000	372,017,000	352,461,000	359,430,000	
Federal Bureau of Investigation						
Salaries and expenses	1,999,539,000	2,361,838,000	2,311,225,000	2,336,153,000	2,257,880,000	+258,341,000
(By transfer)	(22,000,000)					(-22,000,000)
Prior year carryover				-40,700,000		
Anti-terrorism activities (emergency appropriations)		153,600,000			115,610,000	+115,610,000
Counterintelligence and national security	102,345,000	102,345,000	133,081,000	195,200,000	147,081,000	+44,736,000
FBI Fingerprint identification	84,400,000	84,400,000	84,400,000		84,400,000	
Health care fraud enforcement		-38,000,000			-38,000,000	-38,000,000
Subtotal	(2,208,284,000)	(2,664,183,000)	(2,528,706,000)	(2,490,653,000)	(2,566,971,000)	(+358,687,000)
Crime trust fund	218,300,000	133,123,000	153,000,000	160,000,000	169,000,000	-49,300,000
Telephone carrier compliance		100,000,000				
Emergency appropriations					60,000,000	+60,000,000
Construction	97,574,000	55,676,000	55,676,000		41,639,000	-55,935,000
Emergency appropriations		2,000,000				
Construction (crime trust fund)				28,144,000		
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,502,158,000	2,954,982,000	2,737,382,000	2,678,797,000	2,837,610,000	+335,452,000
Appropriations	(2,283,858,000)	(2,666,259,000)	(2,584,382,000)	(2,490,653,000)	(2,493,000,000)	(+209,142,000)
Emergency appropriations		(155,600,000)			(175,610,000)	(+175,610,000)
Crime trust fund	(218,300,000)	(133,123,000)	(153,000,000)	(188,144,000)	(169,000,000)	(-49,300,000)
Drug Enforcement Administration						
Salaries and expenses	796,315,000	870,862,000	785,862,000	811,824,000	798,212,000	+1,897,000
Diversion control fund	-47,241,000	-52,824,000	-52,824,000	-52,824,000	-52,824,000	-5,583,000
Direct appropriation	749,074,000	818,038,000	733,038,000	759,000,000	745,388,000	-3,686,000
Emergency appropriations		7,000,000			5,000,000	+5,000,000
Crime trust fund	60,000,000	138,000,000	172,000,000	165,000,000	220,000,000	+160,000,000
Transfer from Office of Justice Programs			71,000,000			
Construction					30,806,000	+30,806,000
Construction (crime trust fund)				36,306,000		
Total, Drug Enforcement Administration	809,074,000	963,038,000	976,038,000	960,306,000	1,001,194,000	+192,120,000
Appropriations	(749,074,000)	(818,038,000)	(733,038,000)	(759,000,000)	(776,194,000)	(+27,120,000)
Emergency appropriations		(7,000,000)			(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Crime trust fund	(60,000,000)	(138,000,000)	(243,000,000)	(201,306,000)	(220,000,000)	(+160,000,000)
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Salaries and expenses	1,393,064,000	1,683,914,000	1,667,614,000	1,470,449,000	1,590,159,000	+197,095,000
Prior year carryover				-36,300,000		
Direct appropriation	1,393,064,000	1,683,914,000	1,667,614,000	1,434,149,000	1,590,159,000	+197,095,000
Border Patrol:						
Direct appropriation (earmark)	(506,800,000)					(-506,800,000)
Crime trust fund (earmark)	(75,765,000)					(-75,765,000)
Subtotal, Border patrol	(582,565,000)					(-582,565,000)
Emergency appropriations		15,000,000			15,000,000	+15,000,000
Immigration initiative (crime trust fund)	316,198,000	458,168,000	500,168,000	539,476,000	500,000,000	+183,802,000
Subtotal, Direct and crime trust fund	(1,709,262,000)	(2,157,082,000)	(2,167,782,000)	(1,973,625,000)	(2,105,159,000)	(+395,897,000)

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Fee accounts:						
Immigration legalization fund	(1,821,000)	(1,893,000)	(1,893,000)	(1,893,000)	(1,893,000)	(+72,000)
Immigration user fee	(356,187,000)	(388,664,000)	(388,664,000)	(423,631,000)	(388,664,000)	(+32,477,000)
Land border inspection fund	(5,960,000)	(11,054,000)	(11,054,000)	(11,054,000)	(11,054,000)	(+5,094,000)
Immigration examinations fund	(439,550,000)	(511,061,000)	(511,061,000)	(586,800,000)	(567,550,000)	(+128,000,000)
Cuban/Haitian resettlement (examinations fund)	(10,057,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-10,057,000)
Breached bond fund	(6,351,000)	(6,613,000)	(6,613,000)	(6,613,000)	(6,613,000)	(+262,000)
Subtotal, Fee accounts	(819,926,000)	(919,285,000)	(919,285,000)	(1,029,991,000)	(975,774,000)	(+155,848,000)
Construction	24,960,000	5,541,000	9,841,000	5,541,000	9,841,000	-15,119,000
Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service	(2,554,148,000)	(3,081,908,000)	(3,096,908,000)	(3,009,157,000)	(3,090,774,000)	(+536,626,000)
Appropriations	(1,418,024,000)	(1,689,455,000)	(1,677,455,000)	(1,439,690,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(+181,976,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	(15,000,000)	(+15,000,000)
Crime trust fund	(316,198,000)	(458,168,000)	(500,168,000)	(539,476,000)	(500,000,000)	(+183,802,000)
(Fee accounts)	(819,926,000)	(919,285,000)	(919,285,000)	(1,029,991,000)	(975,774,000)	(+155,848,000)
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses	2,611,143,000	2,887,816,000	2,822,816,000	2,858,316,000	2,858,316,000	+247,173,000
Prior year carryover	-47,000,000	.....	-50,000,000	-90,000,000	-90,000,000	-43,000,000
Direct appropriation	2,564,143,000	2,887,816,000	2,772,816,000	2,768,316,000	2,768,316,000	+204,173,000
Crime trust fund	13,500,000	25,224,000	25,224,000	25,224,000	25,224,000	+11,724,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,577,643,000	2,913,040,000	2,798,040,000	2,793,540,000	2,793,540,000	+215,897,000
Buildings and facilities	334,728,000	295,700,000	395,700,000	385,700,000	395,700,000	+60,972,000
Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated (limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,861,000)	(3,740,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(+181,000)
Total, Federal Prison System	2,912,371,000	3,208,740,000	3,193,740,000	3,179,240,000	3,189,240,000	+276,869,000
Office of Justice Programs						
Justice assistance:						
Direct appropriation	99,853,000	117,797,000	105,000,000	101,629,000	101,429,000	+1,576,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	17,000,000	+17,000,000
Total, Justice assistance	99,853,000	119,797,000	105,000,000	101,629,000	118,429,000	+18,576,000
State and local law enforcement assistance:						
Direct appropriations:						
Byrne grants (discretionary)	60,000,000	.....	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	.....
Byrne grants (formula)	328,000,000	.....	255,000,000	300,000,000	301,000,000	-27,000,000
Weed and seed fund (earmark)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	(28,500,000)	.....
Subtotal, Direct appropriations	388,000,000	.....	315,000,000	360,000,000	361,000,000	-27,000,000
Crime trust fund:						
Byrne grants (formula)	147,000,000	535,000,000	245,000,000	175,000,000	199,000,000	+52,000,000
Community policing	1,399,980,000	1,950,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	+20,000
Transfer to State & local task forces/DEA	.....	.....	-71,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Youth violence initiative (earmark)	.....	.....	(30,500,000)	.....	.....	.....
Law enforcement scholarship program	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Police recruitment grants	.....	1,155,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drug testing initiative (earmark)	.....	(42,500,000)	.....	(42,500,000)	.....	.....
Police corps (direct)	.....	15,000,000	.....	.....	20,000,000	+20,000,000
Police corps (earmark)	(10,000,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(20,000,000)	.....	(-10,000,000)
Local law enforcement block grant	503,000,000	.....	571,000,000	503,000,000	523,000,000	+20,000,000
Drug courts (direct)	.....	100,000,000	.....	.....	30,000,000	+30,000,000
Drug courts (earmark)	(18,000,000)	.....	(18,000,000)	(20,000,000)	.....	(-18,000,000)
Boys and Girls clubs (earmark)	(11,000,000)	.....	.....	(20,000,000)	(20,000,000)	(+9,000,000)
D.C. Police (earmark)	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-15,000,000)
Counterterrorism technologies grants	.....	.....	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....
Firefighter / Emergency services training grants	.....	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....
Upgrade criminal history records	25,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	+25,000,000
State prison grants	617,500,000	630,000,000	680,000,000	640,000,000	670,000,000	+52,500,000
State criminal alien assistance program	300,000,000	330,000,000	330,000,000	330,000,000	330,000,000	+30,000,000
State courts assistance	.....	28,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Violence Against Women grants 1/	174,500,000	196,500,000	196,500,000	196,500,000	196,500,000	+22,000,000
State prison drug treatment 1/	27,000,000	36,000,000	35,000,000	29,700,000	30,000,000	+3,000,000
Other crime control programs	13,600,000	18,605,000	7,400,000	4,900,000	7,650,000	-5,950,000
Subtotal, Crime trust fund	3,207,580,000	3,900,260,000	3,448,900,000	3,344,100,000	3,456,150,000	+248,570,000
Total, State and local law enforcement	3,595,580,000	3,900,260,000	3,763,900,000	3,704,100,000	3,817,150,000	+221,570,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Juvenile justice programs	148,500,000	149,500,000	149,500,000	158,500,000	174,500,000	+26,000,000
Public safety officers benefits program:						
Death benefits	28,474,000	30,126,000	30,126,000	30,126,000	30,126,000	+1,652,000
Disability benefits	2,134,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	+66,000
Total, Office of Justice Programs	3,874,541,000	4,201,883,000	4,050,726,000	3,996,555,000	4,142,405,000	+267,864,000
Appropriations	(666,961,000)	(299,623,000)	(601,826,000)	(652,455,000)	(669,255,000)	(+2,294,000)
Emergency appropriations		(2,000,000)			(17,000,000)	(+17,000,000)
Crime trust fund	(3,207,580,000)	(3,900,260,000)	(3,448,900,000)	(3,344,100,000)	(3,456,150,000)	(+248,570,000)
Total, title I, Department of Justice	14,660,221,000	16,823,455,300	16,259,129,000	15,904,168,000	16,426,003,000	+1,765,782,000
Appropriations	(10,734,272,000)	(11,795,834,000)	(11,764,211,000)	(11,494,168,000)	(11,681,174,000)	(+946,902,000)
Emergency appropriations		(242,363,300)			(249,829,000)	(+249,829,000)
Crime trust fund	(3,925,949,000)	(4,785,258,000)	(4,494,918,000)	(4,410,000,000)	(4,495,000,000)	(+569,051,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,861,000)	(3,740,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(+181,000)
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES						
TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT						
Office of the United States Trade Representative						
Salaries and expenses	20,862,000	21,449,000	21,449,000	21,449,000	21,449,000	+587,000
International Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	39,954,000	41,707,000	40,000,000	41,707,000	40,850,000	+896,000
Total, Related agencies	60,816,000	63,156,000	61,449,000	63,156,000	62,299,000	+1,483,000
International Trade Administration						
Operations and administration	264,885,000	268,277,000	272,000,000	267,939,000	270,000,000	+5,115,000
Emergency appropriations		9,400,000				
Total, International Trade Administration	264,885,000	277,677,000	272,000,000	267,939,000	270,000,000	+5,115,000
Export Administration						
Operations and administration	38,604,000	43,651,000	38,604,000	34,698,000	36,000,000	-2,604,000
Emergency appropriations		3,900,000			3,900,000	+3,900,000
Total, Export Administration	38,604,000	47,551,000	38,604,000	34,698,000	39,900,000	+1,296,000
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs	328,500,000	333,500,000	328,500,000	273,500,000	328,500,000	
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	18,000,000					-18,000,000
Salaries and expenses	20,000,000	20,036,000	20,000,000	20,036,000	20,036,000	+36,000
Total, Economic Development Administration	366,500,000	353,536,000	348,500,000	293,536,000	348,536,000	-17,964,000
Minority Business Development Agency						
Minority business development	32,000,000	34,021,000	29,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000	-4,000,000
United States Travel and Tourism Administration						
Salaries and expenses (P.L. 104-99)	2,000,000					-2,000,000
Total, Trade and Infrastructure Development	764,805,000	775,941,000	749,553,000	685,329,000	748,735,000	-16,070,000
ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE						
Economic and Statistical Analysis						
Salaries and expenses	45,900,000	53,510,000	45,900,000	49,400,000	45,900,000	
Bureau of the Census						
Salaries and expenses	133,617,000	150,665,000	133,617,000	139,700,000	135,000,000	+1,383,000
Periodic censuses and programs	150,100,000	248,690,000	205,100,000	210,500,000	210,500,000	+60,400,000
Total, Bureau of the Census	283,717,000	399,355,000	338,717,000	350,200,000	345,500,000	+61,783,000
National Telecommunications and Information Administration						
Salaries and expenses	17,000,000	18,478,000	15,000,000	16,003,000	15,000,000	-2,000,000
Public broadcasting facilities, planning and construction	15,500,000	8,000,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	15,250,000	-250,000
Endowment for Children's Educational Television		2,497,000				
Information infrastructure grants	21,500,000	59,000,000	21,490,000	4,075,000	21,490,000	-10,000
Total, National Telecommunications and Information Administration	54,000,000	87,975,000	51,740,000	35,328,000	51,740,000	-2,260,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Patent and Trademark Office						
Salaries and expenses	81,252,000	115,000,000	61,252,000	61,252,000	61,252,000	-20,000,000
Fees collected	(532,100,000)	(601,700,000)	.....	(601,723,000)	(601,723,000)	(+69,623,000)
(Prior year carryover)	.....	.....	.....	(10,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(+30,000,000)
Total, Patent and Trademark Office	(613,352,000)	(716,700,000)	(61,252,000)	(672,975,000)	(692,975,000)	(+79,623,000)
Total, Economic and Information Infrastructure	464,869,000	655,840,000	497,609,000	496,180,000	504,392,000	+39,523,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY						
Technology Administration						
Salaries and expenses	7,000,000	9,531,000	5,000,000	7,500,000	9,500,000	+2,500,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Scientific and technical research and services	258,670,000	270,744,000	268,000,000	270,400,000	268,000,000	+9,330,000
Industrial technology services	300,927,000	450,000,000	200,400,000	159,900,000	320,000,000	+19,073,000
Construction of research facilities	59,977,000	105,240,000	.....	15,000,000	.....	-59,977,000
Total, National Institute of Standards and Technology	619,574,000	825,984,000	468,400,000	445,300,000	588,000,000	-31,574,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities 2/	1,793,784,000	1,974,215,000	1,738,200,000	1,933,703,000	1,854,067,000	+60,283,000
Offsetting collections - fees	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	-3,000,000	.....
Direct appropriation	1,790,784,000	1,971,215,000	1,735,200,000	1,930,703,000	1,851,067,000	+60,283,000
(By transfer from Promote and Develop Fund)	(63,000,000)	(61,068,000)	(68,000,000)	(62,000,000)	(66,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
(By transfer from Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund, permanent)	3,900,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+2,100,000
(Damage assessment and restoration revolving fund)	-3,900,000	-6,000,000	-6,000,000	-6,000,000	-6,000,000	-2,100,000
Total, Operations, research and facilities	1,790,784,000	1,971,215,000	1,735,200,000	1,930,703,000	1,851,067,000	+60,283,000
Coastal zone management fund	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	(7,800,000)	.....
Mandatory offset	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	(-7,800,000)	.....
Construction	50,000,000	37,366,000	36,000,000	58,000,000	58,250,000	+8,250,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	7,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-7,500,000
Fleet modernization, shipbuilding and conversion	8,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....
Fishing vessel and gear damage fund	1,032,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-832,000
Fishermen's contingency fund	999,000	1,002,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000
Foreign fishing observer fund	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	196,000	.....
Fishing vessel obligations guarantees	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....
Total, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	1,858,761,000	2,022,229,000	1,778,846,000	1,998,349,000	1,918,963,000	+60,202,000
Total, Science and Technology	2,485,335,000	2,857,744,000	2,252,246,000	2,451,149,000	2,516,463,000	+31,128,000
General Administration						
Salaries and expenses	29,100,000	29,100,000	27,400,000	29,100,000	28,490,000	-610,000
Office of Inspector General	19,849,000	20,849,000	19,445,000	20,849,000	20,140,000	+291,000
Working capital fund (by transfer)	.....	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(+3,000,000)
Total, General administration	48,949,000	49,949,000	46,845,000	49,949,000	48,630,000	-319,000
National Institute of Standards and Technology						
Construction of research facilities (rescission)	-75,000,000	.....	.....	-31,800,000	-16,000,000	+59,000,000
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration						
Operations, research and facilities (rescission)	.....	.....	-10,000,000	-10,000,000	-20,000,000	-20,000,000
Total, Department of Commerce	3,628,142,000	4,276,318,000	3,474,804,000	3,577,651,000	3,719,921,000	+91,779,000
Total, title II, Department of Commerce and related agencies	3,688,958,000	4,339,474,000	3,536,253,000	3,640,807,000	3,782,220,000	+93,262,000
Appropriations	(3,763,958,000)	(4,326,174,000)	(3,546,253,000)	(3,682,607,000)	(3,814,320,000)	(+50,362,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(13,300,000)	.....	.....	(3,900,000)	(+3,900,000)
(By transfer)	(63,000,000)	(64,068,000)	(71,000,000)	(65,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
TITLE III - THE JUDICIARY						
Supreme Court of the United States						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of justices	1,662,000	1,704,000	1,704,000	1,704,000	1,704,000	+42,000
Other salaries and expenses	24,172,000	25,453,000	25,453,000	25,453,000	25,453,000	+1,281,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	25,834,000	27,157,000	27,157,000	27,157,000	27,157,000	+1,323,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Care of the building and grounds	3,313,000	3,313,000	2,490,000	3,100,000	2,800,000	-513,000
Total, Supreme Court of the United States	29,147,000	30,470,000	29,647,000	30,257,000	29,957,000	+810,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,892,000	1,898,000	1,898,000	1,898,000	1,898,000	+6,000
Other salaries and expenses	12,396,000	14,080,000	13,115,000	13,115,000	13,115,000	+719,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	14,288,000	15,978,000	15,013,000	15,013,000	15,013,000	+725,000
United States Court of International Trade						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges	1,413,000	1,447,000	1,447,000	1,447,000	1,447,000	+34,000
Other salaries and expenses	9,446,000	9,667,000	9,667,000	9,667,000	9,667,000	+221,000
Total, Salaries and expenses	10,859,000	11,114,000	11,114,000	11,114,000	11,114,000	+255,000
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services						
Salaries and expenses:						
Salaries of judges and bankruptcy judges	226,024,000	225,956,000	225,956,000	225,956,000	225,956,000	-68,000
Other salaries and expenses	2,207,117,000	2,521,390,000	2,313,000,000	2,352,690,000	2,330,044,000	+122,927,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	6,829,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	+10,000,000
Direct appropriation	2,433,141,000	2,754,175,000	2,538,956,000	2,578,646,000	2,566,000,000	+132,859,000
Crime trust fund	30,000,000	35,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	2,463,141,000	2,789,175,000	2,568,956,000	2,608,646,000	2,596,000,000	+132,859,000
Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	2,318,000	2,390,000	2,390,000	2,390,000	2,390,000	+72,000
Defender services	267,217,000	318,905,000	297,000,000	311,900,000	308,000,000	+40,783,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	2,813,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Prior year carryover)	(28,544,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-28,544,000)
Total, Defender services	(295,761,000)	(321,718,000)	(297,000,000)	(311,900,000)	(308,000,000)	(+12,239,000)
Fees of jurors and commissioners	59,028,000	68,083,000	66,000,000	68,083,000	67,000,000	+7,972,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	358,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Court security	102,000,000	131,885,000	131,000,000	127,000,000	127,000,000	+25,000,000
Total, Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services	2,893,704,000	3,313,609,000	3,065,346,000	3,118,019,000	3,100,390,000	+206,686,000
Administrative Office of the United States Courts						
Salaries and expenses	47,500,000	53,523,000	48,500,000	50,900,000	49,450,000	+1,950,000
Federal Judicial Center						
Salaries and expenses	17,914,000	19,625,000	17,495,000	17,914,000	17,495,000	-419,000
Judicial Retirement Funds						
Payment to Judiciary Trust Funds	32,900,000	30,200,000	30,200,000	30,200,000	30,200,000	-2,700,000
United States Sentencing Commission						
Salaries and expenses	8,500,000	9,200,000	8,300,000	8,867,000	8,490,000	-10,000
Total, title III, the Judiciary	3,054,812,000	3,483,719,000	3,225,615,000	3,282,284,000	3,262,109,000	+207,297,000
Appropriations	(3,024,812,000)	(3,438,719,000)	(3,195,615,000)	(3,252,284,000)	(3,222,109,000)	(+197,297,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(10,000,000)	.....	.....	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Crime trust fund	(30,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	(30,000,000)	.....
TITLE IV - DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Diplomatic and consular programs	1,716,196,000	1,747,209,000	1,691,450,000	1,700,900,000	1,700,900,000	-15,296,000
Registration fees	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	.....
Emergency appropriations	.....	23,700,000	.....	.....	23,700,000	+23,700,000
Total, Diplomatic and consular programs	1,716,896,000	1,771,609,000	1,692,150,000	1,701,600,000	1,725,300,000	+8,404,000
Salaries and expenses	364,698,000	358,159,000	352,300,000	357,000,000	352,300,000	-12,398,000
Capital investment fund	16,384,000	32,800,000	16,400,000	32,800,000	24,600,000	+8,216,000
Office of Inspector General	27,330,000	27,369,000	27,495,000	27,495,000	27,495,000	+165,000
Representation allowances	4,500,000	4,656,000	4,490,000	4,490,000	4,490,000	-10,000
Protection of foreign missions and officials	8,579,000	8,332,000	8,332,000	8,332,000	8,332,000	-247,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Security and maintenance of United States missions	385,043,000	386,060,000	370,000,000	360,000,000	364,495,000	-20,548,000
Emergency appropriations		14,300,000			24,825,000	+24,825,000
Total, Security and maintenance of United States missions	385,043,000	400,360,000	370,000,000	360,000,000	389,320,000	+4,277,000
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	6,000,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000	-200,000
International center, Washington DC		594,000				
Repatriation Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	593,000	593,000	593,000	593,000	593,000	
Administrative expenses	183,000	663,000	663,000	663,000	663,000	+480,000
Total, Repatriation loans program account	776,000	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,256,000	1,256,000	+480,000
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,145,000	15,001,000	15,001,000	14,165,000	14,490,000	-655,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	125,402,000	126,491,000	126,491,000	126,491,000	126,491,000	+1,089,000
Total, Administration of Foreign Affairs	2,670,753,000	2,752,427,000	2,619,715,000	2,639,429,000	2,679,874,000	+9,121,000
International Organizations and Conferences						
Contributions to international organizations, current year assessment	892,000,000	1,045,000,000	875,000,000	550,000,000	892,000,000	
Advance appropriation, FY 1998		43,076,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 1999		43,076,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 2000		43,076,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 2001		43,076,000				
Contributions for international peacekeeping activities, current year	359,000,000	425,000,000	332,400,000	282,600,000	352,400,000	-6,600,000
Advance appropriation, FY 1998		150,070,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 1999		150,070,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 2000		150,070,000				
Advance appropriation, FY 2001		150,070,000				
International conferences and contingencies	2,996,000	5,820,000				-2,996,000
Total, International Organizations and Conferences	1,253,996,000	2,248,404,000	1,207,400,000	832,600,000	1,244,400,000	-9,596,000
International Commissions						
International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico:						
Salaries and expenses	12,044,000	18,516,000	18,490,000	18,490,000	15,490,000	+3,446,000
Construction	6,625,000	7,322,000	6,463,000	7,568,000	6,463,000	-162,000
American sections, international commissions	5,791,000	5,627,000	5,490,000	5,627,000	5,490,000	-301,000
International fisheries commissions	14,666,000	14,669,000	10,450,000	9,051,000	14,549,000	-117,000
Total, International commissions	39,126,000	46,134,000	40,893,000	40,736,000	41,992,000	+2,866,000
Other						
Payment to the Asia Foundation	5,000,000	5,000,000	8,000,000		8,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, Department of State	3,968,875,000	5,051,965,000	3,876,008,000	3,512,765,000	3,974,266,000	+5,391,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
Arms Control and Disarmament Agency						
Arms control and disarmament activities	38,638,000	48,455,000	38,495,000	30,000,000	41,500,000	+2,862,000
United States Information Agency						
Salaries and expenses	445,371,000	468,016,000	439,300,000	440,000,000	440,000,000	-5,371,000
Emergency appropriations		2,500,000			1,375,000	+1,375,000
Total, salaries and expenses	445,371,000	470,516,000	439,300,000	440,000,000	441,375,000	-3,996,000
Technology fund	5,050,000	10,000,000	5,050,000	5,050,000	5,050,000	
Educational and cultural exchange programs	199,727,000	202,412,000	185,000,000	183,000,000	185,000,000	-14,727,000
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program, trust fund	509,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	600,000	+91,000
Israeli Arab scholarship program	397,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	+3,000
International Broadcasting Operations	324,858,000	365,406,000	335,700,000	325,000,000	325,000,000	+142,000
Broadcasting to Cuba (direct)	24,775,000			25,000,000	25,000,000	+225,000
Broadcasting to Cuba (earmark)		(25,000,000)	(13,775,000)			
Radio construction	39,946,000	39,164,000	39,000,000	32,000,000	35,490,000	-4,456,000
East-West Center	11,750,000	8,800,000		11,750,000	10,000,000	-1,750,000
North/South Center	2,000,000	970,000		2,000,000	1,495,000	-505,000
National Endowment for Democracy	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000		30,000,000	
Total, United States Information Agency	1,084,383,000	1,128,268,000	1,035,050,000	1,024,800,000	1,059,410,000	-24,973,000
Total, related agencies	1,123,021,000	1,176,723,000	1,073,545,000	1,054,800,000	1,100,910,000	-22,111,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Total, title IV, Department of State	5,091,896,000	6,228,688,000	4,949,553,000	4,567,565,000	5,075,176,000	-16,720,000
Appropriations	(5,091,896,000)	(6,188,188,000)	(4,949,553,000)	(4,567,565,000)	(5,025,276,000)	(-66,620,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(40,500,000)	.....	.....	(49,900,000)	(+49,900,000)
TITLE V - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Maritime Administration						
Operating-differential subsidies (liquidation of contract authority)	(162,610,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(-14,180,000)
Maritime Security Program	46,000,000	100,000,000	63,000,000	.....	54,000,000	+8,000,000
Operations and training	66,600,000	78,097,000	62,300,000	66,600,000	65,000,000	-1,600,000
Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program Account:						
Guaranteed loans subsidy	40,000,000	40,000,000	37,450,000	37,450,000	37,450,000	-2,550,000
Administrative expenses	3,500,000	4,000,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	-50,000
Total, Maritime guaranteed loan program account	43,500,000	44,000,000	40,900,000	40,900,000	40,900,000	-2,600,000
Total, Maritime Administration	156,100,000	222,097,000	166,200,000	107,500,000	159,900,000	+3,800,000
Commission on the Advancement of Federal Law Enforcement						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad						
Salaries and expenses	206,000	206,000	206,000	206,000	206,000	.....
Commission on Civil Rights						
Salaries and expenses	8,740,000	11,400,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	8,740,000	.....
Commission on Immigration Reform						
Salaries and expenses	1,894,000	2,498,000	2,196,000	2,196,000	2,196,000	+302,000
Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe						
Salaries and expenses	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	1,090,000	.....
Competitiveness Policy Council						
Salaries and expenses	50,000	897,000	.....	.....	.....	-50,000
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission						
Salaries and expenses	232,740,000	268,000,000	239,740,000	239,740,000	239,740,000	+7,000,000
Federal Communications Commission						
Salaries and expenses	185,619,000	222,538,000	185,619,000	192,538,000	189,079,000	+3,460,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-126,400,000	-152,523,000	-126,400,000	-152,523,000	-152,523,000	-26,123,000
Direct appropriation	59,219,000	70,015,000	59,219,000	40,015,000	36,556,000	-22,663,000
Federal Maritime Commission						
Salaries and expenses	14,836,000	15,000,000	11,000,000	14,450,000	14,000,000	-836,000
Federal Trade Commission						
Salaries and expenses	98,889,000	104,462,000	93,819,000	104,462,000	101,930,000	+3,041,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-19,360,000	-10,643,000	-7,889,000	.....	-16,000,000	+3,360,000
Offsetting fee collections - current year	-48,262,000	-58,905,000	-58,905,000	-104,462,000	-58,905,000	-10,643,000
Direct appropriation	31,267,000	34,914,000	27,025,000	.....	27,025,000	-4,242,000
Gambling Impact Study Commission						
Salaries and expenses	.....	.....	.....	2,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Japan - United States Friendship Commission						
Japan - United States Friendship Trust Fund	1,247,000	1,250,000	.....	1,250,000	.....	-1,247,000
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	.....	(1,420,000)	.....	(-1,420,000)
Legal Services Corporation						
Payment to the Legal Services Corporation	278,000,000	340,000,000	250,000,000	288,000,000	283,000,000	+5,000,000
Marine Mammal Commission						
Salaries and expenses	1,189,000	1,334,000	975,000	1,385,000	1,189,000	.....
Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission						
Salaries and expenses	350,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-350,000
National Bankruptcy Review Commission						
Salaries and expenses	.....	500,000	490,000	498,000	494,000	+494,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Ounce of Prevention Council						
Direct appropriation	1,500,000				1,500,000	
Crime trust fund		9,000,000				
Securities and Exchange Commission						
Salaries and expenses 3/	297,021,000	308,189,000	297,021,000	306,400,000	305,400,000	+8,379,000
Offsetting fee collections	-184,293,000		-193,974,000	-193,974,000	-222,622,000	-38,329,000
Offsetting fee collections - carryover	-9,667,000		-45,000,000	-48,000,000	-45,000,000	-35,333,000
Direct appropriation	103,061,000	308,189,000	58,047,000	64,426,000	37,778,000	-65,283,000
Small Business Administration						
Salaries and expenses	222,144,000	238,701,000	220,419,000	236,490,000	239,547,000	+17,403,000
Offsetting fee collections	-3,300,000	-3,300,000	-6,000,000	-3,300,000	-4,500,000	-1,200,000
Direct appropriation	218,844,000	235,401,000	214,419,000	233,190,000	235,047,000	+16,203,000
Office of Inspector General	8,500,000	9,985,000	8,900,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+500,000
Business Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	4,500,000	2,792,000	2,792,000	2,792,000	1,691,000	-2,809,000
Guaranteed loans subsidy	155,010,000	316,263,000	160,660,000	210,000,000	179,700,000	+24,690,000
Micro loan guarantees	1,216,000	2,317,000	1,216,000	2,317,000	2,317,000	+1,101,000
Administrative expenses	92,622,000	94,090,000	93,485,000	94,090,000	94,000,000	+1,378,000
Total, Business loans program account	253,348,000	415,462,000	258,153,000	309,199,000	277,708,000	+24,360,000
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy	34,432,000	65,800,000	105,432,000	65,800,000	105,432,000	+71,000,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	71,000,000					-71,000,000
Administrative expenses	71,578,000	78,000,000	92,578,000	78,000,000	86,500,000	+14,922,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	29,000,000					-29,000,000
Contingency fund (emergency)		100,000,000				
Total, Disaster loans program account	206,010,000	243,800,000	198,010,000	143,800,000	191,932,000	-14,078,000
Surety bond guarantees revolving fund	2,530,000	3,730,000	3,730,000	3,730,000	3,730,000	+1,200,000
Total, Small Business Administration	689,232,000	908,378,000	683,212,000	698,919,000	717,417,000	+28,185,000
State Justice Institute						
Salaries and expenses 4/	5,000,000	13,550,000		10,000,000	6,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, title V, Related agencies	1,585,721,000	2,208,318,000	1,510,140,000	1,480,415,000	1,540,831,000	-44,890,000
Appropriations	(1,585,721,000)	(2,199,318,000)	(1,510,140,000)	(1,480,415,000)	(1,540,831,000)	(-44,890,000)
Crime trust fund		(9,000,000)				
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(162,610,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(-14,180,000)
TITLE VII - RESCISSIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
General Administration						
Working capital fund (rescission)	-65,000,000			-30,000,000	-30,000,000	+35,000,000
Immigration and Naturalization Service						
Immigration Emergency fund (rescission)				-34,779,000	-34,779,000	-34,779,000
Total, Department of Justice	-65,000,000			-64,779,000	-64,779,000	+221,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE						
Administration of Foreign Affairs						
Acquisition and maintenance of buildings abroad (rescission)	-64,500,000					+64,500,000
RELATED AGENCIES						
United States Information Agency						
Radio construction (rescission)	-7,400,000					+7,400,000
Total, title VII, Rescissions	-136,900,000			-64,779,000	-64,779,000	+72,121,000
TITLE VIII - FY 1996 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION AND RESCISSION						
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE						
Federal Prison System						
Salaries and expenses					40,000,000	+40,000,000
Rescission					-40,000,000	-40,000,000

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3814) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE IX - EMERGENCY DISASTER APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
Economic Development Administration						
Economic development assistance programs 5/	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,000,000	+25,000,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
Small Business Administration						
Disaster Loans Program Account:						
Direct loans subsidy 5/	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,000,000	+113,000,000
Administrative expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000,000	+22,000,000
Total, Small Business Administration	.....	.....	.....	.....	135,000,000	+135,000,000
Total, Title IX:						
New budget (obligational) authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	160,000,000	+160,000,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority	27,944,708,000	33,083,654,300	29,480,690,000	28,810,460,000	30,181,560,000	+2,236,852,000
Appropriations	(24,200,659,000)	(27,948,233,000)	(24,965,772,000)	(24,477,039,000)	(25,283,710,000)	(+1,083,051,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(306,163,300)	.....	.....	(473,629,000)	(+473,629,000)
Rescissions	(-211,900,000)	.....	(-10,000,000)	(-106,579,000)	(-100,779,000)	(+111,121,000)
Crime trust fund	(3,955,949,000)	(4,829,258,000)	(4,524,918,000)	(4,440,000,000)	(4,525,000,000)	(+569,051,000)
(By transfer)	(106,000,000)	(64,068,000)	(71,000,000)	(65,000,000)	(69,000,000)	(-37,000,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,861,000)	(3,740,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(3,042,000)	(+181,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Liquidation of contract authority)	(162,610,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(148,430,000)	(-14,180,000)
(Foreign currency appropriation)	(1,420,000)	(1,420,000)	.....	(1,420,000)	.....	(-1,420,000)

1/ Included under Justice Assistance in FY 1996.
2/ Does not include legislative proposals to be transmitted later.
3/ Does not include legislative proposal regarding fees to be transmitted later.
4/ President's budget proposes $5,000,000 for State Justice Institute.
5/ Funds were requested by the Administration as FY 1996 supplemental appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
Military Personnel, Army	19,946,187,000	20,580,738,000	20,692,838,000	20,559,042,000	20,633,998,000	+687,811,000
Military Personnel, Navy	17,008,563,000	16,942,956,000	17,000,856,000	16,943,581,000	16,986,976,000	-21,587,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	5,885,740,000	6,102,108,000	6,103,808,000	6,099,182,000	6,111,728,000	+225,988,000
Military Personnel, Air Force	17,207,743,000	17,043,150,000	17,099,550,000	17,021,810,000	17,069,490,000	-138,253,000
Reserve Personnel, Army	2,122,466,000	2,043,679,000	2,083,379,000	2,052,136,000	2,073,479,000	-48,987,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,355,523,000	1,386,306,000	1,392,406,000	1,396,989,000	1,405,606,000	+50,083,000
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	378,151,000	381,143,000	387,943,000	389,325,000	388,643,000	+10,492,000
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	784,586,000	775,967,000	780,497,000	785,842,000	783,697,000	-889,000
National Guard Personnel, Army	3,242,422,000	3,242,493,000	3,279,393,000	3,259,169,000	3,266,393,000	+23,971,000
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	1,259,627,000	1,284,290,000	1,294,490,000	1,295,511,000	1,296,490,000	+36,863,000
Total, title I, Military Personnel	69,191,008,000	69,782,830,000	70,115,160,000	69,802,587,000	70,016,500,000	+825,492,000
TITLE II						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
Operation and Maintenance, Army	18,321,965,000	18,031,145,000	18,365,679,000	17,700,859,000	17,519,340,000	-802,625,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,334,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	21,279,425,000	20,112,864,000	20,390,397,000	20,241,517,000	20,061,961,000	-1,217,464,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,333,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,392,522,000	2,203,777,000	2,465,077,000	2,275,977,000	2,254,119,000	-138,403,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	18,606,167,000	17,830,122,000	17,938,755,000	17,331,309,000	17,263,193,000	-1,342,974,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,333,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	10,388,595,000	10,156,468,000	10,212,985,000	9,953,142,000	10,044,200,000	-344,395,000
(By transfer)	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-15,000,000)
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,119,191,000	1,084,436,000	1,116,436,000	1,129,436,000	1,119,436,000	+245,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	859,542,000	843,927,000	882,927,000	861,527,000	886,027,000	+26,485,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	100,283,000	99,667,000	108,467,000	115,367,000	109,667,000	+9,384,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	1,519,287,000	1,488,553,000	1,491,553,000	1,494,953,000	1,496,553,000	-22,734,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	2,440,808,000	2,208,477,000	2,268,477,000	2,294,477,000	2,254,477,000	-186,331,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	2,776,121,000	2,654,473,000	2,671,373,000	2,721,973,000	2,716,379,000	-59,742,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	6,521,000	6,797,000	6,797,000	6,185,000	6,797,000	+276,000
Environmental Restoration, Army	.....	356,916,000	.....	356,916,000	339,109,000	+339,109,000
Environmental Restoration, Navy	.....	302,900,000	.....	302,900,000	287,788,000	+287,788,000
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	.....	414,700,000	.....	414,700,000	394,010,000	+394,010,000
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	.....	258,500,000	.....	38,650,000	36,722,000	+36,722,000
Formerly Used Defense sites	.....	.....	.....	269,850,000	256,387,000	+256,387,000
Environmental Restoration, Defense	1,422,200,000	.....	1,333,016,000	.....	.....	-1,422,200,000
Summer Olympics	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-15,000,000
Former Soviet Union threat reduction	300,000,000	327,900,000	302,900,000	327,900,000	327,900,000	+27,900,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	50,000,000	80,544,000	60,544,000	49,000,000	49,000,000	-1,000,000
(Transfer out)	(-15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+15,000,000)
Overseas Contingency operations transfer account	.....	.....	.....	1,069,957,000	1,140,157,000	+1,140,157,000
Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense	.....	.....	975,000,000	.....	600,000,000	+600,000,000
Reduction of funds	.....	.....	-35,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	81,597,627,000	78,462,166,000	80,555,383,000	78,956,595,000	79,163,222,000	-2,434,405,000
(By transfer)	(150,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	.....
TITLE III						
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,558,805,000	970,815,000	1,308,709,000	1,283,815,000	1,348,434,000	-210,371,000
Missile Procurement, Army	865,555,000	766,329,000	988,567,000	982,829,000	1,041,867,000	+176,312,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,652,745,000	1,102,014,000	1,500,414,000	1,449,714,000	1,470,286,000	-182,459,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,110,685,000	853,428,000	1,150,128,000	1,118,329,000	1,127,149,000	+16,464,000
Other Procurement, Army	2,769,443,000	2,627,440,000	2,899,040,000	3,295,486,000	3,172,485,000	+403,042,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	4,589,394,000	5,881,952,000	6,896,552,000	7,239,704,000	7,027,010,000	+2,437,616,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,669,827,000	1,400,363,000	1,384,408,000	1,500,154,000	1,389,913,000	-279,914,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	430,053,000	.....	341,689,000	.....	289,695,000	-140,358,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	6,643,958,000	4,911,930,000	4,469,930,000	6,193,330,000	5,613,665,000	-1,030,293,000
Other Procurement, Navy	2,483,581,000	2,714,195,000	2,889,591,000	2,944,519,000	3,067,944,000	+584,363,000
Procurement, Marine Corps	458,947,000	555,507,000	623,973,000	660,507,000	569,073,000	+110,126,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	7,367,983,000	5,779,228,000	7,274,628,000	6,630,370,000	6,404,980,000	-963,003,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,943,931,000	2,733,877,000	2,279,500,000	2,713,944,000	2,297,145,000	-646,786,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	338,800,000	.....	272,177,000	.....	293,153,000	-45,647,000
Other Procurement, Air Force	6,284,230,000	5,998,819,000	6,078,539,000	5,577,787,000	5,944,680,000	-339,550,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,124,379,000	1,841,212,000	2,247,812,000	1,773,794,000	1,978,005,000	-146,374,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	777,000,000	.....	908,000,000	759,800,000	780,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, title III, Procurement	44,069,316,000	38,137,109,000	43,513,657,000	44,124,082,000	43,815,484,000	-253,832,000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)—continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE IV						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	4,870,684,000	4,320,640,000	4,874,537,000	5,107,283,000	5,062,763,000	+192,079,000
(By transfer)	(8,000,000)					(-8,000,000)
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	8,758,132,000	7,334,734,000	8,399,357,000	8,067,543,000	8,208,946,000	-549,186,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	13,126,567,000	14,417,456,000	14,869,573,000	14,778,540,000	14,499,606,000	+1,373,039,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	9,461,057,000	8,398,836,000	9,068,558,000	9,190,092,000	9,362,800,000	-98,257,000
Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense	251,082,000	252,038,000	272,038,000	269,038,000	282,038,000	+30,956,000
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	22,587,000	21,968,000	26,968,000	21,968,000	24,968,000	+2,381,000
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	36,490,109,000	34,745,672,000	37,511,031,000	37,434,464,000	37,441,121,000	+951,012,000
TITLE V						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
Defense business operations fund	878,700,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	+69,200,000
National Defense Sealift Fund:						
Ready Reserve Force	289,000,000	261,000,000	261,000,000	261,000,000	268,000,000	-23,000,000
Acquisition	735,220,000	702,002,000	1,643,002,000	832,002,000	1,162,002,000	+426,782,000
Total	1,024,220,000	963,002,000	1,904,002,000	1,093,002,000	1,428,002,000	+403,782,000
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds	1,902,920,000	1,910,902,000	2,851,902,000	2,040,902,000	2,375,902,000	+472,982,000
TITLE VI						
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
Defense health program:						
Operation and maintenance	9,938,325,000	9,358,288,000	9,398,188,000	9,936,638,000	9,937,838,000	-487,000
(Transfer out)	(-8,000,000)					(+8,000,000)
Procurement	288,033,000	269,470,000	269,470,000	319,470,000	269,470,000	-18,563,000
Total, Defense Health Program	10,226,358,000	9,627,758,000	9,667,658,000	10,256,108,000	10,207,308,000	-19,050,000
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Defense: 1/						
Operation and maintenance	353,850,000	477,947,000	477,947,000	478,947,000	478,947,000	+125,097,000
Procurement	265,000,000	273,600,000	273,600,000	191,200,000	191,200,000	-73,800,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	53,400,000	48,300,000	48,300,000	88,300,000	88,300,000	+34,900,000
Total, Chemical Agents	672,250,000	799,847,000	799,847,000	758,447,000	758,447,000	+86,197,000
Drug Interdiction Defense	688,432,000	642,724,000	774,724,000	789,024,000	807,800,000	+119,368,000
Office of the Inspector General	178,226,000	138,501,000	138,501,000	139,157,000	139,157,000	-39,069,000
Anti-Terrorism activities, Defense				14,000,000		
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	11,765,266,000	11,208,830,000	11,380,730,000	11,956,736,000	11,912,712,000	+147,446,000
TITLE VII						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	213,900,000	196,400,000	196,400,000	184,200,000	196,400,000	-17,500,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	90,683,000	91,739,000	149,555,000	94,739,000	129,164,000	+38,481,000
National Security Education Trust Fund	7,500,000	5,100,000		5,100,000	5,100,000	-2,400,000
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island conveyance remediation and Environmental Restoration Fund	25,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-15,000,000
Total, title VII, Related agencies	337,083,000	303,239,000	355,955,000	294,039,000	340,664,000	+3,581,000
TITLE VIII						
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Additional transfer authority (sec. 8005)	(3,100,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-1,100,000,000)
Contractor ADP	-30,000,000					+30,000,000
Inflation Reestimate	-832,000,000					+832,000,000
Management efficiencies	-442,000,000					+442,000,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property (sec. 8045)	8,000,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	+18,565,000
Overseas Military Fac Investment Recovery (sec. 8049)		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
National Science Center, Army (sec. 8060)	85,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	+35,000
Rescissions (sec. 8070)	-561,217,000			-126,900,000	-137,108,000	+424,109,000
Coast Guard transfer (sec 8087)				300,000,000	300,000,000	+300,000,000
Excess funded carryover (sec. 8088)			-500,000,000		-150,000,000	-150,000,000
Export loan guarantee PGM (sec. 8093)				1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
RDT&E general reduction (sec. 8136)					-680,552,000	-680,552,000
Air Force DBOF pass through (sec. 8096)			-195,000,000		-194,500,000	-194,500,000
Spare parts inventories			-400,000,000			
FFRDC's/consultants (sec. 8037)	-90,000,000			-52,286,000	-154,572,000	-64,572,000
Prostate Cancer research				(93,000,000)		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)— continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Senate Sec. 8099:						
Military Personnel, Navy				4,900,000		
Military Personnel, Air Force				4,400,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Army				-4,200,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force				-4,400,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide				-66,000,000		
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund				70,200,000		
Defense Health				-4,900,000		
Sec. 8128:						
Weapons of Mass Destruction				150,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000
RDT&E, Defense-Wide				-12,000,000		
O&M, Defense-Wide (not scored)				(-138,000,000)		
Anti-terrorism, counter-terrorism, and security enhancement activities:						
Emergency funding, FY 1997 (sec. 8137)					230,680,000	+230,680,000
General reduction (sec. 8138)					-230,680,000	-230,680,000
Total, title VIII	-1,947,132,000	27,685,000	-1,067,315,000	287,499,000	-888,047,000	+1,059,085,000
FY 1997 grand total	243,406,197,000	234,578,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	244,177,558,000	+771,361,000
TITLE IX						
FY 1996 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSION FOR ANTI-TERRORISM, COUNTER-TERRORISM, AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES						
Emergency supplemental, FY 1996					122,600,000	+122,600,000
Rescissions (sec. 9001)					-122,600,000	-122,600,000
BUDGET SCOREKEEPING ADJUSTMENTS						
Adjustment for unapprop'd balance transfer (Stockpile)		250,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	+150,000,000
Stockpile collections (unappropriated)		-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000
Operations and Maintenance, Army (not scored)				(-1,500,000)		
Burdensharing contribution, misc. receipts	-50,000,000					+50,000,000
Effect of P.L. 104-134:						
Rescissions, fiscal year 1995	-820,000,000					+820,000,000
Rescissions, fiscal year 1996	-174,900,000					+174,900,000
Emergency funding	(820,000,000)					(-820,000,000)
Administrative reductions (P.L. 104-134)	-294,000,000					+294,000,000
Emergency funding for anti-terrorism: FY 1997 (sec. 8138)					-230,680,000	-230,680,000
Total adjustments	-1,338,900,000	100,000,000			-230,680,000	+1,108,220,000
RECAPITULATION						
Title I - Military Personnel	69,191,008,000	69,782,830,000	70,115,160,000	69,802,587,000	70,016,500,000	+825,492,000
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	81,597,627,000	78,462,166,000	80,555,383,000	78,956,595,000	79,163,222,000	-2,434,405,000
Title III - Procurement	44,069,316,000	38,137,109,000	43,513,657,000	44,124,082,000	43,815,484,000	-253,832,000
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	36,490,109,000	34,745,672,000	37,511,031,000	37,434,464,000	37,441,121,000	+951,012,000
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	1,902,920,000	1,910,902,000	2,851,902,000	2,040,902,000	2,375,902,000	+472,982,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	11,765,266,000	11,208,830,000	11,380,730,000	11,956,736,000	11,912,712,000	+147,446,000
Title VII - Related agencies	337,083,000	303,239,000	355,955,000	294,039,000	340,664,000	+3,581,000
Title VIII - General provisions	-1,947,132,000	27,685,000	-1,067,315,000	287,499,000	-888,047,000	+1,059,085,000
(Additional transfer authority)	(3,100,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-1,100,000,000)
Total, Department of Defense	243,406,197,000	234,578,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	244,177,558,000	+771,361,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	-1,338,900,000	100,000,000			-230,680,000	+1,108,220,000
Grand total 2/	242,067,297,000	234,678,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	243,946,878,000	+1,879,581,000
Allocation recap (sec. 602b):						
Mandatory	213,900,000	196,400,000	196,400,000	184,200,000	196,400,000	-17,500,000
Discretionary	241,853,397,000	234,482,033,000	245,020,103,000	244,712,704,000	243,750,478,000	+1,897,081,000
Grand total 2/	242,067,297,000	234,678,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	243,946,878,000	+1,879,581,000

1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.

2/ FY 1996 includes effects of P.L. 104-134: $820,000,000 in Emergency Sup Appropriations, +104,900,000 in new budget authority and -1,288,900,000 in rescissions.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3540)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES						
Limitation on Program Activity:						
Subsidy appropriations	744,551,000	736,551,000	726,000,000	730,000,000	726,000,000	-18,551,000
Administrative expenses	45,614,000	47,614,000	46,614,000	40,000,000	46,614,000	+1,000,000
Negative subsidy	-89,646,000	-58,000,000	-58,000,000	-58,000,000	-58,000,000	+31,646,000
Total, Export-Import Bank of the United States	700,519,000	726,165,000	714,614,000	712,000,000	714,614,000	+14,095,000
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION						
Administrative expenses	26,000,000	32,000,000	30,000,000	32,000,000	32,000,000	+6,000,000
Insurance fees and other offsetting collections	-202,500,000	-224,000,000	-224,000,000	-224,000,000	-224,000,000	-21,500,000
Direct loans:						
Loan subsidy	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	
(Loan authorization)	(79,523,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(80,000,000)	(+477,000)
Guaranteed loans:						
Loan subsidy	68,000,000	68,000,000	68,000,000	68,000,000	68,000,000	
(Loan authorization)	(1,351,900,000)	(1,360,000,000)	(1,360,000,000)	(1,360,000,000)	(1,360,000,000)	(+8,100,000)
Total, Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-104,500,000	-120,000,000	-122,000,000	-120,000,000	-120,000,000	-15,500,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Trade and Development Agency						
Trade and development agency	40,000,000	40,000,000	38,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	
(By transfer)		(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Total, title I, Export and investment assistance	636,019,000	646,165,000	630,614,000	632,000,000	634,614,000	-1,405,000
(Loan authorizations)	(1,431,423,000)	(1,440,000,000)	(1,440,000,000)	(1,440,000,000)	(1,440,000,000)	(+8,577,000)
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Agency for International Development						
Sustainable development assistance		1,006,000,000				
Child survival and disease programs fund			600,000,000		600,000,000	+600,000,000
Development assistance	1,675,000,000		1,150,000,000	1,262,000,000	1,181,500,000	-493,500,000
Population, development assistance				410,000,000		
Development Fund for Africa		704,000,000				
International disaster assistance	181,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	190,000,000	+9,000,000
Debt restructuring	10,000,000	47,000,000	10,000,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+17,000,000
(By transfer)	(5,000,000)					(-5,000,000)
Micro and Small Enterprise Development program:						
Subsidy appropriations	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
Administrative expenses	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	
(Direct loan authorization)	(1,435,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-435,000)
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(16,700,000)	(17,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(+300,000)
Housing and other credit guaranty programs:						
Subsidy appropriations	4,000,000	5,000,000	500,000	4,000,000	3,500,000	-500,000
Operating expenses	7,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	-1,000,000
(Guaranteed loan authorization)	(33,700,000)	(42,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(33,600,000)	(29,400,000)	(-4,300,000)
Subtotal, development assistance	1,879,000,000	1,960,000,000	1,958,500,000	1,901,000,000	2,010,000,000	+131,000,000
Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	43,914,000	43,826,000	43,826,000	43,826,000	43,826,000	-88,000
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development	465,750,000	495,000,000	465,750,000	495,000,000	470,750,000	+5,000,000
Emergency appropriations		600,000				
Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General	30,200,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	28,000,000	30,000,000	-200,000
Subtotal, Agency for International Development	2,418,864,000	2,529,426,000	2,498,076,000	2,467,826,000	2,554,576,000	+135,712,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance						
Economic support fund:						
Camp David countries	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	2,015,000,000	
Other	325,000,000	393,000,000	321,000,000	325,000,000	328,000,000	+3,000,000
Subtotal, Economic support fund	2,340,000,000	2,408,000,000	2,336,000,000	2,340,000,000	2,343,000,000	+3,000,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3540) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
International fund for Ireland	19,600,000	.....	19,600,000	.....	19,600,000	.....
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	522,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	475,000,000	-47,000,000
Assistance for the New Independent States of the Soviet Union	641,000,000	640,000,000	590,000,000	640,000,000	625,000,000	-16,000,000
Subtotal, Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,522,600,000	3,523,000,000	3,420,600,000	3,455,000,000	3,462,600,000	-60,000,000
Total, Agency for International Development	5,941,464,000	6,052,426,000	5,918,676,000	5,922,826,000	6,017,176,000	+75,712,000
African Development Foundation						
Appropriations	(11,500,000)	12,500,000	11,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Inter-American Foundation						
Appropriations	(20,000,000)	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, Funds Appropriated to the President	5,941,464,000	6,084,926,000	5,950,176,000	5,922,826,000	6,017,176,000	+75,712,000
Peace Corps						
Appropriations	205,000,000	220,000,000	212,000,000	205,000,000	208,000,000	+3,000,000
(By transfer)	.....	(5,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(+12,000,000)
Department of State						
International narcotics control	115,000,000	213,000,000	150,000,000	213,000,000	213,000,000	+98,000,000
(By transfer)	(20,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-20,000,000)
Migration and refugee assistance	671,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	-21,000,000
Refugee resettlement assistance	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....
United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	.....
Anti-terrorism assistance	16,000,000	17,000,000	.....	.....	.....	-16,000,000
Emergency appropriations	.....	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	-20,000,000
Nonproliferation and antiterrorism	.....	.....	135,000,000	140,000,000	133,000,000	+133,000,000
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....	(12,000,000)	.....	.....
Counter-terrorism assistance to Israel	50,000,000	50,000,000	.....	.....	.....	-50,000,000
Total, Department of State	927,000,000	1,002,000,000	990,000,000	1,053,000,000	1,051,000,000	+124,000,000
Total, title II, Bilateral economic assistance	7,073,464,000	7,306,926,000	7,152,176,000	7,180,826,000	7,276,176,000	+202,712,000
(By transfer)	(25,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(24,000,000)	(12,000,000)	(-13,000,000)
(Loan authorizations)	(51,835,000)	(60,000,000)	(28,000,000)	(51,600,000)	(47,400,000)	(-4,435,000)
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
International Military Education and Training	39,000,000	45,000,000	43,475,000	40,000,000	43,475,000	+4,475,000
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants:						
Camp David countries	3,100,000,000	3,100,000,000	3,100,000,000	3,100,000,000	3,100,000,000	.....
Other	178,390,000	128,250,000	122,250,000	124,000,000	64,000,000	-114,390,000
Subtotal, grants	3,278,390,000	3,228,250,000	3,222,250,000	3,224,000,000	3,164,000,000	-114,390,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	.....
Direct concessional loans:						
Subsidy appropriations	64,400,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	-4,400,000
(Loan authorization)	(544,000,000)	(370,028,000)	(323,815,000)	(540,000,000)	(540,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
FMF program level	(3,822,390,000)	(3,598,278,000)	(3,546,065,000)	(3,764,000,000)	(3,704,000,000)	(-118,390,000)
(By transfer)	.....	.....	.....	(20,000,000)	.....	.....
Total, Foreign military assistance	3,342,790,000	3,268,250,000	3,257,250,000	3,284,000,000	3,224,000,000	-118,790,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund:						
Offsetting collections	-220,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	+54,000,000
Peacekeeping operations	70,000,000	70,000,000	65,000,000	65,000,000	.....	-70,000,000
Total, title III, Military assistance	3,231,790,000	3,217,250,000	3,199,725,000	3,223,000,000	3,101,475,000	-130,315,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	.....
(Loan authorization)	(544,000,000)	(370,028,000)	(323,815,000)	(540,000,000)	(540,000,000)	(-4,000,000)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3540) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
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:						
Paid-in capital	28,189,963	...	...	...	...	-28,189,963
(Limitation on callable capital)	(911,475,013)	...	...	...	...	(-911,475,013)
Contribution to the International Finance Corporation	60,900,000	6,656,000	6,656,000	6,656,000	6,656,000	-54,244,000
Contribution to the Global Environment Facility	35,000,000	100,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	...
Total, contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(1,035,564,976)	(106,656,000)	(36,656,000)	(41,656,000)	(41,656,000)	(-993,908,976)
Contribution to the International Development Association	700,000,000	934,503,100	525,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000	...
Total, World Bank Group	(1,735,564,976)	(1,041,159,100)	(561,656,000)	(741,656,000)	(741,656,000)	(-993,908,976)
Budget authority	824,089,963	1,041,159,100	561,656,000	741,656,000	741,656,000	-82,433,963
(Limitation on callable capital)	(911,475,013)	...	...	...	...	(-911,475,013)
Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank:						
Inter-regional paid-in capital	25,952,110	25,610,667	25,610,667	25,610,667	25,610,667	-341,443
(Limitation on callable capital)	(1,523,767,142)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(1,503,718,910)	(-20,048,232)
Fund for special operations	10,000,000	31,411,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	...
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	53,750,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	-26,250,000
Total, contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank	(1,613,469,252)	(1,588,240,577)	(1,566,829,577)	(1,566,829,577)	(1,566,829,577)	(-46,639,675)
Contribution to the Asian Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	13,221,596	...
(Limitation on callable capital)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	(647,858,204)	...
Development fund	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	...
Total, contribution to the Asian Development Bank	(761,079,800)	(761,079,800)	(761,079,800)	(761,079,800)	(761,079,800)	...
Contribution to the African Development Fund	...	50,000,000	...	...	...	...
Contribution to the African Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	...	16,000,000	...	...	...	...
(Limitation on callable capital)	...	(112,000,000)	...	...	...	...
Total, contribution to the African Development Bank	...	(128,000,000)	...	...	...	...
Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development:						
Paid-in capital	70,000,000	11,916,447	11,916,447	11,916,447	11,916,447	-58,083,553
(Limitation on callable capital)	(163,333,333)	(27,805,043)	(27,805,043)	(27,805,043)	(27,805,043)	(-135,528,290)
Total, contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	(233,333,333)	(39,721,490)	(39,721,490)	(39,721,490)	(39,721,490)	(-193,611,843)
North American Development Bank:						
Paid-in capital	56,250,000	56,250,000	50,625,000	56,250,000	56,000,000	-250,000
(Limitation on callable capital)	(318,750,000)	(318,750,000)	(318,750,000)	(318,750,000)	(318,750,000)	...
Contribution to the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa:						
Paid-in capital	...	52,500,000	...	...	...	...
(Limitation on callable capital)	...	(157,500,000)	...	...	...	...
International Monetary Fund						
Contribution to the enhanced structural adjustment facility	...	7,000,000	...	...	...	...
Total, International Financial Institutions	(4,718,447,361)	(4,200,200,967)	(3,298,661,867)	(3,484,286,867)	(3,484,036,867)	(-1,234,410,494)
Budget authority	1,153,263,669	1,432,568,810	800,529,710	986,154,710	985,904,710	-167,358,959
(Limitation on callable capital)	(3,565,183,692)	(2,767,632,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(-1,067,051,535)

FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3540) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
International Organizations and Programs						
International organizations and programs	285,000,000	325,000,000	136,000,000	270,000,000	169,950,000	-115,050,000
(By transfer)	(30,000,000)	.....	.....	(53,500,000)	(17,500,000)	(-12,500,000)
Total, title IV, Multilateral economic assistanc	(5,003,447,361)	(4,525,200,967)	(3,434,661,867)	(3,754,286,867)	(3,653,986,867)	(-1,349,460,494)
Budget authority	1,438,263,669	1,757,568,810	936,529,710	1,256,154,710	1,155,854,710	-282,408,959
(By transfer)	(30,000,000)	.....	.....	(53,500,000)	(17,500,000)	(-12,500,000)
(Limitation on callable capital)	(3,565,183,692)	(2,767,632,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(-1,067,051,535)
Grand total, all titles:						
New budget (obligational) authority	12,379,536,669	12,927,909,810	11,919,044,710	12,291,980,710	12,168,119,710	-211,416,959
Appropriations	(12,379,536,669)	(12,925,309,810)	(11,919,044,710)	(12,291,980,710)	(12,168,119,710)	(-211,416,959)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(2,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(55,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(17,000,000)	(102,500,000)	(34,500,000)	(-20,500,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	(23,250,000)	.....
(Limitation on callable capital)	(3,565,183,692)	(2,767,632,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(2,498,132,157)	(-1,067,051,535)
(Loan authorizations)	(2,027,258,000)	(1,870,028,000)	(1,791,815,000)	(2,031,600,000)	(2,027,400,000)	(+142,000)
TITLE I - EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE						
Export Assistance Appropriations	928,165,000	928,165,000	912,614,000	914,000,000	916,614,000	-11,551,000
Negative Subsidies and Offsetting Collections	-292,146,000	-282,000,000	-282,000,000	-282,000,000	-282,000,000	+10,146,000
Total, Export Assistance	636,019,000	646,165,000	630,614,000	632,000,000	634,614,000	-1,405,000
TITLE II - BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Bilateral Development Assistance	3,550,864,000	3,783,926,000	3,731,576,000	3,725,826,000	3,813,576,000	+262,712,000
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance	3,522,600,000	3,523,000,000	3,420,600,000	3,455,000,000	3,462,600,000	-60,000,000
Total, Bilateral Economic Assistance	7,073,464,000	7,306,926,000	7,152,176,000	7,180,826,000	7,276,176,000	+202,712,000
TITLE III - MILITARY ASSISTANCE						
Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Grants	3,278,390,000	3,228,250,000	3,222,250,000	3,224,000,000	3,164,000,000	-114,390,000
Direct loans, subsidy costs	64,400,000	40,000,000	35,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	-4,400,000
(Estimated level of direct loans)	(544,000,000)	(370,028,000)	(323,815,000)	(540,000,000)	(540,000,000)	(-4,000,000)
Subtotal, Foreign Military Financing Program:						
Budget authority	3,342,790,000	3,268,250,000	3,257,250,000	3,284,000,000	3,224,000,000	-118,790,000
(Program level)	(3,822,390,000)	(3,598,278,000)	(3,546,065,000)	(3,764,000,000)	(3,704,000,000)	(-118,390,000)
Other, Military	109,000,000	115,000,000	108,475,000	105,000,000	43,475,000	-65,525,000
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-220,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	-166,000,000	+54,000,000
Total, Military Assistance Programs	3,231,790,000	3,217,250,000	3,199,725,000	3,223,000,000	3,101,475,000	-130,315,000
TITLE IV - MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE						
Contributions to International Financial Institutions	1,153,263,669	1,425,568,810	800,529,710	986,154,710	985,904,710	-167,358,959
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	.....	7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
International organizations and programs	285,000,000	325,000,000	136,000,000	270,000,000	169,950,000	-115,050,000
Total, contribution for Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,438,263,669	1,757,568,810	936,529,710	1,256,154,710	1,155,854,710	-282,408,959
Grand total, all titles	12,379,536,669	12,927,909,810	11,919,044,710	12,291,980,710	12,168,119,710	-211,416,959

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3662)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	567,453,000	575,892,000	566,514,000	578,692,000	572,164,000	+4,711,000
Wildland fire management	235,924,000	247,924,000	247,924,000	264,609,000	252,042,000	+16,118,000
Central hazmat account	10,000,000	20,500,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	+2,000,000
Construction	3,115,000	3,103,000	3,103,000	4,333,000	4,333,000	+1,218,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-5,000,000
Payments in lieu of taxes	113,500,000	101,500,000	113,500,000	115,000,000	113,500,000	.....
Land acquisition	12,800,000	12,800,000	10,000,000	14,060,000	10,410,000	-2,390,000
Oregon and California grant lands	97,452,000	108,379,000	98,365,000	102,656,000	100,515,000	+3,063,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	35,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-35,000,000
Range improvements (indefinite)	9,113,000	9,113,000	9,113,000	9,113,000	9,113,000	.....
Service charges, deposits, and forfeitures (indefinite)	8,993,000	8,993,000	8,993,000	8,993,000	8,993,000	.....
Miscellaneous trust funds (indefinite)	7,605,000	7,605,000	7,605,000	7,605,000	7,605,000	.....
Total, Bureau of Land Management	1,105,955,000	1,095,809,000	1,077,117,000	1,117,061,000	1,090,675,000	-15,280,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	501,010,000	540,372,000	520,519,000	529,527,000	523,947,000	+22,937,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	1,600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-1,600,000
Construction	37,655,000	37,587,000	38,298,000	45,306,000	43,365,000	+5,710,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	37,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-37,300,000
Natural resource damage assessment and restoration fund	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....
Land acquisition	36,900,000	36,900,000	30,000,000	50,802,000	44,479,000	+7,579,000
Cooperative endangered species conservation fund	8,085,000	16,085,000	14,085,000	14,085,000	14,085,000	+6,000,000
National wildlife refuge fund	10,779,000	10,779,000	10,779,000	10,779,000	10,779,000	.....
Rewards and operations	600,000	600,000	1,000,000	600,000	1,000,000	+400,000
North American wetlands conservation fund	6,750,000	11,750,000	7,750,000	10,750,000	9,750,000	+3,000,000
Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake fish and wildlife fund	152,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-152,000
Rhinoceros and tiger conservation fund	200,000	200,000	400,000	200,000	400,000	+200,000
Wildlife conservation and appreciation fund	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	.....
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	645,831,000	659,073,000	627,631,000	666,849,000	652,605,000	+6,774,000
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	1,082,481,000	1,173,304,000	1,135,139,000	1,156,784,000	1,152,311,000	+69,830,000
National recreation and preservation	37,649,000	40,218,000	36,476,000	39,476,000	37,976,000	+327,000
Historic preservation fund	36,212,000	38,290,000	36,212,000	36,612,000	36,612,000	+400,000
Construction	143,225,000	143,225,000	119,745,000	165,418,000	163,444,000	+20,219,000
C&O Canal (P.L. 104-99)	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	47,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-47,000,000
Land and water conservation fund (rescission of contract authority)	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	-30,000,000	.....
Land acquisition and state assistance	49,100,000	36,300,000	30,000,000	48,415,000	53,915,000	+4,815,000
Everglades restoration fund	.....	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fixed asset acquisitions (sec. 621)	.....	111,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Park Service (net)	1,367,667,000	1,612,337,000	1,327,572,000	1,416,705,000	1,414,258,000	+46,591,000
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	730,163,000	746,380,000	730,163,000	737,040,000	738,913,000	+8,750,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000
Minerals Management Service						
Royalty and offshore minerals management	182,555,000	182,994,000	182,555,000	159,555,000	156,955,000	-25,600,000
Oil spill research	6,440,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	6,440,000	.....
Total, Minerals Management Service	188,995,000	189,434,000	188,995,000	165,995,000	163,395,000	-25,600,000
Bureau of Mines						
Mines and minerals	64,000,000	.....	.....	2,000,000	.....	-64,000,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement						
Regulation and technology	95,470,000	94,272,000	94,272,000	94,172,000	94,172,000	-1,298,000
Receipts from performance bond forfeitures (indefinite)	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	.....
Subtotal	95,970,000	94,772,000	94,772,000	94,672,000	94,672,000	-1,298,000
Abandoned mine reclamation fund (definite, trust fund)	173,887,000	179,385,000	175,887,000	179,085,000	177,085,000	+3,198,000
Total, Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	269,857,000	274,157,000	270,659,000	273,757,000	271,757,000	+1,900,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3662) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	1,384,434,000	1,579,423,000	1,381,623,000	1,413,606,000	1,436,902,000	+52,468,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	500,000					-500,000
Construction	100,833,000	122,824,000	85,831,000	93,933,000	94,531,000	-6,302,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	16,500,000					-16,500,000
Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians	80,645,000	69,241,000	65,241,000	69,241,000	69,241,000	-11,404,000
Technical assistance of Indian enterprises	500,000					-500,000
Indian guaranteed loan program account	5,000,000	5,002,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(35,914,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(-1,299,000)
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,588,412,000	1,776,490,000	1,537,695,000	1,581,780,000	1,605,674,000	+17,262,000
Departmental Offices						
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	37,468,000	37,468,000	37,368,000	37,668,000	37,468,000	
Northern Marianas Islands Covenant	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	27,720,000	
Subtotal, Assistance to Territories	65,188,000	65,188,000	65,088,000	65,388,000	65,188,000	
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	13,000,000					-13,000,000
Compact of Free Association	10,038,000	10,038,000	10,138,000	9,938,000	10,038,000	
Mandatory payments	14,900,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000	-1,400,000
Subtotal, Compact of Free Association	24,938,000	23,538,000	23,638,000	23,438,000	23,538,000	-1,400,000
Total, Insular Affairs	103,126,000	88,726,000	88,726,000	88,826,000	88,726,000	-14,400,000
Departmental management	56,912,000	59,196,000	53,691,000	58,991,000	58,286,000	+1,374,000
Office of the Solicitor	34,427,000	35,208,000	35,208,000	35,443,000	35,443,000	+1,016,000
Office of Inspector General	23,939,000	24,439,000	24,439,000	24,439,000	24,439,000	+500,000
Construction Management	500,000					-500,000
Office of Special Trustee for American Indians	16,338,000	36,338,000	19,126,000	36,338,000	32,126,000	+15,788,000
National Indian Gaming Commission	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Total, Departmental Offices	236,242,000	244,907,000	222,190,000	245,037,000	240,020,000	+3,778,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,199,122,000	6,598,587,000	5,982,022,000	6,206,224,000	6,177,297,000	-21,825,000
Appropriations	(6,071,222,000)	(6,628,587,000)	(6,012,022,000)	(6,236,224,000)	(6,207,297,000)	(+136,075,000)
Emergency appropriations	(157,900,000)					(-157,900,000)
Rescissions	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(35,914,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(-1,299,000)
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
Forest and rangeland research	178,000,000	179,786,000	179,000,000	180,200,000	179,786,000	+1,786,000
State and private forestry	136,884,000	164,000,000	148,884,000	156,811,000	155,461,000	+18,577,000
National forest system	1,257,057,000	1,291,553,000	1,258,057,000	1,285,881,000	1,274,781,000	+17,724,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	26,600,000					-26,600,000
Wildland fire management	385,485,000	385,485,000	411,485,000	661,485,000	530,016,000	+144,531,000
Emergency appropriations		109,531,000		109,531,000		
Reconstruction and construction	163,600,000	169,662,000	164,100,000	172,167,000	174,974,000	+11,374,000
Emergency appropriations (P.L. 104-134)	60,800,000					-60,800,000
Timber receipts transfer to general fund (indefinite)	(-44,548,000)					(+44,548,000)
Timber purchaser credits	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)				(-50,000,000)
Land acquisition	39,400,000	41,200,000	30,000,000	39,660,000	40,575,000	+1,175,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests, special acts	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000	
Acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges (indefinite)	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	
Range betterment fund (indefinite)	3,976,000	3,995,000	3,995,000	3,995,000	3,995,000	+19,000
Gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	92,000	
Southeast Alaska economic disaster fund	110,000,000					-110,000,000
Total, Forest Service	2,363,173,000	2,346,583,000	2,196,892,000	2,611,101,000	2,360,959,000	-2,214,000
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY						
Clean coal technology:						
Rescission		-325,000,000		-150,000,000	-123,000,000	-123,000,000
Deferral		-312,879,000				
Subtotal		-637,879,000		-150,000,000	-123,000,000	-123,000,000
Fossil energy research and development	417,018,000	348,508,000	354,754,000	367,504,000	364,704,000	-52,314,000
Alternative fuels production (indefinite)	-2,400,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-4,000,000	-1,600,000
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	148,786,000	149,500,000	132,022,000	133,000,000	143,786,000	-5,000,000
Energy conservation	553,189,000	735,363,000	523,444,000	570,452,000	569,762,000	+16,573,000
Biomass Energy Development (transfer)	-16,000,000					+16,000,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3662) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Economic regulation	6,297,000	2,725,000	2,725,000	2,725,000	2,725,000	-3,572,000
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	.....	221,300,000	220,000,000	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(187,000,000)	.....	.....	(220,000,000)	(220,000,000)	(+33,000,000)
Energy Information Administration	72,266,000	66,120,000	66,120,000	64,120,000	66,120,000	-6,146,000
Total, Department of Energy:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	1,179,156,000	881,637,000	1,295,065,000	983,801,000	1,020,097,000	-159,059,000
Appropriations	(1,179,156,000)	(1,519,516,000)	(1,295,065,000)	(1,133,801,000)	(1,143,097,000)	(-36,059,000)
Rescission	.....	(-325,000,000)	.....	(-150,000,000)	(-123,000,000)	(-123,000,000)
Deferral	.....	(-312,879,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(By transfer)	(187,000,000)	.....	.....	(220,000,000)	(220,000,000)	(+33,000,000)
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES						
Indian Health Service						
Indian health services	1,747,842,000	1,898,941,000	1,779,561,000	1,800,836,000	1,806,269,000	+58,427,000
Indian health facilities	238,958,000	275,251,000	227,701,000	251,957,000	247,731,000	+8,773,000
Total, Indian Health Service	1,986,800,000	2,174,192,000	2,007,262,000	2,052,793,000	2,054,000,000	+67,200,000
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education						
Indian education	52,500,000	81,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	61,000,000	+8,500,000
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation						
Salaries and expenses	20,345,000	25,000,000	20,345,000	19,345,000	19,345,000	-1,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development						
Payment to the Institute	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	.....
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses	311,188,000	328,716,000	317,188,000	317,582,000	317,557,000	+6,369,000
Construction and improvements, National Zoological Park	3,250,000	4,000,000	3,250,000	4,000,000	3,850,000	+600,000
Repair and restoration of buildings	33,954,000	38,000,000	39,954,000	38,000,000	39,000,000	+5,046,000
Construction	27,700,000	13,000,000	7,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	-17,700,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution	376,092,000	383,716,000	367,392,000	371,582,000	370,407,000	-5,685,000
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses	51,844,000	53,899,000	53,899,000	53,899,000	53,899,000	+2,055,000
Repair, restoration and renovation of buildings	6,442,000	5,942,000	5,942,000	5,942,000	5,942,000	-500,000
Total, National Gallery of Art	58,286,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	+1,555,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance	10,323,000	10,875,000	10,875,000	10,875,000	10,875,000	+552,000
Construction	8,983,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	+17,000
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	19,306,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	+569,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars						
Salaries and expenses	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	.....
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities						
National Endowment for the Arts						
Grants and administration	82,259,000	115,000,000	82,734,000	82,734,000	82,734,000	+475,000
Matching grants	17,235,000	21,000,000	16,760,000	16,760,000	16,760,000	-475,000
Total, National Endowment for the Arts	99,494,000	136,000,000	99,494,000	99,494,000	99,494,000	.....
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Grants and administration	94,000,000	118,250,000	92,994,000	87,994,000	96,100,000	+2,100,000
Matching grants	16,000,000	17,750,000	11,500,000	11,500,000	13,900,000	-2,100,000
Total, National Endowment for the Humanities	110,000,000	136,000,000	104,494,000	99,494,000	110,000,000	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3662) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Institute of Museum Services						
Grants and administration	21,000,000	23,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	230,494,000	295,000,000	224,988,000	219,988,000	231,494,000	+1,000,000
Commission of Fine Arts						
Salaries and expenses	834,000	867,000	867,000	867,000	867,000	+33,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs						
Grants	6,000,000	6,733,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation						
Salaries and expenses	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....
National Capital Planning Commission						
Salaries and expenses	5,090,000	5,885,000	5,390,000	5,390,000	5,390,000	+300,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission						
Salaries and expenses	147,000	125,000	125,000	500,000	500,000	+353,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council	28,707,000	31,262,000	29,707,000	30,707,000	30,707,000	+2,000,000
Total, title II, related agencies:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	6,340,770,000	6,326,056,000	6,300,089,000	6,448,130,000	6,254,322,000	-86,448,000
Appropriations	(6,253,370,000)	(6,854,404,000)	(6,300,089,000)	(6,488,599,000)	(6,377,322,000)	(+123,952,000)
Emergency appropriations	(87,400,000)	(109,531,000)	.....	(109,531,000)	.....	(-87,400,000)
Rescission	.....	(-325,000,000)	.....	(-150,000,000)	(-123,000,000)	(-123,000,000)
Deferral	.....	(-312,879,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-44,548,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+44,548,000)
(Timber purchaser credits)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	(-50,000,000)
(By transfer)	(187,000,000)	.....	.....	(220,000,000)	(220,000,000)	(+33,000,000)
TITLE IV - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS						
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management						
Management of lands and resources	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500,000	+3,500,000
Wildland fire management 1/	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000,000	+100,000,000
Oregon and California grant lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500,000	+2,500,000
Total, Bureau of Land Management	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,000,000	+106,000,000
United State Fish and Wildlife Service						
Resource management	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	2,100,000	+2,100,000
Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,891,000	+15,891,000
Total, United States Fish and Wildlife Service	.....	1,500,000	.....	.....	17,991,000	+17,991,000
National Park Service						
Operation of the national park system	.....	2,300,000	.....	.....	2,300,000	+2,300,000
Construction	.....	6,300,000	.....	.....	9,300,000	+9,300,000
Total, National Park Service	.....	8,600,000	.....	.....	11,600,000	+11,600,000
United States Geological Survey						
Surveys, investigations, and research	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,138,000	+1,138,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs						
Operation of Indian programs	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600,000	+6,600,000
Contruction	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000,000	+6,000,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,600,000	+12,600,000
Total, Department of the Interior	.....	10,100,000	.....	.....	149,329,000	+149,329,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE						
Forest Service						
National forest system	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,395,000	+3,395,000
Wildland fire management 1/	.....	.....	.....	.....	550,000,000	+550,000,000
Construction	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,210,000	+5,210,000
Total, Forest Service	.....	.....	.....	.....	558,605,000	+558,605,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3662) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate Reported	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
OTHER RELATED AGENCIES						
Smithsonian Institution						
Salaries and expenses		935,000			935,000	+935,000
National Gallery of Art						
Salaries and expenses		382,000			382,000	+382,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts						
Operations and maintenance		1,600,000			1,600,000	+1,600,000
Construction		3,400,000			3,400,000	+3,400,000
Total, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts		5,000,000			5,000,000	+5,000,000
United States Holocaust Memorial Council						
Holocaust Memorial Council		1,000,000			1,000,000	+1,000,000
Total, title IV:						
New budget (obligational) authority		17,417,000			715,251,000	+715,251,000
Grand total:						
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	12,539,892,000	12,942,060,000	12,282,111,000	12,654,354,000	13,146,870,000	+606,978,000
Appropriations	(12,324,592,000)	(13,482,991,000)	(12,312,111,000)	(12,724,823,000)	(12,584,619,000)	(+260,027,000)
Emergency appropriations	(245,300,000)	(126,948,000)		(109,531,000)	(715,251,000)	(+469,951,000)
Rescissions	(-30,000,000)	(-355,000,000)	(-30,000,000)	(-180,000,000)	(-153,000,000)	(-123,000,000)
Deferral		(-312,879,000)				
(Timber receipts transfer to general fund, indefinite)	(-44,548,000)					(+44,548,000)
(Timber purchaser credits)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)				(-50,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(35,914,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(34,615,000)	(-1,299,000)
(By transfer)	(187,000,000)			(220,000,000)	(220,000,000)	(+33,000,000)
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR						
Bureau of Land Management	1,105,955,000	1,095,809,000	1,077,117,000	1,117,061,000	1,090,675,000	-15,280,000
United States Fish and Wildlife Service	645,831,000	659,073,000	627,631,000	666,849,000	652,605,000	+6,774,000
National Park Service	1,367,667,000	1,612,337,000	1,327,572,000	1,416,705,000	1,414,258,000	+46,591,000
United States Geological Survey	732,163,000	746,380,000	730,163,000	737,040,000	738,913,000	+6,750,000
Minerals Management Service	188,995,000	189,434,000	188,995,000	165,995,000	163,395,000	-25,600,000
Bureau of Mines	64,000,000			2,000,000		-64,000,000
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement	269,857,000	274,157,000	270,659,000	273,757,000	271,757,000	+1,900,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,588,412,000	1,776,490,000	1,537,695,000	1,581,780,000	1,605,674,000	+17,262,000
Departmental Offices	236,242,000	244,907,000	222,190,000	245,037,000	240,020,000	+3,778,000
Total, Title I - Department of the Interior	6,199,122,000	6,598,587,000	5,982,022,000	6,206,224,000	6,177,297,000	-21,825,000
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Forest Service	2,363,173,000	2,346,583,000	2,196,892,000	2,611,101,000	2,360,959,000	-2,214,000
Department of Energy	1,179,156,000	881,637,000	1,295,065,000	983,801,000	1,020,097,000	-159,059,000
Indian Health Service	1,986,800,000	2,174,192,000	2,007,262,000	2,052,793,000	2,054,000,000	+67,200,000
Indian Education	52,500,000	81,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	61,000,000	+8,500,000
Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation	20,345,000	25,000,000	20,345,000	19,345,000	19,345,000	-1,000,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000	
Smithsonian Institution	376,092,000	383,716,000	367,392,000	371,582,000	370,407,000	-5,685,000
National Gallery of Art	58,286,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	59,841,000	+1,555,000
John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts	19,306,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	19,875,000	+569,000
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	5,840,000	
National Endowment for the Arts	99,494,000	136,000,000	99,494,000	99,494,000	99,494,000	
National Endowment for the Humanities	110,000,000	136,000,000	104,494,000	99,494,000	110,000,000	
Institute of Museum Services	21,000,000	23,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	22,000,000	+1,000,000
Commission of Fine Arts	834,000	867,000	867,000	867,000	867,000	+33,000
National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs	6,000,000	6,733,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	
National Capital Planning Commission	5,090,000	5,885,000	5,390,000	5,390,000	5,390,000	+300,000
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission	147,000	125,000	125,000	500,000	500,000	+353,000
Holocaust Memorial Council	28,707,000	31,262,000	29,707,000	30,707,000	30,707,000	+2,000,000
Total, Title II - Related Agencies	6,340,770,000	6,326,056,000	6,300,089,000	6,448,130,000	6,254,322,000	-86,448,000
TITLE IV - EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS						
Emergency appropriations		17,417,000			715,251,000	+715,251,000
Grand total	12,539,892,000	12,942,060,000	12,282,111,000	12,654,354,000	13,146,870,000	+606,978,000

1/ Funds were requested by the Administration as FY 1996 supplemental appropriations.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3756)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Pending Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices	105,929,000	120,577,000	108,447,000	111,348,000	111,760,000	+5,831,000
Automation Enhancement			27,100,000	27,100,000	27,100,000	+27,100,000
Office of Inspector General	29,319,000	30,153,000	29,319,000	30,153,000	29,736,000	+417,000
Office of Professional Responsibility					1,500,000	+1,500,000
(By transfer)			(3,000,000)			
Treasury Buildings and Annex Repair and Restoration	21,491,000	7,684,000	22,892,000	43,684,000	28,213,000	+6,722,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	22,198,000	23,137,000	22,387,000	22,387,000	22,387,000	+189,000
Treasury Forfeiture Fund (limitation on availability of deposits)	10,000,000	10,000,000	7,500,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:						
Departmental Offices			5,971,000		18,300,000	+18,300,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	21,010,000	21,437,000	47,624,000	31,450,000	36,595,000	+15,585,000
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	+800,000
United States Customs Service	25,690,000	35,283,000	15,005,000	38,900,000		-25,690,000
United States Secret Service	21,600,000	28,761,000	20,200,000	24,500,000	20,000,000	-1,600,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center: Salaries and Expenses	1,014,000	4,519,000		3,150,000		-1,014,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
ONDCP - HIDTA				13,000,000	13,105,000	+13,105,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs	76,514,000	97,200,000	97,000,000	120,000,000	97,000,000	+20,486,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and Expenses	36,070,000	50,518,000	51,681,000	52,242,000	54,831,000	+18,761,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expenses	9,663,000	9,884,000	18,884,000	19,884,000	18,884,000	+9,221,000
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	45,733,000	60,402,000	70,565,000	72,126,000	73,715,000	+27,982,000
Financial Management Service	184,300,000	198,070,000	191,799,000	196,338,000	196,069,000	+11,769,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:						
Salaries and Expenses	377,971,000	406,005,000	389,982,000	395,597,000	393,971,000	+16,000,000
Laboratory facilities		62,000,000		6,978,000	6,978,000	+6,978,000
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	377,971,000	468,005,000	389,982,000	402,575,000	400,949,000	+22,978,000
United States Customs Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	1,387,153,000	1,466,170,000	1,487,224,000	1,421,543,000	1,487,250,000	+100,097,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs	64,843,000	83,363,000	83,363,000	83,363,000	83,363,000	+18,520,000
Air Interdiction Procurement			28,000,000	45,000,000		
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	1,406,000	2,406,000	2,406,000	2,406,000	2,406,000	+1,000,000
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Total, United States Customs Service	1,456,402,000	1,554,939,000	1,603,993,000	1,555,312,000	1,576,019,000	+119,617,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	170,000,000	171,910,000	165,335,000	165,335,000	165,335,000	-4,665,000
Payment of Government Losses in Shipment	500,000					-500,000
Internal Revenue Service:						
Processing, Assistance, and Management	1,723,764,000	1,779,663,000	1,722,985,000	1,728,840,000	1,779,840,000	+56,076,000
Tax Law Enforcement	4,097,294,000	4,527,821,000	4,052,586,000	4,052,586,000	4,104,211,000	+6,917,000
Information Systems	1,527,154,000	1,687,674,000	1,077,450,000	1,240,473,000	1,323,075,000	-204,079,000
Rescission			-174,447,000	-174,447,000	-174,447,000	-174,447,000
Total, Internal Revenue Service	7,348,212,000	7,995,158,000	6,678,574,000	6,847,452,000	7,032,679,000	-315,533,000
United States Secret Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	531,944,000	516,182,000	528,368,000	519,265,000	528,262,000	-3,682,000
Rescission					-7,600,000	-7,600,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement, & Related Expenses		29,165,000	31,298,000	29,165,000	37,365,000	+37,365,000
Total, United States Secret Service	531,944,000	545,347,000	559,666,000	548,430,000	558,027,000	+26,083,000
Total, Title I, Department of the Treasury	10,380,513,000	11,282,582,000	9,974,559,000	10,152,240,000	10,330,489,000	-50,024,000
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE						
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	85,080,000	102,817,000	85,080,000	90,433,000	85,080,000	
Payment to the Postal Service Fund for Nonfunded Liabilities	36,828,000			35,536,000	35,536,000	-1,292,000
Total, Title II, Postal Service	121,908,000	102,817,000	85,080,000	125,969,000	120,616,000	-1,292,000

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3756) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Pending Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE III - EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President and the White House Office:						
Compensation of the President	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....
Salaries and Expenses	39,459,000	40,193,000	40,193,000	40,193,000	40,193,000	+734,000
Executive Residence at the White House:						
Operating Expenses	7,827,000	7,827,000	7,827,000	7,827,000	7,827,000	.....
White House Repair and Restoration	2,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-2,200,000
Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President:						
Operating expenses	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	324,000	.....
Salaries and Expenses	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,280,000	3,280,000	.....
Council of Economic Advisers	3,180,000	3,439,000	3,439,000	3,439,000	3,439,000	+259,000
Office of Policy Development	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	3,867,000	.....
National Security Council	6,648,000	6,648,000	6,648,000	6,648,000	6,648,000	.....
Office of Administration	25,736,000	26,100,000	26,100,000	26,100,000	26,100,000	+364,000
Office of Management and Budget	55,573,000	55,573,000	55,573,000	55,573,000	55,573,000	.....
Office of National Drug Control Policy	26,900,000	34,838,000	34,838,000	34,838,000	35,838,000	+8,938,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	-1,000,000
Federal Drug Control Programs: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	103,000,000	103,000,000	113,000,000	135,769,000	127,102,000	+24,102,000
Total, Title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	279,244,000	286,339,000	295,339,000	319,108,000	310,441,000	+31,197,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	784,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-784,000
Administrative Conference of the United States	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-600,000
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	.....
Federal Election Commission	26,521,000	29,371,000	27,524,000	28,700,000	28,165,000	+1,644,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority	20,542,000	21,988,000	21,588,000	21,588,000	21,588,000	+1,046,000
General Services Administration:						
Federal Buildings Fund:						
Appropriation	82,600,000	517,925,000	209,193,000	257,162,000	400,544,000	+317,944,000
Rescissions	(-55,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+55,000,000)
Limitations on availability of revenue:						
Construction & acquisition of facilities	(545,002,000)	(715,179,000)	(540,000,000)	(657,724,000)	(657,711,000)	(+112,709,000)
Repairs and alterations	(637,000,000)	(775,034,000)	(635,000,000)	(616,990,000)	(639,000,000)	(+2,000,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(181,963,000)	(173,075,000)	(173,075,000)	(173,075,000)	(173,075,000)	(-8,888,000)
Rental of space	(2,326,200,000)	(2,348,850,000)	.....	(2,343,795,000)	(2,343,795,000)	(+17,595,000)
Building Operations	(1,302,551,000)	(1,575,151,000)	.....	(1,532,465,000)	(1,552,651,000)	(+250,100,000)
Operations and leasing	.....	.....	(3,903,205,000)	.....	.....	.....
Repayment of Debt	(73,433,000)	(88,312,000)	(88,312,000)	(88,312,000)	(88,312,000)	(+14,879,000)
Environmental cleanup activities	.....	.....	(20,000,000)	.....	(20,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Bldg	.....	.....	.....	.....	(81,000,000)	(+81,000,000)
Automation enhancements	.....	.....	(4,800,000)	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	82,600,000	517,925,000	209,193,000	257,162,000	400,544,000	+317,944,000
(Limitations)	(5,066,149,000)	(5,675,601,000)	(5,364,392,000)	(5,412,361,000)	(5,555,544,000)	(+489,395,000)
Policy and Operations	119,091,000	110,173,000	109,091,000	110,173,000	110,173,000	-8,918,000
Office of Inspector General	33,274,000	33,863,000	33,274,000	33,863,000	33,863,000	+589,000
Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents	2,181,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	-1,000
Expenses, presidential transition	.....	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	5,600,000	+5,600,000
Total, General Services Administration	237,146,000	669,741,000	359,338,000	408,978,000	552,360,000	+315,214,000
John F. Kennedy Assassination Record Review Board	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	.....
Merit Systems Protection Board:						
Salaries and Expenses	24,549,000	24,549,000	23,297,000	24,549,000	23,923,000	-626,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	(2,430,000)	.....
National Archives and Records Administration:						
Operating expenses	199,633,000	196,964,000	195,109,000	198,964,000	196,963,000	-2,670,000
Reduction of debt	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	.....
Rescission	.....	.....	-4,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Restoration	1,500,000	2,750,000	9,500,000	18,229,000	16,229,000	+14,729,000
National Historical Publications and Records Commission:						
Grants program	5,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....
Total, National Archives and Records Administration	202,121,000	199,702,000	200,097,000	218,181,000	214,180,000	+12,059,000
Office of Government Ethics	7,776,000	8,078,000	8,078,000	8,078,000	8,078,000	+302,000

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3756) — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Pending Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses	88,000,000	87,076,000	86,576,000	87,076,000	87,076,000	-924,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(102,536,000)	(94,736,000)	(93,486,000)	(94,736,000)	(94,736,000)	(-7,800,000)
Office of Inspector General	4,009,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	960,000	-3,049,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(6,181,000)	(8,645,000)	(8,645,000)	(8,645,000)	(8,645,000)	(+2,464,000)
Revolving fund		5,000,000	4,755,000	5,000,000		
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employees Health Benefits	3,746,337,000	4,059,000,000	4,059,000,000	4,059,000,000	4,059,000,000	+312,663,000
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance	32,647,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000	+353,000
Payment to Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund	7,945,998,000	7,989,000,000	7,989,000,000	7,989,000,000	7,989,000,000	+43,002,000
Total, Office of Personnel Management	11,816,991,000	12,174,036,000	12,173,291,000	12,174,036,000	12,169,036,000	+352,045,000
Office of Special Counsel	7,840,000	8,311,000	7,840,000	8,116,000	8,116,000	+276,000
United States Tax Court	33,269,000	34,293,000	33,269,000	34,293,000	33,781,000	+512,000
Total, Title IV, Independent Agencies	12,382,089,000	13,174,019,000	12,858,272,000	12,930,469,000	13,063,177,000	+681,088,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(5,122,296,000)	(5,781,412,000)	(5,468,953,000)	(5,518,172,000)	(5,661,355,000)	(+539,059,000)
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSIONS						
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:						
Salaries and Expenses			12,011,000	12,011,000		
(By transfer)		(12,000,000)				
Internal Revenue Service: Information Systems (rescission)			-12,011,000	-16,500,000		
Total, Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions (net)				-4,489,000		
TITLE VII - COUNTERTERRORISM AND DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT						
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY						
Departmental Offices:						
Salaries and expenses		288,000			288,000	+288,000
Counterterrorism fund		15,000,000			15,000,000	+15,000,000
Office of Inspector General		34,000			34,000	+34,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:						
Salaries and Expenses		1,354,000			1,354,000	+1,354,000
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, & Related Expenses		2,700,000			2,700,000	+2,700,000
Financial Management Service		449,000			449,000	+449,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: Salaries & expenses		66,423,000			66,423,000	+66,423,000
United States Customs Service: Salaries and expenses		62,335,000			62,335,000	+62,335,000
Bureau of the Public Debt		161,000			161,000	+161,000
Internal Revenue Service: Processing, Assistance, and Management		10,448,000			10,448,000	+10,448,000
United States Secret Service: Salaries and expenses		3,026,000			3,026,000	+3,026,000
Total, Department of the Treasury		162,218,000			162,218,000	+162,218,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
Special forfeiture fund					112,900,000	+112,900,000
INDEPENDENT AGENCY						
Office of Personnel Management: Salaries and expenses		210,000			210,000	+210,000
Total, title VII, Counterterrorism and Drug Law Enforcement		162,428,000			275,328,000	+275,328,000
Grand total	23,163,754,000	25,008,185,000	23,213,250,000	23,523,297,000	24,100,051,000	+936,297,000
Fiscal year 1997 (net)	(23,163,754,000)	(25,008,185,000)	(23,213,250,000)	(23,527,786,000)	(24,100,051,000)	(+936,297,000)
Appropriations	(23,163,754,000)	(25,008,185,000)	(23,392,197,000)	(23,702,233,000)	(24,282,098,000)	(+1,118,344,000)
Rescissions			(-178,947,000)	(-174,447,000)	(-182,047,000)	(-182,047,000)
Fiscal year 1996 (net)				(-4,489,000)		
(Limitations)	(5,122,296,000)	(5,781,412,000)	(5,468,953,000)	(5,518,172,000)	(5,661,355,000)	(+539,059,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total amount in this bill	23,163,754,000	25,008,185,000	23,213,250,000	23,523,297,000	24,100,051,000	+936,297,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	-31,840,000	-33,428,000	104,000,000	-82,511,000	-163,328,000	-131,488,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	23,131,914,000	24,974,757,000	23,317,250,000	23,440,786,000	23,936,723,000	+804,809,000
Mandatory	11,889,400,000	12,210,250,000	12,210,250,000	12,245,786,000	12,245,786,000	+356,386,000
Discretionary:						
Crime trust fund	76,514,000	97,200,000	97,000,000	120,000,000	97,000,000	+20,486,000
General purposes	11,166,000,000	12,667,307,000	11,010,000,000	11,075,000,000	11,593,937,000	+427,937,000
Total, Discretionary	11,242,514,000	12,764,507,000	11,107,000,000	11,195,000,000	11,690,937,000	+448,423,000

TITLE V - ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

	FY 1997 Estimate	Conference
TITLE V		
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS		
CHAPTER I		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		
Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service:		
Extension activities	.....	753,000
Natural Resources Conservation Service:		
Watershed and flood prevention operations (emergency) 1/	.....	63,000,000
Farm Service Agency:		
Emergency conservation program (emergency) 1/	.....	25,000,000
Total, Chapter I:		
New budget (obligational) authority	.....	88,753,000
Appropriations	.....	(753,000)
Emergency appropriations	.....	(88,000,000)
CHAPTER III		
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE - CIVIL		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY		
Corps of Engineers - Civil		
Operation and maintenance, general (emergency) 1/	.....	19,000,000
Bureau of Reclamation		
Operation and maintenance (emergency)	5,825,000	.....
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		
Atomic Energy Defense Activities		
Weapons activities (emergency)	15,000,000	.....
Other Defense activities (emergency)	8,000,000	.....
Total, Department of Energy	23,000,000	.....
Total, Chapter III:		
New budget (obligational) authority	28,825,000	19,000,000
CHAPTER IV		
CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS		
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES		
Salaries and Expenses		
Allowances and Expenses		
Government contributions (rescission, FY 1996)	.....	-500,000
JOINT ITEMS		
Capitol Police Board		
Capitol Police		
Salaries (rescission, FY 1996)	.....	-3,000,000
General expenses	.....	3,250,000
Total, Joint Items	.....	250,000
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL		
Capitol Buildings and Grounds		
Capitol buildings	.....	250,000
Senate office buildings (reappropriation)	.....	650,000
Total, Architect of the Capitol	.....	900,000
Total, Chapter IV:		
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	.....	650,000
Appropriations, FY 1997	.....	(4,150,000)
Rescissions, FY 1996	.....	(-3,500,000)
CHAPTER V		
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		
Federal Aviation Administration		
Operations (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	32,400,000	57,900,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	144,200,000	147,700,000
Research, engineering, and development (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (emergency)	21,000,000	21,000,000
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authority)	.....	-50,000,000
Total, Federal Aviation Administraiton	197,600,000	176,600,000

TITLE V - ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS — Continued

	FY 1997 Estimate	Conference
Federal Highway Administration		
Highway-related safety grants (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authority)		-9,100,000
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):		
Emergency relief program (emergency) 1/		82,000,000
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authority)		-12,300,000
Total, Federal Highway Administration		60,600,000
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration		
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund) (rescission of contract authority)		-11,800,000
Federal Railroad Administration		
Northeast corridor improvement program		60,000,000
Direct Loan Financing Program:		
Direct loan subsidy		58,680,000
(Limitation on direct loans)		(400,000,000)
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:		
Operations		22,500,000
Total, Federal Railroad Administration		129,380,000
Research and Special Programs Administration		
Research and special programs (emergency)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Department of Transportation	200,600,000	369,580,000
RELATED AGENCY		
National Transportation Safety Board		
Salaries and expenses (emergency)	6,000,000	6,000,000
Emergency fund (emergency)	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total, National Transportation Safety Board	7,000,000	7,000,000
Total, Chapter V:		
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	207,600,000	376,580,000
Appropriations		(141,180,000)
Rescissions of contract authority		(-83,200,000)
Emergency appropriations	(207,600,000)	(318,600,000)
CHAPTER VI		
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES		
Community Development Financial Institutions		
Community development financial institutions fund program account		5,000,000
Environmental Protection Agency		
Science and technology		10,000,000
Environmental programs and management		42,221,000
State and tribal assistance grants		35,000,000
Total, Environmental Protection Agency		87,221,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency		
Salaries and expenses		3,000,000
Emergency appropriation	5,405,000	
Emergency management planning and assistance		12,000,000
Emergency appropriation	18,343,000	
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	23,748,000	15,000,000
Department of Health and Human Services		
Office of Consumer Affairs		1,500,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration		
Science, aeronautics and technology		5,000,000
Total, Chapter VI:		
New budget (obligational) authority	23,748,000	113,721,000
Appropriations		(113,721,000)
Emergency appropriations	(23,748,000)	

TITLE V - ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS — Continued

	FY 1997 Estimate	Conference
CHAPTER VII		
BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE		
Department of State		
Nonproliferation and antiterrorism		18,000,000
MILITARY ASSISTANCE		
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT		
Foreign Military Financing Program:		
Grants: Other		60,000,000
Peacekeeping operations		65,000,000
Total, Military assistance		125,000,000
Total, Chapter VII:		
New budget (obligational) authority (net)		143,000,000
CHAPTER VIII		
GENERAL PROVISIONS		
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE		
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation		
Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense-wide		100,000,000
Total, title V:		
New budget (obligational) authority (net)	260,173,000	841,704,000
Fiscal year 1997	(260,173,000)	(845,204,000)
Appropriations		(502,804,000)
Rescissions of contract authority		(-83,200,000)
Emergency appropriations	(260,173,000)	(425,600,000)
Fiscal year 1996		(-3,500,000)

1/ Funds were requested by the Administration as FY 1996 supplemental appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, when the conference report on H.R. 3666, an act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and independent agencies for fiscal year 1997 was approved by this body late last week, the spending tables accompanying this measure were inadvertently not included in the RECORD. I now would like to include them at this place in the RECORD.

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and pensions	18,331,561,000	18,671,259,000	18,497,854,000	18,671,259,000	18,671,259,000	+339,698,000
Readjustment benefits	1,345,300,000	1,377,000,000	1,227,000,000	1,377,000,000	1,377,000,000	+31,700,000
Veterans insurance and indemnities	24,890,000	38,970,000	38,970,000	38,970,000	38,970,000	+14,080,000
Guaranty and indemnity program account (indefinite)	504,122,000	158,643,000	158,643,000	158,643,000	158,643,000	-345,479,000
Negative subsidy for guaranteed loans	-185,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+185,500,000
Administrative expenses	65,226,000	107,703,000	105,226,000	105,226,000	105,226,000	+40,000,000
Loan guaranty program account (indefinite)	22,950,000	14,091,000	14,091,000	14,091,000	14,091,000	-8,859,000
Administrative expenses	52,138,000	33,810,000	33,810,000	33,810,000	33,810,000	-18,328,000
(By transfer)	(6,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-6,000,000)
Direct loan program account (indefinite)	28,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	+2,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	459,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	-379,000
(Loan level)	(99,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(64,000)	(-35,000)
Education loan fund program account	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(4,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	(-1,000)
Administrative expenses	195,000	204,000	195,000	195,000	195,000	.....
Vocational rehabilitation loans program account	54,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	49,000	-5,000
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,964,000)	(2,822,000)	(1,964,000)	(2,822,000)	(2,822,000)	(+858,000)
Administrative expenses	377,000	507,000	377,000	377,000	377,000	.....
Native American Veteran Housing Loan Program Account	205,000	434,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	.....
Total, Veterans Benefits Administration	20,162,006,000	20,402,781,000	20,076,531,000	20,399,936,000	20,399,936,000	+237,930,000
Veterans Health Administration						
Medical care	15,775,000,000	16,438,447,000	16,498,447,000	16,412,447,000	16,313,447,000	+538,447,000
(Transfer out)	(-4,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+4,500,000)
Delayed equipment obligation	789,000,000	570,000,000	570,000,000	596,000,000	700,000,000	-89,000,000
Total	16,564,000,000	17,008,447,000	17,068,447,000	17,008,447,000	17,013,447,000	+449,447,000
Medical and prosthetic research	257,000,000	257,000,000	277,000,000	262,000,000	262,000,000	+5,000,000
Medical administration and miscellaneous operating expenses	63,602,000	62,207,000	59,207,000	62,207,000	61,207,000	-2,395,000
(By transfer)	(4,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-4,500,000)
Transitional housing loan program:						
Loan program account (by transfer)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	(7,000)	.....
Administrative expenses (by transfer)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	(54,000)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	(70,000)	.....
General post fund (transfer out)	(-61,000)	(-61,000)	(-61,000)	(-61,000)	(-61,000)	.....
Total, Veterans Health Administration	16,884,602,000	17,327,654,000	17,404,654,000	17,332,654,000	17,336,654,000	+452,052,000
Departmental Administration						
General operating expenses	848,143,000	843,730,000	840,584,000	813,730,000	827,584,000	-20,559,000
Offsetting receipts	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)	(32,000,000)	.....
(Transfer out)	(-6,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+6,000,000)
Total, Program Level	(874,143,000)	(875,730,000)	(872,584,000)	(845,730,000)	(859,584,000)	(-14,559,000)
National Cemetery System	72,604,000	76,864,000	76,864,000	76,864,000	76,864,000	+4,260,000
Office of Inspector General	30,900,000	31,175,000	30,900,000	30,900,000	30,900,000	.....
Construction, major projects	136,155,000	249,900,000	245,358,000	178,250,000	250,858,000	+114,703,000
(Transfer out)	(-7,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+7,000,000)
Construction, minor projects	190,000,000	189,241,000	160,000,000	190,000,000	175,000,000	-15,000,000
Parking revolving fund	.....	.....	12,300,000	.....	12,300,000	+12,300,000
(By transfer)	(7,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-7,000,000)
Grants for construction of state extended care facilities	47,397,000	39,909,000	47,397,000	47,397,000	47,397,000	.....
Grants for the construction of state veterans cemeteries	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total, Departmental Administration	1,326,199,000	1,431,819,000	1,414,403,000	1,338,141,000	1,421,903,000	+95,704,000
Total, title I, Department of Veterans Affairs	38,372,807,000	39,162,254,000	38,895,588,000	39,070,731,000	39,158,493,000	+785,686,000
(By transfer)	(17,561,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(-17,500,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(2,437,000)	(3,259,000)	(2,401,000)	(3,259,000)	(3,259,000)	(+822,000)
Consisting of:						
Mandatory	(20,043,351,000)	(20,259,993,000)	(19,936,588,000)	(20,259,993,000)	(20,259,993,000)	(+216,642,000)
Discretionary	(18,329,456,000)	(18,902,261,000)	(18,959,000,000)	(18,810,738,000)	(18,898,500,000)	(+569,044,000)

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE II						
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Selected Housing Programs						
Annual contributions for assisted housing	9,818,795,000	5,597,000,000	5,132,000,000			-9,818,795,000
Prepayment authority	4,000,000					-4,000,000
Rescission		-123,000,000				
Transfer to housing certificates funds		(-100,000,000)				
Housing for special populations: Elderly and disabled		769,000,000	909,000,000			
Rental housing assistance:						
Rescission of budget authority, indefinite	-35,119,000					+35,119,000
(Limitation on annual contract authority, indefinite)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	
Rescission of prepayment recaptures	-163,000,000					+163,000,000
Housing certificates funds		290,000,000	166,000,000			
Transfer from annual contributions		(100,000,000)				
Public housing operating fund	2,800,000,000	2,900,000,000	2,850,000,000			-2,800,000,000
Public and Indian housing capital funds		2,700,000,000	2,700,000,000			
Public and Indian housing bonus program		500,000,000				
Revitalization of severely distressed public housing (HOPE VI)	480,000,000	650,000,000	550,000,000		550,000,000	+70,000,000
Drug elimination grants for low-income housing	290,000,000	290,000,000	290,000,000		290,000,000	
Development of additional subsidized housing				969,464,000	1,039,000,000	+1,039,000,000
Prevention of resident displacement				4,775,000,000	4,640,000,000	+4,640,000,000
Transfer from recaptures					(50,000,000)	(+50,000,000)
Total				(4,775,000,000)	(4,690,000,000)	(+4,690,000,000)
Preserving existing housing investment				6,740,000,000	5,750,000,000	+5,750,000,000
Prepayment authority				2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Rescission of recaptures				-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000
Violent crime reduction program		3,000,000				
Indian housing loan guarantee fund program account	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	
(Limitation on guarantee loans)	(36,900,000)	(36,900,000)	(36,900,000)	(36,900,000)	(36,900,000)	
Community Planning and Development						
Community development grants	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	4,300,000,000	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	
Delay of obligation			300,000,000			
Emergency appropriations	(50,000,000)					(-50,000,000)
Total	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	4,600,000,000	
CDBG/economic development bonus program		300,000,000				
Section 108 loan guarantees:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(1,500,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	(1,500,000,000)	
Credit subsidy	31,750,000	46,000,000	31,750,000	31,750,000	31,750,000	
Administrative expenses	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000	675,000	
Total	4,632,425,000	4,946,675,000	4,632,425,000	4,632,425,000	4,632,425,000	
HOME investment partnerships program	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,400,000,000	
HOME fund challenge grant bonus program		150,000,000				
Total, Selected housing programs (net)	19,230,101,000	20,075,675,000	18,632,425,000	18,371,889,000	18,156,425,000	-1,073,676,000
Homeless Assistance						
Homeless assistance grants	823,000,000	1,010,000,000	823,000,000	823,000,000	823,000,000	
Homeless grant bonus program		110,000,000				
Total	823,000,000	1,120,000,000	823,000,000	823,000,000	823,000,000	
Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS		171,000,000	171,000,000	171,000,000	171,000,000	+171,000,000
Transfer from recaptures					(25,000,000)	(+25,000,000)
Total		(171,000,000)	(171,000,000)	(171,000,000)	(196,000,000)	(+196,000,000)

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Housing Administration						
FHA - Mutual mortgage insurance program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	341,595,000	350,595,000	341,595,000	350,595,000	350,595,000	+9,000,000
Offsetting receipts	-341,595,000	-350,595,000	-341,595,000	-350,595,000	-350,595,000	-9,000,000
FHA - General and special risk program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(17,400,000,000)	(17,400,000,000)	(17,400,000,000)	(17,400,000,000)	(17,400,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	(120,000,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	202,470,000	207,470,000	202,470,000	207,470,000	207,470,000	+5,000,000
Program costs	85,000,000	160,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	85,000,000	.....
Subsidy - multifamily	-37,996,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	-18,000,000	+19,996,000
Subsidy - single family	-27,044,000	-64,000,000	-64,000,000	-64,000,000	-64,000,000	-36,956,000
Subsidy - Title I	-23,777,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-25,000,000	-1,223,000
Total, Federal Housing Administration	198,653,000	260,470,000	180,470,000	185,470,000	185,470,000	-13,183,000
Government National Mortgage Association						
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	(110,000,000,000)	.....
Administrative expenses	9,101,000	9,383,000	9,101,000	9,383,000	9,383,000	+282,000
Offsetting receipts	-508,300,000	-218,000,000	-218,000,000	-218,000,000	-218,000,000	+290,300,000
Policy Development and Research						
Research and technology	34,000,000	45,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	34,000,000	.....
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity						
Fair housing activities	30,000,000	33,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	.....
Management and Administration						
Salaries and expenses	420,000,000	430,718,000	376,589,000	420,000,000	420,000,000	.....
(By transfer, limitation on FHA corporate funds)	(532,782,000)	(546,782,000)	(532,782,000)	(546,782,000)	(546,782,000)	(+14,000,000)
(By transfer, GNMA)	(9,101,000)	(9,383,000)	(9,101,000)	(9,383,000)	(9,383,000)	(+282,000)
(By transfer, Community Planning & Development)	(675,000)	(675,000)	(675,000)	(675,000)	(675,000)	.....
Total, Salaries and expenses	(962,558,000)	(987,558,000)	(919,147,000)	(976,840,000)	(976,840,000)	(+14,282,000)
Office of Inspector General	36,567,000	36,567,000	36,567,000	36,567,000	36,567,000	.....
(By transfer, limitation on FHA corporate funds)	(11,283,000)	(11,283,000)	(11,283,000)	(11,283,000)	(11,283,000)	.....
(By transfer from Drug Elimination Grants)	.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Total, Office of Inspector General	(47,850,000)	(52,850,000)	(52,850,000)	(52,850,000)	(52,850,000)	(+5,000,000)
Office of federal housing enterprise oversight	14,895,000	15,751,000	14,895,000	15,751,000	15,500,000	+605,000
Offsetting receipts	-14,895,000	-15,751,000	-14,895,000	-15,751,000	-15,500,000	-605,000
Administrative Provisions						
1-year extension of HECM's demonstration	-7,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+7,000,000
FHA Assignment Reform	-1,066,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	+1,066,000,000
FHA Assignment Reform, 1997	-96,000,000	.....	-128,000,000	-128,000,000	-128,000,000	-32,000,000
Multifamily property disposition - FHA fund	-40,000,000	.....	-80,000,000	-80,000,000	-80,000,000	-40,000,000
Sec. 210 - financing adjustment	.....	.....	.....	.....	464,442	+464,442
Sec. 212 - demonstration	30,000,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-20,000,000
Sec. 224 - FHA fund	33,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-33,000,000
Total, administrative provisions	-1,146,000,000	.....	-208,000,000	-198,000,000	-197,535,558	+948,464,442
Total, title II, Department of Housing and Urban Development (net)	19,127,122,000	21,963,813,000	19,867,152,000	19,665,309,000	19,450,309,442	+323,187,442
Appropriations	(19,325,241,000)	(21,963,813,000)	(19,867,152,000)	(19,665,309,000)	(19,450,309,442)	(+125,068,442)
Rescissions	(-198,119,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+198,119,000)
(Limitation on annual contract authority, indefinite)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	(238,900,000,000)	(239,400,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(553,841,000)	(573,123,000)	(558,841,000)	(573,123,000)	(573,123,000)	(+19,282,000)

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE III						
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES						
American Battle Monuments Commission						
Salaries and expenses	20,265,000	20,400,000	22,265,000	22,265,000	22,265,000	+2,000,000
Community Development Financial Institutions						
Community development financial institutions fund program account	45,000,000	125,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	.....
Consumer Product Safety Commission						
Salaries and expenses	40,000,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	42,500,000	+2,500,000
Corporation for National and Community Service						
National and community service programs operating expenses	400,500,000	543,549,000	.....	400,500,000	400,500,000	.....
Office of Inspector General	2,000,000	2,125,000	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....
Total	402,500,000	545,674,000	.....	402,500,000	402,500,000	.....
Court of Veterans Appeals						
Salaries and expenses	9,000,000	8,795,000	10,640,000	9,229,000	9,229,000	+229,000
Department of Defense - Civil						
Cemeterial Expenses, Army						
Salaries and expenses	11,946,000	11,600,000	11,600,000	11,600,000	11,600,000	-346,000
Environmental Protection Agency						
Science and Technology	525,000,000	578,748,000	538,500,000	545,000,000	542,000,000	+17,000,000
Transfer from hazardous substance superfund	.....	43,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	+35,000,000
Subtotal, Science and Technology	525,000,000	621,748,000	573,500,000	580,000,000	577,000,000	+52,000,000
Environmental Programs and Management	1,677,300,000	1,894,329,000	1,704,500,000	1,713,000,000	1,710,000,000	+32,700,000
Office of Inspector General	28,500,000	30,744,000	28,500,000	28,500,000	28,500,000	.....
Transfer from Hazardous Substance Superfund	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	.....
Transfer from Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	500,000	1,000,000	577,000	577,000	577,000	+77,000
Subtotal, OIG	40,000,000	42,744,000	40,077,000	40,077,000	40,077,000	+77,000
Buildings and facilities	110,000,000	209,220,000	107,220,000	27,220,000	87,220,000	-22,780,000
Hazardous substance superfund	1,213,400,000	1,394,245,000	2,201,200,000	1,294,245,000	1,294,245,000	+80,845,000
Reauthorization legislation contingency	.....	.....	-861,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Delay of obligation	100,000,000	.....	.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	.....
Transfer to OIG	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	-11,000,000	.....
Transfer to science and technology	.....	-43,000,000	-35,000,000	-35,000,000	-35,000,000	-35,000,000
Subtotal, Hazardous substance superfund	1,302,400,000	1,340,245,000	1,294,200,000	1,348,245,000	1,348,245,000	+45,845,000
Leaking underground storage tank trust fund	45,827,000	67,119,000	66,500,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	+14,173,000
Transfer to OIG	-500,000	-1,000,000	-577,000	-577,000	-577,000	-77,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(7,000,000)	.....	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	(7,000,000)	.....
Subtotal, LUST	45,327,000	66,119,000	65,923,000	59,423,000	59,423,000	+14,096,000
Oil spill response	15,000,000	15,305,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(8,000,000)	.....	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	.....
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	2,813,000,000	2,852,207,000	2,768,207,000	2,815,207,000	2,875,207,000	+62,207,000
Working capital fund	.....	(101,526,000)	(101,526,000)	(101,526,000)	(101,526,000)	(+101,526,000)
Total, EPA	6,528,027,000	7,041,917,000	6,568,627,000	6,598,172,000	6,712,172,000	+184,145,000
Executive Office of the President						
Office of Science and Technology Policy	4,981,000	4,932,000	4,932,000	4,932,000	4,932,000	-49,000
Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality	2,150,000	2,436,000	2,250,000	2,436,000	2,436,000	+286,000
Total	7,131,000	7,368,000	7,182,000	7,368,000	7,368,000	+237,000

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Emergency Management Agency						
Disaster relief	222,000,000	320,000,000	1,120,000,000	1,320,000,000	1,320,000,000	+1,098,000,000
Rescission of emergency appropriations	(-1,000,000,000)					(+1,000,000,000)
Disaster assistance direct loan program account:						
State share loan	2,155,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	1,385,000	-770,000
(Transfer from Disaster relief - emergency)	(104,000,000)					(-104,000,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	(25,000,000)	
Administrative expenses	95,000	548,000	548,000	548,000	548,000	+453,000
Salaries and expenses	168,900,000	166,733,000	168,000,000	166,733,000	167,500,000	-1,400,000
Office of the Inspector General	4,673,000	4,533,000	4,533,000	4,673,000	4,673,000	
Emergency management planning and assistance	203,044,000	199,101,000	209,101,000	199,101,000	206,701,000	+3,657,000
Emergency food and shelter program	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	
Administrative provision REP savings	-12,257,000	-12,251,000	-12,251,000	-12,251,000	-12,251,000	+6,000
Equipment sales (sec. 519)	-10,000,000					+10,000,000
Working capital fund		(16,816,000)	(16,816,000)	(16,816,000)	(16,816,000)	(+16,816,000)
National Flood Insurance:						
Salaries and expenses	(20,562,000)	(20,981,000)	(20,981,000)	(20,981,000)	(20,981,000)	(+419,000)
Flood mitigation	(70,464,000)	(78,464,000)	(78,464,000)	(78,464,000)	(78,464,000)	(+8,000,000)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	678,610,000	780,049,000	1,591,316,000	1,780,189,000	1,788,556,000	+1,109,946,000
General Services Administration						
Consumer Information Center Fund	2,061,000	2,060,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	2,260,000	+199,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(2,602,000)		(2,602,000)			(-2,602,000)
Department of Health and Human Services						
Office of Consumer Affairs	1,800,000	1,811,000				-1,800,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration						
Human space flight	5,456,600,000	5,362,900,000	5,362,900,000	5,362,900,000	5,362,900,000	-93,700,000
Science, aeronautics and technology	5,928,900,000	5,862,100,000	5,662,100,000	5,762,100,000	5,762,100,000	-166,800,000
Mission support	2,502,200,000	2,562,200,000	2,562,200,000	2,562,200,000	2,562,200,000	+60,000,000
Office of Inspector General	16,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000	+1,000,000
Administrative provision: Transfer authority	(50,000,000)				(177,000,000)	(+127,000,000)
Fixed asset acquisitions (sec. 621):						
Tracking and Data Relay Satellite Replenishment program		558,000,000				
New Millennium program		342,000,000				
Total, NASA	13,903,700,000	14,704,200,000	13,604,200,000	13,704,200,000	13,704,200,000	-199,500,000
National Credit Union Administration						
Central liquidity facility:						
(Limitation on direct loans)	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)	(600,000,000)	
(Limitation on administrative expenses, corporate funds)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	
Revolving loan program			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
National Science Foundation						
Research and related activities	2,314,000,000	2,472,000,000	2,431,110,000	2,432,000,000	2,432,000,000	+118,000,000
Major research equipment	70,000,000	95,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	+10,000,000
Academic research infrastructure	100,000,000					-100,000,000
Education and human resources	599,000,000	619,000,000	612,000,000	624,000,000	619,000,000	+20,000,000
Salaries and expenses	127,310,000	134,310,000	125,200,000	134,310,000	134,310,000	+7,000,000
Office of Inspector General	4,490,000	4,690,000	4,690,000	4,690,000	4,690,000	+200,000
National Science Foundation headquarters relocation	5,200,000					-5,200,000
Total, NSF	3,220,000,000	3,325,000,000	3,253,000,000	3,275,000,000	3,270,000,000	+50,000,000
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation						
Payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	38,667,000	55,000,000	50,000,000	49,900,000	49,900,000	+11,233,000
Selective Service System						
Salaries and expenses	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	
Total, title III, Independent agencies	24,931,637,000	26,694,304,000	25,232,520,000	25,974,113,000	26,091,480,000	+1,159,843,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(17,602,000)		(17,602,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(-2,602,000)
(Limitation on direct loans)	(716,026,000)	(724,445,000)	(724,445,000)	(724,445,000)	(724,445,000)	(+8,419,000)
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	
CORPORATIONS						
Resolution Trust Corporation: Office of Inspector General	11,400,000					-11,400,000

H.R. 3666 - DEPARTMENTS OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997 — continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE V						
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION - FY 1996						
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS						
Veterans Benefits Administration						
Compensation and pensions	.....	.....	.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT						
Government National Mortgage Association						
Guarantees of mortgage-backed securities loan guarantee program account:						
(Limitation on guaranteed loans)	.....	(20,000,000,000)	.....	(20,000,000,000)	(20,000,000,000)	(+20,000,000,000)
Total, title V, Supplemental Appropriations	.....	.....	.....	100,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000
Grand total (net)	82,442,966,000	87,820,371,000	83,995,260,000	84,810,153,000	84,800,282,442	+2,357,316,442
Fiscal year 1997 (net)	(82,442,966,000)	(87,820,371,000)	(83,995,260,000)	(84,710,153,000)	(84,700,282,442)	(+2,257,316,442)
Appropriations	(82,641,085,000)	(87,820,371,000)	(83,995,260,000)	(84,710,153,000)	(84,700,282,442)	(+2,059,197,442)
Rescissions	(-198,119,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+198,119,000)
Fiscal year 1996	.....	.....	.....	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+100,000,000)
(By transfer)	(121,561,000)	(100,061,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(75,061,000)	(-46,500,000)
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(17,602,000)	.....	(17,602,000)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)	(-2,602,000)
(Limitation on annual contract authority, indefinite)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	(-2,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(1,075,363,000)	(1,084,604,000)	(1,063,746,000)	(1,084,604,000)	(1,084,604,000)	(+9,241,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans, FY 1996)	.....	(20,000,000,000)	.....	(20,000,000,000)	(20,000,000,000)	(+20,000,000,000)
(Limitation on guaranteed loans, FY 1997)	(238,900,000,000)	(239,400,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	(238,900,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on corporate funds)	(554,401,000)	(573,683,000)	(559,401,000)	(573,683,000)	(573,683,000)	(+19,282,000)
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP						
Total amounts in this bill	82,442,966,000	87,820,371,000	83,995,260,000	84,810,153,000	84,800,282,442	+2,357,316,442
Scorekeeping adjustments	-51,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000	-108,000,000	-132,100,000	-81,100,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	82,391,966,000	87,845,371,000	84,010,260,000	84,702,153,000	84,668,182,442	+2,276,216,442
Mandatory	20,043,351,000	20,259,993,000	19,936,588,000	20,259,993,000	20,259,993,000	+216,642,000
Discretionary:						
Crime trust fund	.....	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
General purposes:						
Defense (Function 050):						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Salaries and expenses	43,874,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	-19,874,000
Emergency management planning and assistance	24,025,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000	-8,025,000
Selective Service System	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	22,930,000	.....
National Science Foundation: Research and related activities	62,600,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	+400,000
Total, Defense	153,429,000	124,930,000	125,930,000	124,930,000	125,930,000	-27,499,000
Nondefense discretionary	62,195,186,000	67,457,448,000	63,947,742,000	64,317,230,000	64,282,259,442	+2,087,073,442
Total, General purposes	62,348,615,000	67,582,378,000	64,073,672,000	64,442,160,000	64,408,189,442	+2,059,574,442
Total, Discretionary	62,348,615,000	67,585,378,000	64,073,672,000	64,442,160,000	64,408,189,442	+2,059,574,442

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

□ 2045

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 12 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is useful for us to take just a few moments to analyze just how different this appropriation bill is from a number of appropriation bills which this House was considering just about a year ago.

A year ago, the majority tried to force the Clinton administration to sign a budget that set us on the path to cutting real levels of support for education by 30 percent, by cutting real levels of support for training by 40 percent, by cutting real levels of support for the environment by 30 percent.

This year, that will not happen. This year, the Government is not shutting down, and this year we are not seeing in the bill before us today those kinds of deep reductions in the investments that are necessary to make this country grow.

Last year, the Government was shut down on purpose in order to force the President to sign a bill which made very deep reductions in these investments. This year, we came within 3 days of seeing the Government shut down by accident. Thank God, it did not happen. I think a lot of people are due credit for that.

First of all, I would like to point out why we are here in this position tonight. Four months ago the House passed appropriations bills which asked the President to spend $11 billion more than he wanted to spend in the area of military spending. They put us on the road to a 5-year real reduction in support for education of 20 percent. They put us on the road to similar reductions in support for training, for Cops on the Beat, and other critical areas.

This committee did its job in passing all 13 appropriation bills, but half of the appropriation bills never finished their passage through the Congress, as the chairman has indicated.

In addition, there are a huge number of other authorizations which did not make it through the Congress. This bill must pass tonight because all of those others didn't.

I support the bill because it is the only way that we can keep our obligation to keep Government open and to make some of the investments necessary to help our people. I also support it because it does restore some of the reductions in those investments that are so important to our children and our workers.

For instance, Head Start will now add children rather than dumping them off the rolls, as this Congress was asked to do just a year ago.

Title I, the most important education program we have to help young children learn how to read, to deal with math, to deal with science, title I will be helping an additional 400,000 children, rather than dumping almost 1 million of them off the rolls as we were asked to do just about a year ago.

School-to-Work under this bill is strengthened rather than being eliminated, as this Congress tried to do just a few short months ago.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools is also strengthened under this bill in comparison to the very deep reductions that this Congress was asked to make just a few months ago.

Pell grants, the major grant to enable the children of working families to go to college: there will be 150,000 more working-class students who will get help under Pell grants.

There will be over 700,000 young people who will receive Perkins loan help, rather than zeroing out the program.

Job training is 6 percent stronger than the original House bill this year alone, not to mention the deep reductions that were made in it a year ago.

The Older Americans Act: we will be providing adjustments in the minimum wage for 74,000 seniors who work part time at minimum wage salaries trying to do public service work and staying off the welfare rolls at the same time.

The attack that we saw in this House earlier this year on the enforcement of labor laws which protect workers from abuse at the bargaining table is turned back in this bill. There will be no crippling of the National Labor Relations Board. There will be no handcuffs placed on government efforts to strengthen health and safety protections for workers in the workplace. And thanks to the insistence of the Clinton administration, working people and kids are going to be put at the top of our priority list again, rather than near the bottom, as we feel they were a year ago.

These restorations are paid for and will not add to the deficit, the taxpayers will be happy to hear.

But this bill also contains a string of other authorizing legislation. In fact, there are some 31 separate major authorization provisions being attached.

I have been asked by many Members of the House, ''DAVE, can you guarantee that there is not some provision in here which we will regret when we hear about it in the weeks to come?''

My answer is simply to invite you to take a look at the stack on that table, or on the table in front of the gentlewoman from Ohio. That bill is not measured in pages, it is measured in feet. It is about a foot and a half long. I do not know how much it weighs, but you could get a double hernia lifting it.

I would simply say that I think I know most of the legislative decisions that were made by the Committee on Appropriations, but I certainly cannot verify that there are not some provisions in these other portions of the bill which we will wish we had not seen because they were managed by many other committees, there were not managed by the Committee on Appropriations. This is simply the vehicle by which all of that other legislation is getting done.

You have an immense amount of legislation that has never been considered by either body, and, as a result, I think that in many ways, unfortunately, this legislation is a case study in institutional failure because of the massive amount of somebody else's unfinished business that had to be attached to the appropriations legislation.

As a result, we have had a huge number of Members, the vast majority of the people's Representatives, who have been cut out of the process, and I think that that is a terrible abuse of the legislative process. It has also meant, frankly, that the administration has played a much heavier role in the direct drafting of legislation than I am, frankly, comfortable with. But I think that was made necessary by the lack of ability of the Congress as a bicameral institution to pass all of the legislation that it was required to pass without that kind of involvement.

Having said all of that, I simply want to say a few things about the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON]. The House Committee on Appropriations did do its job by finishing its appropriations bills on time, even if the Senate did not and even if the Congress, as an institution, did not.

You may have noticed that BOB LIVINGSTON and I disagree often. You may have noticed that we have strong views, often in the opposite direction. We have different priorities, I think it is safe to say. But I would like to think that he and I have demonstrated a relationship that shows that people of the opposite political parties can have a relationship that demonstrates respect and even deep friendship, even while differing over very important and fundamental issues.

I think our relationship demonstrates that opponents do not have to be enemies. I certainly regard the gentleman as being one of the strongest and closest friends I have on Capitol Hill.

I would simply like to congratulate him for all of the work he has done. It has taken an immense amount of work to get to this point, including coordinating an awful lot of issues about which we knew absolutely nothing because that responsibility was thrust upon us.

I would also like to thank every single member of the Committee on Appropriations staff, and especially on the Democratic side, Greg Dahlberg, Mark Murray, Nancy Madden, Bob Bonner, Cheryl Smith, Mark Mioduski, Scott Lilly, Tom Forhan, Pat Schlueter, and Del Davis. Many of them have, indeed, gone 2 and 3 days without sleep. Others perhaps have been able to catch an hour or two at the most. I think the American public would be profoundly impressed if they could see the dedication which all of them have brought to their jobs.

I would also like to thank Leon Panetta, the President's Chief of Staff. Without his involvement we would be facing a government shutdown. There is absolutely no doubt about that.

Mr. Speaker, anyone who watched those meetings this week understands

that Mr. Panetta truly has a profound understanding of the way this Government does work and the way it is supposed to work, and without him we would never have been here with this legislation tonight.

I would also like to especially thank Senator MARK HATFIELD and Senator ROBERT BYRD, two truly fine gentlemen, two truly outstanding public servants. They helped us over many a rough spot, and without their help, we also would not be here tonight.

So Mr. Speaker, at this point I would simply like to stop my remarks. I know we have several other Members who would like to make short comments on our side of the aisle. I would again like to thank everyone who cooperated.

I am sorry we could not help a lot of Members on a lot of items they would have liked help on, but we felt we could not do it because we, frankly, did not have the time to examine each of those items and we did not want to embarrass this institution by accepting many items that we knew very little or nothing about. So I thank all of the Members of the House for their understanding.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his gracious comments and say that, frankly, I believe that we had an enormously successful 2 years on the Committee on Appropriations, and that would not have been possible without the close advice and consultation with Mr. OBEY. He has indeed been a friend.

We have been adversaries, but we have been adversaries in a friendly way. It has been a pleasure to deal with him. I appreciate his assistance and, likewise, the great assistance effort we got from the two gentlemen on the other side, Senator BYRD and Senator HATFIELD.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the outstanding and vigorous gentleman from Florida, the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security who has been like my right arm, only he is on the left side of my office. His office is right next to mine, one-stop shopping for the Defense Department, my friend, BILL YOUNG from Florida.

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I want to also pay special tribute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA] who is the ranking member on our subcommittee.

In our section of this bill today, we bring in a true bipartisan fashion, as we always have. This is an excellent bill as far as the national defense and intelligence appropriation is concerned. And when we came from conference, had it not been for the tremendous cooperation of our counterparts, Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUYE, we could not have come to the conclusion that we did nearly 3 weeks ago with a bill that was very close to the House-passed bill earlier on.

This conference report is the product of the work of each and every subcommittee member who spent hours and days in hearings, on inspections in the field, and in the markup and conference sessions. On our side of the aisle, I'm particularly appreciative of the wise counsel of Joe McDade. Joe and I joined the subcommittee at the same time, 16 years ago and we have sat side by side through all of those years. Earlier, I thanked BOB LIVINGSTON for his great leadership of the full committee, and in spite of his very active schedule, he still finds time to devote a lot of energy toward our National Security efforts. JERRY LEWIS and JOE SKEEN each chair their own subcommittees, yet they still play a very active role on our subcommittee. DAVE HOBSON and HENRY BONILLA have a very strong interest in our National Security and have been there every step of the way. Two new members to our effort are GEORGE NETHERCUTT and ERNEST ISTOOK. They may not have as much experience as others on the subcommittee but they each have played a very important role in our work.

Earlier, I referred to the bipartisanship of our committee. Anyone who attends our hearings or observes the work of this subcommittee would have a hard time telling which party each of us belongs to, because we all have such a strong commitment to a strong National Defense. JACK MURTHA has been a great partner, a wise counselor, and a true patriot in the work of this subcommittee. NORM DICKS is a knowledgeable and hard working member who plays a particularly important role in our Intelligence effort. CHARLIE WILSON is leaving the Congress, and we will miss his great contribution and his sense of humor which has more than once allowed us to get through a tough hearing or markup. BILL HEFNER and MARTY SABO also play a very important role on our committee, and still find time to do so even with their other important responsibilities as ranking minority members on the Military Construction subcommittee and the Budget Committee.

I also want to compliment the great work of our staff. They work hard, long hours, with many nights and weekends away from their families. They also have an expertise in their individual areas that is astounding. Kevin Roper, our clerk and staff director, combines a computer like brain with a day that starts and ends when most of the rest of this town is in bed. He is supported by a group of analysts who, as I said before, are not only very knowledgeable but have a particularly strong devotion themselves to a strong National Defense for our Nation. They are Doug Gregory, Tina Jonas, Alicia Jones, Paul Juola, Patricia Ryan, David Killian, Steve Nixon, Julie Pacquing, John Plashal, Greg Walters, and Stacy Trimble. I also want to thank Paige Schreiner for her work for the committee before she left to have a baby earlier this year and Katy Hagen who joined us just recently.

This conference bill had to come down in numbers and we are basically a billion dollars under the House-passed bill. We were able to do that with a lot of heartburn and a lot of heartache. We had to eliminate programs that we did not want to eliminate, but it had to be done.

But I want to report to my colleagues, Mr. Speaker, that two-thirds of the bill, as it relates to the national defense and intelligence section of this bill, two thirds of those dollars go for readiness, for training, for military personnel, pay raises, health issues, educational issues, matters of this type. The other third goes for research and development, procurement and other types of investment in our national security.

We fully funded the 3 percent pay raise. We added $475 million to the health care budget shortfall in the President's budget. We added $600 million over the budget for barracks and facilities repair for our people in uniform for a decent place to live. We added $138 million to continue the DOD breast cancer research and care programs. We fully funded all the readiness and training programs, and we added significant amounts for very key programs such as $353 million for the new counterterrorism programs, $165 million over the budget for Department of Defense drug interdiction operations. We provided $300 million additional for the defense operations of the U.S. Coast Guard.

This is a good bill. For those who might be wondering if they should vote for this overall package or not, but they believe in a strong national defense, the defense section of this bill is strong enough to overcome those apprehensions and overcome those fears. They should be able to vote for this bill based on the strength of the section dealing with national defense.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD tabular material, as we normally do on a conference report.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I						
MILITARY PERSONNEL						
Military Personnel, Army	19,946,187,000	20,580,738,000	20,692,838,000	20,559,042,000	20,633,998,000	+687,811,000
Military Personnel, Navy	17,008,563,000	16,942,956,000	17,000,856,000	16,943,581,000	16,986,976,000	-21,587,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	5,885,740,000	6,102,108,000	6,103,808,000	6,099,182,000	6,111,728,000	+225,988,000
Military Personnel, Air Force	17,207,743,000	17,043,150,000	17,099,550,000	17,021,810,000	17,069,490,000	-138,253,000
Reserve Personnel, Army	2,122,466,000	2,043,679,000	2,083,379,000	2,052,136,000	2,073,479,000	-48,987,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,355,523,000	1,386,306,000	1,392,406,000	1,396,989,000	1,405,606,000	+50,083,000
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	378,151,000	381,143,000	387,943,000	389,325,000	388,643,000	+10,492,000
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	784,586,000	775,967,000	780,497,000	785,842,000	783,697,000	-889,000
National Guard Personnel, Army	3,242,422,000	3,242,493,000	3,279,393,000	3,259,169,000	3,266,393,000	+23,971,000
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	1,259,627,000	1,284,290,000	1,294,490,000	1,295,511,000	1,296,490,000	+36,863,000
Total, title I, Military Personnel	69,191,008,000	69,782,830,000	70,115,160,000	69,802,587,000	70,016,500,000	+825,492,000
TITLE II						
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE						
Operation and Maintenance, Army	18,321,965,000	18,031,145,000	18,365,679,000	17,700,859,000	17,519,340,000	-802,625,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,334,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	21,279,425,000	20,112,864,000	20,390,397,000	20,241,517,000	20,061,961,000	-1,217,464,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,333,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	2,392,522,000	2,203,777,000	2,465,077,000	2,275,977,000	2,254,119,000	-138,403,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	18,606,167,000	17,830,122,000	17,938,755,000	17,331,309,000	17,263,193,000	-1,342,974,000
(By transfer - National Defense Stockpile)	(50,000,000)	(83,333,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	.....
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide	10,388,595,000	10,156,468,000	10,212,985,000	9,953,142,000	10,044,200,000	-344,395,000
(By transfer)	(15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-15,000,000)
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	1,119,191,000	1,084,436,000	1,116,436,000	1,129,436,000	1,119,436,000	+245,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	859,542,000	843,927,000	882,927,000	861,527,000	886,027,000	+26,485,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	100,283,000	99,667,000	108,467,000	115,367,000	109,667,000	+9,384,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	1,519,287,000	1,488,553,000	1,491,553,000	1,494,953,000	1,496,553,000	-22,734,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	2,440,808,000	2,208,477,000	2,268,477,000	2,294,477,000	2,254,477,000	-186,331,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	2,776,121,000	2,654,473,000	2,671,373,000	2,721,973,000	2,716,379,000	-59,742,000
United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces	6,521,000	6,797,000	6,797,000	6,185,000	6,797,000	+276,000
Environmental Restoration, Army	.....	356,916,000	.....	356,916,000	339,109,000	+339,109,000
Environmental Restoration, Navy	.....	302,900,000	.....	302,900,000	287,788,000	+287,788,000
Environmental Restoration, Air Force	.....	414,700,000	.....	414,700,000	394,010,000	+394,010,000
Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide	.....	258,500,000	.....	38,650,000	36,722,000	+36,722,000
Formerly Used Defense sites	.....	.....	.....	269,850,000	256,387,000	+256,387,000
Environmental Restoration, Defense	1,422,200,000	.....	1,333,016,000	.....	.....	-1,422,200,000
Summer Olympics	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-15,000,000
Former Soviet Union threat reduction	300,000,000	327,900,000	302,900,000	327,900,000	327,900,000	+27,900,000
Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid	50,000,000	80,544,000	60,544,000	49,000,000	49,000,000	-1,000,000
(Transfer out)	(-15,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+15,000,000)
Overseas Contingency operations transfer account	.....	.....	.....	1,069,957,000	1,140,157,000	+1,140,157,000
Quality of Life Enhancements, Defense	.....	.....	975,000,000	.....	600,000,000	+600,000,000
Reduction of funds	.....	.....	-35,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Total, title II, Operation and maintenance	81,597,627,000	78,462,166,000	80,555,383,000	78,956,595,000	79,163,222,000	-2,434,405,000
(By transfer)	(150,000,000)	(250,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	.....
TITLE III						
PROCUREMENT						
Aircraft Procurement, Army	1,558,805,000	970,815,000	1,308,709,000	1,283,815,000	1,348,434,000	-210,371,000
Missile Procurement, Army	865,555,000	766,329,000	988,567,000	982,829,000	1,041,867,000	+176,312,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	1,652,745,000	1,102,014,000	1,500,414,000	1,449,714,000	1,470,286,000	-182,459,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	1,110,685,000	853,428,000	1,150,128,000	1,118,329,000	1,127,149,000	+16,464,000
Other Procurement, Army	2,769,443,000	2,627,440,000	2,899,040,000	3,295,486,000	3,172,485,000	+403,042,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	4,589,394,000	5,881,952,000	6,896,552,000	7,239,704,000	7,027,010,000	+2,437,616,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy	1,669,827,000	1,400,363,000	1,384,408,000	1,500,154,000	1,389,913,000	-279,914,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps	430,053,000	.....	341,689,000	.....	289,695,000	-140,358,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	6,643,958,000	4,911,930,000	4,469,930,000	6,193,330,000	5,613,665,000	-1,030,293,000
Other Procurement, Navy	2,483,581,000	2,714,195,000	2,889,591,000	2,944,519,000	3,067,944,000	+584,363,000
Procurement, Marine Corps	458,947,000	555,507,000	623,973,000	660,507,000	569,073,000	+110,126,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	7,367,983,000	5,779,228,000	7,274,628,000	6,630,370,000	6,404,980,000	-963,003,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force	2,943,931,000	2,733,877,000	2,279,500,000	2,713,944,000	2,297,145,000	-646,786,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force	338,800,000	.....	272,177,000	.....	293,153,000	-45,647,000
Other Procurement, Air Force	6,284,230,000	5,998,819,000	6,078,539,000	5,577,787,000	5,944,680,000	-339,550,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide	2,124,379,000	1,841,212,000	2,247,812,000	1,773,794,000	1,978,005,000	-146,374,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	777,000,000	.....	908,000,000	759,800,000	780,000,000	+3,000,000
Total, title III, Procurement	44,069,316,000	38,137,109,000	43,513,657,000	44,124,082,000	43,815,484,000	-253,832,000

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)—continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE IV						
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION						
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	4,870,684,000	4,320,640,000	4,874,537,000	5,107,283,000	5,062,763,000	+192,079,000
(By transfer)	(8,000,000)					(-8,000,000)
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy	8,758,132,000	7,334,734,000	8,399,357,000	8,067,543,000	8,208,946,000	-549,186,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	13,126,567,000	14,417,458,000	14,869,573,000	14,778,540,000	14,499,606,000	+1,373,039,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide	9,461,057,000	8,398,836,000	9,088,558,000	9,190,092,000	9,362,800,000	-98,257,000
Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense	251,082,000	252,038,000	272,038,000	269,038,000	282,038,000	+30,956,000
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	22,587,000	21,968,000	26,968,000	21,968,000	24,968,000	+2,381,000
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	36,490,109,000	34,745,672,000	37,511,031,000	37,434,464,000	37,441,121,000	+951,012,000
TITLE V						
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS						
Defense business operations fund	878,700,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	947,900,000	+69,200,000
National Defense Sealift Fund:						
Ready Reserve Force	289,000,000	261,000,000	261,000,000	261,000,000	266,000,000	-23,000,000
Acquisition	735,220,000	702,002,000	1,643,002,000	832,002,000	1,162,002,000	+426,782,000
Total	1,024,220,000	963,002,000	1,904,002,000	1,093,002,000	1,428,002,000	+403,782,000
Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds	1,902,920,000	1,910,902,000	2,851,902,000	2,040,902,000	2,375,902,000	+472,982,000
TITLE VI						
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS						
Defense health program:						
Operation and maintenance	9,938,325,000	9,358,288,000	9,398,188,000	9,936,638,000	9,937,838,000	-487,000
(Transfer out)	(-8,000,000)					(+8,000,000)
Procurement	288,033,000	269,470,000	269,470,000	319,470,000	269,470,000	-18,563,000
Total, Defense Health Program	10,226,358,000	9,627,758,000	9,667,658,000	10,256,108,000	10,207,308,000	-19,050,000
Chemical Agents & Munitions Destruction, Defense: 1/						
Operation and maintenance	353,850,000	477,947,000	477,947,000	478,947,000	478,947,000	+125,097,000
Procurement	265,000,000	273,600,000	273,600,000	191,200,000	191,200,000	-73,800,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	53,400,000	48,300,000	48,300,000	88,300,000	88,300,000	+34,900,000
Total, Chemical Agents	672,250,000	799,847,000	799,847,000	758,447,000	758,447,000	+86,197,000
Drug Interdiction Defense	688,432,000	642,724,000	774,724,000	789,024,000	807,800,000	+119,368,000
Office of the Inspector General	178,226,000	138,501,000	138,501,000	139,157,000	139,157,000	-39,069,000
Anti-Terrorism activities, Defense				14,000,000		
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs	11,765,266,000	11,208,830,000	11,380,730,000	11,956,736,000	11,912,712,000	+147,446,000
TITLE VII						
RELATED AGENCIES						
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund	213,900,000	196,400,000	196,400,000	184,200,000	196,400,000	-17,500,000
Intelligence Community Management Account	90,683,000	91,739,000	149,555,000	94,739,000	129,164,000	+38,481,000
National Security Education Trust Fund	7,500,000	5,100,000		5,100,000	5,100,000	-2,400,000
Payment to Kaho'olawe Island conveyance remediation and Environmental Restoration Fund	25,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	-15,000,000
Total, title VII, Related agencies	337,083,000	303,239,000	355,955,000	294,039,000	340,664,000	+3,581,000
TITLE VIII						
GENERAL PROVISIONS						
Additional transfer authority (sec. 8005)	(3,100,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-1,100,000,000)
Contractor ADP	-30,000,000					+30,000,000
Inflation Reestimate	-832,000,000					+832,000,000
Management efficiencies	-442,000,000					+442,000,000
Disposal & lease of DOD real property (sec. 8045)	8,000,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	26,565,000	+18,565,000
Overseas Military Fac Investment Recovery (sec. 8049)		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
National Science Center, Army (sec. 8060)	85,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	+35,000
Rescissions (sec. 8070)	-561,217,000			-126,900,000	-137,108,000	+424,109,000
Coast Guard transfer (sec 8087)				300,000,000	300,000,000	+300,000,000
Excess funded carryover (sec. 8088)			-500,000,000		-150,000,000	-150,000,000
Export loan guarantee PGM (sec. 8093)				1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000
RDT&E general reduction (sec. 8136)					-680,552,000	-680,552,000
Air Force DBOF pass through (sec. 8096)			-195,000,000		-194,500,000	-194,500,000
Spare parts inventories			-400,000,000			
FFRDC's/consultants (sec. 8037)	-90,000,000			-52,286,000	-154,572,000	-64,572,000
Prostate Cancer research				(93,000,000)		

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1997 (H.R. 3610)—continued

	FY 1996 Enacted	FY 1997 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Senate Sec. 8099:						
Military Personnel, Navy				4,900,000		
Military Personnel, Air Force				4,400,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Army				-4,200,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force				-4,400,000		
Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide				-66,000,000		
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund				70,200,000		
Defense Health				-4,900,000		
Sec. 8128:						
Weapons of Mass Destruction				150,000,000	100,000,000	+100,000,000
RDT&E, Defense-Wide				-12,000,000		
O&M, Defense-Wide (not scored)				(-138,000,000)		
Anti-terrorism, counter-terrorism, and security enhancement activities:						
Emergency funding, FY 1997 (sec. 8137)					230,680,000	+230,680,000
General reduction (sec. 8138)					-230,680,000	-230,680,000
Total, title VIII	-1,947,132,000	27,685,000	-1,067,315,000	287,499,000	-888,047,000	+1,059,085,000
FY 1997 grand total	243,406,197,000	234,578,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	244,177,558,000	+771,361,000
TITLE IX						
FY 1996 SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND RESCISSION FOR ANTI-TERRORISM, COUNTER-TERRORISM, AND SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES						
Emergency supplemental, FY 1996					122,600,000	+122,600,000
Rescissions (sec. 9001)					-122,600,000	-122,600,000
BUDGET SCOREKEEPING ADJUSTMENTS						
Adjustment for unapprop'd balance transfer (Stockpile)		250,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	+150,000,000
Stockpile collections (unappropriated)		-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000	-150,000,000
Operations and Maintenance, Army (not scored)				(-1,500,000)		
Burdensharing contribution, misc. receipts	-50,000,000					+50,000,000
Effect of P.L. 104-134:						
Rescissions, fiscal year 1995	-820,000,000					+820,000,000
Rescissions, fiscal year 1996	-174,900,000					+174,900,000
Emergency funding	(820,000,000)					(-820,000,000)
Administrative reductions (P.L. 104-134)	-294,000,000					+294,000,000
Emergency funding for anti-terrorism: FY 1997 (sec. 8138)					-230,680,000	-230,680,000
Total adjustments	-1,338,900,000	100,000,000			-230,680,000	+1,108,220,000
RECAPITULATION						
Title I - Military Personnel	69,191,008,000	69,782,830,000	70,115,160,000	69,802,587,000	70,016,500,000	+825,492,000
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	81,597,627,000	78,462,166,000	80,555,383,000	78,956,595,000	79,163,222,000	-2,434,405,000
Title III - Procurement	44,069,316,000	38,137,109,000	43,513,657,000	44,124,082,000	43,815,484,000	-253,832,000
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	36,490,109,000	34,745,672,000	37,511,031,000	37,434,464,000	37,441,121,000	+951,012,000
Title V - Revolving and Management Funds	1,902,920,000	1,910,902,000	2,851,902,000	2,040,902,000	2,375,902,000	+472,982,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Programs	11,765,266,000	11,208,830,000	11,380,730,000	11,956,736,000	11,912,712,000	+147,446,000
Title VII - Related agencies	337,083,000	303,239,000	355,955,000	294,039,000	340,664,000	+3,581,000
Title VIII - General provisions	-1,947,132,000	27,685,000	-1,067,315,000	287,499,000	-888,047,000	+1,059,085,000
(Additional transfer authority)	(3,100,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,200,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-1,100,000,000)
Total, Department of Defense	243,406,197,000	234,578,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	244,177,558,000	+771,361,000
Scorekeeping adjustments	-1,338,900,000	100,000,000			-230,680,000	+1,108,220,000
Grand total 2/	242,067,297,000	234,678,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	243,946,878,000	+1,879,581,000
Allocation recap (sec. 602b):						
Mandatory	213,900,000	196,400,000	196,400,000	184,200,000	196,400,000	-17,500,000
Discretionary	241,853,397,000	234,482,033,000	245,020,103,000	244,712,704,000	243,750,478,000	+1,897,081,000
Grand total 2/	242,067,297,000	234,678,433,000	245,216,503,000	244,896,904,000	243,946,878,000	+1,879,581,000

1/ Included in Budget under Procurement title.

2/ FY 1996 includes effects of P.L. 104-134: $820,000,000 in Emergency Sup Appropriations, +104,900,000 in new budget authority and -1,288,900,000 in rescissions.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. PELOSI].

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank our ranking member for yielding me this time and I want to join with our colleagues in commending him for his leadership in helping to, once again I say in relationship to this bill, hammering out a compromise or a continuing resolution.

I also want to commend the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the chairman of the full committee, for his leadership, his cooperation, and his patience.

I wanted to mention one provision in the bill that I was particularly pleased survived the process and that is the addition of $100 million for the ADP program, the AIDS drug program, that provides some of the new therapies, the proteus inhibitors to people with HIV and AIDS.

This $100 million is a very good investment because it will result in a savings to the taxpayer, but, more importantly, it will improve the quality of life and prolong life for people with HIV and AIDS. It will enable them to continue to work, to produce revenues for the Federal Government. So in speaking to it just on strictly fiscal terms, it is a good investment. It is a dynamic investment in that it will save money but, more importantly, as I say, it improves the quality of life.

What will happen with the $100 million, I hope, is that half of it will be spent for the drugs themselves and the other half for the primary care necessary to provide the drugs to patients. Now that these proteus inhibitors are there, people have hope.

Many more people are coming forward and being tested or seeking care because they know there is an answer. And those people need the primary care that goes with going on to a new protocol, a new drug program.

Mr. Speaker, this is about wise spending. More importantly it is about giving hope. It is protecting the investment that the American taxpayers have made of billions of dollars into research for AIDS research. Now that we have found some encouraging therapies, it is important to make them available to everyone regardless of the ability to pay.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LEACH] the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the author of the BIF–SAIF legislation that is part of this package.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague and friend for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to report briefly on the banking title of the bill. This is a solid nonpartisan approach which balances consumer, taxpayer and industry concerns; less extensive than I would have like but, nonetheless, of historic dimensions.

The provision will have lasting effects but, most importantly, failure to act would have led to serious disintermediation in the financial community, failure of the S&L insurance fund and new tax liability for S&L losses.

This banking section, on the other hand, provides a basis for long-term banking modernization based on the existence of the strongest financial industry fund in the Nation's history. Indeed, absent a calamity with passage of this legislation, America's insured financial institutions will reach an historic first, a prefunded insurance fund capable of regenerating itself ad infinitum with interest returns likely to cover all normal losses in the system as well as normal asset growth.

America's bank customers as well as our competitive international financial position are well served.

I'd like to speak about Title II of the bill before the House today. This title includes important legislation for the taxpayers of the United States, customers of the financial services industry and the industry itself.

While I would have preferred to be here seeking support for more comprehensive financial services reform, the pending measure provides for Congressional action on several of the most pressing issues facing banking and financial services today.

The provisions of Title II are carefully balanced. They enjoy the support of the administration, the American Bankers Association, the Independent Bankers Association of America, America's Community Bankers [S&Ls], the securities industry, the Conference of State Bank Supervisors, American Financial Services Association, and the Financial Services Council. The American Council of Life Insurance and the National Association of Life Underwriters do not oppose the title. In addition, many of the concerns of the Consumers Union have been addressed to their satisfaction. It is a common sense product.

Title II combines sections of several pieces of legislation the Banking and Financial Services Committee has reported out over the past 15 months. Perhaps the most important is the resolution of the last remaining issue from the savings and loan debacle of the 1980's—refurbishing of the SAIF fund. The approach taken has received the support of the thrift and banking industries, a near miracle in itself in that S&Ls must pay a whopping multi-billion dollar, one-time assessment to the fund while the banks are required to pick up part of the S&L industry's long term FICO bond interest liabilities, with no additional contributions by the taxpayers.

By our actions today Congress will be ensuring that there will be no default on the $780 million per year interest payments on the $8 billion of Financing Corporation [FICO] bonds issued as a part of the savings and loan bailout. These bonds were issued in the late 1980's to capitalize the defunct Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. So far, all principal and interest on these bonds have been paid by the private sector. This bill retains private sector responsibility for these bonds and by broadening industrial accountability guarantees against further taxpayer losses.

Title II would capitalize the Savings Association Insurance Fund through a one-time assessment of $4.7 billion on the thrift industry to be followed by a sharing of the FICO interest payments by the Bank Insurance Fund [BIF] and the Savings Association Insurance Fund [SAIF]. It is important to stress that the taxpayers, who have already contributed some $130 billion directly to the bailout with another $200 million in interest payments to come, are not being called upon for any additional funding. They have paid more than their fair share.

Title II also provides an important budgetary offset to the entire bill, allowing for increased spending for education, crime fighting, the war on drugs, the President's anti-terrorism proposal and other items of the Federal budget. Therefore, the taxpayers are twice saved—once from taking on any additional spending for resolving the savings and loan bailout and second from helping fund the President's supplemental spending requests.

The second section of the bill provides for significant regulatory relief for the Nation's banks, reducing duplicative and unnecessary paperwork and costs to the industry, which are inevitably being passed along to customers.

While we have not added additional regulatory burdens and gone as far in one direction as the minority would have liked, we also have not gone nearly as far in the other direction as some would have hoped.

In addition, the title contains a reform of the Fair Credit Reporting Act to further protect Americans from abusive invasion of privacy. This provision picks up many of the concepts approved by the House in the 103d Congress, but never enacted into law.

I retain reservations about certain provisions, but on balance the burden relief and fair credit reporting sections are finely tuned, reducing regulatory costs while retaining credible consumer protections.

The need for the fair credit section was apparent during a hearing before the Banking Committee last spring when several individuals gave compelling testimony about how criminal gangs used modern computer technology to steal and misuse their credit identity. One Minnesota woman dramatically told about how attempts were made to withdraw funds from her mutual fund and retirement accounts and how multiple applications for credit cards in her name were issued, based upon information somehow obtained about here credit history.

Hence, an amendment was added requiring the Federal Reserve Board, in consultation with the Federal Trade Commission, to further review whether organizations which collect sensitive consumer identification information are engaged in activities which create undue potential for fraud and to recommend appropriate legislative or administrative remedies.

The Committee also heard testimony from law enforcement agencies and bank regulators about the use of fictitious financial documents to scam individuals, banks, pension funds and charities. Title II makes it a Federal crime to produce or use fictitious documents fraudulently. This new anti-crime provision will be another arrow in the FBI's and Secret Service's quivers in combating financial crimes.

I would like to note several specific provisions of the legislation to clarify the intent of the Congress.

The amendments to the Consumer Leasing Act retain current law which provides a special

rule for the type of disclosure that must be included in radio advertising of consumer leases. This special rule recognizes that all of the required disclosure cannot be provided in a short spoken advertisement. Instead it requires that radio advertisements for consumer leases refer the listener to either an 800 number or a written advertisement in order to obtain additional information.

Title II also includes a House provision to require bank regulators to take appropriate actions to prevent depository institutions and depository institution holding companies from facilitating or encouraging the shifting of deposits from SAIF deposits to BIF deposits. It is the intent of Congress that this provision be interpreted and implemented by the FDIC with great care to ensure that Constitutionally-protected free speech in the commercial marketplace is not abridged.

Furthermore Section 2702 requires that the FDIC impose a special assessment on SAIF-assessable deposits. This payment is due on the first business day of the first month beginning after the date of the enactment of this act and is to be paid to the FDIC on the latter of the first business day of the first month beginning after the date of enactment or such other date as the FDIC chooses, but not later than 60 days after the enactment date. Given the liquidity and regulatory difficulties that accrue to institutions with the presentation of a sudden large liability, it is the intent of Congress that the FDIC provide institutions the maximum latitude possible within the 60-day context to pay their special assessment.

Section 2301 amends certain provisions governing the scope and mechanics of the audit functions for insured depository institutions. This provision eliminates the independent auditor attestation requirement for safety and soundness compliance, and allows the agencies the discretion to waive the requirement that all members—but not less than a majority—of the independent audit committee be outside directors in the case of hardship. Factors weighing in favor of a decision to grant a waiver include, but are not limited to, the following: that the institution is small, that qualified outside independent directors are unavailable, that the institution is closely held, and-or that the institution is well-managed.

Further, Section 2615 prohibits Government-Sponsored Enterprises [GSEs] from certain kinds of associations with banks, credit unions and thrifts. However, it is the congressional intent that Subsection 2615(a) would not preclude a GSE from sponsoring or providing financial support to an insured credit union established by a GSE with a field of membership comprised of the GSE's present and former full-time employees. The fact that a few such employees may also be customers of the GSE should not preclude such sponsorship or financial support.

I'd also like to comment on the provision of the bill which clarifies the liability of financial institutions with regard to a 1992 Environmental Protection Agency rule. Under this provision, lenders would be financially liable for environmental clean up costs only if they actually participated in the management of the firm which allegedly caused the pollution. The mere holding of a financial interest or having ownership of the property as a result of a foreclosure does not make the lender liable.

Finally, I worked for inclusion in this bill of bank modernization language and within such context—preferably full-blown Glass-Steagall reform, but at a minimum greater holding company and Section 20 latitude—a provision supported by the independent insurance agents which would require all parties, including banks, which sell general insurance products to be State licensed. Regrettably these proposals have proven to be so controversial that agreement on them could not be reached in time for them to be included in this bill.

These issues are not going away and will be addressed in the next session of the Congress.

I realize partisanship hallmarks many end-of-the-session issues, but based on the content and context of this legislative package, I would hope support would come from both sides for final passage of the Title II provisions.

In this regard, I am somewhat bewildered by the complaints from some quarters about process. Most of the provisions before the House today have been reported out of the House Banking and Financial Services Committee following extensive hearings. This Title, for instance, includes numerous sections or amendments offered by the minority side. Further changes were made within the past 24 hours in negotiations with the executive branch.

Indeed, the BIF-SAIF section, arguably the most important in the bill, is basically picked up from legislation passed by the House a year ago and then reworked by the committee this past summer. The principal change from the provisions approved by the committee in July is the deletion of a Democratic-sponsored amendment to shift part of the FICO cost sharing to the taxpayer. That provision has been struck from the bill. Members of this Congress can go back to their constituents and report that they have addressed the last remaining aspect of the savings and loan debacle without any further taxpayer accountability.

The other major portion of the Title incorporates regulatory relief measures approved by the committee last year. It is my view that the House Banking Committee went further than was judicious in early approaches to regulatory relief and that a number of provisions in earlier bills were properly pared back with my support because of administration and minority member concerns. Let me stress in this regard that in putting this legislation together, there has been far more minority input than on any piece of legislation considered in any of my years in the minority.

This is solid non-partisan legislation. Less extensive than I would have liked, but nonetheless of historic dimensions. The provisions will have lasting affects, but most importantly, failure to act would have led to serious disintermediation in the financial community, failure of the SAIF, and new taxpayer liability for S&L losses. This banking title, on the other hand, provides a basis for long-term banking modernization based on the existence of the strongest financial industry insurance fund in the Nation's history. Indeed, absent a calamity, with passage of this legislation America's insured financial institutions will reach an historical first—a prefunded insurance fund capable of regenerating itself ad infinitum, with interest returns likely to cover all normal losses in the system as well as normal asset growth. America's bank customers, as well as our competitive international financial position, are well served.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VENTO].

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference. I think it is nothing short of a great victory for us to come to a compromise after the struggle last year, and I want to commend my friend and colleague from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] for the great work he did in helping us with the provisions dealing with BIF–SAIF.

I follow in line with the remarks of our chairman, the gentleman from Iowa, Congressman JIM LEACH, in terms of recognizing the problem today. All of us are together in terms of trying to solve this problem in terms of BIF–SAIF and providing some streamlining and regulatory measures.

These are reasonable, they are reasoned, and I think they are a positive step in the right direction. Hopefully, next year we will be able to do this on our own without relying on the strength of the appropriation bill and working this out in the House.

This has been a tough measure to compromise on and to come to agreement on. I appreciate the patience of all who have worked on it. I want to commend the Clinton administration for standing up for consumers and making certain that the price of and the cost of this was not borne by reduction in terms of 30 years of consumer law, which happened to be undone and upset by a lot of misunderstandings and action that were proposed in earlier iterations of this bill.

So I rise in support of this conference and ask my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for title II of this bill, the Banking Committee's product in this bill.

Mr. Speaker, although I would have liked to proceed this Congress on broader approaches addressing financial services modernization, the future of the deposit insurance funds, the merging of regulators; the issues of charter reform; and other power's issues, in the end, this product before the House today is an important step forward and one which is the result of a tremendous amount of work and seemingly nonstop negotiations over its innumerable iterations.

This bill importantly recognizes that Congress must act today to resolve the differential between bank and S&L deposit insurance premiums. The so-called BIF–SAIF solution, including charter reform modernization is basically a product of bipartisan work of the Financial Institutions Subcommittee in 1995 that ended up in the failed Republican budget bill. Many other pieces of this bill's title II began in separate initiatives of the respective Banking Committees of the House and Senate. These key policy provisions that we will hopefully pass tonight envisions that the 105th Congress will act on charters, but this measure merges the funds and provides a pro rata FICO bond payment sharing and puts it in place regardless of the merger issue because all insured depositories, both bank insurance and savings association insurance fund will become a part of the one FDIC deposit base.

Mr. Speaker, this Congress needs to move BIF–SAIF this year. SAIF institutions have

been moving forward with plans to work themselves out from under a 23-basis point differential. Many SAIF-insured institutions have been seeking, in fact, to form national banks. Congress needs to act now while we can before it is too late and the SAIF deposit base erodes and the taxpayers of this country are once again liable. The banking and thrift industries have worked in good faith over the course of this Congress to achieve the product and policy in this measure, and hopefully this initiative will finally bring to conclusion the repair to the deposit insurance funds.

Nevertheless, no group is entitled to a prize or reward of relaxed consumer protections or safety and soundness regulation for addressing and accepting the responsibility to assure a solvent deposit insurance fund. By recognizing some limits and a need to have bipartisan agreement on provisions, we were finally able to finally move forward. To that end the Clinton administration advocacy for streamlining and regulatory reform has averted the loss of many key consumer protection laws and policies.

In addition to BIF–SAIF, title II of this legislation provides the lender environmental liability relief provisions, that is relief provisions for financial institutions which foreclose on properties involving hazardous or toxic materials. It also provides for many tempered regulatory burden relief provisions the result of compromises. Title II includes provisions clarifying the tax or deposit insurance covered status of retirement certificates of deposit. It includes Fair Credit Reporting Act, a measure that has passed both the House and Senate in the past, that will provide improved privacy protections for consumers and remedies for the risk and experience electronic muggings, the crime of today and tomorrow that we must do much more to arrest.

This final agreement represents a victory of sorts for those of us who wanted to pass regulatory burden relief for financial institutions but did not unravel consumer protection laws of the past 25 years nor the potential safety and soundness of financial institutions. This bill provides regulatory streamlining, burden relief and sensible improvements in policy without harming key consumer laws nor jeopardizing the safety and soundness of financial institutions backed by the Federal deposit insurance fund.

With improvements being made until the very end, the banking package before us was excised of many provisions that gave me great pause and to which I was opposed. Provisions which would have weakened the Community Reinvestment Act, Consumer Leasing, Truth in Savings, Truth in Lending, Rent to Own, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, high-cost mortgages protections, and a number of highly controversial Real Estate Settlement Procedure Act changes have finally been set aside as we receive the final package tonight. In previous forms, this legislation would have relaxed restrictions on permissible insider lending, weakened the legal responsibilities for outside directors of financial institutions, limited the ability of regulators to recover funds from the officers of failed institutions, and even weakened the role of independent audit committees, fortunately these policies were also removed.

I want to recognize the important role of the Clinton administration in reaching many of these final compromises which eluded us for so long this session, I would have hoped that committee members could have accomplished more but I want to thank the Members and staff of the Banking Committee who I have worked with throughout this process and am pleased we have a product. We have here a adequate product, a compromise, a lesson learned. While I think this title is imperfect, on the whole, the package deserves our support. I remain hopeful that the committee will in the future regain a better comity and bipartisanship as we reconvene for the 105th Congress.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education of the Committee on Appropriations who has done an outstanding job in that field.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I begin my remarks by commending my chairman and his outstanding staff led by Jim Dyer. No one has worked harder to perfect this bill. They have done an outstanding job for the Congress and for the American people.

I want to thank my wonderful staff, headed by Tony McCann. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, DAVID OBEY, and his fine staff for their cooperation in bringing this bill to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, our section of the omnibus bill continues Congress' initiative to terminate duplicative and ineffective programs. There are 13 new terminations in addition to the 100 that we achieved last year. We have frozen or reduced many administrative accounts.

At the same time, we have increased funding for programs that work for people and that are a high priority for our country. For example, with respect to biomedical research through the National Institutes of Health, we have increased spending by $820 million, a 6.5-percent increase, and $371 million above the President's request.

We have in that section of the bill preserved the principle that science, not politics, should decide how the money is best spent, there is no earmarking in the bill by disease and no line item for AIDS. However, we appropriate directly to the Office of AIDS Research to support that important research.

The bill preserves NIH and gives it a substantial increase, because basic research can only be organized and supported through government. Research that is conducted by our universities and academic medical centers across the United States pays for itself thousands of times over in terms of health care cost savings. Biomedical research is an area where we lead the world both in the basic research and the applied research through the biotech and pharmaceutical industries of our country.

Student aid in the bill is increased by $1.3 billion more than requested in the President's 1997 budget; and we increase Pell grants under the Republican Congress by 15 percent, whereas in the previous Congress they went down by 3 percent. The maximum Pell grant is increased from $2,470 to $2,700 in this bill, the highest maximum ever; the largest single increase ever in one year.

Work-study is increased by over $200 million to $830 million, $151 million more than the President's request. Perkins loans are increased by $65 million over the President's request. TRIO programs are increased by $37 million, to a total of $500 million.

Head Start is increased by over $400 million to almost $4 billion. Special education, championed by the chairman of the authorizing committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, BILL GOODLING, increased by almost $800 million to $3.8 billion.

Mr. Speaker, there is a summary of highlights of the bill available. I commend the work of my subcommittee members of both sides of the aisle and my chairman. We have fashioned a bill that meets the needs of the American people and does so in a fiscally responsible manner.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE].

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my appreciation to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] for their cooperative effort and to briefly acknowledge that today we can stand here and say that we are not going to shut the Government down. A great difference and a strike for balance over divisiveness. The American people are the benefactors of this process.

Let me make several points regarding this legislation that represent a positive change. I would like to note, and that now the youth in Houston and around the Nation will have summer jobs, and we will have turned the corner from classifying the summer youth program as baby-sitting jobs and have over $800 million in that program through this appropriation bill.

Rather than continue to build jail cells, we will now have increased moneys in the Pell Grant Program, some $577 million.

And, yes, through the Ryan White funding, we will be able to take home $450 million for emergency assistance, $470 million for comprehensive care, and $70 million for early intervention.

I am concerned, however, that we do not have enough dollars for the census effort that will be very important to some of our urban centers, and would hope we will have an opportunity to remedy that.

And, lastly, I would say that we need to consider the spectrum sale so that we would do it in a reasonable manner that would appropriately utilize this valuable resource for the benefit of America.

I rise to express my views on this important omnibus appropriations bill that funds the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Education, Health and

Human Services, Interior, Justice, and State as well as many independent agencies for fiscal year 1997. Additionally I would like to add my appreciation for the work of Chairman LIVINGSTON, my friend ranking member OBEY along with Leon Panetta of the President's staff for their solid effort.

I support the provisions of the bill that have increased funding for education such as the increases for the Pell grant scholarship program and expand the number of low and moderate income students who receive financial assistance by 150,000 students from $3,650,000 to $3,800,000. The direct lending program is also funded at the amount requested by the President.

Additionally, the funding for Head Start will enable the program to serve approximately 50,000 additional disadvantaged students. The Goals 2000 program is funded at the amount of funding requested by the President, which will help raise academic standards for more than 6 million students in over 11,000 schools.

I am also very pleased about the $90 million increase in funding for the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program that will help us to reduce the increasing level of drug use among our Nation's teens. The recent report from the Department of Health and Human Services about increased drug use by teens is certainly disheartening and we must strongly support the Safe and Drugs Free Schools Program. More money, however, is needed for treatment and drug prevention if we are going to be serious on this effort.

Throughout the 104th Congress, I have worked diligently to strengthen and adequately fund the Summer Jobs Program. This bill provides $871 million for the Summer Jobs Program, which is $246 million more than the amount appropriated in 1996. This will allow more than 550,000 young men and women to have the important experience of going to work everyday, earning money, and developing a strong work ethic. This bill provides $895 million for adult training, which is $45 million over fiscal year 1996, and $200 million for the School-to-Work Program, which is $25 million over fiscal year 1996.

As a member of the House Judiciary Committee, I have been concerned about the issue of crime and violence and terrorism. This bill continues to provide adequate funding to implement the President's plan to put 100,000 police on the streets of our Nation. Furthermore, the bill contains provisions to make it difficult for individuals who have committed domestic violence to purchase handguns.

With respect to antiterrorism, the bill fully funds the President's request of $1 billion to reduce terrorism and gives the Departments of Justice and Treasury the necessary resources to accomplish this goal. Hopefully, safety at our Nation's airports will be improved by funding to hire additional aviation security personnel and purchase new state-of-the-art equipment to screen luggage. With the bombing during the Olympics and the crash of the TWA flight still fresh in our minds, it is the right thing for us to support funding for these initiatives.

Moreover, additional funding for the Office of Drug Control Policy and the Drug Enforcement Administration will help us in our drug interdiction efforts and implementation of our overall national strategy to reduce drug use and drug trafficking in the country. However, this funding does not negate this Congress' responsibility to investigate charges of illegal drug sale moneys—sold in our inner city communities in the 1980's—used for funding the Contra's by this Government.

As a member of the Texas delegation, I have been active in efforts to reform our Nation's immigration laws. The compromise on the immigration provisions was reached after much debate. As a result of this compromise, our Nation's borders will be more secure. I am pleased that there is no provision that would allow States to deny free public education to the children of illegal aliens.

I was concerned about the restrictions on income levels for sponsoring legal immigrants but at the least the final version of the bill requires immigrants to have incomes of 125 percent above the poverty level to sponsor immigrants instead of 140 percent above the poverty level, which was the original proposal. Additionally, the proposal to deport and deny naturalization for immigrants who used means-tested benefits was dropped from the bill. The original provision to make sponsors responsible for emergency Medicaid costs for immigrants was also deleted from the bill.

The verification requirements for immigrants in this bill are not more stringent than the requirements that were contained in the welfare reform bill. Moreover, the bill exempts charitable organizations from the verification requirements in the new welfare reform law and exempts battered immigrants and indigent immigrants from some of the deeming restrictions in the welfare reform law. Finally, the provision of the bill that would have restricted HIV treatment for immigrants was deleted from the final version of the bill.

During the 104th Congress, I have been very concerned about the issue of health care reform and providing adequate funding for many research programs. The bill does provide an increase of $239 million for the Ryan White AIDS Program and funding to purchase new AIDS drugs. Funding for substance abuse prevention and treatment also received an increase of $221 million over fiscal year 1996. Finally, this bill has not increased the deficit, however more study should have been given to the proposed sale of the spectrum. This should not be done randomly or without study in order to suggest the best approach.

The 104th Congress has been both difficult and demanding. I am grateful that we were able to finish this term on a positive note. We have preserved Medicare and Medicaid, and protected our families, seniors, and our children. And we have not shut the Government down!

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. ROUKEMA], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

□ 2115

(Mrs. ROUKEMA asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that this is a proud moment here. We have worked for well over a year on legislation that would not only provide meaningful regulatory relief but to conclude the final payment for the savings and loan debacle of the 1980's once and for all, and with this legislation, we are doing that.

As the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit, which has the jurisdiction over these issues, I would like to say that the committee has worked very hard to see to it that we were fair in this closeout. Everything is very difficult to say when you say you are being fair. It is difficult to get everybody around the table. That is a big challenge, but I believe that we have done that here, and we have now achieved a solid BIF/SAIF package with regulatory relief, limited but nevertheless meaningful.

First, let me be clear about the fact that I believe that it is essential that we successfully close the book on the deposit insurance system problems. And as a battle scarred veteran of the savings and loan debacle, I believe that if we were to leave this year without resolving this problem once and for all, it would have been a terrible dereliction of our responsibility.

But here tonight with this action, we will have done the right thing, the right thing for the taxpayers, the right thing for the financial institutions that are involved.

Mr. Speaker, as I have said, we tried to be fair to all parties and I believe that we have. The BIF/SAIF package is a strong one, and I would like to point out that if I had my way we would do the total charter merger as a companion piece to this, but what we have in here, the so-called Frist language, which defines when the insurance funds would be merged and when the mergers would take place, I think it is not only a good compromise but it is one that will work and work in the best interest of all people.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be here tonight, and I am very pleased to have worked with all the members of the committee to reach this conclusion.

For almost 2 years, Congress has been working to develop legislation that would provide meaningful regulatory relief for insured financial institutions and to conclude the final payments for the savings and loan debacle of the 1980's once and for all.

As chairwoman of the Financial Institutions & Consumer Credit Subcommittee which has jurisdiction over these key issues, my committee has worked hard to see that the final package is one that is fair to all parties concerned. Of course, fairness is a relative term. Everyone has a different view of what is truly fair to them. Getting all parties around the table was a challenge. Until now, as is always the case with issues relating to the financial services industry, developing a consensus package has been elusive.

However, we have now achieved a solid BIF/SAIF package with a limited regulatory burden relief that will lay the groundwork for further debate in the 105th Congress.

First, let me be clear about the fact that I believe that it is essential that we successfully close the book on the deposit insurance system problems. As a battle-scarred veteran of

the S&L debacle, I believe to leave this year without resolving this problem once and for all, would have been a dereliction of our responsibility. We have done the right thing for the taxpayers and for the financial industries wanted.

Members from both sides of the aisle in the House worked hard to craft a bipartisan bill that was fair to all parties concerned which is included in this package. This proposal includes several key provisions that I believe are necessary for this BIF/SAIF package. As many of you know, I am a strong supporter of not only resolving the issue, but also for dealing with the problem in its entirety, which includes merging the commercial bank and thrift charters. That is why my subcommittee reported out HR 2363, the Thrift Charter Conversion Act of 1995, which not only dealt with SAIF/FICO funding but with fund and charter merger restructuring issues as well.

At the very least, however, the so-called ''Frist language'', is included as part of the package. This language prevents the merger of the BIF and SAIF insurance funds until the charters are merged. The package also includes the so-called ''rebate'' provision that prohibits the FDIC from setting SAIF rates lower than BIF premium rates and requires the FDIC to rebate any excess amounts in the BIF.

Aside from the BIF/SAIF issue, it was my sincere hope that any package would have included strong regulatory relief measures. The bill reported out of my subcommittee included important provisions to provide meaningful relief for the financial services industry. For example, my subcommittee-passed bill included meaningful reforms on CRA and the Truth in Savings Act. Unfortunately, the most recent package is a far cry from the originally reported bill. Nevertheless, be assured that in the next Congress I will continue to work for strong regulatory relief. In addition, I will continue to seek greater reform of the overly burdensome provisions in CRA, the Truth in Savings Act, Truth in Lending Act and the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act. I am pleased, however, that the package includes strong lender liability language that provides relief and exemptions to institutions to banks which foreclose on properties that contain hazardous materials.

Finally, as you know, in addition to regulatory relief and BIF/SAIF, the House Banking Committee has been working to craft legislation that will modernize the financial services industry. Unfortunately, this has led into a powers debate focused on bank sales of insurance. While I am a strong proponent of modernization legislation, I believe that it was right not to include any controversial insurance provisions. This is neither the time nor the place for taking up such a controversial debate. I am particularly pleased though that a provision was included that prohibits deposit insurance for the retirement CD, a tax deferred annuity contract that I believe could affect the safety and soundness of banks. This provision already has passed the House on the Suspension Calendar in a bill I introduced last session.

I am pleased with this consensus package and I commend Chairman LEACH for his leadership and commitment to pass such meaningful legislation. I would also like to thank Laurie Schaffer, Stephen Johnson, Gary Parker of my subcommittee staff, and in particular, Cindy Chetti of my personal staff, for all of their dedication and hard work during this Congress.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding, and I want to rise and first of all say to Chairman LIVINGSTON and Ranking Member OBEY, congratulations on the work that they have done. I want to tell my colleagues that I am one of those, like so many before me on the other side of the aisle in the eighties, who said, the omnibus appropriations or continuing resolutions are not the appropriate vehicles in which we ought to legislate, and I think that is true. This process is not one that ought to be emulated. This process is one that will leave many people in the dark as to what this final product is.

Having said that, I am supportive of this product. It is a product which came about through intensive negotiations and discussions between the administration, between the Republican majority with the sometimes participation, but mostly participation during the last couple of days of the Democratic minority.

As to substance, as someone who, A, supports a balanced budget, and, B, supported the coalition budget which made room for investment in programs critically important to the welfare of this country, to the security and the opportunity of our American families and of our young people, I support the priorities that have been restored to this budget. I was one of those who argued in subcommittee and in full committee that we ought to restore at least $2.3 billion to the education component. In fact, we have done more than that. I congratulate the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] for that accomplishment.

The fact of the matter is that it is critically important for us to tell the American taxpayers that in terms of their investment in discretionary spending, that has consistently gone down while payment of interest and entitlements have consistently gone up. We cannot continue as a Nation to squeeze out discretionary investment in education, environment, job training, all the programs that enhance the capability of our people, our greatest resource to compete in world markets.

I also would, Mr. Speaker, rise and say that the chairman of my subcommittee on which I am the ranking member will be leaving, the gentleman from Iowa, Congressman JIM LIGHTFOOT, my friend, Congressman JIM LIGHTFOOT is the kind of legislator that Americans should be and, in my opinion, are very proud. He is a man of common sense, integrity, honesty and commitment. And I want to say to my friend, JIM LIGHTFOOT, that we will miss him, not only in this House but in this Congress and in this country from this House. And I want to say that I thank you for the bipartisan way in which you have shared with me the proceedings of our subcommittee, and given me the opportunity to work towards what I believe to be not perfect, but a good solution as it relates to the bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the really great, hard bargaining gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for the time and, Mr. Speaker, in addition to those who have been thanked already, I want to thank the staff of my subcommittee, Jim Kulikowski, the chief of staff, Therese McCauliffe, Jennifer Miller and all of the others who have not slept in three nights, who have just done absolutely yeoman work and they are still at it even as we speak.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this, I am going to say, ''ominous'' appropriations bill. As Mark Twain said about Wagner's music, ''It's really better than it sounds.''

We do not like omnibus bills. Nobody does. They are big, they are huge, you do not have time to go through them, and we have reason to fear them. But this one is really better than it sounds. Let me give a couple of good reasons.

In my chapter of the bill, Commerce, Justice, State, there is $29.6 billion in discretionary spending. Most of that money is for fighting crime, the Department of Justice, State and local law enforcement, the war on drugs, and getting control of our borders. $7.3 billion of it is for the war on drugs, $150 million more than the President wanted, to rekindle the fight against drugs, with major new initiatives in source countries and on the Southwest border where 70 percent of the illegal drugs enter our country. It included $3.1 billion to stop illegal immigrants and gain control of our borders, which is above what the President wanted, with 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, 300 more than the President requested. There are serious increases in funding for detaining and importing criminal aliens. There is $300 million more to combat terrorism. There is $523 million for the local law enforcement block grant for your police force to apply and receive a grant. There is $1.4 billion for Cops on the Beat for the police in your local department, $770 million for your States to build prisons, and $25 million as an incentive to States to treat kids who commit adult crimes with adult punishment.

This is a good bill. Strike a blow against crime and vote for this bill.

Let me close by thanking Chairman LIVINGSTON for a tremendous job.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). The Chair wishes to inform the Members that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] has 12 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. OBEY, for yielding time to me, and I want to say that this conference bill does add money and increases the number of Pell grants available our young people, and that is a laudable section of this bill, given the fact that Senator CLAIBORNE PELL comes from my State.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to take everyone's attention to section 320 of the Interior appropriations of this bill, which contains a prohibition on Indian gaming in Rhode Island that singles out one tribe, the Narragansett Tribe, and says that the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act does not apply to them and therefore they cannot engage in any type of gaming activities. By singling out this one tribe among 558 tribes in this Nation and removing them from the scope of IGRA, we are setting a terrible and dangerous precedent and, not only that, we are once again breaking our word to the native Americans.

I want to just say that IGRA provides that for any Native American tribe seeking the authority to game that they can game insofar as the State in which they reside allows for that gaming. And our State, we allow for quite a bit of gaming, over $558 million a year. Roughly 90 million a year goes to provide for our citizens in the State of Rhode Island, and yet we are engaging in a double standard with our Narragansett Tribe. They are the only tribe in this conference report that is singled out like this.

We had no hearings on this issue in the Committee on Resources. I think it is a really discriminatory measure for us to say it is all right for us to game, provide for our people, but at the same time say no, Native Americans, we are not going to allow you to do what we are doing ourselves.

I think it is a double standard and unfortunately it marks one more in a repeated list of issues where this Congress has come down against the sovereignty of the Native Americans, and I think it is a sorry thing that it is in this CR.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my opposition to a provision regarding the Narragansett Indian Tribe which was included in the Omnibus Continuing Resolution for fiscal year 1997.

Although I will be voting in support of the overall legislation, I want to make it clear that I feel that section 330 of the bill is a direct violation of the civil and sovereign right of the Narragansett Tribe in Rhode Island.

In 1978, the Narragansetts signed a legitimate compact with the Federal Government and the State of Rhode Island in exchange for a portion of land that they could call their home and maintain their heritage. The Rhode Island Claims Settlement Act was a fair attempt to rectify years of culture anonymity and I am happy to say is still in place today. In 1983, the Narragansetts became a Federally recognized tribe with all the rights and privileges that accompany it, provided that they are consistent with the 1978 treaty. That year, the Narragansett's became a sovereign nation and fully earned the right to be treated on a government to government basis with other entities. The Tribe pledged to care for its people in much the same way the State of Rhode Island cares for her citizens. Education, housing, health care, to name but a few, are the concerns of the tribe just as they are the concerns of the Ocean State,

Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall held many years ago, in the case of Worcester v. Georgia, that ''Indian nations had always been considered as distinct independent political communities, retaining their original natural rights, as the undisputed possessors of their soil.''

It is my belief as well that the Federal Government made a compact with Native Americans in exchange for a great deal of their land and resources. That deal was to respect the treaties that were made, and to recognize tribes on a government to government basis.

In recent years, the Supreme Court has held that gaming is consistent with a Federally recognized tribe's sovereign rights. Understanding the sensitive nature of gaming, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) in 1988 to codify U.S. law regarding the sovereign right to Tribes to engage in gaming on their lands. I believe that IGRA is fair legislation which was enacted on a bipartisan basis to balance the rights of tribes and interests of States and local communities.

The agreed purpose of IGRA was not to provide a method by which tribes could become rich. As the law clearly states, the revenue generated from gaming goes directly to essential tribal needs such as the health care, education, and security of the tribe. I am sure that if the public truly knew about the challenge that most Native Americans face, they would embrace IGRA as I have: as a mechanism for fair economic development.

While the Rhode Island Indian Claims Settlement Act allows the State to share some jurisdiction over the Tribe's settlement lands, it gives the State no authority at all respect to gaming. Under existing law, the State has no authority to dictate to the Narragansetts how they may conduct gaming, other than by making gaming illegal for everyone in the State. If the State did that, then IGRA would not allow the Narragansetts to do gaming. But if the State allows bingo in any form, then the Tribe has a right under IGRA to have a bingo hall.

Section 330, violates this concept and would fundamentally alter the balances that were struck in IGRA. Advocates of the provision have said that all they are trying to accomplish is to force the Narragansetts to be treated just like any other entity in the State of Rhode Island. It is clear, however, that by virtue of their treaties, and by the ruling of the Federal Court of Appeals, the Narragansetts are not simply any other entity, and should be afforded all the rights and privileges that are consistent with their existing agreements.

In the end, I believe that this issue has become a fight to protect the civil and sovereign rights of a single Native American tribe. Unfortunately, because the Omnibus Continuing Resolution will not be amendable, I will not have an opportunity to strike this callous language from an otherwise fairly sound piece of legislation.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS].

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON].

Mr. Speaker, this bill represents a victory for America—it's a milestone along the road toward balancing the budget. It hasn't been easy, but the Republican majority of this historic Congress has already delivered $53 billion in tangible savings for the taxpayers of this great country, while locking in program changes that will make those savings multiply in years to come. Sure, there had to be compromises—and certainly all of us feel regret that we couldn't accomplish more.

Of course, we are frustrated by the way the White House constantly moved the goalposts, at times to the point where some questioned whether the administration wanted a bipartisan agreement at all. We also had to contend continually with certain defenders-of-the-status-quo naysayers in the other party who attempted to block us at every turn. But I am proud that this Republican majority held firm to its basic common sense principles for America: We will not abandon our glidepath toward a balanced budget; we will not eviscerate our national defense; and we will not accept endless government intrusion into our lives just because the President and the liberal wing of the Democrat Party have again made big government and more give away spending the centerpiece of their election-year gameplan.

Mr. Speaker, we head home tonight proud in the knowledge that we have replaced the tired debate of whether we should balance the budget with a brave new dialogue about how to accomplish balance. We have ended the failed dependency trap of the welfare entitlement and implemented tough new illegal immigration policies. We have delivered common sense health insurance reforms to allay the anxiety of job lock and pre-existing condition exclusions. We have brought about true reform to this institution, clearing away 40 years of rot caused by out of touch one-party rule. And, we have finally begun to reduce the reach of the Federal Government into our everyday lives. This bill represents a sizeable downpayment on the brighter future that we promised to deliver for America's children and grandchildren. We kept our promises to America—and we have only just gotten started. Vote for this rule and this bill.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA], a terrific magician, the very distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on the Interior, who has just done an outstanding job with competing forces.

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

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, it is truly a bill with magic in it because of the magic of our national treasures and what it does for the lives of people, the magic of going to a national park, the magic of taking your children to the national zoo where they will for the first time be given an opportunity to see the wildlife that is part of our ecological heritage. Truly it is magic, and

we have tried to protect those treasures in this bill.

We have given the parks $70 million more for operations. We have provided more money for maintenance in the bill. We have provided for the Indians because they are part of the magic, too. They were the original people in this Nation. We have treaty obligations to our Native Americans for education and health. We enjoy much of what is part of our national heritage with the Native Americans. We have increased by $123 million the dollars that they will receive.

We have put in money for fire suppression, for the hurricane damage, for terrorism. One of the less than magic parts of the bill is that we have to recognize on reality in terms of terrorism. But overall, and I think this is a little bit of magic in this, we are appropriating $1.3 billion less than we appropriated for the same bill in 1995. This in spite of inflation, in spite of new responsibilities we have $1.3 billion in savings. And that is a little bit of magic for our children because that means they will have less to pay in terms of debts and deficits.

So I think it is a good bill with some innovative initiatives. We are putting money in a habitat conservation program in California that I think will be a model for the Nation. In this program they look at the economic as well as the ecological values and they work it out so that we can do both. And that is the magic of more jobs while at the same time preserving the quality of life. A provision for fees, also 4 million in a clean streams initiative. This is a good bill.

□ 2130

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SMITH], a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, who helped craft and is the author of the immigration provisions in this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill which contains the strongest illegal immigration measures ever passed. Every illegal immigration measure that we passed in the stand-alone bill last week, every phrase, every word, every comma remains in this omnibus bill. It secures America's borders. It stems the pointless flow of illegal drugs, protects American jobs and saves taxpayers billions of dollars.

This bill also requires new immigrants and their sponsors to be self-reliant rather than relying on taxpayers for support.

For the first time ever, we require every new immigrant to have a sponsor. Just as we asked deadbeat dads to support the children they bring into the world, this bill requires deadbeat sponsors to support the immigrants they bring into this country.

This bill has been changed though, Mr. Speaker. The administration put American taxpayers last when they insisted that we make it easier for noncitizens to receive welfare. They threatened to shut down the Government unless we make it harder to deport noncitizens who use welfare.

I wish that all of these provisions had remained, but still this is a landmark bill. It puts our taxpayers, workers and communities first. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON].

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

I want to commend both sides of the aisle for responding to the disaster that those of us in five States were affected by Fran and to recognize that there was a bipartisan response. Not all of the time do we respond in a bipartisan way, but indeed this is appreciated by those people who were suffering, $400 million is not all we need, but it is a significant movement in the right direction. I want to express my sincere appreciation for all those who are suffering in North Carolina.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield one-half minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GOODLING], chairman of the committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, for 20 years I pleaded with the Democrat majority to please fund the unfunded mandate, the biggest we ever had in the history of this country, which of course is special ed. For 20 months I have hounded the new Republican majority to please begin funding it. Tonight I am happy to say that there is a 10 percent increase in there. So I thank everyone, the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON], the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER], everybody else who was responsible. But, more importantly, every school district in the United States says thank you.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. EHLERS].

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to point out, based on the comments that the chairman made earlier, we have saved $53 billion for the taxpayers during this session of Congress. I always like to put that in terms of my constituents. A quick back-of-the-envelope calculation shows that that amounts to $200 per capita in this Nation, $200 for every man, woman and child, or approximately $325 per taxpayer or somewhere in the neighborhood of $450 to $500 per average family.

That is a very substantial amount of money. Compared to the President's budget as submitted, it is even greater, 50 percent greater than the numbers I quoted.

I think we as the 104th Congress can be very proud of this accomplishment that we have run a tight ship. We have reduced spending and we have saved the average family in America approximately $450 to $500 during this session of Congress.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. RICHARDSON].

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

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

I would like to mention that the agreement includes a provision proposed by the other body that $5 million be expended in substance abuse and mental health services for Native American populations, rural and Native American populations. No similar provision had been approved by the House, but this is a very important provision in Indian country. We passed a bill very important that dealt with Native American housing earlier. I want to commend the conferees for putting this money in for mental health services and substance abuse.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. Let me conclude with the immigration provisions. I think the President deserves credit for sticking up for legal immigrants in the bill. The bill still has some flaws on the immigration side but nonetheless deserves support.

The conference agreement provides $2,134,743,000 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA] instead of $1,849,235,000 as proposed by the House in H.R. 3755 and $1,873,943,000 as proposed by the Senate in H.R. 3755 as reported from committee. Within this total, the conference agreement makes available $58,032,000 for the mental health knowledge development and application [KDA] program, $69,927,000 for the children's mental health program, $1,310,107,000 for the substance abuse performance partnership, $156,000,000 for the substance abuse treatment KDA program, and $168,800,000 for the substance abuse prevention KDA program.

The agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate in H.R. 3755 as reported from committee to require that of the amount provided for SAMHSA, at least $5,000,000 be expended for projects serving rural and native American populations. No similar provision was included in H.R. 3755 as passed by the House.

The conferees agree that SAMHSA should comply with the directives in the House and Senate reports accompanying H.R. 3755. The conferees have provided $1,500,000 for child care wrap around services for a continuing grantee under the Pregnant and Postpartum Women and Children Program. The conferees expect these funds to be awarded as a competitive supplement.

The conferees have included sufficient funds for university-based evaluations of public and private collaborations which provided year-round, school-based, early prevention and transition programs, which include middle school transition programs.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, the 105th Congress will not have the presence of the gracious gentlewoman that I would like to yield to at this point. I would like to thank her for her outstanding service as a Member of Congress for so many years, but also as the most recent chairman of the Committee on Small Business.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Kansas [Mrs. MEYERS].

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in what will probably be my last time before this institution. I have enjoyed serving in this body, and I thank my colleagues for their friendship and support over the years.

I particularly want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana, Chairman LIVINGSTON, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY], the ranking member, for including the SBA in this bill. The small business provisions included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act make a number of changes in many of our SBA programs. However, all of them have passed this House by a total of 408 to nothing fairly recently.

The overall theme of the legislation, however, is better management of the loan programs. SBA guaranteed approximately $10 billion in life-giving capital to small businesses every year. The 7(a) guaranteed loan program, the largest loan program at SBA, will provide over $7 billion in financing to small businesses this year.

This bill preserves the 504 program, which is for bricks and mortar, lending through fees it allows for an expanded SBIC program, which is venture capital for small business. And all of this with greater safety and soundness for the American taxpayer.

I want to thank all the members of the committee and the staff for their hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in what will probably be my last address before this institution. I have enjoyed serving in this body, and I thank my colleagues for their friendship and support over the years. As the Chair of the House Committee on Small Business, I am proud to take this opportunity to describe an excellent package of small business program reforms that is contained in this Omnibus Appropriations Act.

This package is based in large part on H.R. 3719, the Small Business Programs Improvement Act of 1996, which the Committee on Small Business reported out in July of this year by unanimous vote. The bill was the product of intensive, bipartisan work. Earlier this month, H.R. 3719 passed this body by a vote of 408 to 0. I appreciate the support that my colleagues gave to that bill, and I think that it speaks well of the spirit of teamwork and commitment to the welfare of the small business community that resides in the Committee on Small Business and this Congress.

The small business provisions included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act makes a number of changes in many of our SBA programs. The overall theme of the legislation, however, is better management of the loan programs. SBA-guaranteed loans provide approximately $10 billion in life-giving capital to small businesses every year. The 7(a) guaranteed loan program, the largest loan program at the SBA, will provide over $7 billion in financing to small businesses this year. As volume in the loan programs has increased, SBA staffing has decreased. I believe these events can be compatible, but only if the SBA relies on its private-sector partners to carry out the day-to-day operations of making, servicing, and liquidating loans.

The SBA does not have the manpower or resources to be a retail operation. They cannot efficiently process every loan or handle the liquidation of each loan that goes into default. This is clear from the new subsidy rates—rates that have dramatically increased in the past year due to low recovery rates on liquidated loans. The time period for liquidating loans is substantially longer than the average in the private sector. It is time for the SBA to move the liquidation function to the private sector, where our bank and non-bank lending partners conduct these types of actions everyday, and harness those efficiencies. The SBA must assume the role of monitoring our lending partners, not trying to recreate operations that are done faster and better in the private sector.

My colleagues and I realized the SBA's limitations, and this legislation will turn more functions of the SBA lending programs over to the private sector. In the 7(a), 504, and disaster loan programs, pilot projects have been created, giving lenders the freedom to liquidate defaulted loans. This should increase our returns and improve service delivery in our loan programs. The SBA simply cannot handle the load currently on its plate, as reflected in the increased subsidy rates.

Other critical provisions in this legislation are those dealing with the 504 or Certified Development Company program. When the President released his budget for fiscal year 1997, we were hit with dramatically higher estimates of the subsidy rates for the 504 and 7(a) guaranteed loan programs. Last year, the Committee on Small Business moved legislation that reduced the subsidy rate in the 504 program to zero, making it a self-financed program that requires no appropriated funds. While the committee was disappointed and frustrated by the SBA's and OMB's inability to notify us in a timely way about these new estimates, we are committed to preserving the 504 program, if necessary, at a zero subsidy.

A combination of new fees, to be shared by the lenders, the certified development companies, and the borrowers, and several program-management improvements in this legislation, including the liquidation pilot project, result in the maintenance and strengthening of the 504 program. It is vital that this lending program, which provides long-term financing for expanding small businesses to purchase new physical space or equipment, continue to help small businesses and our economy grow. As my colleagues probably know, the 504 program is the only SBA lending program with a job creation requirement. While no one likes to place additional fees on small business borrowers, that was the only way to keep this important program going within the parameters of the available funds.

This legislation also addresses some management issues in the 7(a) program and requires an extensive, private sector study of the subsidy rate calculations done by the SBA and the OMB. I hope this study will unlock the mysteries of the OMB subsidy rate assumptions and prevent future year surprises in this calculation. As with the 504 program, we are moving more of the day-to-day responsibilities for the loan programs to our most trusted private sector partners, our preferred lenders or PLP's. Accordingly, the preferred lenders will be provided with the full authority and responsibility to liquidate their own loans. The SBA has delegated many responsibilities to the PLP's, but has retained most of the liquidation functions with the agency. In addition, certified lenders [CLP's] will be able to conduct their own liquidations, with the assistance and oversight of the SBA. It is anticipated that the private sector will be able to perform this function faster and more efficiently, maximizing returns to the Government.

In addition, this legislation requires that the low documentation or low doc program, which is an abbreviated form for the borrower seeking a guaranteed loan of $100,000 or less, be conducted only by PLP's, CLP's, or lenders with significant small business lending experience. This program, which was a pilot initiated by the SBA, has proven to be very popular among borrowers and banks, alike. However, the Committee on Small Business has received a good deal of anecdotal evidence suggesting that many lenders who have little or no small business lending experience, and no experience with SBA loans, are doing large volumes of low doc loans. As the low doc program now comprises about 25 percent of the 7(a) program volume, my colleagues and I felt it important to act to preserve the integrity of the SBA's own regulations, which stipulate that low doc is for use by our most experienced lenders. We also place a limitation on any new pilot programs. The administration may experiment and try out new ideas and concepts to meet small business' needs. However, no pilot may comprise more than 10 percent of the 7(a) program volume. As we have seen, the program's subsidy rate is very sensitive to changes in the portfolio composition. Any pilot deemed successful can be statutorily created through the legislative process.

Other provisions in the legislation continue to echo the theme of more reliance on the private sector to carry out the functions of the SBA programs. The SBA is required to contract out to one or more private entities responsibility for the servicing of 30 percent of the residential loans in our disaster portfolio. This pilot should show that the private sector can perform this function at less cost than the SBA and, hopefully, lead to a complete contracting out of this function.

Finally, the Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program and the Small Business Technology Transfer Program are reauthorized through fiscal year 1997. The Small Business Competitiveness Demonstration Program eliminates small business set-asides in four categories of industry, as long as small business participation in these industries are at least 40 percent. This innovative demonstration program has worked well, allowing all business to compete for Government contracts on an equal footing, without locking small business out of the process, or into a certain number or type of projects. This legislation does require extensive reporting on the progress of this program, to ensure that it is not operating to small businesses detriment.

The small business technology transfer, or STTR program, is a 3 year old pilot program

created to harness the tremendous creativity and flexibility of small business to promote the commercialization of innovations derived from Federal research and development. This program partners small companies with nonprofit research institutions, such as universities or federally funded research and development centers. Through STTR, small businesses are allowed the opportunity to compete for a very small portion of Federal agenciess' extramural research and development budgets. In a very competitive environment, small businesses seek approval for proposals to turn Federal research into new products and applications for the commercial marketplace. I am very pleased that the STTR program will be continuing in fiscal year 1997, and hopefully, in years thereafter.

The small business provisions included in the Omnibus Appropriation Act also contain improvements to the Small Business Investment Company [SBIC] program, which were inserted by the Senate and are based on S. 1784, which passed the Senate by unanimous consent in July of this year. The Senate provisions restructure the SBIC program to incorporate a number of vital changes to program operations.

Under the Senate's language the minimum capital requirements for new license applicants is increased. To be a debenture licensee, new applicants must have $5 million in private capital. To be a participating security licensee, new applicants must have $10 million in private capital; however, the SBA can approve a participating security applicant if it has between $5 and $10 million provided that its investment plan is sound. Furthermore, the language grandfathers all existing licensees, and there will be no restrictions on the availability of capital to any licensee—all licensees will be able to refinance or borrow additional leverage.

The Senate provisions also includes two increases in fees to be paid by SBIC's. First, SBIC's would pay an annual charge of 1 percent on the value of all outstanding leverage granted after the effective date. In addition, the non-refundable up-front fee, which is currently 2 percent, would be increased to 3 percent of new leverage amounts. These fees will greatly reduce the subsidy cost of the program enabling this Congress to provide more venture capital funding for small business than ever before.

In addition to the reforms of the financing provisions, there are a number of changes designed to enhance the safety and soundness of the SBIC program. The SBA must ensure that each applicant for a license maintain diversification between the management and ownership of the licensee, and regulate SBICs closely to first, ensure that they do not incur excessive third-party debt; second, ensure that no SBIC receives leverage when it is under capital impairment; and third, require each SBIC to adopt valuation criteria set forth by the SBA to establish the values of loans and investments of each SBIC and that an independent certified accountant review these valuations annually. Finally, the SBA is directed to submit to the Senate and House Committees on Small Business a detailed plan to expedite the orderly liquidation of all licensee assets in liquidation. This plan is to include a timetable for liquidating the liquidation portfolio of assets owned by the SBA.

The Omnibus Act also includes provisions to speed up the processing of applications from business entities who want to be licensed by the SBA as an SBIC, and requires the SBA to provide a report detailing the status of the application within 90 days. In addition, it states that no application can be denied because Congress has not appropriated sufficient funds to meet leverage demands. These provisions also permit the SBA to approve a new license applicant that has at least $3 million in private capital, so long as the applicant meet all other licensing requirements. Once approved as a licensee, however, the SBIC would not be eligible for leverage until its private capital reaches $5 million.

Under the Senate provisions, section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Company Act of 1958 will be repealed and all former 301(d) licensees, the Specialized Small Business Investment Companies [SSBIC's], will now become regular Small Business Investment Companies. The 301(d) licensees are currently restricted to investing in socially or economically disadvantaged businesses, mostly those owned by women and minorities. However, the SSBIC's have long complained that this restriction has hindered the ability of these important companies to grow like other SBIC's.

In order to enable their growth, the legislation removes the investment restriction, but creates a special reserve of leverage available only to SBIC's who invest at least half of their funds in small enterprises. A small enterprise is a small business with a net worth of less than $6 million and a net income of less than $2 million. This merger will enable the smaller SBIC's to maintain their focus on financing for primarily minority- and women-owned businesses, which that are the smallest of our entrepreneurs, without any specific restrictions that might negatively affect the ability to seize investment opportunities.

In lieu of the prior funding mechanism for the 301(d) licensees, the Senate language provides a new reserve of debenture funding for these smaller SBIC's. The fund will be financed through the proceeds of the existing preferred stock repurchase program. The availability of this special pool of leverage, along with leverage available to all SBIC's, will substantially increase the capital available for minority- and women-owned business investments.

In addition, the Senate provisions require that each SBIC, regardless of its size, invest at least 20 percent of its aggregate dollar investments in smaller enterprises. This new focus is designed to ensure that the smaller businesses continue to obtain full benefit of the SBIC program from all its participants.

The SSBIC provisions in the Omnibus Act contain some changes from the text of S. 1784, which unanimously passed the Senate. These changes are designed to address a number of the concerns raised by the SSBIC industry. Specifically,

First, the SSBIC's will be completely grandfathered from the new capital standards, which are contained in the legislation;

Second, the smaller SBIC's, which are essentially the SSBIC industry, will be unrestricted with regard to obtaining rollover or new leverage;

Third, investment companies with less than $10 million in capital, but more than $5 million, will be eligible for the participating securities program; and

Fourth, funds from the repurchase of SSBIC preferred stock will be set aside as a special reserve for debentures for the smaller SBIC's which is essentially the SSBIC industry. In addition, the specially set-aside debenture funds will be dedicated to investments in smaller enterprises—many of which are minority owned.

I believe that the SBIC and SSBIC provisions set forth in the Senate amendment are reasonable and will in turn benefit the small business community. In the bipartisan spirit of cooperation that has historically surrounded small-business legislation, I urge my colleagues to support the small business program reforms included in the Omnibus Appropriations Act.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to add additionally my thanks to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] for the cooperation which he has given us in handling the labor, health, education, social services bill. He is a good chairman, and we very much appreciate the courtesies that he has shown our side of the aisle.

I would also like to extend my appreciation to Martha Foley from the White House and also to Jack Lew, to Barbara Chow, Charles Keiffer, to John Hiley and to Franklin Raines, the new OMB director. A special thanks to Jim Dyer, who in his capacity as staff director has worked very well and very closely with all of us on both sides. Also from the committee, Jack Kole, and from my personal staff Christina Hamilton, Anne Georges, Joe Crapa, Paul Carver. Without the work of all of these people, we would not have been able to finish this monstrous effort without all winding up in the hospital. I appreciate their efforts very much.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN], distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs.

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

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, to conclude the argument and debate today on this final bill, I yield the balance of my time to the very distinguished gentleman from Georgia, the Honorable NEWT GINGRICH, Speaker of the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. GINGRICH] is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, let me start by saying I think this is truly a historic evening and that I want to thank everyone on both sides who made this possible.

It took a tremendous amount of effort both here and in the other body and in the executive branch. It took a bipartisan effort.

I want to particularly single out Mr. OBEY and all of his staff and all the

members of his committee on the Democratic side who worked so hard, and I want to thank Chairman LIVINGSTON and his members and his staff who worked so hard.

I want to pick up a little bit on what Mr. OBEY said. Leon Panetta was up here, our former colleague, for 2 nights, until, I think, 4:30 one night and until 7 a.m. the next, working to get this done, not to drag it out, not to get into some kind of a mess, not to hang around for an extra 10 days, but to get it done and to get it done in a very detailed, very thorough and, I think, remarkably bipartisan way.

This Congress may at times have been very partisan. In the last week I think we have truly pulled the wagon together, the American people's wagon, in a remarkably solid way.

I also have to say that John Hiley did a very able job representing the President. And at one point last night we were sitting right over here with ALAN SIMPSON and LAMAR SMITH working on the illegal immigration bill. It was a truly bipartisan effort to scrub the bill and, I think, went from many, many changes to a very narrow range of changes and did it in a way that was very intelligent and very professional. I commend not just John but all the staff he brought with him from the executive branch.

I would also say that Martha Foley very ably represented the interests of the President. That is the way it should be in our constitutional system. Remember, our Founding Fathers designed, in the Constitution, they saw themselves as engineers. They wanted a machine so inefficient that no dictator could make it work. So they put part of the power over here, and we get elected every 2 years and we all pay a lot of attention, every morning, to what the American people think. Then across the way they created the Senate to represent the States, where we represent the people and where this is the people's House in the constitutional model, that is the States House, and only one-third of the Senators are up. And so their view is different than ours. And where we are a new body every 2 years, they are a continuing body. And they never quite change their rules.

They are deliberately and legitimately slower. When the country becomes more liberal, they do so more slowly. When the country becomes more conservative, they do so more slowly. That is the way it should be. Then the Founding Fathers took part of the power and put it downtown, and they elected an Executive every 4 years. That Executive has the power of the veto. And as we on our side found occasionally, it is a very powerful weapon.

On the other hand, back when we were in the minority and we had a Republican President, we thought it was a wonderful weapon. I think all of us in this House have learned a little more about this process in the last 2 years.

And then, just to make it really complicated, the Founding Fathers put a little building right over there called the Supreme Court which watches all of us. And their deliberate design was to create a system so complex and so cumbersome that no dictator could seize power and force it to happen and to create a system so cumbersome that no temporary tidal wave of popularity could force us to do dumb things that were not changeable.

Some days it is very frustrating. Some days it is very partisan. And then occasionally it matures and it comes together and people listen to each other and you have a few weeks, as we did this summer, when in one short week we reformed the health insurance system so every American had a chance to go out and change jobs without preconditions. In 1 short week, we passed the minimum wage. I would say to my friends, the Democratic Party, you won a great victory. Some of us swallowed more than we wanted to, yet it was clearly the American people's will. And the system worked exactly as it is supposed to.

In that same short week, we reformed welfare, ending an entitlement after 61 years. And for some it was a bitter defeat and for others it was wonderful victory. Yet at the end of the week, everyone had won something and everyone had somehow felt accommodated that the process was working.

Now we are here tonight. I could not say enough about Chairman LIVINGSTON, the team he assembled, the tremendous staff that Jim Dyer leads and the way in which this committee has served, saving $53 billion in domestic spending for the American people, the most successful Committee on Appropriations from a taxpayer's standpoint since World War II. The gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] clearly played the lead role week in and week out and carried that burden.

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And I would say candidly, without the tough negotiations, the hard work and the willingness of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] to fight for his team but to fight within the process, this would not have happened, and I say to the gentleman, ''DAVE, I commend you.''

And I would say across the way, if I might, we have two great giants in the Senate, MARK HATFIELD, who we will all miss, who whether one agreed or disagreed, whether it was early in his career as a young boy governor reformer, whether it was as one of earliest opponents of the Vietnam war as an act of conscience, whether it was the vote last year against the balanced budget, because he honestly voted out of conscience, or whether it was working with him as we all did the last week, a remarkable tribute to the American system.

And his counterpart, I think probably the wiliest, the most clever and certainly the most knowledgeable Member of the Senate, BOB BYRD, who is just a giant who people will study for many centuries and say: That personifies the Senate at its most cagey, its most obstinate, and at the same time cherishes the ideals of why we have a Senate, even if we in the House often wonder why we have a Senate.

And they, of course, look over here and wonder why we have a House, and that is how the Founding Fathers intended. And I would say of Keith Kennedy and that fine staff, they were absolutely invaluable.

Illegal immigration. A tremendous breakthrough for all Americans who really do believe we must remain open as a land of legal migration, a beacon of hope for the whole planet, but we cannot be open for those who would break the law and come here. And yet tempered to some extent; we would argue about the tempering by very tough negotiations with the White House and with our friends, the Democrats.

The defense bill: I would just say to my colleagues watching what is happening in the Middle East, and I say this as an Army brat, we in this Congress stood firm for our men and women in uniform, and we have provided them on a bipartisan basis with better equipment, better training and better resources, and it was the right thing for us to do for those who risked their life for America. And I am proud of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. YOUNG], and I am proud of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MURTHA], and I am proud of everybody who has worked on that, and I am proud of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SPENCE], and I am proud of the gentleman from California [Mr. DELLUMS] and everybody who works on the Committee on National Security, and the two committees have worked together for a better America and for the young men and women who serve us.

On health care I have to say fighting to balance the budget, saving money, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PORTER] was a giant for research, for the National Institutes of Health, for breast cancer research, and I say to the gentleman, ''JOHN, we all owe you something,'' and those who get ill 20 years from now, who are saved by miracles of research that are undreamed of today, can look back to this Congress which said, yes, we will pinch pennies where it is wise, but we will not stint on the research that will save lives in the future. I thank the gentleman from Illinois for his leadership.

On parks I would just have to say that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. REGULA] has done a tremendous job on the Interior bill, we worked very closely together, and I thank all my friends on both sides of the aisle, and I thank, I hope, the other body which I do not think yet acted, that we may actually get a bipartisan parks bill through before the evening is out or before next week is out because it is good for America and there are a lot of things

we can agree on on strengthening parks.

And finally, all of us are going home to a country that has the scourge of drugs and violent crime, and I just want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] for his tremendous leadership in doing the right things to strengthen the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration and all the things that are happening there.

And as we think about what is happening in the Middle East, I want to thank our good friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. CALLAHAN] for his leadership on the foreign operations bill. It is a very hard task, and no one thanks them for doing it, but it is for America's future and for our role in the world, and we are grateful.

Let me just say in closing I know some of my friends never quite got over my becoming Speaker, but that is all right in the historical process. I know that others were delighted that I was Speaker. I know that the American people will choose November 5. This is the peoples' House. It has been great to work with everyone, I think we are closing on the right bipartisan note, I think we do have accomplishments all of us can be proud of, from every background, from every part of the country, in both parties.

This is one of the earliest times we have adjourned, I think the earliest since I have been here that we will adjourn, and I just want to say in what is quite unusual this early in this season:

I wish all of you a very good time at home, a very safe journey whichever party you are in, whatever your campaign. I hope all of you have a very good future, and while it's very, very early, since we are not formally going to be in session, I actually wish all of you a very Merry Christmas. Thank you very, very much.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, this bill contains one vital piece of banking legislation—a resolution of the BIF–SAIF problem. This provision—which has been developed on a bipartisan basis, in cooperation with the administration—would protect depositors and taxpayers by providing for the full near-term capitalization of the Savings Association Insurance Fund and ensuring against default on the FICO bonds issued to pay for the previous crisis in the thrift industry. The banks will help in this effort—as they should. Both banks and thrifts reap the benefits of Federal deposit insurance, and current healthy members of the thrift industry are no more responsible than are the banks for the thrift problems of the past. Both industries are now acting responsibility to put a potential crisis in the deposit insurance system behind us.

I have always contended that BIF–SAIF was the only banking legislation that must pass Congress this year, and I am pleased that it will. In addition, regulatory relief legislation—most notably in the lender liability area—is also a part of this package. The lender liability provisions in the pending bill in fact build upon bipartisan legislation I first introduced in 1989, and reintroduced repeatedly over the years, eventually garnering 290 bipartisan cosponsors. In my view, the lender liability provisions are among the most significant elements of the reg relief package.

I am also pleased the package contains the provisions granting limited purpose banks relief from the artificial and anticompetitive restrictions long placed on their operations. Since 1987, I have repeatedly introduced legislation or sponsored amendments that would correct this fundamental inequity. It is appalling that the correction has taken so long, but I am pleased to see it.

In broader terms, there has long been bipartisan support for legislation truly targeted at reduction of regulatory burden, yet during this House session the issue has become highly controversial. In part that is because of issues left unresolved in the Banking Committee's deliberations on financial modernization legislation. We will not see modernization legislation in this session of Congress and I see that as a fundamental failure of the committee. This country's financial services policy is seriously outdated and modernization legislation is essential and long past due. But this is not an area where any one policymaker's vision can be imposed. Nor is it an area where the pull and tug between affected interest groups can or should be allowed to be determinative. All the affected parties have legitimate concerns and deserve a fair hearing, but it is not for them to resolve the issue. I believe a proper balance of competing interests could have been achieved, and consensus legislation on financial modernization produced, if we had worked cooperatively on a bipartisan basis to that end.

Financial modernization is a policy area of national importance—highly technical and politically controversial. It is an area where Members of Congress can and should do what only they can do best—work in a seriously deliberative and bipartisan fashion with the Administration to craft the best possible consensus legislation. If we move in that direction during the next Congress, we can succeed.

The broader regulatory relief package has also been controversial in its own right, separate and apart from modernization issues. The central reason for that controversy was the gratuitous inclusion of provisions in the House bill that undercut important consumer protection laws under the guise of ''regulatory relief''. This ill-advised effort to undercut consumer protection, coupled with unnecessarily partisan deliberations, has seriously and unnecessarily jeopardized our ability to accomplish anything in this area to date. Thankfully, House and Senate Democrats working with the Administration have ensured that all of the provisions adversely affecting the Community Reinvestment Act have been stricken from the bill and other provisions which had an adverse impact on consumer protection have been largely revised to our satisfaction. While the bill is not perfect in these respects, the final draft of the banking provisions represents a major turnaround on these key issues.

BIF-SAIF

This legislation includes proposals I have advocated throughout this Congress for the reform of the federal deposit insurance system. Two years ago, I joined with Senator D'AMATO in requesting the GAO to study the deteriorating condition of the Savings Association Insurance Fund [SAIF] and to make recommendations to Congress. The study—issued in March of 1995—confirmed our worst suspicions that the SAIF was dangerously underfunded and that several major thrift failures could precipitate a new thrift crisis that could require additional funding from taxpayers. It also found that a projected 20-point disparity in insurance premiums paid by banks and thrifts would encourage further weakening of the SAIF and threaten potential default on the FICO bonds issued to help pay the cost of the last thrift crisis.

Shortly after the report was issued, I introduced twelve separate bills that outlined several alternative approaches for addressing the problems of the SAIF fund. Many of these proposals were incorporated in the so-called ''BIF–SAIF'' legislation approved by the Banking Committee last year and are now included in this legislation. These provisions provide for the immediate recapitalization of the SAIF fund by SAIF-member institutions, the merger of the SAIF with the Banking Insurance Fund [BIF] in 1999 and the sharing of the long-term FICO bond debt by all insured institutions.

These measures will finally bring closure to the thrift crisis of the 1980s and will do so without any additional cost to American taxpayers. The thrift industry will commit over $5 billion to fully capitalize the SAIF this year and the bank and thrift industries will provide $16 billion over 20 years to finance the FICO bonds. This is a significant financial outlay and a necessary one. While today's banks and thrifts cannot be held responsible for the thrift failures of a decade ago, they have an equal stake in preserving public confidence in our deposit insurance system.

REGULATORY RELIEF

Earlier House versions of the regulatory relief section of this bill raised very troubling concerns in the area of consumer protection. I am pleased that, because of the input of Senate and House Democrats working cooperatively with the administration, the bill has been very substantially improved in this area. I will speak only to three key areas of concern.

Earlier versions of the bill would have effectively eliminated the vital Community Reinvestment Act by exempting most banks from its coverage and eliminating the only existing enforcement mechanism. The final draft of the banking section of this bill does not adversely affect CRA in any regard.

Another major area of concern for me has been the elimination of civil liability under the Truth In Savings Act. Such an elimination would have totally undercut efforts to ensure compliance. The current bill would sunset the civil liability provisions in 5 years. It would certainly be my hope that long before we ever reach that date we will readily conclude that eliminating civil liability is a very poor idea.

Finally, I do not believe the consumer leasing provisions belong in this bill. The absence of full and comprehensible disclosure in the area of auto leasing confuses, and at worst deceives, more and more consumers each day. We are very ill-advised to legislate on this issue without a full understanding of the problem and alternative ways to approach its resolution. Yet provisions were incorporated in the House bill without any prior consideration by the Committee whatsoever. The provisions which have survived are less problematic than the original House provisions, which actually eliminated civil liability in key areas, but they are very troubling nonetheless. I will continue to press for serious pro-consumer action in this area during the next session.

LENDER LIABILITY

This continuing resolution also incorporates lender liability provisions which I strongly support and have advocated for 7 years. I introduced the first lender liability bill in 1989 in response to a small business in my district whose efforts to develop property were held up, not because of lack of interest or need, but by bank concerns about environmental liability.

In 1980, the Superfund law was passed after the well-known problems at Love Canal, located in my district, came to light. As part of that law, we recognized that not everyone with a tie to polluted property should be held liable. Lenders, who hold a mortgage or security interest in property, could potentially be construed as ''owners or operators,'' so the 1980 statute carved them out from liability if they didn't take part in the management of the vessel or facility.

However, court cases in 1985, culminating in the well-known Fleet Factors decision of 1990, eroded the certainty of the Superfund exemption. As a result, we witnessed a serious contraction in lending to certain types of borrowers and to certain parts of communities because of bank concerns about potential environmental liability.

After hearings in the House and co-sponsorship by some 290 members of a bill I introduced to clarify secured party and fiduciary liability, the Environmental Protection Agency promulgated a rule for lenders. That rule was overturned on procedural grounds and the clarity provided by the rule was lost.

Today, this bill provides the certainty sought for so long. The legislation effectively codifies elements of the 1992 EPA rule into statutory language to provide clarity and certainty regarding the liability of secured parties and fiduciaries for contaminated properties. These provisions will spur lending to borrowers and encourage the clean-up and redevelopment of hundreds of unused properties across the country. This is done without any expenditure of taxpayer dollars and without any weakening of current EPA liability standards.

The bill does not alter a lender's potential liability, in cases where liability is warranted; it does provide clarity and certainty on how to avoid liability. The bill restores elements of the EPA rule to protect Government agencies, notably the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, in the role of receiver or conservator of property. It provides certainty for fiduciaries, such as trustees, executors of estates, universities, pension fund managers and those involved in a trust role for securities. Finally, the bill provides reinforcement for the EPA rule on lender liability under the Solid Waste Disposal Act, a rule that is limited to petroleum underground storage tanks.

The beneficiaries of this bill will be banks, insurers, guarantors, and others in the business of extending or supporting credit and those to whom they will now be able to lend without artificial constraint. But the ultimate beneficiary should be our environment. With lenders and fiduciaries free to undertake their responsibilities, they may be better able to support environmental cleanup of damaged properties. All lenders, at large or small institutions, will have a clear blueprint on how to be involved with properties with environmental damage and to help restore these properties to use. Fiduciaries, who frequently acquire properties in trust after they assume their duties, will be able to make decisions on properties without fear that simply taking real property could trigger personal liability.

I am pleased that this measure, after so many years of effort, has finally been adopted. I must note that it was a pleasure to work with Congressman DOUG BEREUTER and Congresswoman MARGE ROUKEMA in the House Banking Committee to produce a version of this legislation not unlike the package that is before us today.

I also want to acknowledge the many industry groups and individual firms who have worked for years to see this resolution attained. I would note in particular the work of the Environmental Lender Liability Coalition with some 100 companies, trade groups, State officials and others in remaining a constant source of support, information and expertise on this important subject.

This small provision will have major ramifications for secured parties, fiduciaries, communities and the environment across the country and, I believe, all for the good.

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support and explain an amendment in the Continuing Resolution which clarifies the effective date provision for Rules 413 through 415 of the Federal Rules of Evidence. The immediate enactment of this amendment is necessary to prevent the reversal of the convictions of rapists and child molesters, and the supervision of relevant evidence in pending sex offense prosecutions.

Congress enacted Rules 413 through 415 in the 1994 Crime Act. These rules broaden the admissibility of evidence that the defendant, in a sexual offense case, has committed offenses of the same type on the other occasions. At that time, Congress agreed to a deferred effective date provision when the rules were enacted, to accommodate procedural objections raised by opponents of the reform. Everyone understood that this would defer the application of the rules for at most 3000 days, and that they would be fully in effect after the end of that period. Under this effective date provision, the rules went into effect on July 10, 1995.

Recently, a problem has arisen in the cases where the indictment was filed before July 10, 1995, but the trial in the case has occurred, or will occur, after the date. Some judges have properly interpreted the effective date provision to make the rule apply in all cases in which the relevant proceeding—the trial—commences on or after the effective date of July 10, 1995, even though the case would be tried after that date. In *United States* v. *Hollis Earl Roberts*, 88 F.3d 872 (10th Cir. 1996), the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals recently adopted this erroneously restrictive interpretation of the effective date language for the new rules.

This decision may result in the suppression of relevant similar crimes evidence in pending cases, like *Roberts*, in contravention of our judgment that evidence of this type should be admissible. It may also result in the reversal of convictions of rapists and child molesters that have already occurred in cases indicted before July 10, 1995, where the trial court admitted evidence under Rule 413 or 414.

The following are just a few of the cases that will be affected:

In the *Roberts* case, the defendant is charged with sexually assaultive crimes against three women. Several other women are prepared to testify that he raped or attempted to rape them as well. The trial court has already made a preliminary ruling that evidence of the defendant's other crimes will not be admitted independently of the new rules.

In United States versus David Kee Mann, a case in New Mexico, the defendant was convicted of molesting an 11-year-old girl, following a trial in which evidence was admitted under the new rules. There was testimony at the trial concerning similar crimes by another 11-year-old victim, and by a woman whom the defendant had sexually abused throughout her childhood and adolescence.

In United States versus Calvin Dean Peters, another New Mexico case, the defendant was convicted of a rape offense. He had previously been convicted of two other rapes, and evidence of these earlier crimes was admitted under the new rules.

When Congress enacted the new evidence rules, these were precisely the kinds of cases in which we wanted to be sure that the jury would have the basis for an informed decision, including information about the defendant's history of similar crimes. However, unless Congress acts immediately, it is predictable that important evidence will be suppressed, and the convictions of sexual predators will be overturned. This is an unnecessary injustice because Congress has already made the decision that evidence of this type should be admissible by enacting rules 413 and 414.

While some might argue this amendment presents a constitutional problem, this is not true. The Constitution's rule against ex post facto laws only prohibits criminalizing or increasing the penalty for conduct after it occurs. It does not limit the application of changes in evidence rules in pending cases. The Supreme Court has so held, most recently in *Collins* v. *Youngblood*, 497 U.S. 37, 43 n.3 (1990).

As a general proposition, changes in evidence rules apply to pending cases, as well as to those indicated after their enactment. The amendment I am proposing is necessary to correct the harmful effects of the Tenth Circuit's misunderstanding of our intent on this point in relation to rules 413 through 415.

It is essential that Congress enact this legislation immediately—before the end of this session—because of the effect of the Roberts decision on pending cases. The amendment will ensure that relevant, probative evidence will not be suppressed, and that convictions will not be pointlessly reversed, in the cases I have described and others like them. If we do not act, we will have to explain to the present and future victims of these sexual predators why we have handed the keys to the jailhouse door to their victimizers. I do not believe that any member of this chamber wants to be in that position. I strongly urge the enactment of this measure.

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Mr. Speaker, division C shall be considered as the enactment of the conference report (Rept. 104–828) on H.R. 2202, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, with certain modifications to title V of the conference report.

The legislative history of division C shall be considered to include the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference in Report 104–828, as well as the reports of the Committees on the Judiciary, Agriculture, and Economic and Educational Opportunities of the House of Representatives on H.R. 2202

(Rept. 104–469, parts I, II, and III), and the report of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate on S. 1664 (Rept. 104–249).

The following records the disposition in division C of the provisions in title V of the conference report. (The remaining titles of the conference report have not been modified.) Technical and conforming amendments are not noted.

Section 500: Strike.

Section 501: Modify to amend section 431 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–193) to insert the provisions in section 501(c)(2) of the conference report relating to an exception to ineligibility for benefits for certain battered aliens. Strike all other provisions of section 501.

Section 502. Modify to authorize States to establish pilot programs, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Attorney General. Under the pilot programs, States may deny drivers' licenses to illegal aliens and otherwise determine the viability, advisability, and cost effectiveness of denying driver's licenses to aliens unlawfully in the United States.

Section 503. Strike.

Section 504. Redesignate as section 503 and modify to include only amendments to section 202 of the Social Security Act, and new effective date. Strike all other provisions.

Section 505. Redesignate as section 504 and modify to amend section 432(a) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide that the Attorney General shall establish a procedure for persons applying for public benefits to provide proof of citizenship. Strike all other provisions.

Section 506. Strike.

Section 507. Redesignate as section 505.

Section 508. Redesignate as section 506 and modify. Strike subsection (a) and modify requirements in subsection (b) regarding report of the Comptroller General.

Section 509. Redesignate as section 507.

Section 510. Redesignate as section 508. Modify subsection (a) and redesignate as an amendment to section 432 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Strike subsection (b).

Section 511. Redesignate as section 509. Modify to change references to ''eligible aliens'' to ''qualified aliens'' and make other changes in terminology.

Section 531. No change.

Section 532. Strike.

Section 551. Modify to reduce sponsor income requirement to 125 percent of poverty level. Strike subsection (e) of Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) section 213A as added by this section. Make other changes to conform INA section 213A as added by this section to similar provision enacted in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. Strike subsection (c).

Section 552. Modify to amend section 421 of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to include the provisions in section 552(d)(1) and 552(f). Strike all other provisions.

Section 553. Strike.

Section 554. Redesignate as section 553.

Section 561. No change.

Section 562. Strike.

Section 563. Redesignate as section 562.

Section 564. Redesignate as section 563.

Section 565. Redesignate as section 564.

Section 566. Redesignate as section 565 and modify to strike (4).

Section 571 through 576. Strike and insert sections 221 through 227 of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2202, as modified.

Section 591. No change.

Section 592. Strike.

Section 593. Redesignate as section 592.

Section 594. Redesignate as section 593.

Section 595. Redesignate as section 594.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank the gentleman for yielding. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Members of both Houses for the yeoman's job of putting together this omnibus bill and meeting the numerous funding priorities in this tough fiscal environment.

Many of us take for granted and do not recognize the arduous task this body faces each time they are asked to balance fiscal responsibility with our obligation to provide and our duty to govern effectively.

I would also like to thank the Chairman and the members of the committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Appropriations, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations for having the vision to provide the funding for the Alameda corridor, to support the $400 million in direct loans, as requested by the President through the Federal Highway Administration.

While I was disappointed that unforseen circumstances caused the Alameda corridor project to be removed from a previous funding bill, I am pleased to see that the conflict was resolved and that this most important infrastructure project will be funded this year.

The Alameda Corridor will provide this country with a fast and efficient gateway to Pacific rim trade and will bolster our ability to compete in the burgeoning economic area.

Once completed the Alameda Corridor will generate more than 70,000 local jobs and close to 200,000 new jobs nationwide. The expanded trade, created by the construction of the corridor, through the ports, will create new jobs related to manufacturing, production, and the shipping and trucking of goods.

Today's funding environment requires a strong public-private partnership to finance projects of this nature. With over 75 percent of the cost of the project funded by State and local sources, the Alameda Corridor truly exemplifies the kind of public-private partnership that this Congress has long urged States and localities to pursue for important infrastructure projects.

I would like to thank the members of the California delegation for working together in a bipartisan manner to effectively move the project through this body and to bring to fruition plans and blueprints that were conceived long before many of us where sworn into office.

Let history reflect that the success of the Alameda Corridor is rooted in the bipartisanship that has helped to bring us to this point. I look forward to continuing to work with my colleagues from both parties and with President Clinton to see the Alameda Corridor through to its completion.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. McHUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3610, the Omnibus Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1997. There are many good provisions in this measure and I am pleased that the Congress and the administration could work together in producing this necessary spending measure while avoiding a shutdown of government services.

Contained in this measure are specific provisions affecting the structure of the United States Postal Service. Specifically, section 662 of title I provides for the creation of an independent Office of Inspector General, a long needed and important postal reform. This provision is similar in scope to provisions contained in my legislation H.R. 3717, the Postal Reform Act of 1996. H.R. 3717 has been the subject of four legislative hearings this term and a proposal for creating an independent Office of Inspector General received House support during the 103d Congress. Through this omnibus package, this important measure will be seen through to fruition.

The need for an independent Office of Inspector General was highlighted by the General Accounting Office in its recent report to my Subcommittee on the Postal Service. Specifically, the GAO found that the current structure compromised the ability of the Postal Service Inspector General with respect to investigations and audits of the Postal Inspection Service. Current law provides that the Postal Service Inspector General and the Chief Postal Inspector are one and the same. This system is the product of the 1988 amendments to the inspector general statutes when the Postal Service first fell under the purview of the Inspector General Act.

The General Accounting Office found that:

> The Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (IG Act), requires that IGs conduct audits in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. These standards require IGs to be organizationally independent of the operations they audit. Because the Postal IG is the Chief Postal Inspector and therefore not organizationally independent of law enforcement operations, the Postal IG can not audit these operations in accordance with the required standards.

Section 662 of title I of H.R. 3610 corrects this systemically flawed structure by mandating an independent Office of Inspector General. The Postal Service currently enjoys revenue fast approaching the $60 billion mark. It touches each and every one of us 6 days a week and provides universal mail service in order to bind together our geographically diverse country. The Postal Service is far too important for Congress and our constituents to leave the important role of agency watchdog to be compromised by a flawed management structure.

Pursuant to these provisions, the Inspector General will be appointed by the Governors of the Postal Service and may only be removed, for cause, upon the written concurrence of seven of the Governors. Following appointment by the Governors, the bill directs the IG to submit a 5 year strategic plan outlining the goals and staffing requirements for this new office. The transfer of authorities from the Postal Inspection Service to the IG will include all specific IG authorities as contained in the Inspector General Act of 1978. Importantly, the position of Chief Postal Inspector will remain a statutory position within section 204 of title 39. The amendment directs that the Chief Postal Inspector will report to, and be under the supervision of, the Postmaster General. The PMG will be required to notify the Governors and both Houses of Congress should he remove or transfer the Chief Postal Inspector to another position within the Postal Service. Further, these provisions will not require

the support of the taxpayer funds as the Postal Service is self-supporting and is not included in the omnibus federal budget.

Mr. Speaker, these amendments are common sense, practical reforms and should prove to make our Postal Service more respective and accountable. Hopefully, these amendments will represent the first step that Congress will take toward tackling the arduous issues surrounding postal reform and I am optimistic that, in the next Congress, we may be able to further address these complex issues.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support the conference report on H.R. 3610.

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill providing fiscal year 1997 funding for the Federal agencies under the auspices of the Appropriations Subcommittees whose regular appropriation bills have not been completed, including Defense, Commerce, Justice, Judiciary, foreign operations, Interior, Labor-HHS-Ed, and Treasury-Postal Service-general Government.

As a member of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, I want to give special attention to the Labor-HHS-Ed component of the bill. While at each stage of the regular appropriations process, the majority here in the House opposed amendments to protect and strengthen education, summer jobs, employment training, Head Start, financial aid, and substance abuse treatment and prevention, and in fact, zeroed out funding for Healthy Start—a pro-life program that saves lives of babies, I am pleased, nevertheless, to say that I am encouraged by the investments that are now in this renegotiated version of the bill. However, the American people must clearly understand that these investments are the result of the Democrats and the President forcing the majority to do what is right for children, families, veterans, and seniors.

Mr. Speaker, it is because we stood hard and fast on our commitment to protect and to improve the quality of life of Americans that this bill now provides:

First, $556 million for safe and drug-free schools, so that children can have a safe and crime-free classroom in which to learn. Over 40 million students in schools and classrooms across the country will benefit from this investment.

Second, $7.7 billion is provided for title 1, so that disadvantaged children can have the assistance they need in basic reading and math. The $464 million increase will provide an additional 450,000 disadvantaged children the resources needed to help them to achieve their highest academic potential.

Third, $871 million is provided for summer jobs, so that 574,000 youth who need and want to work will have the opportunity to earn a little money, and learn good work ethics.

Fourth, $96 million is provided for the Healthy Start Program, so that families and their health care providers will have access to the critical resources they need to reduce infant mortality in poor inner city and rural communities throughout the country.

Fifth, $43 million is provided for injury control and prevention, so that the CDC has the resources it needs to further reduce the Nation's injury and violence epidemic.

Sixth, $12.7 billion, or an increase of $819 million, is provided for biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health.

Seventh, $996 million is provided for Ryan White AIDS which includes $167 million for the purchase of new AIDS drugs.

To restore the opportunity for students to pursue a college education, the bill includes $830 million for college work study, $158 million for Perkins loans, $50 million for State student incentive grants, and the Pell grant is increased to the maximum award of $2,700. An additional 150 thousand middle- and low-income students will benefit.

In addition, the bill includes $500 million for TRIO, $1.1 billion for the Job Corps Program and $1.3 billion for the Dislocated Workers Program. The bill also includes restoration of funding for substance abuse treatment and prevention, school-to-work, older workers programs, worker protections, LIHEAP, Goals 2000, libraries, and teacher training.

While this is just a snapshot of the investments won on the American people's behalf, and while we have not been provided a copy of the measure that we are about to vote on, I am encouraged by the provisions I have highlighted here.

I say encouraged because there are no assurances that the American people will ever really see the benefits of this investment. It is my hope that this is not just a paper exercise, or a mean hoax being played on the American people. I say that because it appears that the majority is already plotting post-election reversal of the concession made during negotiations on this bill. I understand the Republican conference chairman has been telling members to hold their fire on some funding issues because ''we can always have a rescissions bill in January.''

Each of us recalls the GOP's fiscal year 1995 rescission bill which threatened the lives of the most vulnerable citizens by gutting funding for the same education, human services, employment training, and health programs which the GOP is now proposing investments for today.

The poor children, ailing seniors, hard working families, and veterans of this country deserve a government that protects its quality of life, not jeopardize it.

I ask my colleagues, in good faith, to vote ''yes,'' and to let that vote of ''yes'' also mean that they will not vote to overturn this measure in January.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, jingle bells, jingle bells, jingle all the way? This omnibus appropriations bill for fiscal year 1997 is a huge Christmas tree, folks. The truth of the matter is that this huge Christmas tree can hide a multitude of errors and policy surprises if we pass it in our hurry to get out of town. Here we are, being asked to cast a vote on behalf of our constituents on a hastily prepared, barely reviewed, and full of who knows what. So, Members will stand up here and debate what little they know about the provisions of this catch-all bill, and we will vote on it. We will vote to provide appropriations for Defense, Commerce-Justice-State-Judiciary, Foreign Operations, Interior, Labor-HHS-Education, and Treasury-Postal Service-General Government, but we won't know the amounts that these Departments and agencies will receive because the final details are still being flushed out. Therefore, I cannot support this legislation.

This large, end of the year, last minute spending bill is necessary because, for the second straight year, in the normal appropriations process the Gingrich-Dole Republicans insisted on including provisions that they knew the President opposed and that they knew the majority of Democratic Members, such as I, who believe in fairness and in following the rules, stood against; Democratic Members, such as I, who stand for support and protection of the working families of America; Democratic Members, such as I, who seek to provide for the vulnerable among us: the children, the elderly, the disabled.

Until now, the Gingrich-Dole Republicans have opposed the valuable supportive programs that Federal funds guarantee across our communities. They have threatened reductions in health care, education, job training, crime reduction, child care subsidies, anti-terrorism efforts, and emergency assistance for persons affected by natural disasters. For the second straight year, the Dole-Gingrich Republicans have delayed the budget process—trying to get their way like a bunch of spoiled children—until we are bumped up against the start of the new fiscal year.

But because the public has made clear its strong disapproval of the Dole-Gingrich Republican's Government shutdown tactics, this year in an apparent election year conversion, the Republicans agreed to negotiate on funding important priorities such as those Democrats are known to champion. We are told that the bill provided us at this time includes agreement on essentially all of the President's priority budget requests, to the tune of approximately $6.5 billion dollars. But don't be fooled. The Gingrich Republican leaders of this Congress have pledged publicly and over-and-over again, that they will move to reverse these politically convenient concessions after the elections if they retain the leadership of the Congress.

Throughout the 104th Congress, I have been appalled at the tactics used by the extremist Dole-Gingrich Republican majority, designed to hold the Federal Government and the American people hostage to their extremist ideological agenda. Last year, in the passage of fiscal year 1996 appropriations bills, the draconian budget cuts proposed by the Republicans attempted to deliver critical blows to children and their families in their education, their health, their jobs and their safety; but, the President and the Democrats stood up for the American people and forced the Dole-Gingrich Republicans to add back level funding for many of the programs.

Mr. Speaker, at every turn of fiscal year 1996 and fiscal year 1997 budget negotiations the Dole-Gingrich extremists, simply refused to carry out their Constitutional responsibilities to govern fairly and equitably. It has been unbelievable. Adding insult to injury, they have continued the dangerous game of chicken that they have been playing with the lives of senior citizens, workers, small business people and all citizens of our country.

On the other hand, we Democrats and the President have stood so firmly in the face of extreme budget cuts and radically conservative tactics, that the Dole-Gingrich Republicans that control the Congress have been forced to accept the politically expedient strategy of negotiation in order to create an appropriations bill that would make it possible for the Federal Government to stay open a little while longer. Unfortunately, their best efforts are still not good enough for my constituents, not good enough for me and not good enough

for the American people. I oppose this last minute run to end this Congress. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this bill.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the procedure we followed on this continuing resolution should outrage every Member of Congress and the American public if they but knew.

I understand that as a Democrat I am a member of the minority party. That means that the Republicans, as the majority party, have the ability to pass legislation to implement their policies. That is the system and I fully support it.

I am not outraged just because I disagree with Republican policies against minority development. I am outraged because no one knows what is in this bill nor who put it here.

If a measure had been debated, supported by a majority of members and then offered for inclusion in this bill, that would have been one thing. But it is entirely something else to include proposals which have never been scrutinized.

The small business legislation which has been appended to this bill is a prime example.

A small business bill, H.R. 3719, was considered in the House Small Business Committee, amendments were offered and votes were taken. It was a free and open process. Then, following the usual process, the decisions of the committee were set forth in a full and explanatory committee report. Finally, the measure was brought before the House under an open rule and was further amended.

Since that time, the process which has been followed makes a mockery of our legislative process.

The other body had earlier marked-up a bill related solely to venture capital programs at the Small Business Administration. In doing so, they repealed the only viable venture capital program directed to the minority small business community, the Special Small Business Investment Company program or SSBIC program.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, the other body voted unanimously for the bill, but did they know what was in it? I submit they did not. There was no committee report then or now. Instead, the measure was simply brought up by unanimous consent and certainly was not debated.

A similar measure has been pending before the House Committee, on which I am privileged to sit as the ranking minority member. Neither bill, both of which eliminate an affirmative action program to encourage the providing of venture capital to minority firms, was ever brought before the House Small Business Committee for either amendment or approval.

Why wasn't it brought before the Committee? I believe the answer is obvious: It could not stand the light of day. Members would have overwhelmingly voted to strike the antiminority provisions.

I believe that they would have rejected other provisions which discriminate against smaller SBIC's by imposing requirements on them which are not proposed on bigger entities. How can the Small Business Committee advocate small business, except when they are involved in SBA programs?

Mr. Speaker, I offered to sit down and talk about this major problem, repeal of a minority program. My overtures were repeatedly rejected. It was deemed essential by my Republican colleagues to quietly repeal a minority venture capital program, while at the same time they were publicly saying that they would defer legislative attacks on affirmative action until the new Congress.

Instead of acceding to my request to talk, the Republicans had a better plan: Let the other body add the anti-minority provisions to the bipartisan supported small business omnibus bill and then force the House into an up-or-down vote on the whole package. That essentially gives the Members an impossible choice between hurting a number of small business programs they support or eliminating a minority program they support.

Unfortunately for this plan, it required the unanimous consent of all Members of the other body, and it did not receive it.

Did this bring my Republican colleagues to the negotiating table? It did not. Instead, they determined to take advantage of the confusion which reigns in the closing hours of a Congress and try to add the antiminority language to the voluminous provisions of the continuing resolution.

Have they been successful in this attempt? Apparently yes. The lack of a bill for us to examine leads me to believe that the latest strategy has been successful.

Earlier I had publicly stated that I would strongly oppose any small business bill which proposed the repeal of a minority program, even if the result, inter alia, would have been to close, at least temporarily, an SBA plant and equipment financing program, the 504 program, which I authored 16 years ago. And I would have done so.

But now the stakes are much higher. I cannot vote to close a large part of the Federal Government and its programs by voting to defeat this massive appropriations bill.

The Republicans have won this battle, which they would not have if the issue of affirmative action had been presented to the House for consideration on the merits, rather than being appended to volumes of other measures.

I do take this opportunity, however, to advise my colleagues, that one of the first bills that I will introduce upon the convening of the 105th Congress will be legislation to reverse the ill-advised action taken today, as I assume the appropriations bill will be adopted. I hope that a majority of my returning colleagues and my new colleagues will join in support of promoting the availability of venture capital to small firms, particularly those owned and operated by minorities.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, I wanted to speak about a provision that was included in the subcommittee's version of the fiscal year 1997 Interior Appropriations bill—H.R. 3662—but is not incorporated in the fiscal year 1997 omnibus appropriations package. More specifically, I'm talking about Section 317 of H.R. 3662. Section 317 authorized and approved the U.S. Forest Service's approval of alternative site 2 as the location for the Large Binocular Telescope atop Mount Graham in southern Arizona. I asked that this provision be removed from the bill, and I'd like to explain why.

I offered an identical amendment to the Omnibus Consolidated Recissions and Appropriations Act of 1996. Section 335 of the bill amended Public Law 100–696, the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988 [AICA] by permitting the use of a location as Alternative Site 2 on Emerald Peak on Mt. Graham for the construction of the Large Binocular Telescope. The Large Binocular Telescope [LBT], is the last of the first three telescopes authorized by the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act. The language in Section 335 was quite simple. It stated that the use of Alternative site 2 ''is hereby authorized and approved and shall be deemed to be consistent with and permissible under'' the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988.

Section 335 was made part of the act to ensure that the Mt. Graham International Observatory project could proceed to build and begin operation of the LBT at the earliest possible time, without further delays from litigation or other delaying tactics which were employed in the past and continue to this date. Those involved in the field of astronomy know that the LBT is a vital part of the observatory and its completion has been delayed far too long by those who have sought to stop this important project.

As I stated on the floor of the House of Representatives when the Omnibus Recissions and Appropriations Act was being debated, the purpose of section 335 was ''to clarify, once and for all, that the alternative site for the Large Binocular Telescope falls within the parameters established by Congress for the Mt. Graham telescopes'' and that passage of this provision would close ''this unfortunate chapter of the Mt. Graham Observatory.'' It embodied the intent of Congress that, hereafter, opponents of the observatory would not be able to contend successfully that alternative site 2 was not covered by AICA's exemptions from otherwise applicable laws. As is clear on its face, the purpose of section 335 was to change substantive law by amending AICA to bring alternative site 2 fully within its protections.

Despite the clarity of section 335, opponents of the Mt. Graham Observatory challenged the provision in court, claiming that it was not the intent of Congress to amend AICA to permit the construction of the LBT on alternative site 2 and also contending that any such amendment was unconstitutional. On June 17, 1996 the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit issued a decision rejecting those claims. The court found that the operative provision of the section consisted of ''terms of present and future'' effect. The court concluded that section 335 ''specifies that the selection of—alternative site 2—falls within the authorization of AICA.'' The court also found that section 335 ''is a change in AICA, which Congress is entitled to make.''

Clearly, it was the intent of Congress that section 335 of the Omnibus Consolidated Recissions and Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–134) effect a permanent change in AICA. Congress wanted to ensure the prompt construction and operation of the LBT, by its nature a permanent structure, as a part of the Mt. Graham International Observatory. Unequivocally, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision validated our congressional action.

Mr. Speaker, as the author of section 335 of Public Law 104–134, I can state with great conviction that the courts have interpreted congressional intent accurately and succinctly. Section 335 was intended to effect a permanent change in the Arizona-Idaho Conservation Act of 1988. Because this amendment to AICA has been accomplished and has been interpreted by the courts in a way which is consistent with congressional intent, I do not believe any further legislative clarification is

needed. Therefore, in view of the fact that AICA has been amended and need not be amended again, it is no longer necessary to include Section 317 of H.R. 3662 in the 1997 omnibus appropriations bill. This is why I asked Senator GORTON to remove this provision from the Senate version of the 1997 Interior Appropriations bill and why I requested that House Subcommittee Chairman REGULA not include the Mt. Graham measure in any further appropriations bill. Hopefully, Congress will not have any further need to clarify its intent regarding the Mt. Graham International Observatory project.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the economic development project planned in Florida for the Homestead Motorsports Complex. The international motorsports museum and tourist attraction will be a major, year-round economic development engine which will go a long way toward revitalizing the Homestead and South Dade communities. The museum and tourist attraction will bring in more than half a million tourists per year and generate more than 100 jobs in a wide variety of areas.

The project is also a true public-private partnership, with the private sector committed to contributing one-third of the development costs, state and local governments another third and the Federal Government the remaining third.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the economic distress which continues to plague Homestead and South Dade and the strong economic development potential of the proposed motorsports museum, I strongly believe that this project deserves grant support from EDA in fiscal year 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, and State Appropriations in the 105th Congress to advance this promising initiative.

Mrs. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Omnibus Appropriations Act. Within this massive bill is a small provision that is of utmost importance to the people of Pacific County in my district.

Along the southwest coast of Washington State, Highway 105 in Pacific County has eroded away under pressure from the wave action in Willapa Bay. The Highway is under imminent threat of being washed away—it could be breached at any time.

I am pleased to report that this bill makes Highway 105 eligible for emergency funds so that action can be taken before the road washes away. This legislation will give the Federal Highway Administration the flexibility they need to ensure that the road does not breach.

This is commonsense legislation. If the road breaches it would cost the Federal Government $30 million to repair the road. We would also have about a $82 million hit to the economy, particularly to small cranberry growers who would lose their soil forever if the ocean overruns the road. It would also impact a small Indian reservation that has a high infant mortality rate.

This legislation ends a long process for the hard-working people of places like Tokeland, Grayland, North Cove, and Willapa. These people need the certainty that the road will not be washed out and that private property and cranberry bogs will not be destroyed. The action that will take place as a result of this proposal will give them this certainty.

I want to thank Chairman FRANK WOLF and Chairman BUD SHUSTER, both of whom worked with to protect the fragile environment and economy of Pacific County.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a few moments to explain just a few of the important highlights found in the 1977 foreign operations and export financing appropriations bill contained in the Omnibus Appropriations bill now before the House.

First, this bill includes a tremendous Republican accomplishment—the creation of a new $600 million child survival and disease prevention account. Each year millions of innocent children die from indiscriminate diseases. In most cases these deaths can be prevented. The establishment of this new account is a major step toward that goal. It also reflects the powerful commitment of this Congress to the eradication of infectious disease—including that cruel crippler of young children, polio—as well as the immunization of children everywhere.

If there is a disappointment, it is that some in the executive branch have opposed our effort to focus on children and infectious diseases. I think it is time for administration bureaucrats to stop carping and to get on with this critical program.

We also stood up to the administration on another extremely important issue affecting children. We firmly rejected the President's proposed cut in funding for the United Nation's children fund [UNICEF]. This is exactly the kind of foreign aid that really works and, not surprisingly, that the American people strongly support.

Second, this bill continues to protect taxpayer dollars. As important as some of these activities are, foreign aid should not grow at the expense of domestic programs. We have provided a balanced mix of humanitarian aid, export promotion, full funding for the fight against narcotics, and continued support for long-term development.

Finally, I want to thank the congressional leadership and the President's Chief of Staff for negotiating the difficult problem of international family planning and abortion. None of us are perfectly happy with the result. Nonetheless, it does seem to represent a fair outcome, one which reflects this bill's strong emphasis on protecting children. The Speaker, the majority leader, their staffs and mine—all deserve credit for spending hours in the middle of last night doing their utmost to protect mothers and infants from attempts by some to use Federal family planning in conjunction with private funding of abortion.

I would also like to close with a well-deserved ''thank you'' to all the members of my subcommittee. Each and every one of them directly contributed to this very bipartisan effort. I appreciate it very much and look forward to working together with all of you again next year.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of the conference agreement.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by congratulating Senator JOHN KERRY for securing an additional $35 million for the Boston Harbor cleanup despite overwhelming hurdles.

Senator KERRY and President Clinton managed to convince the Republican Congress that the Boston Harbor cleanup, the biggest unfunded mandate in this country, cannot be borne by the Massachusetts ratepayers alone.

Mr. Speaker, I'm glad to see the Republican Congress is getting closer to coming around to our way of thinking.

I'm glad to see the Republican Congress agreed with President Clinton this time and realized that he, and the Democrats in Congress, would settle for nothing less in this bill than increases in education funding, environmental protection, and more resources for law enforcement.

But the first versions of this bill were unacceptable. And I'm sorry to see that after 2 years in the majority, my Republican colleagues still don't understand what the American people want. I'm sorry to see that, after 2 years in charge of Congress, the thing the Republicans are proudest of, their greatest accomplishment, is an empty ice bucket.

And the reason that ice bucket is empty, Mr. Speaker, is because its contents were transfused into their veins just before they voted against school lunches and Medicare—all to pay for tax cuts for the very very rich.

But, Mr. Speaker, that is not what the American people care about. The American people don't really care about tax breaks for the very rich. The American people don't really care about who sits where on Air Force One and they certainly don't want the House Republicans to cut their parents' Medicare to pay for tax breaks for the rich.

The American people want their children to get a good education and be able to pay for college. The American people want stable jobs that earn living wages. The American people want their environment protected, not sold to the highest bidder. And the American people want their Government to stay open.

Lucky for the American people, the Democrats in Congress listen to what they want. House Democrats have fought tooth and nail over the last 2 years to stop the bad ideas—to stop the ideas that can't pass the ice bucket test. And, Mr. Speaker, I think we've been pretty successful.

Today's continuing resolution is the last example of that fight. We started out with a bill that didn't provide enough funding for the programs Americans care about like education, crime prevention, and environmental protection. And we fought until the bill got better.

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of title II of the fiscal year 1997 Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1997. Aside from the important resolution of the BIF/SAIF issue, this title includes important bank regulatory relief provisions. I would like to commend the stamina of our chairman, JIM LEACH for pushing these important provisions. The Banking Committee and the White House came to an agreement at 5:00 yesterday morning to include provisions related to the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974.

Inclusion of these provisions begins the process whereby Congress, consumer advocates and the settlement services industry can serve a public policy purpose rationally: first, the provisions protect and guarantee the rights of the consumer from illegal steering and other unethical practices, and second, the provisions provide the necessary regulatory relief that allows the flexibility to expand homeownership with innovative marketing, employee incentives and product delivery.

I believe that all Members involved in this process would agree that RESPA, although well-intentioned and practical in the 1970's, is outdated in the 1990's. The act does not recognize technology nor provide flexibility to meet the challenges of the rapidly evolving settlement service industry of the 21st century.

Congress enacted sec. 8 of RESPA in 1974 because of concerns that millions of homebuyers, who spend millions of dollars on required settlement services, such as title insurance and appraisals, would be steered to particular settlement providers if a person in a position to refer settlement services received a payment on a thing of value in exchange for a referral of those settlement services. Thus, RESPA was intended to keep the cost of settlement services down by prohibiting fees for mere referrals of settlement business.

Since the 1970's, however, similar to other industries, the settlement service sector has been consolidating in order to maximize its efficiencies. These consolidations provide a new phenomena where ''one-stop shopping'' provides affordable, simplified and accessible settlement services to consumers. Let's look at computers for example: in 1974 when RESPA became law, no one had access to computers; now, under the innovations of the industry, consumers have access to numerous national lenders and settlement service providers through the electronic media.

In 1992, the Bush-Kemp administration recognized these changes in the settlement services industry and issued new and final regulations. These regulations, among other things, allowed for computer loan originations and the ability of an employer to pay employees incentives for generating and referring business to affiliated companies.

Under the Clinton administration, however, HUD, beginning in 1994 and culminating in final regulations on June 7, 1996, sought to reverse these regulations and ultimately reverse marketplace innovations. HUD wants to prohibit employers from compensating their own employees for marketing the products and services of affiliated companies that provide real estate settlement services. This means that multi-affiliate companies will not be able to compensate the employees of various subsidiary corporations to market settlement service products. Congress, in my view, never intended RESPA to regulate how employers paid their employees. Thus, HUD's interpretation of the RESPA statute as expressed in its June 7 regulation goes far beyond congressional intent.

Because of the input by the settlement services industry, however, HUD recognized the technical difficulties associated with the sweeping nature of their rule, and just this week, published an announcement indicating its intent to issue a technical correction to their June 7th RESPA regulation. These corrections will include one of the most basic concerns—the ability to package settlement service products and will allow lender to package loan products.

These corrections, however, do not go far enough, nor are they consistent with the full spirit and intent of Congress on this issue. Therefore, section 2103 of this bill includes an important provision, which delays the effective date to July 31, 1997 of HUD regulations relevant on employee compensation to bona fide employees. This extension will provide HUD more opportunity to refine and review its June 7th regulation, which, in its current form, would thwart marketplace innovations. Second, the provision will simplify disclosure requirements for referrals through technology.

While I believe that HUD's interpretation of RESPA is narrower than Congress' intent, I understand that HUD believes it needs legislative guidance to keep in place the 1992 Bush-Kemp regulation, upon which the settlement service industry has relied for the past 4 years. In my view, Congress has already spoken on these issues, and HUD correctly interpreted congressional intent in its 1992 regulation. However, given HUD's possible misinterpretation or stretch of congressional intent, we, Congress, will need further time to review and provide, once again, clear and explicit guidance.

Quite simply, HUD without congressional oversight, will insist that Government regulations prohibit direct employee compensation or incentives through affiliated businesses at a cost to homebuyers. HUD's actions suggest that it believes that all or most real estate agents contrive against potential buyers. I will remind HUD that under a free market, the primary goal of any proprietor, including lenders and real estate agents, is to get the buyer and seller through settlement, inexpensively and expeditiously, so commissions can be paid and that, ultimately, the buyer will return to them in the future when they sell or buy another home. Thus, through the market itself, free competition will provide the premium consumer protection.

I am confident that the delay in implementing the June 7 regulation will allow Congress to return to this issue with a more comprehensive approach, which could include a possible complete rewrite of RESPA.

However, until then, HUD's antifree-market approach and patronizing demeanor with consumers only precludes a wider, more cost-effective and innovative approach to the availability of settlement services.

Let's remember the people we are here to serve.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Miami Free Zone and to encourage the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary to look favorably upon the Free Zone next Congress.

The Free Zone processes an average of $1.35 billion in merchandise each year and employs directly 70 people. Its over 140 tenants generate employment for an additional 1,400 at the facility, and additional Miami employment, as a result of the Free Zone's activities, is estimated to be 2,150. In order to support this enterprise, the Miami Free Zone must maintain extensive 24-hour security for its 860,000 square feet of warehousing, showroom and office space. This security costs over $500,000 per year in addition to $800,000 in yearly property tax. The Free Zone must pay these taxes even though the U.S. Customs Service is a tenant on the property.

These costs are putting the Free Zone at a considerable competitive disadvantage over privately owned bonded warehouse operations throughout the State which offer the same advantages to foreign distributors without the security and strict, on-site customs regulations under which the Free Zone must operate. The result is a loss of control for U.S. Customs and security as well as a loss of economic benefits generated by the Miami Free Zone. Exacerbating this scenario are foreign trade zones which have been recently approved in the federally designated Enterprise Zone area of south Dade—only 10 miles from the current Miami Free Zone. The advantages of the Enterprise Zone designation include a 96 percent property tax credit, a 97 percent sales tax refund on machinery, equipment and building materials; and a 100 percent reimbursement of impact fees. Clearly these advantages will create unfair competition with the current, established Miami Free Zone.

Further, these business disadvantages have resulted in the necessity of the Free Zone taking out $23 million in loans to provide a competitive environment which will continue to attract foreign business to the more expensive property. It is the debt service on these necessary loans which is now causing the Free Zone to lose money with disastrous economic consequences for south Florida. Given the complexity of this problem, I am convinced that congressional assistance is necessary in order to maintain current Free Zone operations in a secure, compliant environment.

I believe the current burden on the Miami Free Zone could be lessened in several ways which would be fair to all parties involved and with no actual cost to the Federal Government. A Federal guarantee through the Small Business Administration Loan program for the Free Zone's $23 million in loans, or a large piece of it, would lessen the debt burden through lower interest. This could be done at no real cost to the Federal Government. It is therefore my desire that the Small Business Administration work with the subcommittee to support a loan guarantee. The Miami Free Zone, technically a small business, has been a driving force in south Florida's emergence as a global trade center since the late 1970's and is an important focal point for the generation of new small- to medium-sized businesses and the creation of new jobs in South Florida. This is a case that cries out for special assistance; and I, therefore, urge your support to examine and help resolve this issue. Thank you.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DREIER). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT OFFERED BY MR. COLEMAN

Mr. COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit the conference report accompanying H.R. 3610.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. COLEMAN. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLEMAN moves to recommit the conference report to accompany the bill, H.R. 3610, to the committee of conference.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 370, nays 37, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 455]

YEAS—370

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allard
Andrews
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker (CA)
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Bass
Bateman
Bentsen
Bereuter
Bevill
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Bliley
Blute
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Borski
Brewster
Browder
Brown (CA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Brownback
Bryant (TN)
Bryant (TX)
Bunn
Bunning
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Castle
Chambliss
Chapman
Christensen
Chrysler
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clinger
Clyburn
Collins (GA)
Collins (IL)
Combest
Condit
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cremeans
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis
de la Garza
Deal
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Engel
English
Ensign
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Fazio
Fields (LA)
Fields (TX)
Flanagan
Foglietta
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fox
Franks (CT)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frisa
Frost
Funderburk
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Geren
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Graham
Greene (UT)
Greenwood
Gunderson
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hamilton
Hansen
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoke
Holden
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hunter
Hutchinson
Inglis
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Johnston
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kim
King
Kingston
Kleczka
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Laughlin
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Lightfoot
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Longley
Lowey
Lucas
Luther
Maloney
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Martini
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McDermott
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek
Metcalf
Meyers
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Molinari
Mollohan
Montgomery
Moorhead
Moran
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Orton
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pastor
Paxon
Payne (NJ)
Payne (VA)
Pelosi
Peterson (FL)
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickett
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Poshard
Pryce
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Reed
Regula
Richardson
Riggs
Rivers
Roberts
Roemer
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rose
Roth
Roukema
Royce
Rush
Sabo
Sanders
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer
Schiff
Schumer
Scott
Seastrand
Serrano
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Shuster
Sisisky
Skaggs
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stark
Stenholm
Stokes
Studds
Stump
Stupak
Talent
Tanner
Tate
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Tejeda
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thornton
Thurman
Torkildsen
Torres
Torricelli
Towns
Traficant
Upton
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Volkmer
Vucanovich
Walker
Walsh
Wamp
Ward
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Williams
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wynn
Yates
Young (AK)
Young (FL)
Zeliff
Zimmer

NAYS—37

Barcia
Barton
Becerra
Beilenson
Burr
Chabot
Chenoweth
Coble
Coburn
Coleman
Cooley
Cox
DeFazio
Duncan
Hall (TX)
Hefley
Hoekstra
Hyde
Istook
Jacobs
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Klink
Klug
Largent
Nadler
Neumann
Rohrabacher
Roybal-Allard
Salmon
Sanford
Scarborough
Schroeder
Sensenbrenner
Stearns
Stockman
Tiahrt

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Dornan

NOT VOTING—26

Baker (LA)
Berman
Blumenauer
Boucher
Cardin
Collins (MI)
Conyers
Dellums
Durbin
Filner
Flake
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Green (TX)
Hancock
Hayes
Heineman
LaFalce
Lincoln
Lipinski
Menendez
Myers
Quillen
Taylor (NC)
Waters
Waxman

□ 2215

The Clerk announced the following pair:

On this vote:

Mr. Berman for, with Mr. Menendez against.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER and Mr. BEILENSON changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. SERRANO changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 546, H.R. 4278 is considered as passed and the motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. McDevitt, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 555. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to consolidate and reauthorize health professions and minority and disadvantaged health education programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1194. An act to promote the research, identification, assessment, and exploration of marine mineral resources, and for other purposes.

S. 1649. An act to extend contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation districts in Kansas and Nebraska, and for other purposes.

S. 1711. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the benefits programs administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to provide for a study of the Federal programs for veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 1874. An act to amend sections of the Department of Energy Organization Act that are obsolete or inconsistent with other statutes and to repeal a related section of the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974.

APPOINTING DAY FOR CONVENING FIRST SESSION OF 105TH CONGRESS AND COUNTING 1996 ELECTORAL VOTES

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a joint resolution (H.J. Res. 198) appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the 105th Congress and the day for the counting in Congress of the electoral votes for President and Vice President cast in December 1996, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 198

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. DATE FOR CONVENING OF THE ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS.

The first regular session of One Hundred Fifth Congress shall begin at noon of Tuesday, January 7, 1997.

SEC. 2. DATE FOR COUNTING 1996 ELECTORAL VOTES IN CONGRESS.

The meeting of the Senate and House of Representatives to be held in January 1997 pursuant to section 15 of title 3, United States Code, to count the electoral votes for President and Vice President cast by the electors in December 1996 shall be held on January 9, 1997 (rather than on the date specified in the first sentence of that section).

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows: