United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1998 No. 150

House of Representatives

The House met at 12:30 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 20, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOEL HEFLEY to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING HOUR DEBATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 21, 1997, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning hour debates. The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with each party limited to 30 minutes, and each Member, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip, limited to 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. CHRISTENSEN) for 5 minutes.

DISAPPOINTMENT OVER OMNIBUS SPENDING PACKAGE

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor today to express my disappointment in the bill that we are going to be voting on. The omnibus bill that will be brought up on the floor later today has over 4,000 pages in it and over 2,500 pages of actual budgets that are going to be hopefully debated a little bit today.

But, you know, it is now 12:30 p.m. Washington, DC, time. We will be taking up this debate sometime around 4 or 5 o'clock and probably make the vote around 6:30 or 7 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, and this Member of Congress has not seen the report yet. I have called a number of my other colleagues and they have not seen the report yet. The report is not out.

We are going to vote on a $500 billion omnibus spending package, something that we have worked a year on, some have worked longer than that, and we have not even seen the work product yet.

The Republican cloakroom has put out the spin and the Republican Conference has put out our spin on why this is a great win for the American people. Well, I do not think it is too hard to figure out that when the Democrats, the President, the Vice President, the party, is gloating about their great win, and then we come and say that we won also, something just does not figure.

NOTICE

If the 105th Congress adjourns sine die on or before October 21, 1998, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 105th Congress will be published on October 28, 1998, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT–60 or S–123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through October 27. The final issue will be dated October 28, 1998, and will be delivered on Thursday, October 29.

If the 105th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1998, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event that occurred after the sine die date.

Senators' statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debates at ''Records@Reporters''.

Members of the House of Representatives' statements may also be submitted electronically on a disk to accompany the signed statement and delivered to the Official Reporter's office in room HT–60.

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By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

JOHN W. WARNER, *Chairman.*

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

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When I came here in 1994, we came here as part of a group of people that believed in fiscal restraint; believed that the government had spent too much of our money. We believed that Congress had gone awry of what the American people had sent it to do.

We promised a number of things. You will remember back in the Contract with America we promised to balance the budget, which we have done; we promised to overhaul the welfare system, which we have done; we went through that Contract with America, and the American people were proud of what was accomplished.

I just returned back from Omaha today, and I have to tell you that the people in my district, the Second Congressional District of Nebraska, are very disappointed. They are very disappointed with the Congress, with the leadership. They are disappointed with the fact that we could not pass a budget bill that stayed within the caps. This bill is $20 billion over the budget caps.

There are a number of measures in this bill that are now called ''emergency funded,'' emergency spending priority items. I talked with my staff and said, why do we not just declare the whole budget emergency, because that is basically what it is. Things have been thrown in at the last moment, items that nobody in this Congress has seen yet. I think when it comes out into the full light, we are going to be very disappointed with a lot of projects that have been thrown in at the very last moment.

The main paper in my district, the Omaha World-Herald, ran an editorial cartoon on Sunday which I thought was quite amusing. It is a picture of an elephant. It has the GOP leadership on that elephant. It is in a chiropractor's office, and the chiropractor is saying, ''I believe I have discovered the problem with your spine—you don't have one.''

Folks, that is what has happened to the conservative movement back here, when we pass a bill that is $20 billion over the caps that has projected spending programs in there that the 1994 class would not have agreed to. And I do not know where we get off on the idea that we can come in here, pass a $500 billion-plus spending program, not have an opportunity to look at the bill, not have an opportunity to examine all the various programs that have been thrown in there, and say to the American people at a 4 o'clock rally today, ''This is a great product. You should be proud of this product, because we have passed it for you, the American people.'' That is not what this Congressman came to Washington to do.

I know there is a lot of compromise that must go on between the leadership, between the Senate and the House, the majority and minority leaders. But at a time when we are dealing with a weakened President, at a time when the American people have said enough of overspending the taxpayers' money, you would think that our leadership, who professed to be the conservatives leading this revolution, could stand tough within that budget cap and stay true to the commitment that we came to and came here for in 1994. We have failed in this process.

COMMUNIST VIETNAM RELEASES 80-YEAR-OLD BUDDHIST MONK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SANCHEZ) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, this year I joined the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) in establishing the formation of the ''Adopt a Voice of Conscience in Vietnam Campaign'' in this House of Representatives.

We established this task force to bring attention to the human rights violations in Vietnam and to generate pressure for the release of all prisoners who have been in house arrest, in prison or in other forms of detention. As Members of Congress, it is our responsibility to highlight what is going on in Vietnam against religion and freedom of speech.

We need to focus the public attention on Vietnam's repression against freedom of expression so that it becomes a part of the United States policy towards communist Vietnam. With Members of Congress adopting prisoners, we can successfully advocate for religious prisoners suffering persecution at the hands of this Vietnamese government.

Well, Mr. Speaker, we now have evidence that our efforts are working. On September 2, the Government of Vietnam released over 5,000 political and religious prisoners. Included in the release was Mr. Tran Huu Duyen, a Buddhist monk who is a member of the Hoa Hao Buddhist Church located in my district. I have been notified that he is now at home in Vietnam with his family, but in very poor health.

Well, what crimes did he commit to have spent the last two decades in prison? After the communist takeover, Mr. Huu was arrested and charged with plotting to overthrow the People's Government and for participating in a political party that was affiliated with his church. Despite his 78 years of age, he was forced to do hard labor eight hours a day.

By adopting these prisoners, Members of Congress can generate constant pressure on the Vietnamese authorities to release those who really have been detained for no reason, just because they choose to speak up against this government or just because they want to practice their religion.

This is an important date for all American-Vietnamese citizens, and it represents another major step in the fight to provide liberty to all political prisoners around the world. I urge my colleagues to join us in this effort.

REMARKS ON THE OMNIBUS BUDGET COMPROMISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by commending the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. CHRISTENSEN) for his remarks. As a member of the other political party, I would like to join him in really condemning what the leadership on both the minority and majority side are trying to do to the 435 elected representatives of the people.

Mr. Speaker, all across our country, people hire tax accountants to help them make sure that they are not violating any laws. You can imagine how aghast they would be if when it came time to submit that form, the accountant told them they had never actually looked at the information that they had given them.

People hire lawyers from time to time to help them with contracts, and, again, you can imagine walking into negotiations and at the last minute your lawyer saying well, he has not quite bothered to read it; or having a purchasing agent who works for you who on a daily basis is signing forms for tens of thousands of dollars or hundreds of thousands of dollars, but who never bothered to see what he was really signing for and spending your money on.

Starting Friday at 9:30, the great young people who help me in my Congressional office started calling and asking for copies of this 4,000-page document that is going to spend over one-half of a trillion, that is $500 billion, of the citizens' hard-earned money. They have been calling about every hour since then.

As of right now, 20 minutes to 1, a copy of this document is still not available. Yet the Democratic leadership and the Republican leadership are going to tell us to trust them, just go ahead and vote for it.

One of the people who is asking us to trust them is now being studied to see if he committed perjury. Another of the people who says ''trust us'' admitted lying to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. That is not a very good place to start.

Every Member of this body was elected. Not one of us was given this job. We had to go out and ask for it. Most of us went out and begged for it. We mortgaged our houses, we sold those things we really did not need and put ourselves in financial jeopardy because we wanted to come here and make things better.

But now we are being given the option of either taking a half a trillion dollars worth of spending that does some good things, but we do not know what else it does.

My friend from Nebraska mentioned the Welfare Reform Act. There is no one that can tell me with great certainty that this bill does not repeal it. We do not know if it establishes all new criteria for gun control. We do not know if it says on a permanent basis that we are going to have troops in Haiti or Bosnia forever. We do not know what kind of trade pacts are buried in there, because, quite frankly, there is not one copy of this bill that 435 Congressmen are being asked to vote on available for any of us to read.

Mr. Speaker, I take my job very seriously. I begged for it. When we get through with this, I am going to go back home and beg for it again. I am not going to give my responsibility away. I am going to vote no. Until there is a copy of that bill that is available for the Members to study and have some idea and some certainty as to what we are doing to and for the American people, I am going to continue to vote no.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

At a time when there is so much that must be accomplished, we take this moment for prayer and reflection, for thanksgiving and praise. We are grateful, O God, for the blessings that have come to us and to our land. Through days of celebration and achievement and at times of challenge and struggle, You have encouraged us to live our lives in grateful response to Your gifts by doing those good deeds that honor You and serve people with justice and mercy.

The Lord bless us and keep us, the Lord make His face shine upon us and be gracious unto us, the Lord lift up His countenance upon us and give us peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Solomon led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 633. An act to amend the Foreign Service Act of 1980 to provide that the annuities of certain special agents and security personnel of the Department of State be computed in the same way as applies generally with respect to Federal law enforcement officers, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3633. An act to amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to place limitations on controlled substances brought into the United States.

H.R. 4501. An act to require the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to improve the access for persons with disabilities to outdoor recreational opportunities made available to the public.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 2070. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for the testing of certain persons who are incarcerated or ordered detained before trial, for the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4283. An act to support sustainable and broad-based agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a concurrent resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 129. Concurrent resolution to correct a technical error in the enrollment of H.R. 3910.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 20, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on Tuesday, October 20, 1998 at 10:30 a.m. ''that the Senate Passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 137''.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker pro tempore signed the following joint resolution on Tuesday, October 20, 1998:

H.J. Res. 137, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999 and for other purposes.

DISPENSING WITH CALL OF PRIVATE CALENDAR TODAY

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the call of the Private Calendar today.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1132, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998 AND S. 2133, PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 604 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 604

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House the bill (S. 2133) an act to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance. The bill shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on

the bill to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources; and (2) one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for purposes of debate only, I yield half our time, 30 minutes, to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is a straightforward rule providing for the consideration of two Senate bills that are pending now before the House.

First, the resolution provides for consideration in the House, without intervention of any point of order, of S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Resources, and the rule also provides for one motion to recommit on this bill.

Secondly, the rule provides for the consideration in the House, again without intervention of any point of order, of S. 2133, the Preservation of the Route 66 Corridor.

The rule also provides 2 hours of debate on that bill equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Resources.

Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit on the second bill as well.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1132, Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998, was introduced by Senator BINGAMAN on July 31, 1997, was reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on April 19 of this year, and was adopted by the Senate on July 17, 1998.

Likewise, S. 2133, the Preservation of the Route 66 Corridor, was introduced by Senator DOMENICI on June 4 of this year, was reported by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on September 25, last month, and passed the Senate on October 9, just a couple of weeks ago.

Mr. Speaker, both these Senate bills were considered by the House last week under the suspension of the rules procedure. That is a procedure where we bring noncontroversial legislation to the floor and, instead of requiring a majority vote of 50 percent plus one, it requires two-thirds to pass, because it is being brought under a special procedure. However, both of these bills, which have bipartisan support in both Chambers, failed to achieve the necessary two-thirds support of the House required under that procedure. There were some 50 Members missing on that particular day.

Nevertheless, both these bills did receive the support of a majority of the House. Consequently, this rule allows the House to consider these bills under a regular order procedure that will most efficiently get them to the President's desk for signature in the waning days of this Congress, and might I say the waning day of this House of Representatives. This should be the last day that we are going to be meeting on legislation.

Mr. Speaker, considering Senate bills in an expeditious manner at the end of a session of Congress is a common House practice. This rule will help the 105th Congress to expeditiously conclude its work, and I urge adoption by the House of both the rule and the two bills that it does make in order.

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

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I wish to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, this is a closed rule. It will allow for consideration of two resolutions, one is S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administration Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998, and S. 2133, which is called the Route 66 Preservation Act.

As my colleague from New York has described, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member on the Committee on Resources. No amendments will be in order under this very closed rule.

Mr. Speaker, on the last day the House will be in session in the 105th Congress, once again we are asked to vote on measures for which there have been no House hearings, no committee reports, and without any opportunity to perfect these bills on the House floor.

My objection to this rule is more on process than substance. The Route 66 Corridor bill is controversial, should not be coming up under a closed rule without House hearings or committee markup or committee report. There are several uncontroversial bills that the Committee on Resources has considered and approved and these bills are not being brought to the House floor. The two bills we are taking up today, including one which is controversial, should not be given this special treatment.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to say that there is no one I have greater respect for than the gentleman from Ohio, but I would just say that I think he protests too much.

These bills do have committee reports. There were hearings held in the Senate. They are relatively noncontroversial and, as everyone knows, in the waning days of any session that I have been here for, for the last 20 years, legislation like this passes back and forth between the two Houses, and that is what is happening here today. It is absolutely regular order.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND), an outstanding relatively new Member of this body, but he has certainly left his mark in such a short time and we admire him.

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me this time to speak in favor of this rule.

I rise in support of the rule for S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administration Improvement and Watershed Protection Act, and I urge the support of my colleagues on this legislation.

The Bandelier National Monument was established by the President on February 11, 1916 to preserve the archeological resources of a vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof. At various times since the establishment of the monument, the Congress and the President have adjusted the boundaries and purpose of the monument to further preservation of the archeological and natural resources within the monument.

S. 1132 was introduced by Senator BINGAMAN in the Senate. This bill will expand the boundaries of Bandelier National Monument, located in northern New Mexico, next to the Santa Fe National Forest.

With passage of S. 1132, the State of New Mexico will see approximately 900 acres of expansion of the Bandelier National Monument, one of the oldest national monuments in the United States. The National Park Service will be able to fulfill a long-time goal to acquire the Alamo Headwaters and to protect the watershed from any upstream contamination.

S. 1132 expands Bandelier National Monument to include the lands often known as Elk Meadows within the headwaters of the upper Alamo Watershed which drains into the Monument, but which are not currently within the jurisdiction of the Federal Land Management Agency because they currently reside on privately owned land.

This bill has both bipartisan and bicameral support. The Senate support of S. 1132 was the result of efforts of both Senator DOMENICI and Senator BINGAMAN. S. 1132 passed the Senate with unanimous consent.

S. 1132 will authorize the National Park Service to purchase approximately 900 acres from a willing seller located adjacent to Bandelier. This land is an inholding within the Santa Fe National Forest. It makes sense to add it to the Federal inventory of property.

There is no doubt in my mind that if the Federal Government does not purchase this land at this time, it will be developed and the protection of the

monument watershed will be lost forever. If this bill does not pass this year, then the National Park Service will not be able to use the money appropriated in the omnibus bill that Congress will pass later this week. This is money for the purchase of the land called Elk Meadows.

S. 1132 will allow the National Park Service to readjust the boundaries of the Bandelier around Elk Meadows, and to take in the watershed north of the Monument for protective purposes.

This bill should be noncontroversial. The National Park Service fully supports this. Members on the other side of the aisle should support this bill introduced by a Senator from their own party. The residents of the region are very supportive of this bill.

Currently, Bandelier's boundaries tend to ignore the natural geographic features, particularly on the western side that cuts across the mid-watershed of the Alamo Canyon.

In March 1997, the Sandoval County Commission approved a subdivision on Elk Meadows of an approximately 90 private acre parcel that straddles the headwaters. That development will be inevitable if this bill does not pass. Development in what may be considered to be an environmentally and ecologically sensitive area would permanently seriously disturb the Bandelier Wilderness Area.

□ 1415

The National Park Service's recommendations for fixing these problems are two. One, expand the Bandelier boundary to include the Alamo headwaters and, two, acquire the title to the land to include the adjacent boundary.

Under current law, the U.S. Forest Service has blanket authority to purchase lands outside the Forest Service boundaries in every state except New Mexico and Arizona. That is why the boundaries are needed to be changed legislatively before the purchase can take place. S. 1132 would make the necessary boundary adjustment and authorize the purchase of land.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to speak in favor of the Route 66 component of this rule. I think it is important for us to understand that Route 66 is very important to the culture of America. Long before the information superhighway came about, there was an American superhighway. It was called Route 66. Just mentioning its name invoked the restless American spirit of exploration and adventure and yet it linked America together.

I cannot help but think of Route 66 without thinking of the words to the song from Woodie Guthrie as he states, ''I roamed and rambled and followed my footsteps through the sparkling sands of her diamond desert, and all around me the voice kept saying 'this land was made for you and me.' ''

Route 66 is that land that was described by John Steinbeck in the novel ''The Grapes of Wrath.'' Truly, Route 66 has deep roots in American culture and protection of this is very important.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER), who is the ranking minority member on the Committee on Resources.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule because, once again, the Republican majority is misusing the procedures of this House to deny the Democratic Members an opportunity to participate fully in the legislative process, which is our right.

Last week the House voted down two resources bills that are now back before us today. These bills have only been recently introduced. They have never had hearings. They have never been subjected to review by the Committee on Resources, and they have never been debated or marked up.

So this House is being called upon to vote to spend nearly $20 million on projects that we have never reviewed. They may be good. They may be wasteful. We do not know.

The proponents of these bills never asked for a hearing. Or if they did, they never got them. They certainly did not make a case for these bills. Now, at the last hour, we are told we have to pass them, without full debate, without any amendment, without questions being answered. Why? Because everyone in this Chamber knows, for election reasons, pure and simple.

Once again, the Republican leadership of the Committee on Resources and the House is demanding that only Republican-sponsored bills be allowed to come to the House floor. When they tried this tactic two weeks ago, the House overwhelmingly defeated their Omnibus Parks bill. And then we did what we should have done in the first place. We negotiated out an agreement where an equitable number of Democratic and Republican bills were passed.

Now the Republican leadership is desperate to enhance the image of the vulnerable Members with terrible environmental voting records who did not do their jobs to get these bills considered in the normal procedure. These rules let them steamroll this House into passing legislation that was never considered by any subcommittee or committee of the House.

And what of the promises of fair treatment? Request after request for consideration of Democratic sponsored bills, bills that have passed the committee, that have passed the Senate, just like the two we are presenting here today, are ignored. We are told the Democratic bills we have requested cannot be considered. Not the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN), not the bill of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES), not the bill of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RODRIGUEZ), not the bill of Senator DASCHLE, not the bill of Senator LANDRIEU. None of them. Just Republican bills for vulnerable incumbents. Does anyone doubt that politics is at work here?

Let us look at the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN), a bill that affects only her district that was approved unanimously by the Committee on Resources, a bill without any known controversy. I have asked no fewer than five times that this noncontroversial bill be brought before the House and each time I am told that it cannot be considered, that it is out of our hands at the Committee on Resources. Whose hands is it in? We do not know. No one will say.

Lo and behold, yesterday a story appears in the Virgin Islands Daily News quoting a Republican staffer of the Committee on Resources who denies that there has been any effort to block consideration of the bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN). He claims delays are common at the end of session. He conveniently ignored that our committee passed over 30 bills last week, many of them having received less consideration than the committee-approved bill of the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN).

What we are seeing is a stealth effort to kill Democratic bills while trying to pass unknown and expensive legislation simply to benefit marginal Republican Members. This House should not do that.

We should oppose these rules because they are designed simply to silence the minority, deliver election year favors to vulnerable Republicans. We should oppose these rules because they are an attempt to misuse the rules of this House to prevent full consideration of this legislation at last hour and to prevent any Member of this House from offering an amendment to approve these bills. We should oppose these rules because they disenfranchise the entire Democratic Caucus of this House.

This action does not suspend the rules, as they tried last week, but it does bend the rules to play partisan politics with taxpayers' money. We should vote no on the rules and we should vote no on the bills.

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

I am going to retire at the end of this year, after 20 years in this House, and the one thing I will not miss about this body, although I will miss almost everything else, is statements like my good friend and nextdoor neighbor in the second floor of Rayburn, when he stands up here and he criticizes Republicans for bringing these bills up in a political way on the last day of the session. He says we are doing it to help marginal Republicans.

Well, first of all, Senator BINGAMAN, last I knew, was not a Republican. He is a Democrat. He is not marginal. And he wants this bill. He has asked for it.

Senator DOMENICI is a Republican in the other body. He certainly is not marginal. And he is an outstanding Member and he wants this bill.

We are doing exactly what the Democrats did for 40 years on the last days of the session. Only this time we are bringing two bills before the House that did pass the House with a majority vote, not with two-thirds as required under suspension, because 50-some Members were missing that day. And now we are bringing the bills up and that is the way it should be, and I am very proud to have done it.

Over here we have two outstanding Members, one I spoke of, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND) and how he is one of the most highly respected Members. He replaced a good friend of mine, Bill Richardson. Bill Richardson and I served together for many years. He was the UN ambassador. And although he and I did not agree philosophically on a number of things, he was a good Member. And he is replaced by an equally good Member.

And we all remember Steve Schiff. Steve Schiff, serving on the Committee on the Judiciary, was respected on both sides of the aisle. He was a member of the Committee on Ethics. And every Member of this body praised him. And he died of cancer not too long ago and he was replaced by the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON). And in this short time, I would just say to her, I have never seen any Member come to this body and take hold and be able to carry out her duties like she has done. And I just greatly admire and respect her.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON). Then I would ask my colleagues to tell me if they think this is a political act.

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support today of this rule and in support also of Senate bill 2133. The fact is that this bill had a hearing on the Senate side and was marked up in the Senate and passed the committee by unanimous voice vote.

It passed the Senate floor under unanimous consent and came over here to the House. It is important to my district, but not in a partisan political way. It is an important part of Americana and it is something that my predecessors and Senator BINGAMAN and Senator DOMENICI and others who live along this historic route have been working on for 5 years now. Something that is as simple as this little bill that does not appropriate a dime, it merely authorizes expenditures over 10 years and recognizes this historic route, should not be lost in the waning days of this session.

It is supported by the National Parks and Conservation Association, which endorses this bill, and by the National Park Service, and enjoys bipartisan support in both the House and the Senate.

Route 66 is 2,448 miles long. It crosses 8 States and three time zones, stretching from Chicago all the way down to Los Angeles, and it is firmly rooted in Americana.

Almost every child in America who studies English in high school reads ''The Grapes of Wrath,'' where John Steinbeck writes Highway 66 is the migrant road; 66, the long concrete path across the country, weaving gently up and down on the map from the Mississippi to Bakersfield, over the red lands and the gray lands, twisting up into the mountains crossing the divide and down into the bright and terrible desert, and across the desert to the mountains again and into the rich California valleys. 66 is the path of a people in flight, refugees from dust and shrinking land, from the thunder of tractors and shrinking ownership, from the desert's slow northward invasion, from the twisting winds that howl up out of Texas, from the floods that bring no richness to the land and steal what little richness is there.

From all of these, the people are in flight and they come into 66. From the tributary side roads, from the wagon tracks and the rutted country roads, 66 is the mother road, the road of flight. 250,000 people over the road. 50,000 old cars wounded, steaming wrecks along the road, abandoned. Well, what happened to them? What happened to the folks in that car? Did they walk? Where are they? Where does the courage come from? Where does the terrible faith come from?

Here is a story we can hardly believe, but it is true and it is funny and it is beautiful. There was a family of 12 and they were forced off the land. They had no car. They built a trailer out of junk and loaded it with their possessions. They pulled it to the side of 66 and waited, and pretty soon a sedan picked them up. Five of them rode in the sedan and seven on the trailer and a dog on the trailer. They got to California in two jumps. The man who pulled them fed them, and that is true.

How can such courage be and such faith in their own species? Very few things would teach such faith.

The people in flight from the terror behind, strange things happened to them, some bitterly cruel and some so beautiful that the faith is refired forever.

Route 66 is a part of our history and a part of our literature and a part of our lives, and it continues to be part of our lives from Chicago all the way down to L.A.

There is a little elementary school in Moriarty, New Mexico, the east mountains of my district. It is called Route 66 Elementary School. I showed last week the hubcap that they gave to me, and one of their teachers there wrote me a letter, and some of the children did, too, about their school and how it is designed around the Route 66 theme.

There is one of them that I wanted to read, or at least read a part of it, from Kelsey Byrne in Ms. Trujillo's fourth grade class. It says,

Honorable Congressman Wilson, our principal told us about the hubcap. It is an honor to have had you show it on television. I am very glad to get part of my education here at Route 66. It is historical, you know. I believe that this school will go on for generations. I think a good education is very important, especially if you want to be something, like a computer technician, a teacher or an astronaut. People use their school education all the time, even us kids. That is why I think everyone deserves a good education. Route 66 is very important to me. It is old, but it is in very good shape. I would like to thank you for supporting us and good luck.

Unlike today's interstate highways, Route 66 is a collection of roads, tied together by highway signs. It is a means to an end and a bona fide destination in itself. It is now decommissioned but it remains a preferred means of travel for those who want to get a little bit off the beaten path. Remember Phillips 66? It used to be the Phillips Petroleum Company. It changed its name near Tulsa, Oklahoma, on Route 66.

Many of us have gotten our kicks on Route 66, and much of our culture surrounds this great migration westward on Route 66.

When America entered World War II, traffic on Route 66 slowed to a trickle because of gas rationing. Military convoys began to travel across the highways with men and machines renewing the need for a fast, complete corridor from the heart of the country to the coast. Chicago mobsters like John Dillinger, Al Capone, Bugsy Moran used Route 66 as their getaway route.

Route 66, the start of it moved to Chicago in 1933 when the World's Fair reclaimed land that was previously a swamp.

There are many sites along that great route: The Chain of Rocks Bridge in Missouri; the Jessie James Wax Museum also in Missouri; in Kansas, and Galena, Kansas, the home of the 1935 United Mine Workers strike that erupted into violence; the Will Rogers Museum in Oklahoma; and on into Texas, and the art deco Conoco Service Station there in Shamrock.

□ 1430

There is, of course, Cadillac Ranch where Stanley Marsh is buried in cement, rear end upward, 10 famous tailfin Cadillacs built from 1948 to 1964. And then, of course, New Mexico through Tucumcari and Santa Rosa to Moriarty, the home of Route 66 Elementary School, and into Albuquerque, my hometown, where Route 66 is now central, and one can drive it from one end to the other looking at the old motor courts and the curio shops, most of which still operate, and have lunch at the Route 66 diner. In Arizona, the Petrified National Forest and the Painted Desert, the Meteor Crater and the gateway to the Grand Canyon National Park. And finally on into California, the home of Ray Crock's first McDonald's in San Bernardino, and then on down in Pasadena along the route of the Tournament of Roses Parade.

Route 66 is truly America's Main Street. This is a simple bill that recognizes that, promotes tourism along it

and will help those small businesses that are a part of our heritage.

ROUTE 66 ELEMENTARY,
Edgewood, NM.

Dear Representative HEATHER WILSON: Greetings from Route 66 Elementary. Thank you for your interest in our area. Although our school building is new, it has a lot of history around it and within it. In many ways our school is like one of the original Route 66 Main Street communities.

Our school is located near the site of Old Barton, one of the many Route 66 filling stations between Tucumcari and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Old Barton is now only a broken-down building and windmill. Where the school stands was a cow pasture. Just down Barton road is the grave of a man who claimed to be Billy the Kid.

The design of our school includes many features related to Route 66. When you walk in the front doors you find yourself on a ''walking map'' beginning at Chicago. To get to our room, follow the map down the hall, and take a left immediately after you cross the Arizona border into California. Our signs in the halls are replicas of the old highway signs. The front of our school bears up a huge neon ''Route 66'' sign. There is a time capsule buried in the walls of our building, with things the students chose to include. Many of our building's features were generated by the students during the planning phase of our permanent structure. Our student council raises money by selling the states on the walking map and, as you well know, cool old hubcaps.

The folks around here call our part of the historic roadway ''Old 66'', never ''New Mexico 333'' as the people from the State have renamed it. Although Interstate 40 runs alongside 66 and is much faster, many of our families prefer to take the more leisurely drive into Albuquerque on 66. Several families of the students in our class own their own businesses on or near Route 66, and many others are second, third, fourth or even fifth generation in this community. We have strong ties here.

Our school is so small that we have to have combination classes, and barely have enough students to put together a sixth grade traveling basketball team, but the students, families, teachers . . . all of us pitch in to make our school the best it can be.

Sincerely,

Mr. Tyrrell's 5th/6th grade combination class.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: It was wonderful for you to present the hubcap on television that we gave to you. As you know, our school is located near the Historic Route 66 road. That is why our school's name is Route 66 Elementary.

I heard that you were invited to the Grand Opening but couldn't make it.

I really think that education is very important. I believe that everyone needs an education. I think staying in school is the coolest thing anyone could ever do.

Route 66 Elementary is a very important place to me. One thing I know about the Historic Route 66 is that it is very old.

Thanks again!!

Sincerely Yours,

REBECCA RASBECK,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th Grade,
Route 66 Elementary.

P.S. Good luck in the next election!

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Thank you for showing the hubcap we gave to you on Cable Television. I'm very honored to be writing this letter to you. I'm also honored to be in a ''famous school.'' I feel education is important to our future life, because I think it helps us do whatever career we get. For example if I become an engineer, I would need to know about spelling, mathematics, social studies, and science.

Route 66 road goes from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. I don't know very much about Route 66, but I do know it's very old. Route 66 is important to me. Good luck on the election! Ohi! Thanks again for making our school famous.

Sincerely,

NICOLE AURAND,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th Grade.
Route 66 Elementary School.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Our principal told us about the hubcap. It is an honor to have had you show it on television! I am very glad to get part of my education here at Route 66. It is historical you know. I believe that this school will go on for generations!

I think a good education is very important. Especially if you want to be something like a computer technician, a teacher, or an astronaut.

People use their school education all the time. Even us kids do! That's why I think everyone deserves a good education.

Route 66 is very important to me. It is old but is in very good shape. I would like to thank you for supporting us. Good luck at the election!

Sincerely yours,

KELSEY BYRNE,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th grade.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: I think education means helping children with there lifes. Route 66 elementary gets kids to do better with education. We sent you your hubcap because we are good citizens. Route 66 was built from the east to west in the 50's.

Sincerely yours,

STEVEN CHRISTENSEN,
Route 66,
Mrs. Trujillo's 4th grade.

OCTOBER 16, 1998.

Honorable Congresswoman WILSON: Thank you for showing the hubcap that we gave to you on television. I really appreciate you doing that!

My principle Mr. Marshall said for me to write this letter. It is about our school.

I will tell you about it. Route 66 starts at the Pacific and ends at the Alantic Ocean. As you know our school is on it. I will also tell you about the history about it. Route 66 is a very old road.

Now I will tell you about education. It means a lot to me. You get a job from education and a lot more. The most thing I like about education is knowing that you learning something.

Sincerely,

JENNIFER HUNT,
From Mrs. Trujillo's class.

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

As my colleagues know, that to me was so reminiscing. I enjoyed it immensely. But I would like to just point out to the Members that the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) not only is a mother of two, and she is serving here in this body, but she also is the first woman graduate of the United States Air Force Academy ever to be elected to Congress. I wish we had more like her. I wish we had more veterans serving in this body. I am going to have more to say about that when we bring up the omnibus bill in just a few minutes and about how we ought to be defending the defenders of our Nation, and I thank the gentlewoman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he might consume to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. REDMOND).

Mr. REDMOND. Mr. Speaker, again I would like to stand in support of the rule on this bill for both the Bandelier National Monument expansion and also the Route 66 designation.

And, Mr. Speaker, you are aware that in America there are a number of symbols in our Nation that unite us as a people. We have the Statue of Liberty, we have the monuments here in Washington, D.C., but there is a symbol that the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) has identified for us, the symbol of Route 66 that stretches from my hometown, Chicago, through my new home state, New Mexico, and on into California, and again during the years of the Depression and many times strong relationships and ties were built during that era for our people, and part of our national heritage is identified by that defining point in our history. And, as I stated earlier, the song by Woody Guthrie talks about this land is your land, this land is my land, from California to the New York islands, from the redwood forests, to the Gulf stream waters, this land is made for you and me. And the Route 66 embodies that symbol and unites all Americans. Mr. Guthrie goes on in his song, and I believe that he was describing Route 66 when he wrote: ''As I was walking that ribbon of highway, I looked above me, the endless skyway, I saw below me the golden valley, this land was made for you and me.''

I would respectfully ask that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle support the Route 66 and also the Bandelier expansion because both these are symbolic of who we are as Americans and how we are united as a people.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, before I yield back the balance of my time, I would just simply say that we in the minority will probably, almost 100 percent, be against this rule and for a variety of reasons. Number one, it is a closed rule. Number two, the bill itself really has not had any hearings in the House of Representatives, and in this particular rule there is not really a chance to change it, so it is up or down. We do not have a choice because it says in the rule that we cannot make amendments. There has been no committee report. It has been said by papers that I have here by the ranking minority member that one of the bills that is up before us is somewhat controversial, and if we put all those things together, one is enough for us to oppose the bill. The majority really does not give us much of a choice.

So, for that reason we will oppose the rule.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), and in closing let me just repeat one more time these are two noncontroversial bills. The people that have been on the floor listening, the people that have been back in their offices listening and certainly the viewing audience, I think they have made up their mind there is nothing controversial about these bills. They were brought to the floor under regular order. I have here a whole list of Members who were not here for the vote on these two bills, 50 some Members and an awful lot of Democrats. I do not know where they were:

The gentleman from New York (Mr. ACKERMAN), the gentleman from Maine (Mr. ALLEN), the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN), the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST), the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. FURSE), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON), the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. KENNELLY), the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCINTYRE), the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN), and it goes on, and on, and on.

They ought to have a chance to vote on this. I urge support of the rule.

In closing, let me point out to anyone who has any question about either one of these bills: Because of the changes that I and the Committee on Rules made when we took control here 4 years ago, the minority party always has the right to a motion to recommit, and that means they can offer their alternative. They have an alternative; now is their time to offer it.

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in objection to S. 2133 which is being brought to the floor today without having undergone review by the House Resources Committee.

First of all, the program will, if enacted, divert $10 million from underfunded and backlogged projects, possibly even in the National Park system in my own district, the U.S. Virgin Islands. Today, my constituents have been asked to pay a fee, despite the fact that when the property was deeded to the Park Service it was with the stipulation that residents especially on the Island of St. John where over 60% of the land is park, would never be charged for use. This would not be necessary if we were funded adequately, and so I object to this bill.

But even more insulting to our territory is what happened in the case of my bill, H.R. 4313, which is similar to provision passed for Guam, and which was submitted upon a resolution passed by the local representatives in the Virgin Islands. Our legislature asked to be given the authority to reduce the size of our legislature even though it was passed unanimously out of committee, it still has not come to the floor for passage.

This is similar to the fate of several of the Democratic bills that are languishing and apparently about to die as we close out this Congress.

This is no way to do the people's business, Mr. Speaker. I urge my colleagues in the interest of fairness to vote no on the rule and on these bills.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall vote, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on the motion to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADE AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT OF 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4856) to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 4856

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

Sec. 1001. Clerical amendments.
Sec. 1002. Obsolete references to GATT.
Sec. 1003. Tariff classification of 13-inch televisions.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

Sec. 2001. Reference.

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

Sec. 2101. Diiodomethyl-*p*-tolylsulfone.
Sec. 2102. Racemic dl-menthol.
Sec. 2103. 2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenolmonohydrochloride.
Sec. 2104. Tab.
Sec. 2105. Certain snowboard boots.
Sec. 2106. Ethofumesate singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants.
Sec. 2107. 3-Methoxycarbonylaminophenyl 3′-methyl-carbanilate (phenmedipham).
Sec. 2108. 3-Ethoxycarbonyl-amino-phenyl-n-phenyl-carbamate (desmedipham).
Sec. 2109. 2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoyl amino)-benzene-sulfonic acid, sodium salt.
Sec. 2110. 5-Amino-n-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesul- fonamide.
Sec. 2111. 3-Amino-2′-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl) ethyl benzamide.
Sec. 2112. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt.
Sec. 2113. 2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole.
Sec. 2114. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.
Sec. 2115. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid.
Sec. 2116. 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
Sec. 2117. 2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.
Sec. 2118. 6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt.
Sec. 2119. 2-Amino-p-cresol.
Sec. 2120. 6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline.
Sec. 2121. 7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalene-sulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
Sec. 2122. Tannic acid.
Sec. 2123. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
Sec. 2124. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt.
Sec. 2125. 2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid.
Sec. 2126. 3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1h-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid.
Sec. 2127. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphtha- lenedisulfonic acid.
Sec. 2128. 4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphtha- lenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt.
Sec. 2129. Pigment Yellow 151.
Sec. 2130. Pigment Yellow 181.
Sec. 2131. Pigment Yellow 154.
Sec. 2132. Pigment Yellow 175.
Sec. 2133. Pigment Yellow 180.
Sec. 2134. Pigment Yellow 191.
Sec. 2135. Pigment Red 187.
Sec. 2136. Pigment Red 247.
Sec. 2137. Pigment Orange 72.
Sec. 2138. Pigment Yellow 16.
Sec. 2139. Pigment Red 185.
Sec. 2140. Pigment Red 208.
Sec. 2141. Pigment Red 188.
Sec. 2142. 2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate.
Sec. 2143. β-Bromo-β-nitrostyrene.
Sec. 2144. Textile machinery.
Sec. 2145. Deltamethrin.
Sec. 2146. Diclofop-methyl.
Sec. 2147. Resmethrin.
Sec. 2148. N-phenyl-n'-1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea.
Sec. 2149. (1R,3S)3[(1′RS)(1′,2′,2′,2′,-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid, (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester.
Sec. 2150. Pigment Yellow 109.
Sec. 2151. Pigment Yellow 110.

Sec. 2152. Pigment Red 177.
Sec. 2153. Textile printing machinery.
Sec. 2154. Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica.
Sec. 2155. 2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol.
Sec. 2156. 2-Methyl-4,6-bis[(octylthio)methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride.
Sec. 2157. 4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino] -2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol.
Sec. 2158. (2-Benzothiazolylthio)butanedioic acid.
Sec. 2159. Calcium bis[monoethyl (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate].
Sec. 2160. 4-Methyl-γ-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compd. with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1).
Sec. 2161. Weaving machines.
Sec. 2162. Textile doubling or twisting machines.
Sec. 2163. Certain weaving machines.
Sec. 2164. DEMT.
Sec. 2165. Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-alpha-methyl-.
Sec. 2166. 2H–3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclo-propylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)-.
Sec. 2167. Tebufenozide.
Sec. 2168. Halofenozide.
Sec. 2169. Certain organic pigments and dyes.
Sec. 2170. 4-Hexylresorcinol.
Sec. 2171. Certain sensitizing dyes.
Sec. 2172. Skating boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates.
Sec. 2173. Dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt.
Sec. 2174. O-(6-chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-s-octyl-carbonothioate.
Sec. 2175. 4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopy-rimidine.
Sec. 2176. O,O-dimethyl-S-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadi-azol-3(2H)-yl-methyl]-dithiophosphate.
Sec. 2177. Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy) ethyl] carbamate.
Sec. 2178. [(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-chloro-phenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4-methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl-methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole.
Sec. 2179. 2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride.
Sec. 2180. 2-Chloro-n-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]-n-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine.
Sec. 2181. Chloroacetone.
Sec. 2182. Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylhexyl ester.
Sec. 2183. Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester.
Sec. 2184. Mucochloric acid.
Sec. 2185. Certain rocket engines.
Sec. 2186. Pigment Red 144.
Sec. 2187. Pigment Orange 64.
Sec. 2188. Pigment Yellow 95.
Sec. 2189. Pigment Yellow 93.
Sec. 2190. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b] [1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-l-glutamic acid, diethyl ester.
Sec. 2191. 4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride.
Sec. 2192. 4-Phenoxypyridine.
Sec. 2193. (3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid.
Sec. 2194. 2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4(1H)-quinazoli-none.
Sec. 2195. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone.
Sec. 2196. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-l-glutamic acid.
Sec. 2197. 2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride.
Sec. 2198. 3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid.
Sec. 2199. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-butanetetrol-1,4-dimeth- anesulfonate.
Sec. 2200. 9-[2-[[Bis [(pivaloyloxy)-methoxy] phos- phinyl]methoxy] ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil).
Sec. 2201. 9-[2-(R)-[[Bis[(isopropoxy-carbonyl)oxy- methoxy]-phosphinoyl]methoxy]-propyl]-adenine fumarate (1:1).
Sec. 2202. (R)-9-(2-Phosphono-methoxypropyl)ade- nine.
Sec. 2203. (R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl-.
Sec. 2204. 9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine.
Sec. 2205. (R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino-α-methyl-.
Sec. 2206. Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate.
Sec. 2207. (R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro-.
Sec. 2208. Oxirane, (S)-((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)-.
Sec. 2209. Chloromethyl pivalate.
Sec. 2210. Diethyl (((p-toluenesulfonyl)oxy)-methyl)phosphonate.
Sec. 2211. (R)-9-(2-Hydroxypropyl)adenine.
Sec. 2212. Beta hydroxyalkylamide.
Sec. 2213. Grilamid tr90.
Sec. 2214. IN–W4280.
Sec. 2215. KL540.
Sec. 2216. Methyl thioglycolate.
Sec. 2217. DPX–E6758.
Sec. 2218. Ethylene, tetrafluoro copolymer with ethylene (ETFE).
Sec. 2219. 3-Mercapto-D-valine.
Sec. 2220. p-Ethylphenol.
Sec. 2221. Pantera.
Sec. 2222. p-Nitrobenzoic acid.
Sec. 2223. p-Toluenesulfonamide.
Sec. 2224. Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene, hexafluoropropylene, and vinylidene fluoride.
Sec. 2225. Methyl 2-[[[[[4-(dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2- tri- fluoroethoxy)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]- amino]- carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-3-methyl- benzoate (triflusulfuron methyl).
Sec. 2226. Certain manufacturing equipment.
Sec. 2227. Textured rolled glass sheets.
Sec. 2228. Certain HIV drug substances.
Sec. 2229. Rimsulfuron.
Sec. 2230. Carbamic acid (V–9069).
Sec. 2231. DPX–E9260.
Sec. 2232. Ziram.
Sec. 2233. Ferroboron.
Sec. 2234. Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetra- hydro-3-oxo-1h,3h-[1,3,4] thiadiazolo[3,4-a]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]- thio]-, methyl ester.
Sec. 2235. Pentyl[2-chloro-5-(cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-di- carboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate.
Sec. 2236. Bentazon (3-isopropyl)-1h-2,1,3-benzo-thiadiazin-4(3h)-one-2,2-dioxide).
Sec. 2237. Certain high-performance loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures.
Sec. 2238. Parts for use in the manufacture of certain high-performance loudspeakers.
Sec. 2239. 5-tertiary butyl-isophthalic acid.
Sec. 2240. Certain polymer.
Sec. 2241. 2, (4-chlorophenol)-3-ethyl-2, 5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt.

CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

Sec. 2301. Effective date.

Subtitle B—Trade Provisions

Sec. 2401. Extension of United States insular possession program.
Sec. 2402. Tariff treatment for certain components of scientific instruments and apparatus.
Sec. 2403. Liquidation or reliquidation of certain entries.
Sec. 2404. Drawback and refund on packaging material.
Sec. 2405. Inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the National Customs Automation Program.
Sec. 2406. Large yachts imported for sale at United States boat shows.
Sec. 2407. Review of protests against decisions of Customs Service.
Sec. 2408. Entries of NAFTA-origin goods.
Sec. 2409. Treatment of international travel merchandise held at customs-approved storage rooms.
Sec. 2410. Exception to 5-year reviews of countervailing duty or anti-dumping duty orders.
Sec. 2411. Water resistant wool trousers.
Sec. 2412. Reimportation of certain goods.
Sec. 2413. Treatment of personal effects of participants in certain world athletic events.
Sec. 2414. Reliquidation of certain entries of thermal transfer multifunction machines.
Sec. 2415. Reliquidation of certain drawback entries and refund of drawback payments.
Sec. 2416. Clarification of additional U.S. note 4 to chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.
Sec. 2417. Duty-free sales enterprises.
Sec. 2418. Customs user fees.
Sec. 2419. Duty drawback for methyl tertiary-butyl ether (''MTBE'').
Sec. 2420. Substitution of finished petroleum derivatives.
Sec. 2421. Duty on certain importations of mueslix cereals.
Sec. 2422. Expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143.
Sec. 2423. Marking of certain silk products and containers.
Sec. 2424. Extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of Mongolia.
Sec. 2425. Enhanced cargo inspection pilot program.
Sec. 2426. Payment of education costs of dependents of certain Customs Service personnel.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

Sec. 3001. Property subject to a liability treated in same manner as assumption of liability.

TITLE I—MISCELLANEOUS TRADE CORRECTIONS

SEC. 1001. CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—(1) Section 233(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2293(a)) is amended—

(A) by aligning the text of paragraph (2) that precedes subparagraph (A) with the text of paragraph (1); and

(B) by aligning the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) with the text of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3).

(2) Section 141(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2171(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''LIMITATION ON APPOINTMENTS.—''; and

(B) by aligning the text of paragraph (3) with the text of paragraph (2).

(3) The item relating to section 410 in the table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is repealed.

(4) Section 411 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2441), and the item relating to section 411 in the table of contents for that Act, are repealed.

(5) Section 154(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2194(b)) is amended by striking ''For purposes of'' and all that follows through ''90-day period'' and inserting ''For purposes of sections 203(c) and 407(c)(2), the 90-day period''.

(6) Section 406(e)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2436(e)(2)) is amended by moving subparagraphs (B) and (C) 2 ems to the left.

(7) Section 503(a)(2)(A)(ii) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2463(a)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended by striking subclause (II) and inserting the following:

''(II) the direct costs of processing operations performed in such beneficiary developing country or such member countries,

is not less than 35 percent of the appraised value of such article at the time it is entered.''.

(8) Section 802(b)(1)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2492(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''481(e)'' and inserting ''489''; and

(B) by inserting ''(22 U.S.C. 2291h)'' after ''1961''.

(9) Section 804 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2494) is amended by striking ''481(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(1))'' and inserting ''489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h)''.

(10) Section 805(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2495(2)) is amended by striking ''and'' after the semicolon.

(11) The table of contents for the Trade Act of 1974 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''TITLE VIII—TARIFF TREATMENT OF PRODUCTS OF, AND OTHER SANCTIONS AGAINST, UNCOOPERATIVE MAJOR DRUG PRODUCING OR DRUG-TRANSIT COUNTRIES

''Sec. 801. Short title.
''Sec. 802. Tariff treatment of products of uncooperative major drug producing or drug-transit countries.
''Sec. 803. Sugar quota.
''Sec. 804. Progress reports.
''Sec. 805. Definitions.''.

(b) OTHER TRADE LAWS.—(1) Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(A) in subsection (e) by aligning the text of paragraph (1) with the text of paragraph (2); and

(B) in subsection (f)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(ii) by striking ''subsection (a)(1) through (a)(8)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (1) through (8) of subsection (a)''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (C)(ii)(I) by striking ''paragraph (A)(i)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A)(i)''.

(2) Section 3(a) of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the ''Foreign Trade Zones Act'') (19 U.S.C. 81c(a)) is amended by striking the second period at the end of the last sentence.

(3) Section 9 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (commonly referred to as the ''Foreign Trade Zones Act'') (19 U.S.C. 81i) is amended by striking ''Post Office Department, the Public Health Service, the Bureau of Immigration'' and inserting ''United States Postal Service, the Public Health Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service''.

(4) The table of contents for the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 is amended—

(A) in the item relating to section 411 by striking ''Special Representative'' and inserting ''Trade Representative''; and

(B) by inserting after the items relating to subtitle D of title IV the following:

''Subtitle E—Standards and Measures Under the North American Free Trade Agreement

''CHAPTER 1—SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

''Sec. 461. General.
''Sec. 462. Inquiry point.
''Sec. 463. Chapter definitions.

''CHAPTER 2—STANDARDS-RELATED MEASURES

''Sec. 471. General.
''Sec. 472. Inquiry point.
''Sec. 473. Chapter definitions.

''CHAPTER 3—SUBTITLE DEFINITIONS

''Sec. 481. Definitions.

''Subtitle F—International Standard-Setting Activities

''Sec. 491. Notice of United States participation in international standard-setting activities.
''Sec. 492. Equivalence determinations.
''Sec. 493. Definitions.''.

(5)(A) Section 3(a)(9) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1996 is amended by striking ''631(a)'' and ''1631(a)'' and inserting ''631'' and ''1631'', respectively.

(B) Section 50(c)(2) of such Act is amended by striking ''applied to entry'' and inserting ''applied to such entry''.

(6) Section 8 of the Act of August 5, 1935 (19 U.S.C. 1708) is repealed.

(7) Section 584(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1584(a)) is amended—

(A) in the last sentence of paragraph (2), by striking ''102(17) and 102(15), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act'' and inserting ''102(18) and 102(16), respectively, of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(18) and 802(16))''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''or which consists of any spirits,'' and all that follows through ''be not shown,''; and

(ii) by striking '', and, if any manifested merchandise'' and all that follows through the end and inserting a period.

(8) Section 621(4)(A) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, as amended by section 21(d)(12) of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Amendments Act of 1996, is amended by striking ''disclosure within 30 days'' and inserting ''disclosure, or within 30 days''.

(9) Section 558(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1558(b)) is amended by striking ''(c)'' each place it appears and inserting ''(h)''.

(10) Section 441 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1441) is amended by striking paragraph (6).

(11) General note 3(a)(ii) to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''general most-favored-nation (MFN)'' and by inserting in lieu thereof ''general or normal trade relations (NTR)''.

SEC. 1002. OBSOLETE REFERENCES TO GATT.

(a) FOREST RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND SHORTAGE RELIEF ACT OF 1990.—(1) Section 488(b) of the Forest Resources Conservation and Shortage Relief Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 620(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''GATT 1994 (as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)'' ; and

(B) in paragraph (5) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''WTO Agreement and the multilateral trade agreements (as such terms are defined in paragraphs (9) and (4), respectively, of section 2 of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''.

(2) Section 491(g) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 620c(g)) is amended by striking ''Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''Dispute Settlement Body of the World Trade Organization (as the term 'World Trade Organization' is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''.

(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ACT.—Section 1403(b) of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262n–2(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade or Article 10'' and all that follows through ''Trade'' and inserting ''GATT 1994 as defined in section 2(1)(B) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or Article 3.1(a) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of that Act''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(B) by striking ''Article 6'' and all that follows through ''Trade'' and inserting ''Article 15 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in subparagraph (A)''.

(c) BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS ACT.—Section 49(a)(3) of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286gg(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''GATT Secretariat'' and inserting ''Secretariat of the World Trade Organization (as the term 'World Trade Organization' is defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''.

(d) FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE ACT OF 1967.—Section 8(a)(4) of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967 (22 U.S.C. 1978(a)(4)) is amended by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act) or the multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of that Act)''.

(e) UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.—Section 102(3) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5712(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''WTO member country (as defined in section 2(10) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''; and

(2) by striking ''latter organization'' and inserting ''World Trade Organization (as defined in section 2(8) of that Act)''.

(f) NOAA FLEET MODERNIZATION ACT.—Section 607(b)(8) of the NOAA Fleet Modernization Act (33 U.S.C. 891e(b)(8)) is amended by striking ''Agreement on Interpretation'' and all that follows through ''trade negotiations'' and inserting ''Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures referred to in section 101(d)(12) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, or any other export subsidy prohibited by that agreement''.

(g) ENERGY POLICY ACT OF 1992.—(1) Section 1011(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 2296b(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''; and

(B) by striking ''United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement'' and inserting ''North American Free Trade Agreement''.

(2) Section 1017(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2296b–6(c)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''; and

(B) by striking ''United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement'' and inserting ''North American Free Trade Agreement''.

(h) ENERGY POLICY CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 400AA(a)(3) of the Energy Policy Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6374(a)(3)) is amended in subparagraphs (F) and (G) by

striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' each place it appears and inserting ''multilateral trade agreements as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act''.

(i) TITLE 49, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 50103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended in subsections (c)(2) and (e)(2) by striking ''General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade'' and inserting ''multilateral trade agreements (as defined in section 2(4) of the Uruguay Round Agreements Act)''.

SEC. 1003. TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF 13-INCH TELEVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Each of the following subheadings of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by striking ''33.02 cm'' in the article description and inserting ''34.29 cm'':

(1) Subheading 8528.12.12.
(2) Subheading 8528.12.20.
(3) Subheading 8528.12.62.
(4) Subheading 8528.12.68.
(5) Subheading 8528.12.76.
(6) Subheading 8528.12.84.
(7) Subheading 8528.21.16.
(8) Subheading 8528.21.24.
(9) Subheading 8528.21.55.
(10) Subheading 8528.21.65.
(11) Subheading 8528.21.75.
(12) Subheading 8528.21.85.
(13) Subheading 8528.30.62.
(14) Subheading 8528.30.66.
(15) Subheading 8540.11.24.
(16) Subheading 8540.11.44.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry, or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption, of an article described in a subheading listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of subsection (a)—

(A) that was made on or after January 1, 1995, and before the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act,

(B) with respect to which there would have been no duty or a lesser duty if the amendments made by subsection (a) applied to such entry, and

(C) that is—

(i) unliquidated,
(ii) under protest, or
(iii) otherwise not final,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such amendment applied to such entry.

TITLE II—TEMPORARY DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS; OTHER TRADE PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Temporary Duty Suspensions and Reductions

CHAPTER 1—REFERENCE

SEC. 2001. REFERENCE.

Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this subtitle an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a chapter, subchapter, note, additional U.S. note, heading, subheading, or other provision of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (19 U.S.C. 3007).

CHAPTER 2—DUTY SUSPENSIONS AND REDUCTIONS

SEC. 2101. DIIODOMETHYL-P-TOLYLSULFONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.32.90	Diiodomethyl-*p*-tolylsulfone (CAS No. 20018–09–1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2102. RACEMIC dl-MENTHOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.06	Racemic dl-menthol (intermediate (E) for use in producing menthol) (CAS No. 15356–70–4) (provided for in subheading 2906.11.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2103. 2,4-DICHLORO-5-HYDRAZINOPHENOLMONOHY- DROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.28	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydrazinophenolmonohydrochloride (CAS No. 189573–21–5) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2104. TAB.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.95	Phosphinic acid, [3-(acetyloxy)-3-cyanopropyl]methyl-, butyl ester (CAS No. 167004–78–6) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2105. CERTAIN SNOWBOARD BOOTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.64.04	Snowboard boots with uppers of textile materials (provided for in subheading 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2106. ETHOFUMESATE SINGULARLY OR IN MIXTURE WITH APPLICATION ADJUVANTS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.31.12	2-Ethoxy-2,3-dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-benzofuranyl-methanesulfonate (ethofumesate) singularly or in mixture with application adjuvants (CAS No. 26225–79–6) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.08 or 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2107. 3-METHOXYCARBONYLAMINOPHENYL 3′-METHYL-CARBANILATE (PHENMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.31.13	3-Methoxycarbonylamino-phenyl 3′-methylcarbanilate (phenmedipham) (CAS No. 13684–63–4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2108. 3-ETHOXYCARBONYL-AMINO-PHENYL-N-PHENYL-CARBAMATE (DESMEDIPHAM).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.31.14	3-Ethoxycarbonyl-amino-phenyl-N-phenylcarbamate (desmedipham) (CAS No. 13684–56–5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.41)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2109. 2-AMINO-4-(4-AMINOBENZOYL AMINO)-BENZENE-SULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.91	2-Amino-4-(4-aminobenzoyl amino)-benzenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 167614–37–1) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2110. 5-AMINO-N-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-2,3-XYLENESUL- FONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.31	5-Amino-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2,3-xylenesulfonamide (CAS No. 25797–78–8) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2111. 3-AMINO-2′-(SULFATOETHYLSULFONYL) ETHYL BENZAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.90	3-Amino-2′-(sulfatoethylsulfonyl) ethyl benzamide (CAS No. 121315–20–6) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2112. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOPOTASSIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.92	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monopotassium salt (CAS No. 6671–49–4) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2113. 2-AMINO-5-NITROTHIAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.46	2-Amino-5-nitrothiazole (CAS No. 121–66–4) (provided for in subheading 2934.10.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2114. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.04	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121–18–6) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2115. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.21	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 118–33–2) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2116. 4-CHLORO-3-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.24	4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 17691–19–9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2117. 2-METHYL-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.23	2-Methyl-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 121–03–9) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2118. 6-AMINO-1,3-NAPHTHALENEDISULFONIC ACID, DISODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.45	6-Amino-1,3-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, disodium salt (CAS No. 50976–35–7) (provided for in subheading 2921.45.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2119. 2-AMINO-P-CRESOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.20	2-Amino-p-cresol (CAS No. 95–84–1) (provided for in subheading 2922.29.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2120. 6-BROMO-2,4-DINITROANILINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.43	6-Bromo-2,4-dinitroaniline (CAS No. 1817–73–8) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2121. 7-ACETYLAMINO-4-HYDROXY-2-NAPHTHALENE-SULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.29	7-Acetylamino-4-hydroxy-2-naphthalenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 42360–29–2) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2122. TANNIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.01	Tannic acid (CAS No. 1401–55–4) (provided for in subheading 3201.90.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2123. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.53	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 30693–53–9) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2124. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID, MONOAMMONIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.44	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid, monoammonium salt (CAS No. 4346–51–4) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2125. 2-AMINO-5-NITROBENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.54	2-Amino-5-nitrobenzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 96–75–3) (provided for in subheading 2921.42.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2126. 3-(4,5-DIHYDRO-3-METHYL-5-OXO-1H-PYRAZOL-1-YL)BENZENESULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.19	3-(4,5-Dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-pyrazol-1-yl)benzenesulfonic acid (CAS No. 119–17–5) (provided for in subheading 2933.19.43)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2127. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHA- LENEDISULFONIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.65	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid (CAS No. 117–46–4) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.75)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2128. 4-BENZOYLAMINO-5-HYDROXY-2,7-NAPHTHA- LENEDISULFONIC ACID, MONOSODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.72	4-Benzoylamino-5-hydroxy-2,7-naphthalenedisulfonic acid, monosodium salt (CAS No. 79873–39–5) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2129. PIGMENT YELLOW 151.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.04	Pigment Yellow 151 (CAS No. 031837–42–0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.90)	6.4%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2130. PIGMENT YELLOW 181.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.17	Pigment Yellow 181 (CAS No. 074441–05–7) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2131. PIGMENT YELLOW 154.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.18	Pigment Yellow 154 (CAS No. 068134–22–5) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2132. PIGMENT YELLOW 175.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.19	Pigment Yellow 175 (CAS No. 035636–63–6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2133. PIGMENT YELLOW 180.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.20	Pigment Yellow 180 (CAS No. 77804–81–0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2134. PIGMENT YELLOW 191.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.21	Pigment Yellow 191 (CAS No. 129423–54–7) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2135. PIGMENT RED 187.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

‘‘	9902.32.22	Pigment Red 187 (CAS No. 59487–23–9) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2136. PIGMENT RED 247.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.23	Pigment Red 247 (CAS No. 43035-18-3) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2137. PIGMENT ORANGE 72.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.24	Pigment Orange 72 (CAS No. 78245–94–0) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2138. PIGMENT YELLOW 16.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.25	Pigment Yellow 16 (CAS No. 5979–28–2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2139. PIGMENT RED 185.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following heading:

‘‘	9902.32.26	Pigment Red 185 (CAS No. 51920–12–8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2140. PIGMENT RED 208.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.27	Pigment Red 208 (CAS No. 31778–10–6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2141. PIGMENT RED 188.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.28	Pigment Red 188 (CAS No. 61847–48–1) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2142. 2,6-DIMETHYL-M-DIOXAN-4-OL ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.94	2,6-Dimethyl-m-dioxan-4-ol acetate (CAS No. 000828–00–2) (provided for in subheading 2932.99.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2143. β-BROMO-β-NITROSTYRENE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.92	β-Bromo-β-nitrostyrene (CAS No. 7166–19–0) (provided for in subheading 2904.90.47)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2144. TEXTILE MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.43	Ink-jet textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.51.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2145. DELTAMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.18	(S)-α-Cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl (1R,3R)-3-(2,2-dibromovinyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate (deltamethrin) in bulk or in forms or packings for retail sale (CAS No. 52918–63–5) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2146. DICLOFOP-METHYL.

Heading 9902.30.16 is amended by striking ‘‘12/31/98’’ and inserting ‘‘12/31/2001’’.

SEC. 2147. RESMETHRIN.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.29	([5-(Phenylmethyl)-3-furanyl] methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(2-methyl-1-propenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate (resmethrin) (CAS No. 10453–86–8) (provided for in subheading 2932.19.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2148. N-PHENYL-N’-1,2,3-THIADIAZOL-5-YLUREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Heading 9902.30.17 is amended by striking ‘‘12/31/98’’ and inserting ‘‘12/31/2001’’.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

Heading 9902.30.17 is amended by striking the chemical number and inserting the following: ‘‘N-Phenyl-N’ -1,2,3-thiadiazol-5-ylurea’’.

SEC. 2149. (1R,3S)3[(1′RS)(1′,2′,2′,2′,-TETRABROMOETHYL)]-2,2-DIMETHYLCYCLOPROPANECARBOXYLIC ACID, (S)-α-CYANO-3-PHENOXYBENZYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.19	(1R,3S)3[(1′RS)(1′,2′,2′,2′,-Tetrabromoethyl)]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylic acid (S)-α-cyano-3-phenoxybenzyl ester in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (CAS No. 66841–25–6) (provided for in subheading 2926.90.30 or 3808.10.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2150. PIGMENT YELLOW 109.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.00	Pigment Yellow 109 (CAS No. 106276–79–3) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2151. PIGMENT YELLOW 110.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.05	Pigment Yellow 110 (CAS No. 106276–80–6) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2152. PIGMENT RED 177.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.30.58	Pigment Red 177 (CAS No. 4051–63–2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2153. TEXTILE PRINTING MACHINERY.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.20	Textile printing machinery (provided for in subheading 8443.59.10)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2154. SUBSTRATES OF SYNTHETIC QUARTZ OR SYNTHETIC FUSED SILICA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.70.06	Substrates of synthetic quartz or synthetic fused silica imported in bulk or in forms or packages for retail sale (provided for in subheading 7006.00.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2155. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.14	2-Methyl-4,6- bis[(octylthio)methyl] phenol (CAS No. 110553–27–0) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.29)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2156. 2-METHYL-4,6-BIS[(OCTYLTHIO)METHYL]PHENOL; EPOXIDIZED TRIGLYCERIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.38.12	2-Methyl-4,6- bis[(octylthio) methyl]phenol; epoxidized triglyceride (provided for in subheading 3812.30.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2157. 4-[[4,6-BIS(OCTYLTHIO)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]AMINO] -2,6-BIS(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)PHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.30	4-[[4,6-Bis(octylthio)-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenol (CAS No. 991–84–4) (provided for in subheading 2933.69.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2158. (2-BENZOTHIAZOLYLTHIO)BUTANEDIOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.31	(2-Benzothiazolylthio)butane-dioic acid (CAS No. 95154–01–1) (provided for in subheading 2934.20.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2159. CALCIUM BIS[MONOETHYL (3,5-DI-TERT-BUTYL-4-HYDROXYBENZYL) PHOSPHONATE].

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.16	Calcium bis[monoethyl (3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) phosphonate] (CAS No. 65140–91–2) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2160. 4-METHYL-γ-OXO-BENZENEBUTANOIC ACID COMPD. WITH 4-ETHYLMORPHOLINE (2:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.38.26	4-Methyl-γ-oxo-benzenebutanoic acid compd. with 4-ethylmorpholine (2:1) (CAS No. 171054–89–0) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2161. WEAVING MACHINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.46	Weaving machines (looms), shuttleless type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9 m (provided for in subheading 8446.30.50), entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames, or beams	3.5%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/98	’’.

(b) ADJUSTMENT AFTER 1998.—Heading 9902.84.46, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking ‘‘3.5%’’ and inserting ‘‘3.3%’’; and

(2) by striking ‘‘12/31/98’’ and inserting ‘‘12/31/2001’’.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act and before January 1, 1999.

(2) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—The amendment made by subsection (b) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after January 1, 1999.

SEC. 2162. TEXTILE DOUBLING OR TWISTING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.45	Textile doubling or twisting machines (provided for in subheading 8445.30.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/98	’’.

SEC. 2163. CERTAIN WEAVING MACHINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.10	Power weaving machines (looms), shuttle type, for weaving fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm but not exceeding 4.9m (provided for in subheading 8446.21.50), if entered without off-loom or large loom take-ups, drop wires, heddles, reeds, harness frames or beams	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2164. DEMT.

Heading 9902.32.12 is amended by striking ''12/31/98'' and inserting ''12/31/2001''.

SEC. 2165. BENZENEPROPANAL, 4-(1,1-DIMETHYLETHYL)-ALPHA-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.57	Benzenepropanal, 4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-alpha-methyl- (CAS No. 80–54–6) (provided for in subheading 2912.29.60)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2166. 2H–3,1-BENZOXAZIN-2-ONE, 6-CHLORO-4-(CYCLO-PROPYLETHYNYL)-1,4-DIHYDRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.32.56	2H–3,1-Benzoxazin-2-one, 6-chloro-4-(cyclopropylethynyl)-1,4-dihydro-4-(trifluoromethyl)- (CAS No. 154598–52–4) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2167. TEBUFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.32	N-tert-Butyl-N'-(4-ethylbenzoyl)-3,5-Dimethylbenzoylhydrazide (Tebufenozide) (CAS No. 112410-23-8) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2168. HALOFENOZIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.36	Benzoic acid, 4-chloro-2-benzoyl-2-(1,1-dimethylethyl) hydrazide (Halofenozide) (CAS No. 112226-61-6) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2169. CERTAIN ORGANIC PIGMENTS AND DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.32.07	Organic luminescent pigments and dyes for security applications excluding daylight fluorescent pigments and dyes (provided for in subheading 3204.90.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2170. 4-HEXYLRESORCINOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.07	4-Hexylresorcinol (CAS No. 136–77–6) (provided for in subheading 2907.29.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2171. CERTAIN SENSITIZING DYES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.37	Polymethine photo-sensitizing dyes (provided for in subheadings 2933.19.30, 2933.19.90, 2933.90.24, 2934.10.90, 2934.20.40, 2934.90.20, and 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2172. SKATING BOOTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF IN-LINE ROLLER SKATES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.64.05	Boots for use in the manufacture of in-line roller skates (provided for in subheadings 6402.19.90, 6403.19.40, 6403.19.70, and 6404.11.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2173. DIBUTYLNAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, SODIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.34.02	Surface active preparation containing 30 percent or more by weight of dibutylnaphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 25638–17–9) (provided for in subheading 3402.90.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2174. O-(6-CHLORO-3-PHENYL-4-PYRIDAZINYL)-S-OCTYL-CARBONOTHIOATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.38.08	O-(6-Chloro-3-phenyl-4-pyridazinyl)-S-octyl-carbonothioate (CAS No. 55512–33–9) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2175. 4-CYCLOPROPYL-6-METHYL-2-PHENYLAMINOPY-RIMIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.50	4-Cyclopropyl-6-methyl-2-phenylaminopyrimidine (CAS No. 121552–61–2) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2176. O,O-DIMETHYL-S-[5-METHOXY-2-OXO-1,3,4-THIADI-AZOL-3(2H)-YL-METHYL]-DITHIOPHOSPHATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.51	O,O-Dimethyl-S-[5-methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl-methyl]-dithiophosphate (CAS No. 950–37–8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2177. ETHYL [2-(4-PHENOXYPHENOXY) ETHYL] CARBAMATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.52	Ethyl [2-(4-phenoxyphenoxy) ethyl] carbamate (CAS No. 79127–80–3) (provided for in subheading 2924.10.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2178. [(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/(2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-CHLORO-PHENOXY)-2-CHLOROPHENYL]-4-METHYL-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-YL-METHYL]-1H-1,2,4-TRIAZOLE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.74	[(2S,4R)/(2R,4S)]/[(2R,4R)/ (2S,4S)]-1-[2-[4-(4-Chloro- phenoxy)-2-chlorophenyl]-4- methyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-yl- methyl]-1H-1,2,4-triazole (CAS No. 119446-68-3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.12)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2179. 2,4-DICHLORO-3,5-DINITROBENZOTRIFLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.12	2,4-Dichloro-3,5-dinitrobenzotrifluoride (CAS No. 29091–09–6) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2180. 2-CHLORO-N-[2,6-DINITRO-4-(TRIFLUOROMETHYL) PHENYL]-N-ETHYL-6-FLUOROBENZENEMETHANAMINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.15	2-Chloro-N-[2,6-dinitro-4-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl]-N-ethyl-6-fluorobenzenemethanamine (CAS No. 62924–70–3) (provided for in subheading 2921.49.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2181. CHLOROACETONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.11	Chloroacetone (CAS No. 78–95–5) (provided for in subheading 2914.19.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2182. ACETIC ACID, [(5-CHLORO-8-QUINOLINYL)OXY]-, 1-METHYLHEXYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.60	Acetic acid, [(5-chloro-8-quinolinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylhexyl ester (CAS No. 99607–70–2) (provided for in subheading 2933.40.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2183. PROPANOIC ACID, 2-[4-[(5-CHLORO-3-FLUORO-2-PYRIDINYL)OXY]PHENOXY]-, 2-PROPYNYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.19	Propanoic acid, 2-[4-[(5-chloro-3-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]phenoxy]-, 2-propynyl ester (CAS No. 105512–06–9) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2184. MUCOCHLORIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.18	Mucochloric acid (CAS No. 87–56–9) (provided for in subheading 2918.30.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2185. CERTAIN ROCKET ENGINES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.84.12	Dual thrust chamber rocket engines each having a maximum static sea level thrust exceeding 3,550 kN and nozzle exit diameter exceeding 127 cm (provided for in subheading 8412.10.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2186. PIGMENT RED 144.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.11	Pigment Red 144 (CAS No. 5280–78–4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2187. PIGMENT ORANGE 64.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.09	Pigment Orange 64 (CAS No. 72102–84–2) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2188. PIGMENT YELLOW 95.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.08	Pigment Yellow 95 (CAS No. 5280–80–8) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2189. PIGMENT YELLOW 93.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.13	Pigment Yellow 93 (CAS No. 5580–57–4) (provided for in subheading 3204.17.04)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2190. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B] [1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID, DIETHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.33	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b] [1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid, diethyl ester (CAS No. 177575–19–8) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2191. 4-CHLOROPYRIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.34	4-Chloropyridine hydrochloride (CAS No. 7379–35–3) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2192. 4-PHENOXYPYRIDINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.35	4-Phenoxypyridine (CAS No. 4783–86–2) (provided for in subheading 2933.39.61)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2193. (3S)-2,2-DIMETHYL-3-THIOMORPHOLINE CARBOXYLIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.36	(3S)-2,2-Dimethyl-3-thiomorpholine carboxylic acid (CAS No. 84915–43–5) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2194. 2-AMINO-5-BROMO-6-METHYL-4(1H)-QUINAZOLI-NONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.37	2-Amino-5-bromo-6-methyl-4(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149–89–1) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2195. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTHIO)-4(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.38	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone (CAS No. 147149–76–6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No Change	No Change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2196. (S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-AMINO-4,6,7,8-TETRAHYDRO-4-OXO-1H-PYRIMIDO[5,4-B][1,4]THIAZIN-6-YL)ETHYL]-2-THIENYL]CARBONYL]-L-GLUTAMIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.39	(S)-N-[[5-[2-(2-Amino-4,6,7,8-tetrahydro-4-oxo-1H-pyrimido[5,4-b][1,4]thiazin-6-yl)ethyl]-2-thienyl]carbonyl]-L-glutamic acid (CAS No. 177575–17–6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2197. 2-AMINO-6-METHYL-5-(4-PYRIDINYLTHIO)-4(1H)-QUINAZOLINONE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.40	2-Amino-6-methyl-5-(4-pyridinylthio)-4(1H)-quinazolinone dihydrochloride (CAS No. 152946–68–4) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2198. 3-(ACETYLOXY)-2-METHYLBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.41	3-(Acetyloxy)-2-methylbenzoic acid (CAS No. 168899–58–9) (provided for in subheading 2918.29.65)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2199. [R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-BUTANETETROL-1,4-DIMETH- ANESULFONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.42	[R-(R*,R*)]-1,2,3,4-Butanetetrol-1,4-dimethanesulfonate (CAS No. 1947–62–2) (provided for in subheading 2905.49.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2200. 9-[2-[[BIS [(PIVALOYLOXY)-METHOXY] PHOS- PHINYL]METHOXY] ETHYL]ADENINE (ALSO KNOWN AS ADEFOVIR DIPIVOXIL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.01	9-[2-[[Bis [(pivaloyloxy)-methoxy] phosphinyl]- methoxy] ethyl]adenine (also known as Adefovir Dipivoxil) (CAS No. 142340–99–6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2201. 9-[2-(R)-[[BIS[(ISOPROPOXY-CARBONYL)OXY- METHOXY]-PHOSPHINOYL]METHOXY]-PROPYL]- ADENINE FUMARATE (1:1).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.02	9-[2-(R)-[[Bis[(isopropoxy- carbonyl)oxymethoxy]- phosphinoyl]methoxy]-propyl]adenine fumarate (1:1) (CAS No. 202138-50-9) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2202. (R)-9-(2-PHOSPHONO-METHOXYPROPYL)ADE- NINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.03	(R)-9-(2-Phosphono- methoxypropyl)adenine (CAS No. 147127–20–6) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2203. (R)-1,3-DIOXOLAN-2-ONE, 4-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.04	(R)-1,3-Dioxolan-2-one, 4-methyl- (CAS No. 16606–55–6) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2204. 9-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)ADENINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.05	9-(2-Hydroxyethyl)adenine (CAS No. 707–99–3) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2205. (R)-9H-PURINE-9-ETHANOL, 6-AMINO-α-METHYL-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.06	(R)-9H-Purine-9-ethanol, 6-amino-α-methyl- (CAS No. 14047–28–0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2206. CHLOROMETHYL-2-PROPYL CARBONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.07	Chloromethyl-2-propyl carbonate (CAS No. 35180–01–9) (provided for in subheading 2920.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2207. (R)-1,2-PROPANEDIOL, 3-CHLORO-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.08	(R)-1,2-Propanediol, 3-chloro- (CAS No. 57090–45–6) (provided for in subheading 2905.50.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2208. OXIRANE, (S)-((TRIPHENYLMETHOXY)METHYL)-.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.09	Oxirane, (S)-((triphenylmethoxy)methyl)- (CAS No. 129940–50–7) (provided for in subheading 2910.90.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2209. CHLOROMETHYL PIVALATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.10	Chloromethyl pivalate (CAS No. 18997–19–8) (provided for in subheading 2915.90.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2210. DIETHYL (((P-TOLUENESULFONYL)OXY)-METHYL)PHOSPHONATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.11	Diethyl (((p-toluenesulfonyl)oxy)- methyl)phosphonate (CAS No. 31618–90–3) (provided for in subheading 2931.00.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2211. (R)-9-(2-HYDROXYPROPYL)ADENINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.14	(R)-9-(2-Hydroxypropyl)adenine (CAS No. 14047–28–0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2212. BETA HYDROXYALKYLAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.38.25	N,N,N’,N’-Tetrakis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-hexane diamide (beta hydroxyalkylamide) (CAS No. 6334–25–4) (provided for in subheading 3824.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2213. GRILAMID TR90.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.39.12	Dodecanedioic acid, polymer with 4,4[1]-methylenebis (2-methylcyclohexanamine) (CAS No. 163800–66–6) (provided for in subheading 3908.90.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2214. IN–W4280.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.51	2,4-Dichloro-5-hydroxy-phenylhydrazine (CAS No. 39807–21–1) (provided for in subheading 2928.00.25)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2215. KL540.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.54	Methyl 4-trifluoromethoxyphenyl-N- (chlorocarbonyl) carbamate (CAS No. 173903–15–6) (provided for in subheading 2924.29.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2216. METHYL THIOGLYCOLATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.55	Methyl thioglycolate (CAS No. 2365–48–2) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.90)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2217. DPX–E6758.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.59	Phenyl (4, 6-dimethoxy-pyrimidin-2-yl) carbamate (CAS No. 89392-03-0) (provided for in subheading 2933.59.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2218. ETHYLENE, TETRAFLUORO COPOLYMER WITH ETHYLENE (ETFE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.68	Ethylene-tetrafluoro ethylene copolymer (ETFE) (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	3.3%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2219. 3-MERCAPTO-D-VALINE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.66	3-Mercapto-D-valine (CAS No. 52–67–5) (provided for in subheading 2930.90.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2220. P-ETHYLPHENOL.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.31.21	p-Ethylphenol (CAS No. 123–07–9) (provided for in subheading 2907.19.20)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2221. PANTERA.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.09	(+/−)- Tetrahydrofurfuryl (R)-2-[4-(6-chloroquinoxalin-2-yloxy) phenoxy] propanoate (CAS No. 119738–06–6) (provided for in subheading 2909.30.40) and any mixtures containing such compound (provided for in subheading 3808.30)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2222. P-NITROBENZOIC ACID.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.70	p-Nitrobenzoic acid (CAS No. 62–23–7) (provided for in subheading 2916.39.45)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2223. P-TOLUENESULFONAMIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.32.95	p-Toluenesulfonamide (CAS No. 70–55–3) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.95)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2224. POLYMERS OF TETRAFLUOROETHYLENE, HEXAFLUOROPROPYLENE, AND VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.39.04	Polymers of tetrafluoroethylene (provided for in subheading 3904.61.00), hexafluoropropylene and vinylidene fluoride (provided for in subheading 3904.69.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2225. METHYL 2-[[[[[4-(DIMETHYLAMINO)-6-(2,2,2- TRI- FLUOROETHOXY)-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-YL]- AMINO]- CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]-3-METHYL- BENZOATE (TRIFLUSULFURON METHYL).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.38.11	Methyl 2-[[[[[4- (dimethylamino)-6-(2,2,2- trifluoroethoxy)- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]- amino]carbonyl]- amino]sulfonyl]-3-methylbenzoate (triflusulfuron methyl) in mixture with application adjuvants. (CAS No. 126535–15–7) (provided for in subheading 3808.30.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2226. CERTAIN MANUFACTURING EQUIPMENT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

‘‘	9902.84.79	Calendaring or other rolling machines for rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8420.10.90, 8420.91.90 or 8420.99.90) and material holding devices or similar attachments thereto	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.81	Shearing machines to be used to cut metallic tissue for use in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8462.31.00 or subheading 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.83	Machine tools for working wire of iron or steel to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8463.30.00 or 8466.94.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.85	Extruders to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.20.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.87	Machinery for molding, retreading, or otherwise forming uncured, unvulcanized rubber to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.89	Sector mold press machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8477.51.00 or subheading 8477.90.85)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	
	9902.84.91	Sawing machines to be used in the production of radial tires designed for off-the-highway use and with a rim measuring 86 cm or more in diameter (provided for in subheading 4011.20.10 or subheading 4011.91.50 or subheading 4011.99.40), numerically controlled, or parts thereof (provided for in subheading 8465.91.00 or subheading 8466.92.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2227. TEXTURED ROLLED GLASS SHEETS.

Heading 9902.70.03 is amended by striking ‘‘12/31/98’’ and inserting ‘‘12/31/2001’’.

SEC. 2228. CERTAIN HIV DRUG SUBSTANCES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new headings:

‘‘	9902.32.43	(S)-N-tert-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide hydrochloride salt (CAS No. 149057–17–0)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	
	9902.32.44	(S)-N-tert-butyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-3-isoquinoline carboxamide sulfate salt (CAS No. 186537–30–4)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	
	9902.32.45	(3S)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-3-carboxylic acid (CAS No. 74163–81–8)(provided for in subheading 2933.40.60)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 6/30/99	’’.

SEC. 2229. RIMSULFURON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.60	N-[[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino] carbonyl]-3-(ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 122931–48–0) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	8%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/98	’’.

(b) RATE ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) RATE FOR 1999.—Heading 9902.33.60, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking ‘‘8%’’ and inserting ‘‘7.3%’’; and

(B) by striking ''12/31/98'' and inserting ''12/31/99''.

(2) RATE FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.60, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking ''7.3%'' and inserting ''Free''; and

(B) by striking ''12/31/99'' and inserting ''12/31/2000''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) RATE FOR 1999.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(1) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1998.

(B) RATE FOR 2000.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(2) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2230. CARBAMIC ACID (V–9069).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.33.61	((3-((Dimethylamino)carbonyl)-2-pyridinyl)sulfonyl) carbamic acid, phenyl ester (CAS No. 112006–94–7) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75) ..	9%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/98	''.

(b) RATE ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) RATE FOR 1999.—Heading 9902.33.61, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking ''9%'' and inserting ''8.3%''; and

(B) by striking ''12/31/98'' and inserting ''12/31/99''.

(2) RATE FOR 2000.—Heading 9902.33.61, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(A) by striking ''8.3%'' and inserting ''7.6%''; and

(B) by striking ''12/31/99'' and inserting ''12/31/2000''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADJUSTMENTS.—

(A) RATE FOR 1999.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(1) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1998.

(B) RATE FOR 2000.—The amendments made by subsection (b)(2) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2231. DPX–E9260.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.33.63	3-(Ethylsulfonyl)-2-pyridinesulfonamide (CAS No. 117671–01–9) (provided for in subheading 2935.00.75)	6%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/99	''.

(b) RATE ADJUSTMENT.—Heading 9902.33.63, as added by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) by striking ''6%'' and inserting ''5.3%''; and

(2) by striking ''12/31/99'' and inserting ''12/31/2000''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) ADJUSTMENT.—The amendments made by subsection (b) apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 2232. ZIRAM.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.38.28	Ziram (provided for in subheading 3808.20.28)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2233. FERROBORON.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.72.02	Ferroboron to be used for manufacturing amorphous metal strip (provided for in subheading 7202.99.50)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2234. ACETIC ACID, [[2-CHLORO-4-FLUORO-5-[(TETRA- HYDRO-3-OXO-1H,3H-[1,3,4] THIADIAZOLO[3,4-A]PYRIDAZIN-1-YLIDENE)AMINO]PHENYL]- THIO]-, METHYL ESTER.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.29.65	Acetic acid, [[2-chloro-4-fluoro-5-[(tetrahydro-3-oxo-1H,3H-[1,3,4] thiadiazolo- [3,4-A]pyridazin-1-ylidene)amino]phenyl]thio]-, methyl ester (CAS No. 117337–19–6) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.15)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2235. PENTYL[2-CHLORO-5-(CYCLOHEX-1-ENE-1,2-DI- CARBOXIMIDO)-4-FLUOROPHENOXY]ACETATE.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.33.66	Pentyl[2-chloro-5- (cyclohex-1-ene-1,2-dicarboximido)-4-fluorophenoxy]acetate (CAS No.87546-18-7) (provided for in subheading 2925.19.40)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	''.

SEC. 2236. BENTAZON (3-ISOPROPYL)-1H-2,1,3-BENZO-THIADIAZIN-4(3H)-ONE-2,2-DIOXIDE).

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.29.67	Bentazon (3-Isopropyl)-1H-2,1,3-benzothiadiazin-4(3H)-one-2,2-dioxide) (CAS No. 50723–80–3) (provided for in subheading 2934.90.11)	5.0%	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2237. CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS NOT MOUNTED IN THEIR ENCLOSURES.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.85.20	Loudspeakers not mounted in their enclosures (provided for in subheading 8518.29.80), the foregoing which meet a performance standard of not more than 1.5 dB for the average level of 3 or more octave bands, when such loudspeakers are tested in a reverberant chamber	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2238. PARTS FOR USE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CERTAIN HIGH-PERFORMANCE LOUDSPEAKERS.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.85.21	Parts for use in the manufacture of loudspeakers of a type described in subheading 9902.85.20 (provided for in subheading 8518.90.80)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2239. 5-TERTIARY BUTYL-ISOPHTHALIC ACID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.12	5-tertiary butyl-isophthalic acid (CAS No. 2359–09–3) (provided for in subheading 2917.39.70)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2240. CERTAIN POLYMER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.39.07	A polymer of the following monomers: 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester (dimethyl terephthalate) (CAS No. 120-61-6); 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 5-sulfo-, 1,3-dimethyl ester, sodium salt (sodium dimethyl sulfoisophthalate) (CAS No. 3965-55-7); 1,2-ethanediol (ethylene glycol) (CAS No. 107-21-1); and 1,2-propanediol (propylene glycol) (CAS No. 57-55-6); with terminal units from 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy) ethanesulfonic acid, sodium salt (CAS No. 53211-00-0) (provided for in subheading 3907.99.00)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

SEC. 2241. 2, (4-CHLOROPHENOL)-3-ETHYL-2, 5-DIHYDRO-5-OXO-4-PYRIDAZINE CARBOXYLIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT.

Subchapter II of chapter 99 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

‘‘	9902.33.16	2, (4-chlorophenol)-3-ethyl-2, 5-dihydro-5-oxo-4-pyridazine carboxylic acid, potassium salt (CAS No. 82697–71–0) (provided for in subheading 2933.90.79)	Free	No change	No change	On or before 12/31/2001	’’.

CHAPTER 3—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 2301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, the amendments made by this subtitle apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Other Trade Provisions

SEC. 2401. EXTENSION OF UNITED STATES INSULAR POSSESSION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The additional U.S. notes to chapter 71 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States are amended by adding at the end the following new note:

‘‘3.(a) Notwithstanding any provision in additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 which is the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa (including any such article which contains any foreign component) shall be eligible for the benefits provided in paragraph (h) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, subject to the provisions and limitations of that note and of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this note.

‘‘(b) Nothing in this note shall result in an increase or a decrease in the aggregate amount referred to in paragraph (h)(iii) of, or the quantitative limitation otherwise established pursuant to the requirements of, additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

‘‘(c) Nothing in this note shall be construed to permit a reduction in the amount available to watch producers under paragraph (h)(iv) of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

‘‘(d) The Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior shall issue such regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this note and additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91, as the Secretaries determine necessary to carry out their respective duties under this note. Such regulations shall not be inconsistent with substantial transformation requirements but may define the circumstances under which articles of jewelry shall be deemed to be ‘units’ for purposes of the benefits, provisions, and limitations of additional U.S. note 5 to chapter 91.

‘‘(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the 2-year period beginning on January 1, 1999, any article of jewelry provided for in heading 7113 that is assembled in the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa shall be treated as a product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa for purposes of this note and General Note 3(a)(iv) of this Schedule.’’.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—General Note 3(a)(iv)(A) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting ‘‘and additional U.S. note 3(e) of chapter 71,’’ after ‘‘Tax Reform Act of 1986,’’.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect January 1, 1999.

SEC. 2402. TARIFF TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in subdivision (a) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ‘‘The term ‘instruments and apparatus’ under subheading 9810.00.60 includes separable components of an instrument or apparatus listed in this subdivision that are imported for assembly in the United States in such instrument or apparatus where the instrument or apparatus, due to its size, cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state.’’.

(b) APPLICATION OF DOMESTIC EQUIVALENCY TEST TO COMPONENTS.—U.S. note 6 of subchapter X of chapter 98 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended—

(1) by redesignating subdivisions (d) through (f) as subdivisions (e) through (g), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subdivision (c) the following:

‘‘(d)(i) If the Secretary of Commerce determines under this U.S. note that an instrument or apparatus is being manufactured in the United States that is of equivalent scientific value to a foreign-origin instrument or apparatus for which application is made (but which, due to its size, cannot be feasibly

imported in its assembled state), the Secretary shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and all components of such foreign-origin instrument or apparatus shall remain dutiable.

''(ii) If the Secretary of Commerce determines that the instrument or apparatus for which application is made is not being manufactured in the United States, the Secretary is authorized to determine further whether any component of such instrument or apparatus of a type that may be purchased, obtained, or imported separately is being manufactured in the United States and shall report the findings to the Secretary of the Treasury and to the applicant institution, and any component found to be domestically available shall remain dutiable.

''(iii) Any decision by the Secretary of the Treasury which allows for duty-free entry of a component of an instrument or apparatus which, due to its size cannot be feasibly imported in its assembled state, shall be effective for a specified maximum period, to be determined in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, taking into account both the scientific needs of the importing institution and the potential for development of comparable domestic manufacturing capacity.''.

(c) MODIFICATIONS OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce shall make such modifications to their joint regulations as are necessary to carry out the amendments made by this section.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect beginning 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2403. LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES.

(a) LIQUIDATION OR RELIQUIDATION OF ENTRIES.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514 and 1520), or any other provision of law, the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate those entries made at Los Angeles, California, and New Orleans, Louisiana, which are listed in subsection (c), in accordance with the final decision of the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce for shipments entered between October 1, 1984, and December 14, 1987 (case number A–274–001).

(b) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid by the Customs Service within 90 days after such liquidation or reliquidation.

(c) ENTRY LIST.—The entries referred to in subsection (a) are the following:

Entry number	Date of entry	Port
322 00298563	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
0322 00300567	12/11/86	Los Angeles, California
86–2909242	9/2/86	New Orleans, Louisiana
87–05457388	1/9/87	New Orleans, Louisiana

SEC. 2404. DRAWBACK AND REFUND ON PACKAGING MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(q) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(q)) is further amended—

(1) by striking ''Packaging material'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Packaging material''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY.—Packaging material produced in the United States, which is used by the manufacturer or any other person on or for articles which are exported or destroyed under subsection (a) or (b), shall be eligible under such subsection for refund, as drawback, of 99 percent of any duty, tax, or fee imposed on the importation of such material used to manufacture or produce the packaging material.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2405. INCLUSION OF COMMERCIAL IMPORTATION DATA FROM FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES UNDER THE NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION PROGRAM.

Section 411 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1411) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) FOREIGN-TRADE ZONES.—Not later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary shall provide for the inclusion of commercial importation data from foreign-trade zones under the Program.''.

SEC. 2406. LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 484a the following:

''SEC. 484b. DEFERRAL OF DUTY ON LARGE YACHTS IMPORTED FOR SALE AT UNITED STATES BOAT SHOWS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any vessel meeting the definition of a large yacht as provided in subsection (b) and which is otherwise dutiable may be imported without the payment of duty if imported with the intention to offer for sale at a boat show in the United States. Payment of duty shall be deferred, in accordance with this section, until such large yacht is sold.

''(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'large yacht' means a vessel that exceeds 79 feet in length, is used primarily for recreation or pleasure, and has been previously sold by a manufacturer or dealer to a retail consumer.

''(c) DEFERRAL OF DUTY.—At the time of importation of any large yacht, if such large yacht is imported for sale at a boat show in the United States and is otherwise dutiable, duties shall not be assessed and collected if the importer of record—

''(1) certifies to the Customs Service that the large yacht is imported pursuant to this section for sale at a boat show in the United States; and

''(2) posts a bond, which shall have a duration of 6 months after the date of importation, in an amount equal to twice the amount of duty on the large yacht that would otherwise be imposed under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States.

''(d) PROCEDURES UPON SALE.—

''(1) DEPOSIT OF DUTY.—If any large yacht (which has been imported for sale at a boat show in the United States with the deferral of duties as provided in this section) is sold within the 6-month period after importation—

''(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

''(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

''(e) PROCEDURES UPON EXPIRATION OF BOND PERIOD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the large yacht entered with deferral of duties is neither sold nor exported within the 6-month period after importation—

''(A) entry shall be completed and duty (calculated at the applicable rates provided for under subheading 8903.91.00 or 8903.92.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and based upon the value of the large yacht at the time of importation) shall be deposited with the Customs Service; and

''(B) the bond posted as required by subsection (c)(2) shall be returned to the importer.

''(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—No extensions of the bond period shall be allowed. Any large yacht exported in compliance with the bond period may not be reentered for purposes of sale at a boat show in the United States (in order to receive duty deferral benefits) for a period of 3 months after such exportation.

''(f) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to any large yacht imported into the United States after the date that is 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2407. REVIEW OF PROTESTS AGAINST DECISIONS OF CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Section 515(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1515(a)) is amended by inserting after the third sentence the following: ''Within 30 days from the date an application for further review is filed, the appropriate customs officer shall allow or deny the application and, if allowed, the protest shall be forwarded to the customs officer who will be conducting the further review.''.

SEC. 2408. ENTRIES OF NAFTA-ORIGIN GOODS.

(a) REFUND OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES.—Section 520(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1520(d)) is amended in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by inserting ''(including any merchandise processing fees)'' after ''excess duties''.

(b) PROTEST AGAINST DECISION OF CUSTOMS SERVICE RELATING TO NAFTA CLAIMS.—Section 514(a)(7) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1514(a)(7)) is amended by striking ''section 520(c)'' and inserting ''subsection (c) or (d) of section 520''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the 15th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2409. TREATMENT OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL MERCHANDISE HELD AT CUSTOMS-APPROVED STORAGE ROOMS.

Section 557(a)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1557(a)(1)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting ''(including international travel merchandise)'' after ''Any merchandise subject to duty''.

SEC. 2410. EXCEPTION TO 5-YEAR REVIEWS OF COUNTERVAILING DUTY OR ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ORDERS.

Section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1675(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) EXCLUSIONS FROM COMPUTATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), there shall be excluded from the computation of the 5-year period described in paragraph (1) and the periods described in paragraph (6) any period during which the importation of the subject merchandise is prohibited on account of the imposition, under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act or other provision of law, of sanctions by the United States against the country in which the subject merchandise originates.

''(B) APPLICATION OF EXCLUSION.—Subparagraph (A) shall apply only with respect to subject merchandise which originates in a country that is not a WTO member.''.

SEC. 2411. WATER RESISTANT WOOL TROUSERS.

Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption—

(1) that was made after December 31, 1988, and before January 1, 1995; and

(2) that would have been classifiable under subheading 6203.41.05 or 6204.61.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and would have had a lower rate of duty, if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995,

shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if such entry or withdrawal had been made on January 1, 1995.

SEC. 2412. REIMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 98 is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9801.00.26	Articles, previously imported, with respect to which the duty was paid upon such previous importation, if (1) exported within 3 years after the date of such previous importation, (2) sold for exportation and exported to individuals for personal use, (3) reimported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means while abroad, (4) reimported as personal returns from those individuals, whether or not consolidated with other personal returns prior to reimportation, and (5) reimported by or for the account of the person who exported them from the United States within 1 year of such exportation	Free		Free	''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to goods described in heading 9801.00.26 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) that are reimported into the United States on or after the date that is 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2413. TREATMENT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CERTAIN WORLD ATHLETIC EVENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 99 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended by inserting in numerical sequence the following new heading:

''	9902.98.08	Any of the following articles not intended for sale or distribution to the public: personal effects of aliens who are participants in, officials of, or accredited members of delegations to, the 1999 International Special Olympics, the 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer, the 2001 International Special Olympics, the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics, and the 2002 Winter Paralympic Games, and of persons who are immediate family members of or servants to any of the foregoing persons; equipment and materials imported in connection with the foregoing events by or on behalf of the foregoing persons or the organizing committees of such events; articles to be used in exhibitions depicting the culture of a country participating in any such event; and, if consistent with the foregoing, such other articles as the Secretary of Treasury may allow	Free	No change	Free	On or before 12/31/2002	''.

(b) TAXES AND FEES NOT TO APPLY.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall be free of taxes and fees which may be otherwise applicable.

(c) NO EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS INSPECTIONS.—The articles described in heading 9902.98.08 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (as added by subsection (a)) shall not be free or otherwise exempt or excluded from routine or other inspections as may be required by the Customs Service.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section applies to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after October 1, 1998.

SEC. 2414. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN ENTRIES OF THERMAL TRANSFER MULTIFUNCTION MACHINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of subsection (b), the United States Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the receipt of the request described in subsection (b), liquidate or reliquidate each entry described in subsection (d) containing any merchandise which, at the time of the original liquidation, was classified under subheading 8517.21.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (relating to indirect electrostatic copiers) or subheading 9009.12.00 of such Schedule (relating to indirect electrostatic copiers), at the rate of duty that would have been applicable to such merchandise if the merchandise had been liquidated or reliquidated under subheading 8471.60.65 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (relating to other automated data processing (ADP) thermal transfer printer units) on the date of entry.

(b) REQUESTS.—Reliquidation may be made under subsection (a) with respect to an entry described in subsection (d) only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and the request contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service to locate the entry or reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(c) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry under subsection (a) shall be paid not later than 180 days after the date of such liquidation or reliquidation.

(d) AFFECTED ENTRIES.—The entries referred to in subsection (a), filed at the port of Los Angeles, are as follows:

Date of entry	Entry number	Liquidation date
01/17/97	112–9638417–3	02/21/97
01/10/97	112–9637684–9	03/07/97
01/03/97	112–9636723–6	04/18/97
01/07/97	112–9637561–9	04/25/97
01/10/97	112–9637686–4	03/07/97
02/21/97	112–9642157–9	09/12/97
02/14/97	112–9641619–9	06/06/97
02/14/97	112–9641693–4	06/06/97
02/21/97	112–9642156–1	09/12/97
02/28/97	112–9643326–9	09/12/97
03/18/97	112–9645336–6	09/19/97
03/21/97	112–9645682–3	09/19/97
03/21/97	112–9645681–5	09/19/97
03/21/97	112–9645698–9	09/19/97
03/14/97	112–9645026–3	09/19/97
03/14/97	112–9645041–2	09/19/97
03/20/97	112–9646075–9	09/19/97
03/14/97	112–9645026–3	09/19/97
04/04/97	112–9647309–1	09/19/97
04/04/97	112–9647312–5	09/19/97
04/04/97	112–9647316–6	09/19/97
04/11/97	112–9300151–5	10/31/97
04/11/97	112–9300287–7	09/26/97
04/11/97	112–9300308–1	02/20/98
04/10/97	112–9300356–0	09/26/97
04/16/97	112–9301387–4	09/26/97
04/22/97	112–9301602–6	09/26/97
04/18/97	112–9301627–3	09/26/97
04/21/97	112–9301615–8	09/26/97
04/25/97	112–9302445–9	10/31/97
04/25/97	112–9302298–2	09/26/97
04/25/97	112–9302205–7	09/26/97
04/04/97	112–9302371–7	09/26/97
05/26/97	112–9305730–1	09/26/97
05/21/97	112–9305527–1	09/26/97
05/30/97	112–9306718–5	09/26/97
05/19/97	112–9304958–9	09/26/97
05/16/97	112–9305030–6	09/26/97
05/07/97	112–9303702–2	09/26/97
05/09/97	112–9303707–1	09/26/97
05/10/97	112–9304256–8	09/26/97
05/31/97	112–9306470–3	09/26/97
05/02/97	112–9302717–1	09/19/97
06/20/97	112–9308793–6	09/26/97
06/18/97	112–9308717–5	09/26/97
06/16/97	112–9308538–5	09/26/97
06/09/97	112–9307568–3	09/26/97
06/06/97	112–9307144–3	09/26/97

SEC. 2415. RELIQUIDATION OF CERTAIN DRAWBACK ENTRIES AND REFUND OF DRAWBACK PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding sections 514 and 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, the Customs Service shall, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, liquidate or reliquidate the entries described in subsection (b) and any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded with interest, subject to the provisions of Treasury Decision 86–126(M) and Customs Service Ruling No. 224697, dated November 17, 1994.

(b) ENTRIES DESCRIBED.—The entries described in this subsection are the following:

Entry number:	Date of entry:
855218319	July 18, 1985
855218429	August 15, 1985
855218649	September 13, 1985

866000134	October 4, 1985
866000257	November 14, 1985
866000299	December 9, 1985
866000451	January 14, 1986
866001052	February 13, 1986
866001133	March 7, 1986
866001269	April 9, 1986
866001366	May 9, 1986
866001463	June 6, 1986
866001573	July 7, 1986
866001586	July 7, 1986
866001599	July 7, 1986
866001913	August 8, 1986
866002255	September 10, 1986
866002297	September 23, 1986
03200000010	October 3, 1986
03200000028	November 13, 1986
03200000036	November 26, 1986.

SEC. 2416. CLARIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL U.S. NOTE 4 TO CHAPTER 91 OF THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Additional U.S. note 4 of chapter 91 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States is amended in the matter preceding subdivision (a), by striking the comma after ''stamping'' and inserting ''(including by means of indelible ink),''.

SEC. 2417. DUTY-FREE SALES ENTERPRISES.

Section 555(b)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1555(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(C) a port of entry, as established under section 1 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 434) or 25 statute miles of a staffed port of entry if reasonable assurance can be provided that duty-free merchandise sold by the enterprise will be exported by individuals departing from the customs territory through an international airport located within the customs territory.''.

SEC. 2418. CUSTOMS USER FEES.

(a) ADDITIONAL PRECLEARANCE ACTIVITIES.—Section 13031(f)(3)(A)(iii) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)(A)(iii)) is amended to read as follows:

''(iii) to the extent funds remain available after making reimbursements under clause (ii), in providing salaries for up to 50 full-time equivalent inspectional positions to provide preclearance services.''.

(b) COLLECTION OF FEES FOR PASSENGERS ABOARD COMMERCIAL VESSELS.—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

''(5)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), for the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel or commercial aircraft from a place outside the United States (other than a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section), $5.

''(B) For the arrival of each passenger aboard a commercial vessel from a place referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(i) of this section, $1.75''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking ''(A) No fee'' and inserting ''(A) Except as provided in subsection (a)(5)(B) of this section, no fee''.

(c) USE OF MERCHANDISE PROCESSING FEES FOR AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS.—Section 13031(f) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) Of the amounts collected in fiscal year 1999 under paragraphs (9) and (10) of subsection (a), $50,000,000 shall be available to the Customs Service, subject to appropriations Acts, for automated commercial systems. Amounts made available under this paragraph shall remain available until expended.''.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Section 13031 of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (19 U.S.C. 58c) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The Commissioner of Customs shall establish an advisory committee whose membership shall consist of representatives from the airline, cruise ship, and other transportation industries who may be subject to fees under subsection (a). The advisory committee shall not be subject to termination under section 14 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. The advisory committee shall meet on a periodic basis and shall advise the Commissioner on issues related to the performance of the inspectional services of the United States Customs Service. Such advice shall include, but not be limited to, such issues as the time periods during which such services should be performed, the proper number and deployment of inspection officers, the level of fees, and the appropriateness of any proposed fee. The Commissioner shall give consideration to the views of the advisory committee in the exercise of his or her duties.''.

(e) NATIONAL CUSTOMS AUTOMATION TEST REGARDING RECONCILIATION.—Section 505(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1505(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending on the date on which the 'Revised National Customs Automation Test Regarding Reconciliation' of the Customs Service is terminated, or October 1, 2000, whichever occurs earlier, the Secretary may prescribe an alternative mid-point interest accounting methodology, which may be employed by the importer, based upon aggregate data in lieu of accounting for such interest from each deposit data provided in this subsection.''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2419. DUTY DRAWBACK FOR METHYL TERTIARY-BUTYL ETHER (''MTBE'').

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(3)(A)(i)(I)) is amended by striking ''and 2902'' and inserting ''2902, and 2909.19.14''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to drawback claims filed on and after such date.

SEC. 2420. SUBSTITUTION OF FINISHED PETROLEUM DERIVATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 313(p)(1) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (C) by striking ''the amount of the duties paid on, or attributable to, such qualified article shall be refunded as drawback to the drawback claimant.'' and inserting ''drawback shall be allowed as described in paragraph (4).''.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—Section 313(p)(2) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii), by striking ''the qualified article'' each place it appears and inserting ''a qualified article''; and

(B) in clause (iv), by striking ''an imported' and inserting ''a''; and

(2) in subparagraph (G), by inserting ''transferor,'' after ''importer,''.

(c) QUALIFIED ARTICLE DEFINED, ETC.—Section 313(p)(3) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i)(II), by striking ''liquids, pastes, powders, granules, and flakes'' and inserting ''the primary forms provided under Note 6 to chapter 39 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States''; and

(B) in clause (ii)—

(i) in subclause (I) by striking ''or'' at the end;

(ii) in subclause (II) by striking the period and inserting '', or''; and

(iii) by adding after subclause (II) the following:

''(III) an article of the same kind and quality as described in subparagraph (B), or any combination thereof, that is transferred, as so certified in a certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery in a quantity not greater than the quantity of articles purchased or exchanged.

The transferred merchandise described in subclause (III), regardless of its origin, so designated on the certificate of delivery or certificate of manufacture and delivery shall be the qualified article for purposes of this section. A party who issues a certificate of delivery, or certificate of manufacture and delivery, shall also certify to the Commissioner of Customs that it has not, and will not, issue such certificates for a quantity greater than the amount eligible for drawback and that appropriate records will be maintained to demonstrate that fact.'';

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''exported article'' and inserting ''article, including an imported, manufactured, substituted, or exported article,''; and

(3) in the first sentence of subparagraph (C), by striking ''such article.'' and inserting ''either the qualified article or the exported article.''.

(d) LIMITATION ON DRAWBACK.—Section 313(p)(4)(B) of such Act (19 U.S.C. 1313(p)(4)(B)) is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''had the claim qualified for drawback under subsection (j)''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the amendment made by section 632(a)(6) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act. For purposes of section 632(b) of that Act, the 3-year requirement set forth in section 313(r) of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall not apply to any drawback claim filed within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act for which that 3-year period would have expired.

SEC. 2421. DUTY ON CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS OF MUESLIX CEREALS.

(a) BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1996.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1991, and before January 1, 1996, of mueslix cereal, which was classified under the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 2008.92.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule applied at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

(b) AFTER DECEMBER 31, 1995.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1514) or any other provision of law, upon proper request filed with the Customs Service before the 90th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, any entry or withdrawal from warehouse for consumption made after December 31, 1995, and before January 1, 1998, of mueslix cereal, which was classified under the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 1904.20.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States—

(1) shall be liquidated or reliquidated as if the special column rate applicable for Canada in subheading 1904.10.00 of such Schedule

applied at the time of such entry or withdrawal; and

(2) any excess duties paid as a result of such liquidation or reliquidation shall be refunded, including interest at the appropriate applicable rate.

SEC. 2422. EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE NO. 143.

(a) EXPANSION OF FOREIGN TRADE ZONE.—The Foreign Trade Zones Board shall expand Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 to include areas in the vicinity of the Chico Municipal Airport in accordance with the application submitted by the Sacramento-Yolo Port District of Sacramento, California, to the Board on March 11, 1997.

(b) OTHER REQUIREMENTS NOT AFFECTED.—The expansion of Foreign Trade Zone No. 143 under subsection (a) shall not relieve the Port of Sacramento of any requirement under the Foreign Trade Zones Act, or under regulations of the Foreign Trade Zones Board, relating to such expansion.

SEC. 2423. MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS AND CONTAINERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), (j), and (k) as subsections (i), (j), (k), and (l), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (g) the following new subsection:

''(h) MARKING OF CERTAIN SILK PRODUCTS.—The marking requirements of subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply either to—

''(1) articles provided for in subheading 6214.10.10 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as in effect on January 1, 1997; or

''(2) goods provided for in heading 5007 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, as in effect on January 1, 1997.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 304(j) of such Act, as redesignated by subsection (a)(1) of this section, is amended by striking ''subsection (h)'' and inserting ''subsection (i)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section apply to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2424. EXTENSION OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT (NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS TREATMENT) TO THE PRODUCTS OF MONGOLIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that Mongolia—

(1) has received normal trade relations treatment since 1991 and has been found to be in full compliance with the freedom of emigration requirements under title IV of the Trade Act of 1974;

(2) has emerged from nearly 70 years of communism and dependence on the former Soviet Union, approving a new constitution in 1992 which has established a modern parliamentary democracy charged with guaranteeing fundamental human rights, freedom of expression, and an independent judiciary;

(3) has held 4 national elections under the new constitution, 2 presidential and 2 parliamentary, thereby solidifying the nation's transition to democracy;

(4) has undertaken significant market-based economic reforms, including privatization, the reduction of government subsidies, the elimination of most price controls and virtually all import tariffs, and the closing of insolvent banks;

(5) has concluded a bilateral trade treaty with the United States in 1991, and a bilateral investment treaty in 1994;

(6) has acceded to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and extension of unconditional normal trade relations treatment to the products of Mongolia would enable the United States to avail itself of all rights under the World Trade Organization with respect to Mongolia; and

(7) has demonstrated a strong desire to build friendly relationships and to cooperate fully with the United States on trade matters.

(b) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV OF THE TRADE ACT OF 1974 TO MONGOLIA.—

(1) PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATIONS AND EXTENSIONS OF NONDISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2431 et seq.), the President may—

(A) determine that such title should no longer apply to Mongolia; and

(B) after making a determination under subparagraph (A) with respect to Mongolia, proclaim the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment (normal trade relations treatment) to the products of that country.

(2) TERMINATION OF APPLICATION OF TITLE IV.—On or after the effective date of the extension under paragraph (1)(B) of nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of Mongolia, title IV of the Trade Act of 1974 shall cease to apply to that country.

SEC. 2425. ENHANCED CARGO INSPECTION PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of the Customs Service is authorized to establish a 1-year pilot program for fiscal year 1999 to provide 24-hour cargo inspection service on a fee-for-service basis at an international airport described in subsection (b). The Commissioner may extend the pilot program for fiscal years after fiscal year 1999 if the Commissioner determines that the extension is warranted.

(b) AIRPORT DESCRIBED.—The international airport described in this subsection is a multi-modal international airport that—

(1) is located adjacent to a seaport; and

(2) serviced more than 185,000 tons of air cargo in 1997.

SEC. 2426. PAYMENT OF EDUCATION COSTS OF DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN CUSTOMS SERVICE PERSONNEL.

Notwithstanding section 2164 of title 10, United States Code, the Department of Defense shall permit the dependent children of deceased United States Customs Aviation Group Supervisor Pedro J. Rodriquez attending the Antilles Consolidated School System at Ford Buchanan, Puerto Rico, to complete their primary and secondary education at this school system without cost to such children or any parent, relative, or guardian of such children. The United States Customs Service shall reimburse the Department of Defense for reasonable education expenses to cover these costs.

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986

SEC. 3001. PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TREATED IN SAME MANNER AS ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.

(a) REPEAL OF PROPERTY SUBJECT TO A LIABILITY TEST.—

(1) SECTION 357.—Section 357(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking '', or acquires from the taxpayer property subject to a liability''.

(2) SECTION 358.—Section 358(d)(1) of such Code (relating to assumption of liability) is amended by striking ''or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability''.

(3) SECTION 368.—

(A) Section 368(a)(1)(C) of such Code is amended by striking '', or the fact that property acquired is subject to a liability,''.

(B) The last sentence of section 368(a)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking '', and the amount of any liability to which any property acquired from the acquiring corporation is subject,''.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 357 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF LIABILITY ASSUMED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, section 358(d), section 362(d), section 368(a)(1)(C), and section 368(a)(2)(B), except as provided in regulations—

''(A) a recourse liability (or portion thereof) shall be treated as having been assumed if, as determined on the basis of all facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed to, and is expected to, satisfy such liability (or portion), whether or not the transferor has been relieved of such liability; and

''(B) except to the extent provided in paragraph (2), a nonrecourse liability shall be treated as having been assumed by the transferee of any asset subject to such liability.

''(2) EXCEPTION FOR NONRECOURSE LIABILITY.—The amount of the nonrecourse liability treated as described in paragraph (1)(B) shall be reduced by the lesser of—

''(A) the amount of such liability which an owner of other assets not transferred to the transferee and also subject to such liability has agreed with the transferee to, and is expected to, satisfy, or

''(B) the fair market value of such other assets (determined without regard to section 7701(g)).

''(3) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection and section 362(d). The Secretary may also prescribe regulations which provide that the manner in which a liability is treated as assumed under this subsection is applied, where appropriate, elsewhere in this title.''

(2) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—Section 362 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) LIMITATION ON BASIS INCREASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ASSUMPTION OF LIABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In no event shall the basis of any property be increased under subsection (a) or (b) above the fair market value of such property (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) by reason of any gain recognized to the transferor as a result of the assumption of a liability.

''(2) TREATMENT OF GAIN NOT SUBJECT TO TAX.—Except as provided in regulations, if—

''(A) gain is recognized to the transferor as a result of an assumption of a nonrecourse liability by a transferee which is also secured by assets not transferred to such transferee; and

''(B) no person is subject to tax under this title on such gain,

then, for purposes of determining basis under subsections (a) and (b), the amount of gain recognized by the transferor as a result of the assumption of the liability shall be determined as if the liability assumed by the transferee equaled such transferee's ratable portion of such liability determined on the basis of the relative fair market values (determined without regard to section 7701(g)) of all of the assets subject to such liability.''.

(c) APPLICATION TO PROVISIONS OTHER THAN SUBCHAPTER C.—

(1) SECTION 584.—Section 584(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(A) by striking '', and the fact that any property transferred by the common trust fund is subject to a liability,'' in subparagraph (A); and

(B) by striking clause (ii) of subparagraph (B) and inserting:

''(ii) ASSUMED LIABILITIES.—For purposes of clause (i), the term 'assumed liabilities' means any liability of the common trust

fund assumed by any regulated investment company in connection with the transfer referred to in paragraph (1)(A).

''(C) ASSUMPTION.—For purposes of this paragraph, in determining the amount of any liability assumed, the rules of section 357(d) shall apply.''

(2) SECTION 1031.—The last sentence of section 1031(d) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''assumed a liability of the taxpayer or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability'' and inserting ''assumed (as determined under section 357(d)) a liability of the taxpayer''; and

(B) by striking ''or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 351(h)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking '', or acquires property subject to a liability,''.

(2) Section 357 of such Code is amended by striking ''or acquisition'' each place it appears in subsection (a) or (b).

(3) Section 357(b)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ''or acquired''.

(4) Section 357(c)(1) of such Code is amended by striking '', plus the amount of the liabilities to which the property is subject,''.

(5) Section 357(c)(3) of such Code is amended by striking ''or to which the property transferred is subject''.

(6) Section 358(d)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ''or acquisition (in the amount of the liability)''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to transfers after October 18, 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4856.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in strong support of H.R. 4856. This legislation consists of a number of noncontroversial provisions which have been under review by the Committee on Ways and Means for the past 2 years. Each of these items enjoys bipartisan support, and many have been passed by the House in other pieces of legislation.

The first section of the bill contains several technical corrections and miscellaneous amendments to trade laws, each of which have been reviewed by the administration as well as interested parties in the private sector. In addition to clerical corrections to trade statutes, these provisions contain various tariff suspensions and reductions, many of which apply to anti-HIV/AIDS and anti-cancer drugs as well as environmentally friendly chemical substitutes.

The second category of provisions in the bill enables the U.S. Customs Service to provide enhanced service to air and sea passengers entering the United States. Specifically, the bill provides the necessary resources to allow Customs to continue to dedicate inspectors at airports in Canada, Bermuda and the Bahamas to facilitate the transit of U.S. bound air passengers before they reach the United States. The bill also provides the necessary resources to allow Customs to continue to dedicate inspectors to facilitate the transit of vessel passengers arriving at our seaports. These enhanced services will be provided out of the surplus in a specifically dedicated Customs user fee account. In addition, the bill assesses a $1.75 user fee on affected cruise ship passengers who currently pay nothing to the user fee account to offset the cost of providing dedicated cruise ship passenger service.

The third section of the bill authorizes the President to determine that title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, commonly known as the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, should no longer apply to Mongolia and to extend unconditional normal trade relations to that country. The committee requested public comment on this proposal and received no negative comments. The United States first extended normal trade relations to Mongolia in 1991 under a presidential waiver from the Jackson-Vanik Freedom of Immigration criteria. In 1996, the President found Mongolia to be in full compliance with the Jackson-Vanik requirements. Two years ago Mongolia became a member of the World Trade Organization. Authorizing the President to determine that Jackson-Vanik should no longer apply to Mongolia is necessary for the United States to benefit from our rights under the WTO with respect to Mongolia.

I would also like to note that the substance of the provision on Mongolia is identical to a bill, H.R. 36, that our colleague the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) introduced on this issue earlier this year. I commend the gentleman from Nebraska for his contribution and leadership in raising this as an important matter in the 105th Congress.

Finally, the legislation before us contains a revenue offset introduced yesterday by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER) in coordination with the Treasury Department. It clarifies the tax treatment of certain transfers of assets and liabilities to corporations. The tax treatment of these transfers is unclear in situations involving the transfer of liabilities, and some taxpayers are structuring transactions to take advantage of the uncertainty. The provision in the bill before us is intended to eliminate this uncertainty and to focus on the underlying economics of these corporate transfers. This provision has already passed both the House and the Senate in substantially identical form earlier this year. It enjoys bipartisan support, and it is strongly supported by the administration.

Mr. Speaker, overall I believe that the provisions in this bill represent our ongoing efforts to make government work better and be more responsive to the public, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bipartisan package.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to reiterate some of the comments made by the gentleman from Illinois as the subcommittee chair of the Subcommittee on International Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means. This is essentially four noncontroversial bills. They all had either hearings, markups in the full committee or subcommittee, and some of the bills actually passed the House of Representatives. The first piece of legislation under the title is the Customs Pre-clearance and User Fee Act, and essentially this allows the Customs Service to use a Customs Service pre-clearance account for the purpose of pre-clearing passengers that arrive from Mexico, the Caribbean or Canada. It also establishes a $1.75 user fee on those passengers that enter into the United States through cruise ships.

The second item is the silk scarf marketing bill. The United States and the European Community entered into an agreement that silks from China that are assembled and/or hand crafted in Europe can have the designation of the country of origin from Europe itself. This would be in compliance obviously with the WTO ruling.

The third item, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) said, is the Miscellaneous Technical Tariff and Duty Provision Act. This has 170 tariff reductions or eliminations to it. It will allow products such as drugs that treat AIDS and HIV patients, it has anti-cancer drugs that can be allowed into the United States that are not available in this country and other noncontroversial items that have been signed off by both the administration, various industry groups and all of the affected parties.

□ 1445

The fourth and last item is having normal trade relations with the country of Mongolia. Up until 1990, Mongolia was a communist country and thereby under the Jackson-Vanik provisions. Since that time they have had five elections, two presidential and three parliamentary, all of them without any problems whatsoever. They were free and fair elections.

They have had most-favored-nation status now, normal trade relation status, since 1991. They have complied with the WTO and now are part of the WTO, and, as a result of that, it would only be appropriate to give them permanent normal trade relation status.

These four pieces of legislation do have some revenue aspects to them, but, as the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) said, we do have some noncontroversial provisions that would offset it by way of the Tax Code basically

in corporate restructuring. As the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) mentioned, it creates some ambiguity and some have been taking advantage of these provisions.

It is a bipartisan bill, supported on both sides of the aisle, obviously, and supported by the administration. We recommend support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN).

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my distinguished colleague for yielding me time and also for his support on this and other measures which have come to this subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, amid the disappointment for us that may come about in the budget bill which is to be passed shortly, this bill provides a beacon of light and hope to my constituents, the people of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Contained in these miscellaneous and technical amendments of the trade law is a measure which would extend the provision enjoyed by our watch factories to include fine jewelry. While this is a small issue here, it is a very important one to these companies which are based in several states and on my home island of St. Croix, and it is extremely important, of course, to the employees and their families. Ten years ago, these companies provided close to 1,000 jobs. Today, there may just be over 200. Without this bill, even those will not be secure.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman CRANE) and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI) for bringing this to the floor today. In doing so, they are helping to revitalize an industry that has provided meaningful employment and a sound livelihood to my constituents, and, with the vote of Members, it will continue to do so.

I also want to thank my other colleagues, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JEFFERSON) and many others for cosponsoring my bill, H.R. 2498, which is included in this measure, and for their support. I urge its passage, and I ask my colleagues to vote yes on this measure.

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

Mr. Speaker, before yielding back the balance of my time, I would like to thank Jim Terpstra, Legislative Fellow, who has worked with us on the Subcommittee on Trade and who will be departing. We appreciate all of his efforts.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member strongly supports H.R. 4856, which includes authorization of the extension of nondiscriminatory treatment or normal trade relations to the products of Mongolia. This Member introduced the original legislation authorizing this designation, H.R. 36, on January 7, 1997, the first day of this Congress.

In 1952, the United States denied Mongolia and twenty other communist countries or territories under communist rule normal trade relations. Normal Trade Relations with Mongolia were restored in November 1991, when the President waived the provisions of the Jackson-Vanik trade legislation. In 1996, the President of the United States made the first determination that Mongolia was in full-compliance with the human rights objectives of the Jackson-Vanik trade legislation and the President has renewed that determination each year since, and most recently on July 1, 1998.

Since 1990, there have been five free and fair elections in Mongolia which have coincided with significant reforms of the government and the economy. Approximately one year ago, the Economist magazine heralded Mongolia's dramatic economic reforms of the last several years by calling Mongolians ''those free-trading Mongolians.'' Unfortunately however, these dramatic economic and political reforms in Mongolia have recently begun to suffer from factional fighting in that country and the emergence of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP). Most recently, the MPRP has begun to attack the ambitious privatization and private sector development plans of the Democratic coalition in Mongolia and a high level Ministry official was recently assassinated.

The World Bank estimates that Mongolia must have a 5% growth rate to create new jobs for its entrants into the work force. Yet with the Asian Financial Crisis to its east and Russia's collapse on its west, Mongolia will find it very difficult to meet its economic goals and stay on its reform path. The United States can play a fundamental, helpful role by granting Mongolia normal trade relations and therefore reasonable access to our markets. The United States currently provides a modest amount of aid to Mongolia that will be necessary in the short term. However, by granting Mongolia reasonable access to our markets and promoting trade with our two countries, this legislation is building the foundation so we can hopefully graduate Mongolia from U.S. assistance in the future.

In light of the very difficult political and economic challenges for the people of Mongolia, passage of this legislation comes at a critical time. This legislation sends a very important signal to the people of Mongolia that they will be rewarded for maintaining their brave steps toward economic and trade liberalization. This Member only regrets that this legislation was not approved earlier to bolster the standing of those in Mongolia who have already bravely fought for economic and political reform here.

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4856, a bill making Miscellaneous Technical Corrections to Trade Law.

Mr. Speaker, while H.R. 4856 contains many worthy provisions, I am especially pleased that the text of H.R. 4819, the Passenger Services Enhancement Act was included in this legislation. I introduced H.R. 4819 earlier this month, and its passage today is crucial to the economic well-being of my home state of Florida.

As my colleagues may recall, last year the Customs user fee expired, and thereby caused a possible diminution in Customs inspectors at Florida ports where the fee was being collected. To avoid disruptions in the cruise ship industry, Congress passed a bill I introduced (H.R. 3034) which preserved Customs inspectors in Florida for fiscal year 1998 only. That bill passed on the final day of the first session of the 105th Congress. Now that we are in a new fiscal year, Customs inspectors serving Florida cruise ships are again in jeopardy. Passage of the Passenger Services Enhancement Act will ensure that Customs inspectors at Florida ports are preserved, and it will also allow the cruise ship industry to schedule new cruises without being impeded by a shortage of manpower at Customs.

While this legislation is good news for Florida, I am especially pleased that an agreement was reached to reduce the price of the Customs user fee to $1.75. My colleagues may recall that at one time, this fee was as high as $6.50. At this new level, few can consider the Customs user fee burdensome or unreasonable. I will however, be requesting a GAO study to verify that this amount, which was recommended to me by Customs, is the true cost of processing a cruise ship passenger.

The cruise ship business is an important component of Florida's largest industry, which is tourism. If Florida were to lose Custom inspectors, it would cause grievous harm to my state's economy. Enactment of the Passenger Services Enhancement Act will prevent job layoffs, disruptions, and financial losses to this vital industry.

Mr. Speaker, I am also pleased that the amended text of H.R. 2770, a bill I introduced last year, was included in this bill. This provision would defer the duty on large yachts imported for sale at boat shows in the United States. Boat shows, be they in New York, Chicago, Miami, or Fort Lauderdale are important generators of economic activity, and this legislation will promote greater commerce in the yachting industry. For my constituents, it is a pleasant coincidence that this legislation will hopefully be signed into law when the Fort Lauderdale Boat Show starts later this month.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4856.

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill before us today, which includes provisions to provide for the continuation of preclearance activities for air transit passengers.

I want to thank Mr. CRANE and Mr. SHAW for working with me on these important provisions to help facilitate the services Customs provides to process the massive amounts of people and products entering and exiting our country.

These provisions, which are similar to legislation Mr. CRANE and I introduced last April, would allow the Customs Service to access funds in the User Fee Accounts and enhance inspector staffing and equipment at preclearance service locations in foriegn countries.

This is significant because if U.S. Customs eliminates these positions, preclearance for passengers to the U.S. will slow, travel will be disrupted, and the tourism industry in many states will suffer. Allowing the preclearance services to continue means a great deal to many employers in my district, like Northwest Airlines and all those affiliated with the Mall of America—which attracts more visitors each year than Disneyworld, Graceland and the Grand Canyon combined.

The Customs Service has said there are insufficient resources in its salaries and expenses account to fund the enhanced preclearance positions. This bill gives access to excess funds in the User Fee Account,

without any additional cost to taxpayers. Acting-Commissioner Banks testified before our Ways and Means Committee in support of our earlier version of the legislation, and the airline industry supports it as well.

I appreciate how quickly the House has recognized the merits of these provisions, as well as the other important elements of the bill to reduce tariffs on various products, and allowed us to bring it to the floor today. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this critical bill.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my strong support for H.R. 4856, the ''Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Correction Act of 1998'' which will strengthen our trade and economic relationship with Mongolia through the extension of normal trading relations with that emerging democracy in central Asia.

Mongolia has undertaken significant market-based economic reforms, including the reduction of government subsidies, the elimination of most price controls and the closing of insolvent banks. In many respects, this country's economic track record is a model for many other countries in the region and in Asia as a whole.

I would also like to express my thanks to the author of this legislation, Chairman Archer, for this willingness to include six duty suspension requests in this legislation that will provide small but important benefits for a leading company in my district, the Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4856.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1625

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE) at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS IN PREPARATION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF SECOND SESSION SINE DIE

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Resolution 594, as modified by striking ''November 18, 1998,'' in section 2 and inserting ''November 13, 1998,'' be considered as adopted.

The text of House Resolution 594 is as follows:

H. RES. 594

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House a joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress. The joint resolution shall be considered as read for amendment. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their designees; and (2) one motion to commit.

SEC. 2. A resolution providing that any organizational caucus or conference in the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress may begin on or after November 18, 1998, is hereby adopted.

SEC. 3. A resolution providing for the printing of a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress as a House document, and for the printing and binding of three thousand additional copies for the use of the House, of which nine hundred copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House, is hereby adopted.

SEC. 4. A resolution providing that a committee of two Members of the House be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the House of Representatives has completed its business of the session and is ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them, is hereby adopted.

SEC. 5. The Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader may accept resignations and make appointments to commissions, boards, and committees following the adjournment of the second session sine die as authorized by law or by the House.

SEC. 6. The chairman and ranking minority member of each standing committee and subcommittee may extend their remarks in the Congressional Record and include a summary of the work of their committee or subcommittee.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution is adopted and amended.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTING DAY FOR CONVENING OF FIRST SESSION OF ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 138) appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of House Joint Resolution 138 is as follows:

H.J. RES. 138

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first regular session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress shall begin at noon on Wednesday, January 6, 1999.

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.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4328, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

Mr. SOLOMON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 105–826) on the resolution (H. Res. 605) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

SETTING DATES FOR ORGANIZATIONAL CAUCUS OR CONFERENCE FOR ONE HUNDRED SIXTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 594, House Resolution 606 is adopted.

The text of House Resolution 606 is as follows:

H. RES. 606

Resolved, That any organizational caucus or conference in the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress may begin on or after November 13, 1998.

SEC. 2. As used in this resolution, the term ''organizational caucus or conference'' means a party caucus or conference authorized to be called under section 202(a) of House Resolution 988, Ninety-third Congress, agreed to on October 8, 1974, and enacted into permanent law by chapter III of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 (2 U.S.C. 29a(a)).

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF REVISED EDITION OF RULES AND MANUAL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 594, House Resolution 607 is adopted.

The text of House Resolution 607 is as follows:

H. RES. 607

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives, of which nine hundred copies shall be bound in leather with thumb index and delivered as may be directed by the Parliamentarian of the House.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF TWO MEMBERS TO INFORM THE PRESIDENT THAT THE TWO HOUSES HAVE COMPLETED THEIR BUSINESS OF THE SESSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 594, House Resolution 608 is adopted.

The text of House Resolution 608 is as follows:

H. RES. 608

Resolved, That a committee of two Members of the House be appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the House of Representatives has completed its business of the session and is ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 4 of House Resolution 594, the Chair appoints the following Members of the House to the committee to notify the President:

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. ARMEY.

The gentleman from Missouri, Mr. GEPHARDT.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 605 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 605

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) is recognized for one hour.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, for the purposes of debate only, I yield one-half my time to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY), my great friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of the resolution, all time yielded is for purposes of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, passage of this rule will enable us to complete the outstanding work for the 105th Congress and adjourn for the remainder of the year. This rule is traditional for conference reports. It waives all points of order against the conference report and against its consideration. Further, it provides for the conference report to be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report to accompany H.R. 4328, the Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1999, is serving as the vehicle for an omnibus appropriations package for fiscal year 1999. That is the bill that we have before us.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report before the House contains the following general appropriation bills for fiscal year 1999: Transportation; Agriculture; Labor-HHS and Education; Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary; Foreign Operations; District of Columbia; Treasury-Postal Service; and the Interior appropriations bills.

Mr. Speaker, all of the spending bills in this general appropriation bill are within the discretionary spending caps and are fully paid for. This conference report also contains a number of provisions making supplemental appropriations.

A significant portion of the package, and I think it is important for Members to note, is an $8.4 billion Department of Defense component including funds for missile defense and additional funds for military readiness, so badly needed. This funding is critical to protect the lives of our soldiers and our military personnel who serve overseas in uniform.

I have warned my colleagues many times that we are returning to the very hollow force of the 1970's in our national defense posture. There was a time, that I often recall, when we had hostages being held in a place called Iran. And when we attempted to rescue those hostages being held, we had to cannibalize 14 helicopter gunships just to get 8 that would work, and 3 of those failed, and so did the rescue operation. That was the condition of our military back in the late seventies.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation's Armed Forces are facing the same kind of critical shortages in a number of areas right now.

In terms of personnel, we have lost military personnel. We have commissioned officers and noncommissioned officers who are choosing not to stay in the military. Many of them are being furloughed because of lack of funds. There are shortages of equipment and spare parts, and even ammunition.

Mr. Speaker, all of these indicators of a declining readiness rate are not academic statistics. All of these things contribute to the ability of our Armed Forces to respond rapidly and effectively to a threat from overseas in the manner in which we responded to Saddam Hussein in 1990 and 1991, and today we cannot do that. We do not have the military capability to mount that kind of an operation now. Also these items which are in short supply lead to a greater propensity for training accidents or aircraft crashes, and you see it almost every week now in some part of the world.

Mr. Speaker, the lives of our young men and women who serve in the military are constantly at risk from foreign threats. We should not compound that risk by leaving them in the field with aging or broken or outdated equipment.

Mr. Speaker, the world is a dangerous place, and there are nations and forces who are hostile to the United States and American interests all over this globe. The House should lend its support to our men and women in uniform around the globe who put their lives on the line for the national interests of this country by voting for this package today. I intend to vote for it myself, even though I am a fiscal conservative and do not share all of the purposes of everything in this massive bill.

Mr. Speaker, the United States lives under the constant threat of attack from ballistic missiles launched from China or North Korea or other renegade regimes around this world. It is inconceivable to me that we have not developed a system that would stop incoming ballistic missiles from landing on American cities. Several regimes have a startling missile capability and, when coupled with biological and chemical warheads, these regimes and their devices pose an incredible threat not only to American servicemen serving overseas, but also a direct threat right here to the United States of America.

We all know that the People's Republic of China, which is a hostile nation to this country by their own words, have no less than 13 intercontinental ballistic missiles aimed at American cities right today, yet we are not equipped to do anything about that.

Mr. Speaker, if investing $1 billion for missile defense in this package is not an emergency, I do not know what an emergency is. This funding is absolutely critical.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement also contains funds to combat terrorism, including at our American embassies overseas. For those who have traveled there, you know that many of our embassy personnel are in grave danger right today, and we saw that happen just in the last several months. The Congress must support efforts to counter international terror and the cowards who would employ such methods around the world.

Mr. Speaker, this spending agreement also includes important funding for intelligence activities which are critical so that we can know in advance when terrorists are planning to attack America's infrastructure, such as the World Trade Center, bridges, tunnels or American embassies overseas.

Mr. Speaker, this package also contains funding to address the Year 2000 computer problem, or Y2K, a significant portion of which is defense-related. We must ensure that our defense computers are technically capable to meet the challenges of the new century.

□ 1640

Mr. Speaker, this omnibus appropriation package contains something even more important than all the things I have just mentioned, and that is crucial funds for the anti-drug efforts as

well as legislative language to encourage drug interdiction efforts. A vote for this package is a vote to rededicate ourselves to the fight to stop all aspects of the illegal drug trade, supply, use and demand. And I would also note on that subject, Mr. Speaker, that the conference report before us maintains language which passed the House prohibiting Federal or District of Columbia funds for free needles for drug addicts, a program which has not worked in any part of the country, and, Mr. Speaker, it is so terribly, terribly important to set an example for our young people that there is nothing hip, that there is nothing cool, about heroin use or any kind of drug use. Illegal drug use can only lead to a life of failure and misery and even death. Rather than promote desolation and despair, Mr. Speaker, we should promote hope and opportunity for this young generation coming on board now.

And, Mr. Speaker, this conference agreement also contains important funding to assist our Nation's farmers who have faced numerous natural disasters this year. The conference report includes language relating to something terribly important to myself and the gentleman from Louisiana, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations sitting next to me here, and that is called milk marketing orders, which will prohibit the Department of Agriculture from changing the rules until we have gone through both a legislative process and an appropriation process cycle for next year. That would give the incoming Congress time to hold hearings and to deal with this life threatening issue as far as the dairy farmers of this Nation are concerned. The Federal Dairy Program is so very important to the livelihood of my particular district and certainly many of the others throughout this country.

And, Mr. Speaker, it is important that we adjourn this Congress in order that Members have a chance to discuss with their constituents the fact that we have produced the first balanced budget in 30 years. We are now cutting rather than increasing spending. We have produced a historic budget surplus for the American people, and, Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan's vision has been achieved by our actions. The growth of the federal spending has been slowed to 3 percent a year. I never thought 5 or 6 or 10 years ago that we would be able to accomplish that, but we have, and we should commend both the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget and the other committees of this Congress for having bit the bullet and dealing with this very critical issue.

We have reformed welfare and made a dramatic difference in the lives of so many Americans encouraging the personal responsibility and dignity that are a part of decent jobs. In New York State alone more than 500,000 people have been taken off the welfare rolls. Those people are now taxpaying citizens, they are good citizens that are contributing to society.

And, Mr. Speaker, we took on the dreaded IRS and brought about long overdue reform to that agency.

Now the conference agreement is not perfect; we all know that. It is a compromise among the House and the Senate and the President of the United States. All Members did not get all the provisions we were seeking, nor did we knock out all the provisions that we wanted to knock out. Nor did the President get all of his legislative agenda in this package. But the spirit of compromise, which is what Ronald Reagan spent a great deal of his time trying to teach me, is that you cannot always have it your own way. One of the most difficult lessons that I have learned in Washington is the fact that we have to compromise. And that is why I urge every Member to come over here regardless of their philosophy, whether they are liberal, conservative or somewhere in-between.

This is a bill we ought to vote for the American people. I urge my colleagues to support it, support the rule and then vote for the omnibus package when it comes before the House.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), my dear friend, my colleague, the chairman of the Committee on Rules, for yielding me the customary half hour.

Mr. Speaker, at long last we are preparing to vote on this omnibus appropriation bill. This is the bill that contains the eight unfinished appropriations bills and hundreds of extra provisions all the way from duck hunting to stomach viruses, all lumped together in a document that weighs over 40 pounds, stands 16 inches high and has to be brought over here in a box that resembles a Budweiser case. I mean this is a first. I hope that all the people who are listening in will really pay attention to this. This is the largest bill that I can recall lumping all these appropriation bills together in an end of the season rush to get out of here.

Mr. Speaker, we all know the reason the Congress is passing this one enormous bill instead of the individual bills is because the Republicans just could not get their act together, they could not finish their work in time for the new fiscal year. But it turns out that the good news for the Democrats is this bill contains a lot more Democratic provisions than we could have gotten under the regular legislative procedure if that legislative procedure had taken place in its orderly fashion. By sticking together and insisting on our priorities we won very many major victories for the American families of America.

Democrats won 100,000 new teachers for our classrooms, which means, Mr. Speaker, classrooms all over the country will average 18 students fewer per classroom. Children will get more individual attention. It will be easier to discipline and to teach these children. Mr. Speaker, thanks to Democrats, my home State, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will get $22 million more to reduce our class sizes.

Democrats fought off Republican attempts to raid the Social Security surplus to pay for tax cuts. Democrats won a 14-percent increase in health research in diabetes, cancer, genetic medicine and to develop an AIDS vaccine.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats won the funding for 17,000 new community police officers, and we also won the removal of Republican provisions letting polluters get off the hook scot-free and the addition of investments in cleaner environment.

Mr. Speaker, Democrats and Republicans combined saved the LIHEAP program, which provides energy assistance for the 5.5 million elderly and working people during very cold winters and very hot summers.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is still a lot to do. Our schools are still falling apart. One out of every three American schools needs extensive repair or replacement, and about the same number were built before World War II.

Mr. Speaker, American children should be taught in classrooms and not trailers, and they should not have to eat lunch at 10 o'clock in the morning because the cafeteria just does not have enough tables to feed them all at the same time. But my Republican colleagues refused even to meet on the school construction bill.

Americans enrolled in managed care plans still do not have the protection against the abuses. We need to pass a Patient Bill of Rights. But my Republican colleagues refuse to take it up.

My Republican colleagues buried efforts to reform our campaign system, reduce teen smoking and raise the minimum wage.

Still, Mr. Speaker, despite our small numbers the Democrats have done pretty well. We stopped the Republican attempt to destroy Medicaid back in 1995. We stopped the Republican attempt to use the Social Security surplus for tax cuts, we stopped their efforts to let polluters off the hook, and we kept them from dismantling public education.

So I congratulate my Democrat colleagues for really insisting education be made a priority, and I urge my colleagues to support the rule and support the bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, as I begin to recognize our next speaker, I have to call attention to the fact that I will be leaving this body at the end of this year and after 20 years. More important is the gentleman sitting next to me. He is not a Member of Congress, but he is probably more important than any Member of Congress because he is the Chief Counsel of the Committee on Rules. Bill Crosby has been with this body for

27 years. He came here directly out of the United States Navy, and he has served under former members of the Committee on Rules, Representative H. Allen Smith of Glendale, CA, Representative Dave Martin of Nebraska, and of course our old good friend Jim Quillen, who was a Member of this body for 30 some years from Tennessee. We are certainly going to miss Bill. He was my valuable right arm for 10 years on the Committee on Rules, and we wish him well.

Mr. Speaker, having said that, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Claremont, California (Mr. DREIER), the vice chairman and the man I will be turning the gavel over to as chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend from Glens Falls (Mr. SOLOMON) for yielding me this time, and while we have all engaged in what is clearly a long good-bye, I would like to, as this is the last issue that we are going to be considering in the 105th Congress, join in saying once again how sorely we will miss the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) when he will not be a Member of the 106th Congress and to also join in saying to our good friend, Bill Crosby, ''Thank you very much for nearly three decades of great service to this institution.'' I am particularly honored that he was first hired here by H. Allen Smith, as Mr. SOLOMON has just said, who was the ranking Republican on the Committee on Rules at that time and a fellow Californian, and we were saddened with his passing just within the past several months. But Bill will be sorely missed, and we certainly wish him well in his future endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, 2 years ago the American people gave a Republican Congress and a Democratic President a mandate to do a number of things to balance the federal budget, provide tax relief for working families, create incentives for private sector jobs and job creation, preserve the Medicare program and to promote quality educational opportunities for all children. The 105th Congress accomplished each of these important goals by sticking to fundamental principles while making compromises that reflected the political realities of a divided Federal Government.

The Fiscal Year 1999 Omnibus Appropriations conference report which we are addressing here today does look at many of those very important national needs. In particular, I would like to applaud the negotiators for the $7 billion included to overcome the rapid diminishment and the readiness of our military forces. It also provides new funding to protect American cities from a limited nuclear missile strike, to fight terrorism, avoid the Year 2000 computer problems in government and to help victims of national disasters.

While this final budget package is worthy of support, make no mistake. We all have acknowledged that it does have real shortcomings. The President, his supporters in Congress have proven extraordinarily resilient in treating every federal spending program as a sacred cow, and unfortunately opposing tax cuts at every turn, using the very specious argument that this poses a threat to the solvency of the Social Security system.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe that more should be done to provide tax relief to working families and to ferret out wasteful federal spending and out-of-date government programs. I look forward to the next Congress including more Members who are committed to those policies that represent these values of hard-working Americans.

With that I thank my friend for having yielded this time to me, and I urge support of both the rule and the conference report.

□ 1645

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations, who has labored so diligently on this massive, massive piece of legislation.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, this bill is here because of a massive institutional failure on the part of the Congress.

Now, it is true that there are some major victories for the President and for my party in this package. In my judgment, those major victories are here because we had a large portion of the Republican Caucus, known as the CATs, who early on this year indicated that they did not like the way the Congress handled appropriations bills the year before when we had a relatively bipartisan approach, and they decided they wanted a much more partisan approach; they wanted the bills to be written only on the Republican side of the aisle. They did not want the minority party included; they did not want to hear what our views were; they wanted to bring their agenda to the floor, so they did.

They cut $1 billion out of the President's education program. They eliminated the Low-Income Heating Assistance Program. They eliminated the Summer Jobs Program. They laced the appropriation bills through with antienvironmental riders. They proposed all kinds of measures which they thought they could impose on what they perceived to be a weakened President, and then something happened. What happened is that the moderate Republicans decided they could not support that package, and the Senate Republicans also decided that some of these bills were so extreme that they would not vote for them. And so we wound up in a colossal end-of-the-year, after-the-deadline negotiation on more than half of the budget.

Now, as a result of that process, a lot of the decisions that were made were made by four people. They were made by the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON), the chairman of the committee, my good friend; by me; by Senator STEVENS, who represents the majority party in the Senate, and by Senator BYRD, who represents the minority party in the Senate. We made hundreds of decisions on the specific appropriation items. But then a laundry list of other items were kicked upstairs and there judgments were made by only one person in this House so far as I know, that being the Speaker, and they were made on the other end of the avenue by representatives of the President.

We are in this mess because this Congress did not do its job. We are in this mess because the Congress passed only a tiny number of the 13 appropriation bills that we were required to pass by the end of the year. And now we have this god awful mess on the floor, which while it contains a number of, I think, needed victories for us on education and on other items, still represents an incredibly outrageous way to do the country's business.

So we have as a result of this process some 70 extraneous provisions laced through this bill. We do have a bill which is now $2.6 billion above where the House was on education, and for that the President deserves credit and so do the minority party negotiators. We did restore fuel assistance, we did restore summer jobs, we did protect the National Labor Relations Board, we did keep the full IMF funding, and we did get a number of other victories. We did get $1.6 billion additional funds to help our farmers. We did get language which extends contraceptive coverage under Federal health benefits for women. We stopped the punitive action that the majority party wanted to take against the Federal Elections Commission. But in the process, an awful lot of garbage stuck to this bill.

The most outrageous action taken of all was action that was insisted upon by the Committee on Ways and Means. There was a provision in this bill which would have allowed the brother of the Unabomber to get the full reward that was promised for solving that crime without being taxed. He wanted to give the full amount of that reward to the victims of the Unabomber, but because of jurisdictional dumb Hill considerations, the Committee on Ways and Means decided they would not allow that money to be provided to the victims of that crime tax-free.

I have never seen a more disgraceful action on the part of anyone in this Congress than that action in denying those funds to the victims of the Unabomber, and yet that is one of the pieces of garbage that we had to swallow in this bill in order to get the bill that would be supported by the majority.

We have a number of other items on tax legislation that were added to this. We have $4 billion added to the defense budget without a dime of that $4 billion going into readiness. It goes into a lot of the Speaker's pet projects, into a lot of third-tier, third-rate intelligence

activities, (one good one), and yet none of the funds go directly to military readiness. It is really a lousy way to prioritize national needs.

So I am going to ask Members to do the only thing we can under these circumstances, because the country does need a budget. I will ask them to vote for the bill when we finally get to it, because thanks to the incredible mismanagement that we have seen in this Congress all year long, we have no other choice. But that does not mean I am proud of the product.

I think this product, at least the process by which we got here, is a national disgrace, and I think the House ought to be ashamed of itself for all of the decisions that led to this ridiculous process. I want to make clear in my criticism that I make no criticism of the majority party on the Committee on Appropriations. They did everything possible to work under these ridiculous circumstances to bring a decent bill to the House. But I have to tell my colleagues, wait until you see the stories that the press will write for weeks and weeks on some of the provisions that are in this bill, and more importantly, some of them that are not, and we will get a clear idea of just how low this Congress has sunk.

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

The other night my wife was up in our home in the Adirondack Mountains, she was watching C–SPAN, and my next speaker was on the floor. He was telling it like it is, and as soon as he finished she called me and she says, my goodness, he sounds just like you. I do not know whether she was being critical or heaping praise.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Metairie, Louisiana (Mr. LIVINGSTON). He is truly one of the commendable Members in this body. In the last 4 years, he is one of the reasons that we have a balanced budget here and we have gotten our fiscal House in order.

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

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from York (Mr. SOLOMON), the very distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules, the very distinguished, outgoing chairman of the Committee on Rules. He is my friend. He is a gentleman with whom I have enjoyed working with throughout the time that I have had the opportunity and the honor and privilege to serve the American people in the United States Congress. I do not think that there have been any better served than those served by the gentleman from New York who is leaving. This is his last presentation of a rule not only before the 105th Congress, but before the Congress as a whole. I just want to take this opportunity to wish him and his lovely wife, Freda, many, many years of happy retirement, although I know he is not planning on retiring, he is simply leaving Congress. We will be able to see him in other roles, and we wish him lots of success and happiness. Likewise, I would like to wish lots of success and happiness to his sidekick, Bill Crosby, who has done a remarkable job for the Congress over the last 27 years as a public servant, plus his time in the Navy. So we wish him well and thank him for his dedicated service over the years.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to stand here and defend the process, because I think it has been ugly, but I will say that we are ahead of the game when we look at the last 15 years. We are actually completing our business ahead of the schedule of all but 5 of those last 15 years. In 10 other instances we have gone later in the calendar year, longer in the legislative season than we are today. So even though we have a 40-pound pack of paper sitting there before us comprised of some 8 bills and 4 emergency sections, the fact is we are completing our business. If the good Members of this House have the wisdom and good judgment to vote as a majority for this package, we will go home, complete the campaign season, and have a victorious time on behalf of the majority, I hope, in November.

□ 1700

That being said, let me say that we have comprised a great deal in this package. We not only include eight regular appropriations bills, but we address the Y2K emergency problem that threatens Government computers and virtually all computers of this country in every walk of life as we change into the next millennium.

We address the needs for increasing the safety for our diplomats and their staff in embassies and consulates all around the globe to provide some protection against terrorism.

We include money for agricultural emergencies reaped by natural and other disasters around this country, and we provide much needed funding that replenishes the readiness accounts and the needs for our Defense Department to provide defense against incoming missiles to this country through a viable missile defense system and various other priorities that are so extraordinarily important to the armed forces and the men and women that serve in them.

I might say that we do all of that, eight appropriations bills, including the agriculture appropriations bill, which was passed by the Congress and vetoed by the President and redrawn in this package, within the caps provided us by the Committee on the Budget.

There may be some criticism about how we get there, but the fact is the Congressional Budget Office, notwithstanding current press reports, the Congressional Budget Office has proclaimed that we are under the caps allotted to us which agrees with the budget process as agreed to in last year's budget agreement. So nobody can say that this package is out of kilter in terms of overall spending.

Finally, I would say that it is a fair rule which allows us to debate this issue. We have an hour not only on the rule, but an hour to debate the entire package. While there will not be any amendments allowed, we are satisfied that the rule is appropriate and should be adopted. We are hopeful that the Members of the body will come and vote as a majority for the entire package, because they should not concentrate on the process. They should concentrate on the substance.

The fact is that the House of Representatives using the normal appropriations process passed all but one of our bills before the end of the fiscal year. The Labor-HHS-Education bill was not passed in the House or the Senate, but it was conferenced informally between our Members of both bodies. We worked our way through the process.

Mr. Speaker, all I would say is that whether Members like this process or not, the fact is that we have had a chance to finish all of the individual bill packages in their entirety, bundle them together in that very large bundle, and submit them to the membership so they can vote on it.

Once they vote on it, it will be virtually the last vote they cast for this Congress, and we will go home knowing that we have achieved the first balanced budget in 30 years.

Last year we passed the first tax cut in 16 years. We have virtually frozen the cost of government across the board, stopped the growth of government in all of the departments, agencies, and programs. We have saved about $125 billion under what the President projected we would have spent some 4 years ago at this time. So we can take confidence in the fact that we have restored fiscal integrity to the United States Treasury for the first time in a generation. I think that is no small accomplishment. I urge the Members to vote for this, and go home with great pride.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPS).

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I just flew over 3,000 miles from the central coast of California to support this important bill. This budget bill is a victory for the American people. It is a victory over mindless partisanship, and it is a terrific victory for education.

Providing our local school districts with additional qualified teachers is an important step in the right direction. Next year we must come back and help our local communities to build new classrooms and to modernize their schools.

This budget is a victory in the fight against disease. As a nurse, I am thrilled that Congress is giving vigorous support to critical research on Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and ALS. Next year we must come back, take on the HMOs, and pass a strong patient's bill of rights.

This is a good bill. I urge my colleagues to pass it.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, the do-nothing Congress is limping to a pathetic end, one final $500 billion bill. Just to my left there is a copy bound with twine 2 feet tall. It weighs 40 pounds. Who among the rank and file Members of the House can say they have read and understood the entire package? Half the Members here could not even lift it, let alone read it.

The chairman of the Committee on Rules said it was about readiness. For once we are in vague agreement. This bill is about readiness, campaign readiness. It is stuffed to the gills with election-year goodies. The gentleman meant military readiness, but from the quarter of a million dollars that the Pentagon is going to be forced to spend to study the effect of stay-awake gum on the troops, to the C–130J airplanes that they are going to be forced to buy that will be built in the Speaker's district, and they will have to retire other good planes 10 years early to accommodate them, it is much more of an assault on the orderly readiness of our troops than it is a help.

Of the $7.5 billion stuffed into the Pentagon budget in this bill, perhaps $1.1 billion, 14 percent, can be said to truly be going to the readiness needs of our men and women in uniform. Is $1 billion more for the Star Wars fantasy that has wasted $50 billion, so far with no successful experiments, is that the readiness that our troops need? I think not.

Is $2 billion more for intelligence agencies what they need? Just 3 years ago the National Security Agency lost $4 billion in its budget. That is right, it misplaced $4 billion, because it was trying to hide it from our enemies, and they had a bunch of different bank accounts around. They forgot they had the money until a new auditor came in and found it, and they need another $2 billion? I do not think so.

The gentleman spoke about fiscal responsibility. This bill is financed with $20 billion out of the future social security trust fund, the so-called surplus in emergency spending. That is not fiscal responsibility.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, let me tell the gentleman that we received this bill up in the Committee on Rules at 9:30 last night. I was there. It was ready for any Democrat to come upstairs and see it. I will tell the gentleman, if he would have come up at 9:30 last night, he would have found that the State of Oregon is the real beneficiary, and so is the gentleman's district. He ought to be here praising this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will probably not have this opportunity again to congratulate my friend, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) for the work he has done as the chairman of the Committee on Rules in representing his party's way. He and I, although we have disagreed probably on 90 percent of the matters that came before us, we never disagreed about our friendship. I hold him to be a very dear friend of mine.

Also, Mr. Crosby has been a great, great person, never butting into things, but always there as a font of information any time we needed some information, even though he represented the majority and we were in the minority. So I wish him well on his new endeavors.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Republican leadership's process which has brought us to the vote we cast today, a vote which merges eight separate appropriations bills into one huge 4,000-page omnibus bill which will spend some $500 billion with one vote.

Within this huge bill there are some excellent and important provisions which are good for my State of Vermont and which are good for this country, but there are some awful provisions and wasteful provisions which are going to cost taxpayers billions and billions of dollars. It is a travesty and an insult to the democratic process that Members have not been able to vote separately on these provisions to maintain what is good, to get out what is bad, and to end up with the best legislation that would serve the interests of the American people.

I would hope that regardless of our political point of view or the party we may be in, that we will work together to make sure that a process like this does not take place again.

Within the positive aspects of this bill, there is some real help for dairy farmers in the State of Vermont and throughout this country in terms of the extension of the Northeast Dairy Compact. There are some very important provisions for our Gulf War veterans, who have never gotten the kind of treatment that they need, and this bill will provide them with some real help now and in the future.

There is some good help for those home health care agencies in Vermont and throughout this country who have suffered severe cuts as a result of the balanced budget agreement last year. There is good legislation extending the Cancer Registry Act, helping those people who are victims or hurting from cancer. There are some good provisions, but the process has not been good.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes 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 thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman of the Committee on Rules for bringing this rule to the floor today. I believe it is long overdue for us to do our jobs to make sure that the government remains open and the American people are taken care of. Let me thank the appropriators for long and hard work.

Needless to say, I would have preferred a deliberate study of each individual appropriations bill, but frankly, I want to say to the American people, we want their business done. I am grateful that those who are on waiting lists across this Nation, waiting on Section 8 housing, these are the working poor, will now have over a 2-year period and 100,000 extra vouchers for people to live throughout the country and continue working.

I am very pleased that AmeriCorps, that has helped educate any number of our young people, has now been funded. They go into communities and help senior citizens and help preschool children and help rebuild communities, and yet then have funding to go to college.

Frankly, I am delighted that we recognize that the Census is one of the most important tasks that we have, and therefore, we will extend the time for sampling, as well as the other form that is now being utilized by the Census agency so we can get the most accurate count.

I am very pleased, as rains pour in Texas, that we have 12 million for the Simms Bayou in my district and other districts to make sure that we provide for those taxpayers who send money to this government.

But most of all, I am proud for the incremental increase in helping children suffering from mental disabilities, moving up $5 million, so we can go into communities and draw in their families and the children, and begin to rebuild lives of children who are suffering from mental illnesses.

I am not pleased, however, in helping seniors who are homebound and those home health care agencies. Yes, the IPS will be delayed now from 1999 to 2000, but I wanted to give retroactive help. Though we are boosting the payments, Mr. Speaker, I think we can do more. My commitment is we will do more to help those seniors and those home health care agencies.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. SABO).

Mr. SABO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member of the Committee on Rules for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I intend to vote for it, but I think that never, in all my life, in a long legislative career, have I ever done anything so much on faith as signing this conference report.

For the people who are wondering, this is a conference report on the transportation bill. I think that is

probably less than 10 percent of the bill, but the conferees who have signed it are those of us on that particular bill. So I put my signature on that conference report, and 90 percent of it is something that I am taking on faith. I know there are some good things in it, but I am really not taking responsibility for everything that is in it. It is sort of what one would call an institutional obligation, to move the process on.

Mr. Speaker, within the transportation bill I commend my friend, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF). I think we have produced a good bill within the restraints of the budget deal and with the fundamental transportation problems in this country.

□ 1715

I also have to say, Mr. Speaker, I guess this is it, this big pile of paper representing all of these bills that have been combined in a process such as I have never seen, really with very minimal involvement of many of the Members who were involved in writing the specific bills. We have this huge bill now before us. Clearly, it is hard to ask somebody to vote for it. That I cannot do.

But, Mr. Speaker, I think we have no other choice at this time but simply to vote ''yes'' and move this bill forward.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, how much time remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) has 8 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to one of outstanding Members from Morris, Illinois (Mr. WELLER).

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding time to me.

First, I want to salute the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules and thank him for his leadership. I realize tonight is his last official vote in the House of Representatives, and I want to thank him for his friendship and wish him well.

I rise in support of this rule, and I rise in support of the bill. As I look back over the last 2 years, I look back at a Congress that has accomplished a lot of things. I remember when we were sworn in 2 years ago, there were a lot of the naysayers that said this Congress could not accomplish what we wanted to do. They said we could not balance the budget. They said we could not provide tax relief for middle-class families. They said we could not reform the welfare system. They said we could not restructure and retain the IRS. Well, we did.

As I look back over the last 2 years, we did all those things we were told we could not do. We balanced the budget for the first time in 28 years. We cut taxes for the middle class for the first time in 16 years. We reformed welfare for the first time in a generation. We tamed the tax collector for the first time ever.

Tonight we are in the final hours of this session of Congress. Now there is this omnibus bill before us. It is a bipartisan compromise. There are things in it some of us do not like. There are things in it some of us do like. But it is a good bill, in general, and it helps fight against drugs, puts more money into the classroom, helps family farmers with disaster relief, helps small businesses by quicker phase-in of the 100 percent deduction for self-employed for health insurance, provides flood relief to the Chicago south suburbs.

Mr. Speaker, there is something very important that is missing. I have often stood in the well of this House and I have often asked a very simple question: Is it right, is it fair that under our tax code a married working couple with two incomes pays more in taxes than an identical couple, identical income living together outside of marriage? It is wrong that our tax code punishes marriage with higher taxes.

Earlier this fall, the House of Representatives passed a tax cut providing marriage tax relief for 28 million married working couples; $243 a year they would have received. Unfortunately, they have been left at the altar.

Mr. Speaker, let us make elimination of the marriage tax penalty a number one priority of next year's tax provisions.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN).

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

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in objection to the rule.

As many speakers have said before me, this is a horrible process. It was just a year ago that this House, in a bipartisan vote, passed the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. Now, as we head into a time of surplus, which we do not know how much it is going to be, we have already started to spend that surplus without planning for the future. Earlier this year we passed a highway bill that was at least $20 billion over the Balanced Budget Act. This bill, while there is some emergency spending in it, which I think would qualify as emergency spending and I agree with the concept, I am afraid may well set a precedent going forward where everything we cannot get under the spending caps we are just going to call an emergency and do.

I know parts of Texas have agricultural emergencies and we need to fund that. I know there is a readiness problem. But I have some concerns about funding more for this Star Wars project.

The bill has some good things in it, the increase in NIH, which I support, and there are offsets for that. It has some things that are very important to my State. But overall the bill sets a very bad precedent. It shows the failure of this Congress.

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

I just do not understand the protest here. The gentleman has not been around here very long. Back in 1983, we had 7 appropriation bills rolled into the continuing resolution. That was under Democrat leadership. In 1985, we had 8 rolled into one bill. In 1986, we had 7. And guess what happened in 1987 and 1988? All 13 were rolled into one continuing resolution. Let us stop kidding ourselves and come over here and vote for the rule.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands, (Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN).

(Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed feelings and some disappointment that today I nevertheless support H.R. 4328, although I do have some reservations about the rule.

While many hail it as an example of what can be accomplished when both political parties put their personal agendas aside to reach compromise, and rightly so, the final outcome of this bill is a bittersweet victory for the people of the Virgin Islands. While no bill is perfect and there are winners and losers in every compromise, the failure to even extend the rum rebate at its current level will deal a hard blow to the treasury of the Virgin Islands.

This being said, I still join my colleagues in applauding President Clinton and the Democratic leadership in this Congress for fighting and winning vital new investments for the children of America. I want to thank also President Clinton, his staff and the Democratic leadership and my colleagues, many of them, who helped in securing an increase in children's health care funding for the children of the territories, and Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN for introducing a companion bill to mine which will breathe new life into a fledgling watch industry.

Before I close, let me just say I also ask for support to continue to work on those taxes for the territories.

Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed feelings and a great deal of disappointment that I rise today to nevertheless support H.R. 4328. While many hail it as an example of what can be accomplished when both political parties put their personal agendas aside to reach compromise, and rightly so, the final outcome of this bill is a bittersweet victory for the people of the Virgin Islands.

While no bill is perfect, and there are winners and losers in every compromise, the failure to even extend the rum revenue rebate at its current level has dealt a hard blow to the treasury of the Virgin Islands.

While we did achieve some of our goals, this very important measure met with such unexpected, inexplicable and adamant opposition, that important capital projects, and programs needed to spur our lagging economy will now go undone.

The hard working people of my district who have served this country in large numbers as

far back as the revolutionary war, and who have made their contributions to this country in other ways are deeply disappointed, but it is an issue that we will continue to pursue because it is a very necessary part of our economy's revitalization.

That being said, I must still join my colleagues in applauding President Clinton and the Democratic Leadership in Congress, for fighting for and winning vital new investments for the children of America.

The President's proposal to hire 100,000 new teachers will help to reduce class sizes in the early grades thereby enhancing individual attention and increase student learning. And by so doing, we will also be preventing more kids from getting in trouble.

The President and Congressional Democrats also secured very important investments in child literacy, college mentoring, after-school programs and summer jobs in this bill.

And finally green cards will be made available to Haitian refugees. Like the majority, while Democrats made strides, we did not get everything.

In addition to being saddened by what we see as a major but only temporary setback on V.I. produced rum, we feel similarly about the loss this year of the school construction initiative, of the ''Patients Bill of Rights'' bill as well as an increase in the minimum wage for working families, and last but not least, the killing of the comprehensive anti-Tobacco legislation which would have saved millions of young Americans from early and avoidable deaths.

In closing I want to thank President Clinton and his staff, the Democratic Leadership, and my colleagues, Appropriations Committee Ranking Democrat DAVE OBEY, my friend from Maryland, STENY HOYER, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO, Congressman LOUIS STOKES, my Chairwoman MAXINE WATERS, Senator GRAHAM of Florida and all those too numerous to mention who helped in securing an increase in Children's Health Insurance funding for the children of the territories.

This additional funding will mean that the Children of our territories will have the same opportunities for better Health Care as their family and friends on the mainland.

I also want to especially thank Senator CAROL MOSELY-BRAUN for introducing a companion bill to mine which would breathe new life in a fledging industry in my district by instantly creating approximately 400 new jobs on St. Croix. For this effort as well, I must thank Ways and Means Committee Chairman BILL ARCHER and Ranking Democrat CHARLIE RANGEL. Also Trade Subcommittee Chair, PHIL CRANE and Ranking Democrat BOB MATSUI for their help in getting this bill passed today.

And I also ask for your support as we continue to work for the return of funds to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands as the law provides.

And last but not least, Finance Committee Chair BILL ROTH and Ranking Democrat PATRICK MOYNIHAN for their support of the proposal also.

My colleagues, while not have all we might have wanted, this bill deserves our support. I urge all to put aside narrow partisan interest and vote in favor of this good bill for America.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I wonder how many of my colleagues would sign a $100,000 mortgage without reading it. I wonder how many of them would take out a $10,000 business loan without reading the terms. I wonder how many of my colleagues would profess to tell their constituents that they know what is in these 4000 pages.

I can tell them there is a $100 million visitors center for here, the Capitol. There is another $104 million for our protection. But I cannot also tell them there is a buyout program for the Pollack industry that I do not know why we need to buy those vessels. That costs us about $50 million.

This spends 500 billion of the taxpayers' money, not our money. And no one in this room can tell us everything that is in it. We have been here all year. I think we can wait a few more days to see to it that Members have the opportunity to study this. If we are not given the opportunity to study this, then I think the only businesslike and responsible thing for the Members to do is to vote against it.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I was in my office at 9:30 last night, right up there, when this bill was delivered. No Democrat came up to pick it up until after 9:30 this morning. I would say to the previous speaker, where was he for 12 hours when the bill was up there ready to be read?

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, the reason that nobody came and picked it up is because they could not find a hand truck big enough to handle the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT), our Democratic leader.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, Ronald Reagan stood in this Chamber nearly a decade ago and attacked the Congress for sending him a massive last-minute appropriation bill. Well, here we go again.

This bill is 4,000 pages long and weighs over 40 pounds. And at that time Ronald Reagan said, Congress should not send another one of these and, if you do, he said, I will not sign it.

Well, here they go again. This bill is a symbol of the wasted time and misguided priorities of a Republican Congress whose leadership consumed our agenda with investigations instead of legislation. Thanks to the Republican leadership, we have worked the fewest days and passed the fewest bills in decades. We did not even pass a budget resolution in this House of Representatives, the first time since the Budget Act passed 24 years ago.

For the last year Republicans in Congress have tried to focus the debate on anything except what is really significant to our future. They have had far more enthusiasm for subpoenas than for schools, and they would rather talk about the FBI than the IMF.

We were able to convince a reluctant and unwilling Republican majority to include funding for 100,000 new teachers in this bill, teachers that will help reduce class size and improve the quality of our children's education. While Democrats may not be satisfied with what was not included in this bill today, we will come back and fight again and again for a Patients' Bill of Rights, anti-teen smoking initiatives and an increase in the minimum wage. And a Democratic majority will hopefully enact the reforms to guarantee the future of Social Security and save the surplus for Social Security, which the Republican majority tried to spend before it could be saved, to save that program.

Ronald Reagan was right. It was a bad way to do business in 1988, and it is a bad way to do business in 1998.

Mr. Speaker, it is time for a change. It is time for a Congress that works full time to help meet the challenges of our future instead of skipping town with unfilled promises and unmet priorities, and one that fulfills its constitutional role to produce a budget in a manner befitting of us all.

If we want to change the agenda, it should be very clear. We have to change the leadership of this Congress. I believe the American people will do that, and I hope for the sake of the people they do.

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

I do not want the minority leader to take this wrong, but he has been standing up here emulating my great hero, Ronald Reagan. Let me just say to the gentleman, I know Ronald Reagan. He is a friend of mine. And the minority leader is a great guy and a great friend of mine but he isn't quite the same as Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT) was just complaining about being opposed to the bill. I am looking at the conferees here. Every Democrat conferee signed this bill: SABO, TORRES, OLVER, PASTOR, CRAMER. And the President of the United States is for the bill. I do not understand the protest here.

□ 1730

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Sanibel, Florida (Mr. PORTER GOSS), a very valuable member of the Committee on Rules. He is also the chairman of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

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

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, I urge support for this rule, the last rule of the year. The last rule of this Congress. This is a fair rule, it is an appropriate rule and, under the circumstances, it is about the only rule we could come up with, and I think we all know it.

This is a debate about the rule, but we are getting into process. Many people have talked about budget process tonight. I want everyone, all the Members, to understand that we have developed a bill, a bipartisan bill, with some very innovative new ideas for budget

process reform. I say this not because we are all proud of the process that we have just seen and we are experiencing tonight, but that we think we can do better. More important than that, there is an opportunity for Members to take that bill and read it, and I would suggest that Members do that because there are some good ideas and we should discuss them in the next Congress.

I would also like to point out the obvious. There is much in this bill. There is much I like, there is much that others like, and there is much that some of us are not so sure about at this point. That is the way it is because we have, right now, a situation of shared power in this country. That is what the voters have dealt us. We also have a separation of powers. That is what the Constitution has given us. And we have certainly something here that is a product where we should not be worried about winners or losers on a partisan basis, we should be worried about whether America wins.

I suggest America is going to win in a number of ways with this piece of legislation. Certainly in education, as we have heard. Certainly in intelligence, as we have not heard. We are reinvesting in the future, so some of the tragedies that were witnessed around the globe this year hopefully will not catch us by surprise or happen again. Certainly in defense. Certainly in the war on drugs. Certainly in a number of other areas that will be of interest to all Americans in their quality of life and in their pocketbook.

So I think this is a good piece of work, even though I would admit the process has been a little unusual.

The final thing I want to do is to pay my public respects to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON), chairman of the Committee on Rules. I have followed the gentleman, who has been a great mentor and a great leader. He lead while we were in the minority, as a ranking member, when we were badly outnumbered. He has led in the majority, as the majority leader and chairman of the Committee on Rules, when we are also badly outnumbered on many occasions. I want to thank him, share my respects, and to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOAKLEY) has 2 minutes remaining. The minority leader yielded back 2 minutes to the gentleman. The gentleman from New York (Mr. SOLOMON) has 3 minutes remaining.

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

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time just to briefly say that there is nothing unusual about considering a group of appropriation bills in an omnibus bill. The Democrats controlled this body for 40 years. All during the 1980s they lumped in 7 bills, 3 bills, 8 bills, 7 bills; and then, in 1987 and 1988, they lumped in all 13 of the appropriation bills. So there is nothing unusual about doing this. We have to compromise, we have to govern.

Upstairs earlier I posed the question, why would a fiscal conservative like myself support this kind of measure when it does have a lot of excess spending that I do not agree with? And I pointed out there are three reasons:

Number one is that the growth of Federal spending has been slowed to 3 percent. That is something that we fiscal conservatives have been fighting for for years, and we finally have succeeded in this bill that is before us today.

The second reason is that the bill raises the overall spending for our military preparedness, something that is so terribly, terribly needed today. That is the reason I am going to vote for the bill.

And, finally, it increases both the level of spending and gives legislative clout to programs to deal with the most important issue facing this Nation today, and that is the illegal drug war that is taking away a whole new generation of Americans. We have to do something about it. This bill does it.

That is why we should all come over here and vote for the rule, and then we should vote for the omnibus bill.

I salute the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOB LIVINGSTON), for an outstanding job on bringing this to the floor today, and I urge support for the bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address some concerns on the Rule in H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Appropriations for the FY 99 Conference Report.

Although many of us are satisfied with the bill, we are very unhappy with the process that got us here. This bill contains over half of the appropriations necessary to keep this country going next year, including the funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Commerce, Justice, State, Agriculture, and Interior. It represents the most vital programs for our elderly, our disabled, our impoverished, and most importantly, our children. We simply cannot afford to play partisan politics with these people's lives, and hope that next year we will have a Democratic Congress so that we do not have to play these games.

Throughout this 105th Congress women's concerns have been repeatedly ignored. The Republican leadership has with one exception voted to reduce women's choices for adequate health care and has attempted to disempower us. It should be no surprise that once again women Federal prisoners are once again denied the right to choose an abortion. Women who discover they are pregnant after incarceration, have no option but to have a child which they will not have custody to, during their prison term.

The option to choose abortion, is one that is not available to them, and this is wrong and unfair.

In addition, here in the District of Columbia, the use of local and Federal funding for needle exchange programs in the District have been banned. Needle exchange programs which reduce the spread of HIV and hepatitis, can help to save lives, to cut this funding will exacerbate an already desperate situation for many D.C. residents. Not surprisingly, here in D.C. the use of Federal and D.C. funds used to provide women with access to abortion services are also denied, except in cases where the life of the mother is threatened, or in cases of rape or incest.

It should also be no surprise that gays and lesbians were denied important freedoms under the D.C. appropriations bill. In light of the hateful and violent crime against Matthew Shepard during this pat month, it should be clear to all of us, that our gay and lesbian constituents deserve the same equal rights as all of us.

I am also dismayed that a crucial provision of the foreign appropriations bill reduces funds for international family planning assistance. The elimination of funding by the United States for the U.N. Population Fund will deprive several hundred thousand women of effective contraception and put many of these women at risk for life threatening illnesses and injuries during an unwanted to unplanned pregnancy. More than 1,000 women will die as a result of these cuts. This simply is not acceptable.

Under the Labor HHS bill, this Congress has voted not to cover Federal funding for needle exchange programs, prohibit the use of Federal funds for embryo research, and expand the Hyde language to cover Medicare funding, meaning that women dependent on Medicare will not be able to access abortions. All of these decisions are harmful to women and to our less powerful members of society. Those who cannot fend for themselves should find protection through our Government. Yet, to refuse poor women on Medicare the choice to an abortion, and to vote not to provide our sick citizens with access to clean needles is shameful.

The Treasury Postal appropriations bill provision continues a prohibition on the use of funds for abortion in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program, except where the life of the mother is threatened or where the woman is a victim of rape or incest. Under Supreme Court decisions, women have been allowed the choice for abortion and reproductive freedom, yet the leadership in this Congress has done everything within its power to erode these import rights.

Furthermore, this bill has come to the floor without adequate time for review. The bill itself, along with the conference report total well over 1,000 pages,

The way that this bill comes to the floor; however, should not surprise any of us. This is the same majority that passed a ''martial law'' resolution last week, which allows them to bring a bill to the floor without notice, without preparation, and without adequate time for deliberation. This is the same majority that brought the Labor-HHS appropriations bill to the floor for debate on just one issue, family planning, to appease their supporters on the far-right. This is the same majority that did not include Democratic representatives in their Conference Committee meetings. Having seen how the majority has handled this appropriations process, should we be surprised by the manner this bill has come to the floor? No. Are we outraged? Yes!

I urge all of you to vote against this rule, to reaffirm our commitment to the Democratic process.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

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

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

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote on H. Res. 604 after this vote.

There was no objection.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333, nays 88, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 536]

YEAS—333

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baesler
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Berman
Berry
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blumenauer
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Clay
Clement
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Cramer
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (VA)
Deal
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hoekstra
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennelly
Kilpatrick
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Manzullo
Markey
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Obey
Ortiz
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pappas
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paul
Paxon
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riggs
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryun
Sabo
Sandlin
Sanford
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer, Dan
Schaffer, Bob
Schumer
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Stump
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thornberry
Thune
Tierney
Torres
Traficant
Turner
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watts (OK)
Weldon (FL)
Weller
White
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—88

Allen
Andrews
Barrett (WI)
Bentsen
Bonior
Borski
Brown (CA)
Cardin
Carson
Christensen
Clayton
Clyburn
Condit
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Deutsch
Doggett
Edwards
Ensign
Etheridge
Filner
Ford
Frank (MA)
Furse
Gordon
Green
Gutierrez
Hastings (FL)
Hilliard
Holden
Hoyer
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Johnson, E. B.
Kanjorski
Kildee
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Klink
LaFalce
Lee
Lipinski
Lofgren
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Martinez
McCarthy (MO)
McDermott
McHale
McKinney
Menendez
Miller (CA)
Minge
Nadler
Neal
Olver
Owens
Payne
Peterson (MN)
Rahall
Rivers
Rush
Salmon
Sanchez
Sanders
Scarborough
Shays
Sherman
Skaggs
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thompson
Thurman
Tiahrt
Towns
Vento
Waters
Watt (NC)
Waxman
Weldon (PA)
Wexler
Woolsey
Yates

NOT VOTING—13

Becerra
Fazio
Hansen
Kennedy (RI)
Meehan
Mollohan
Oberstar
Poshard
Pryce (OH)
Smith (NJ)
Stark
Tauscher
Weygand

☐ 1753

Messrs. WEXLER, VENTO and OLVER changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Messrs. STUMP, HINOJOSA and PORTMAN changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF S. 1132, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998 AND S. 2133, PRESERVATION OF THE ROUTE 66 CORRIDOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). The pending business is the question of agreeing to House Resolution 604, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 229, nays 189, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 537]

YEAS—229

Aderholt
Archer
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Barrett (NE)
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bateman
Bereuter
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner
Bonilla
Bono
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Bryant
Bunning
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Campbell
Canady
Cannon
Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Chenoweth
Christensen
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crapo
Cubin
Cunningham
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeLay
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Doolittle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
English
Ensign
Everett
Ewing
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Gallegly
Ganske
Gekas
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Goodlatte
Goodling
Goss
Graham
Granger
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hastert
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hobson
Hoekstra
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Jenkins
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kasich
Kelly
Kim
King (NY)
Kingston
Klug
Knollenberg
Kolbe
LaHood
Lantos
Largent
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lucas
Manzullo
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McKeon
Metcalf
Mica
Miller (FL)
Moran (KS)
Morella
Myrick
Nethercutt
Neumann
Ney
Norwood
Nussle
Oxley
Packard
Pappas
Parker
Paul

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

NAYS—189

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

NOT VOTING—16

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

□ 1804

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

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

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

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

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

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

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

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

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

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. NEUMANN. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman qualifies.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1815

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

ZALMAN SHOVAL,
Ambassador.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

BOB LIVINGSTON,
Member of Congress.

TOM LANTOS,
Member of Congress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999 —continued

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

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

2/ FY 1999 request included in Commerce Justice Bill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

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

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999— continued

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

world back on a course of continued economic growth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1830

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1845

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1900

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

□ 1915

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baloney!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

health insurance issuer in the individual market.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And there are some positive aspects to this bill:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Congress failed to enact comprehensive imported food safety legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I urge support for this legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LA. FAVORS GEOGRAPHIC SYSTEM

(By Bill Walsh)

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

ready and waiting in a New Orleans area hospital.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A losing battle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A sad situation.

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

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

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

For months, nothing happened.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

''Just because it was Pittsburgh, all of a sudden there was a problem,'' said Abu-Elmagd.

Louisiana officials disagree. They say that Jordan was not listed as a patient in Miami at the time the organs became available in Louisiana, meaning they would have to violate their policies in order to send the organs to Pittsburgh.

In fact, the most serious patient in Miami was a youngster listed as a ''Status 2,'' serious, but not at the most critical level. Under the national guidelines, that patient was entitled to first crack at the organs. But as if to underscore the capriciousness of the process of deciding who gets what, Miami didn't have enough available surgeons to perform the operation, so they passed.

The liver specialist in Miami who took the call from Louisiana said she had entered Jordan's name on the computer database that same day, June 3. Perhaps the Louisiana list wasn't current, she said. Would they ''rerun the list,'' she asked, by downloading the most current version to the state's computer? That way, Jordan's case would show up.

''It just had to do with timing,'' said Lesli Kravetz, the Miami official.

But according to Louisiana officials, the issue wasn't timing, it was fairness. That's because Louisiana's policy is to download the list each time organs become available. That way, state officials say, the organs are matched to the person most needy at the instant the organs became available. Any other system, they contend, promotes favoritism and allows for manipulation of the system, for example, by allowing patients not on the list to be placed on it once they learn organs are available. For example, it isn't even clear that at the time Jordan's doctors were desperately seeking organs for her, she was the only Status 1 patient in the country. Other regions may have had Status 1 patients, but they would not have been alerted to Louisiana's organs unless they had double-listed their patients in Louisiana's region, as Jordan's doctors had done.

After 90 minutes, Louisiana officials called Miami and said no, they would not violate their policy by rerunning the list.

''There were no Status 1 patients (when we ran the list),'' said Louise Jacobbi, the director of the Louisiana Organ Procurement Agency. ''They wanted us to break policy and put the kid on (the list). That's gaming the system.''

Jacobbi said the patient database, which ranks patients according to the seriousness of their condition, is the only objective guidepost organ centers have in making life-or-death decisions.

''What I was doing was playing by the rules they agreed to play by,'' Jacobbi said.

Bob Spieldenner, a spokesman for the United Network for Organ Sharing, said there are no rules about rerunning patient lists. He said each state organ procurement organization, or OPO, sets its own standard.

''It's up to them,'' he said, ''Some OPOs will do it, some won't. New Orleans is pretty rigid in what they do.''

Dr. Gazi Zibari, the medical director of the Louisiana organ agency, said he had other concerns about releasing the organs to Pittsburgh. He said he doesn't always trust his fellow transplant surgeons when they say their patients are Status 1.

Zibari said that doctors will sometimes exaggerate the seriousness of the condition to get an organ faster. By the time it's checked, he said, a patient may already have gotten the transplant.

''It is well recognized that there is no system in place to monitor whether these patients are Status 1,'' Zibari said. ''There is mistrust in the transplant community, which is very sad.''

Pittsburgh doctors angry.

The decision by the Louisiana organ agency angered the doctors in Pittsburgh who saw Jordan's life slipping away. In an afternoon phone call with Zibari, Abu-Elmagd lost his patience.

''I said she will die in 24 hours,'' Abu-Elmagd recalled telling him. ''I said if you think we are stealing the organs, that is not the case.''

When Miami declined the organs because they didn't have enough surgeons available to complete the transplant needed there, the organs went to the next patient on the list, at Emory University Hospital in Atlanta. Zibari suggested Pittsburgh call the Atlanta hospital and see if they would give them up.

The child in Atlanta who got the liver was listed as a Status 3 patient, but Jacobbi said doctors told her the youngster was getting worse.

''They said their child was extremely sick as well. Those kids can change in a matter of hours or minutes,'' she said.

Abu-Elmagd chose not to call Atlanta. By then, another liver and small intestine set became available, this one in Alabama. However, this time, the organs were already committed to another child. The Miami hospital was only being notified if it was needed as a backup. Ultimately, it wasn't. The other child got the organs and Jordan's doctors started over.

Chuck Patrick, doctor of the Alabama Organ Center, declined to discuss the case, so it's unclear if the child who got the transplant was in better condition than Jordan.

''I'm not going to get my organization in the middle of this war over where organs go,'' Patrick said.

The up-and-down ride wasn't over yet. Within hours, Pittsburgh got a call that suitable organs were available at a hospital in western Pennsylvania.

Abu-Elmagd hopped in a van and led a team to harvest the organs. Meanwhile, Jordan was getting worse. Her heart seized up and her blood pressure dropped. She was taken back to the emergency room, and doctors kept her alive with fluids and medication.

For a brief time, Jordan seemed to improve, but then she suffered multiple cardiac arrests. Her body was never that strong to begin with and all the stress was simply too much for her to take.

Jordan died early in the morning of June 4. Abu-Elmagd was about an hour away from the Pittsburgh hospital with the organs on ice when he got the word.

''It came down to a matter of hours,'' he said. ''If I could have gotten the organs a couple of hours earlier, she could have survived.''

Rosebar said he didn't know all this was happening while he and Jordan's mother waited in the Pittsburgh hospital for word on their daughter's condition.

To him, state and regional boundaries are meaningless when it comes to deciding who should have first claim to a life-saving organ.

''I would have gone to Russia if I had to, to save her life,'' he said. ''I would have done anything.''

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, the Omnibus Appropriations Act, H.R. 4328, includes under the Labor/HHS portion of the legislation a title IX which may be cited as the Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998.

In general this act amends both ERISA and the Public Health Services Act (within the scope of coverage of such Acts as established in HIPAA) to require group health plans and health insurance issuers that cover medical and surgical benefits for mastectomy to also include in their scope of coverage: (1) all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed, (2) surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and physical complications of mastectomy, including lymphedemas, in a manner determined under the terms of the plan or heatlh insurance coverage in consultation with the attending physician and the patient.

The described coverage may be subject to annual deductibles and coinsurance as deemed appropriate and consistent with those established for other benefits under the plan or health insurance coverage under which an individual is enrolled.

Because the act is generally effective with respect to plan years beginning on or after the date of enactment, it is expected that the departments administering the act will follow procedures under which no enforcement action wil be taken with respect to a violation of a requirement imposed by the act on a plan or health insurance issuer before the date of issuance of final regulations, if the plan or issuer has sought to comply with the act in good faith.

The provision under new ERISA section 713(e)(2) which states that ''Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or modify the provisions of section 514 with respect to group health plans'' is redundant and has the same effect as the identical provisions under current law, that is ERISA section 731(a)(2) and PHS sections 2723(a)(2) and 2762(b)(1).

It is also expected that the agencies involved in issuing regulations under the act will follow the same procedures applicable under HIPAA as found in section 104 of that act.

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, In the 1998 Omnibus Appropriations bill I am pleased to acknowledge inclusion of the Internet Tax Moratorium Act. In the act Congress makes clear that a limited moratorium, accompanied by a careful review of all Internet and electronic commerce tax issues, will give Congress the opportunity to evaluate proper state and local government interstate taxation, Federal taxation and trade treatment of the Internet and electronic commerce. In so acting we will clarify that this Congress has not ratified or authorized any federal taxes on Internet Domain name registrations. We are aware that U.S. Federal Court in the Thomas et al. versus National Science Foundation et al case has declared that Sec. 8003–Ratification of Internet Fees—of the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of FY 98 ratified what has been previously found to be a unconstitutional tax on Internet domain name registrations. Section 8003 was never intended to ratify a tax on the Internet and, indeed, addresses only a fee for the Intellectual Infrastructure Fund. To the extent that fee constitutes an unconstitutional tax, it was not ratified by Section 8003. I am pleased that this Congress has voted to approve the Internet Tax Moratorium Act and to affirm that this Congress has never ratified an unconstitutional tax on the Internet.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, the issues surrounding implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (CALEA), now nearly four years after enactment, have been especially vexing to law enforcement, the telecommunications industry, privacy groups, and to us, in Congress. Following passage of H.R. 3303, the DOJ authorization bill, in June, pressure was brought to bear on the Federal Communications Commission to extend the October 25, 1998 compliance date, mandated by CALEA, to at least June 30, 2000. Although, I am pleased that this date was extended, I am disappointed that the ''grandfather date'' for equipment cost reimbursements (January 1, 1995) will not be amended into law this year. H.R. 3303, as passed by the House, would have changed the ''grandfather date'' to October 1, 2000.

I am encouraged, though, that the conferees on the omnibus appropriations bill have included report language expressing the sincere view that the DOJ, industry and Congress should develop joint recommendations to accelerate the implementation of CALEA as soon as possible at the least cost to taxpayers and consumers and to ensure that law enforcement receives the capabilities it needs to protect our society. I would further suggest that the statutory January 1, 1995 ''grandfather date'' should be altered to be consistent with the revised compliance date as decided by the FCC in September of this year.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to working with my House and Senate colleagues on the Judiciary and Appropriations Committees in the 106th Congress in order to make this vision a reality.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the purpose of apprising the House and the public concerning the legislative history of Division G of H.R. 4328, the Omnibus Appropriations Act now under consideration.

Division G consists—with but minor changes—of Divisions A and B of the Conference Report on H.R. 1757 of the 105th Congress, House Report 105–432, as it passed the House on March 26, 1998 and the Senate on April 28, 1998.

Accordingly, as chairman of the Committee on International Relations, with jurisdiction over H.R. 1757, I can state that for the purposes of legislative history, the legislative history of Division G is the legislative history of H.R. 1757.

I am submitting, for the purposes of aiding in the interpretation of Division G, a table indicating the correspondence between provisions of Divisions A and B of the Conference Report on H.R. 1757 and the counterpart provisions of Division G of the bill under consideration.

Division G	H.R. 1757 Conference Report
1001	Sec. 1. Short title.
1002	Sec. 2. Organization of Act into divisions; table of contents.
	SUBDIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES
	TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1101	Sec. 101. Short title.
1102	Sec. 102. Purposes.
1103	Sec. 103. Definitions.

Division G	H.R. 1757 Conference Report
1104	Sec. 104. Report on budgetary cost savings resulting from reorganization.
	TITLE II—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1201	Sec. 201. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1211	Sec. 211. Abolition of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
1212	Sec. 212. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.
1213	Sec. 213. Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security.
	CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1221	Sec. 221. References.
1222	Sec. 222. Repeals.
1223	Sec. 223. Amendments to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
1224	Sec. 224. Compensation of officers.
1225	Sec. 225. Additional conforming amendments.
	TITLE III—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1301	Sec. 301. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1311	Sec. 311. Abolition of United States Information Agency.
1312	Sec. 312. Transfer of functions.
1313	Sec. 313. Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.
1314	Sec. 314. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of United States Information Agency and transfer of functions.
	CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING
1321	Sec. 321. Congressional findings and declaration of purpose.
1322	Sec. 322. Continued existence of Broadcasting Board of Governors.
1323	Sec. 323. Conforming amendments to the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994.
1324	Sec. 324. Amendments to the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
1325	Sec. 325. Amendments to the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
1326	Sec. 326. Transfer of broadcasting related funds, property, and personnel.
1327	Sec. 327. Savings provisions.
1328	Sec. 328. Report on the privatization of RFE/RL, Incorporated.
	CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1331	Sec. 331. References.
1332	Sec. 332. Amendments to title 5, United States Code.
1333	Sec. 333. Application of certain laws.
1334	Sec. 334. Abolition of United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
1335	Sec. 335. Conforming amendments.
1336	Sec. 336. Repeals.
	TITLE IV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1401	Sec. 401. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1411	Sec. 411. Abolition of United States International Development Cooperation Agency.
1412	Sec. 412. Transfer of functions and authorities.
1413	Sec. 413. Status of AID.
	CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS
1421	Sec. 421. References.
1422	Sec. 422. Conforming amendments.
	TITLE V—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
	CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS
1501	Sec. 501. Effective date.
	CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS
1511	Sec. 511. Reorganization of Agency for International Development.
	CHAPTER 3—AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
1521	Sec. 521. Definition of United States assistance.
1522	Sec. 522. Administrator of AID reporting to the Secretary of State.
1523	Sec. 523. Assistance programs coordination and oversight.
	TITLE VI—TRANSITION
	CHAPTER 1—REORGANIZATION PLAN
1601	Sec. 601. Reorganization plan and report.
	CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY
1611	Sec. 611. Reorganization authority.
1612	Sec. 612. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.
1613	Sec. 613. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.
1614	Sec. 614. Incidental transfers.
1615	Sec. 615. Savings provisions.
1616	Sec. 616. Authority of Secretary of State to facilitate transition.
1617	Sec. 617. Final report.
	DIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION
	TITLE X—GENERAL PROVISIONS
2001	Sec. 1001. Short title.
2002	Sec. 1002. Definition of appropriate congressional committees.
	TITLE XI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2101	Sec. 1101. Administration of foreign affairs.
2102	Sec. 1102. International commissions.
2103	Sec. 1103. Grants to The Asia Foundation.
2104	Sec. 1104. Voluntary contributions to international organizations.
2105	Sec. 1105. Voluntary contributions to peacekeeping operations.
2106	Sec. 1106. Limitation on United States voluntary contributions to United Nations Development Program.
2107	Sec. 1107. United Nations Population Fund.
	TITLE XII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
	CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
2201	Sec. 1201. Reimbursement of Department of State for assistance to overseas educational facilities.
2202	Sec. 1202. Revision of Department of State rewards program.
2203	Sec. 1203. Retention of additional defense trade controls registration fees.
2204	Sec. 1204. Fees for commercial services.
2205	Sec. 1205. Pilot program for foreign affairs reimbursement.
2206	Sec. 1206. Fee for use of diplomatic reception rooms.
2207	Sec. 1207. Budget presentation documents.
2208	Sec. 1208. Office of the Inspector General.
2209	Sec. 1209. Capital Investment Fund.
2210	Sec. 1210. Contracting for local guards services overseas.
2211	Sec. 1211. Authority of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.
2212	Sec. 1212. Expenses relating to certain international claims and proceedings.
2213	Sec. 1213. Grants to remedy international abductions of children.
2214	Sec. 1214. Counterdrug and anticrime activities of the Department of State.
2215	Sec. 1215. Annual report on overseas surplus properties.
2216	Sec. 1216. Human rights reports.
2217	Sec. 1217. Reports and policy concerning diplomatic immunity.
2218	Sec. 1218. Reaffirming United States international telecommunications policy.
2219	Sec. 1219. Reduction of reporting.
	CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2221	Sec. 1221. Use of certain passport processing fees for enhanced passport services.
2222	Sec. 1223. Consular officers.
2223	Sec. 1224. Repeal of outdated consular receipt requirements.
2224	Sec. 1225. Elimination of duplicate Federal Register publication for travel advisories.
2225	Sec. 1226. Denial of visas to confiscators of American property.
2226	Sec. 1227. Inadmissibility of any alien supporting an international child abductor.
	CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION
	SUBCHAPTER A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
2231	Sec. 1231. Migration and refugee assistance.
	SUBCHAPTER B—AUTHORITIES
2241	Sec. 1241. United States policy regarding the involuntary return of refugees.
2242	Sec. 1242. United States policy with respect to the involuntary return of persons in danger of subjection to torture.
2243	Sec. 1243. Reprogramming of migration and refugee assistance funds.
2244	Sec. 1244. Eligibility for refugee status.
2245	Sec. 1245. Reports to Congress concerning Cuban emigration policies.
	TITLE XIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE
	CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
2301	Sec. 1301. Coordinator for Counterterrorism.
2302	Sec. 1302. Elimination of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Burdensharing.
2303	Sec. 1303. Personnel management.
2304	Sec. 1304. Diplomatic security.
2305	Sec. 1305. Number of senior official positions authorized for the Department of State.
2306	Sec. 1306. Nomination of Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State.
	CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE
2311	Sec. 1311. Foreign Service reform.
2312	Sec. 1312. Retirement benefits for involuntary separation.
2313	Sec. 1313. Authority of Secretary to separate convicted felons from the Foreign Service.
2314	Sec. 1314. Career counseling.
2315	Sec. 1315. Limitations on management assignments.
2316	Sec. 1316. Availability pay for certain criminal investigators within the Diplomatic Security Service.
2317	Sec. 1317. Nonovertime differential pay.
2318	Sec. 1318. Report concerning minorities and the Foreign Service.
	TITLE XIV—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS
	CHAPTER 1—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
2401	Sec. 1401. International information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs.
	CHAPTER 2—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES
2411	Sec. 1411. Retention of interest.
2412	Sec. 1412. Use of selected program fees.
2413	Sec. 1413. Muskie Fellowship Program.
2414	Sec. 1414. Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training.
2415	Sec. 1415. Educational and cultural exchanges and scholarships for Tibetans and Burmese.
2416	Sec. 1417. Surrogate broadcasting study.
2417	Sec. 1418. Radio broadcasting to Iran in the Farsi language.
2418	Sec. 1419. Authority to administer summer travel and work programs.
2419	Sec. 1420. Permanent administrative authorities regarding appropriations.
2420	Sec. 1421. Voice of America broadcasts.
	TITLE XV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS
2501	Sec. 1501. International conferences and contingencies.
2502	Sec. 1502. Restriction relating to United States accession to any new international criminal tribunal.
2503	Sec. 1503. United States membership in the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union.
2504	Sec. 1504. Service in international organizations.
2505	Sec. 1505. Reports regarding foreign travel.
	TITLE XVI—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
2601	Sec. 1601. Authorization of appropriations.
2602	Sec. 1602. Statutory construction.
	TITLE XVII—EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1998
2701	Sec. 1701. Short title.
2702	Sec. 1702. Statement of policy.
2703	Sec. 1703. Authorities relating to NATO enlargement.
2704	Sec. 1704. Sense of Congress with respect to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.
2705	Sec. 1705. Restrictions and requirements relating to ballistic missile defense.
	TITLE XVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS
2801	Sec. 1801. Reports on claims by United States firms against the Government of Saudi Arabia.
2802	Sec. 1802. Reports on determinations under title IV of the Libertad Act.
2803	Sec. 1803. Report on compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.
2804	Sec. 1804. Sense of Congress relating to recognition of Ecumenical Patriarchate by the Government of Turkey
2805	Sec. 1805. Report on relations with Vietnam.
2806	Sec. 1806. Reports and policy concerning human rights violations in Laos.
2807	Sec. 1807. Report on an alliance against narcotics trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.
2808	Sec. 1808. Congressional statement regarding the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.
2809	Sec. 1809. Programs or projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Cuba.
2810	Sec. 1810. Limitation on assistance to countries aiding Cuba nuclear development.
2811	Sec. 1811. International Fund for Ireland.
2812	Sec. 1813. Support for democratic opposition in Iraq.
2813	Sec. 1814. Development of democracy in the Republic of Serbia

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XV, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 333, nays 95, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 538]

YEAS—333

Abercrombie	Borski	Coyne
Ackerman	Boswell	Cramer
Aderholt	Boucher	Crapo
Allen	Brady (PA)	Cubin
Andrews	Brown (CA)	Cummings
Archer	Brown (FL)	Cunningham
Armey	Brown (OH)	Danner
Baesler	Bryant	Davis (FL)
Baker	Bunning	Davis (IL)
Baldacci	Burton	Davis (VA)
Barcia	Buyer	Delahunt
Barrett (NE)	Callahan	DeLauro
Bass	Calvert	DeLay
Bateman	Camp	Deutsch
Becerra	Canady	Diaz-Balart
Bentsen	Cannon	Dickey
Bereuter	Capps	Dicks
Berman	Carson	Dingell
Berry	Chambliss	Dixon
Bilirakis	Chenoweth	Dooley
Bishop	Clay	Doolittle
Blagojevich	Clayton	Doyle
Bliley	Clement	Dreier
Blunt	Clyburn	Dunn
Boehlert	Combest	Edwards
Boehner	Conyers	Ehrlich
Bonilla	Cook	Emerson
Bonior	Cooksey	Engel
Bono	Cox	English

Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fattah
Fawell
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Fox
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frost
Furse
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gingrich
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hamilton
Harman
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hefner
Herger
Hill
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hobson
Hooley
Horn
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy (MA)
Kennedy (RI)
Kennelly
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kim
Kingston
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Lantos
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
Livingston
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manton
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDade
McGovern
McHale
McHugh
McInnis
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Millender-McDonald
Mink
Moakley
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Myrick
Nadler
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Parker
Pascrell
Pastor
Paxon
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (NC)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Redmond
Regula
Reyes
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Rush
Ryun
Sabo
Sanchez
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Schaefer, Dan
Schumer
Scott
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (OR)
Smith (TX)
Snowbarger
Snyder
Solomon
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stenholm
Stokes
Strickland
Sununu
Talent
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (NC)
Thomas
Thompson
Thornberry
Thune
Tiahrt
Tierney
Torres
Towns
Traficant
Turner
Velazquez
Vento
Visclosky
Walsh
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Woolsey
Wynn
Young (AK)
Young (FL)

NAYS—95

Bachus
Ballenger
Barr
Barrett (WI)
Bartlett
Barton
Bilbray
Blumenauer
Boyd
Brady (TX)
Burr
Campbell
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Christensen
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Condit
Costello
Crane
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Doggett
Duncan
Ehlers
Ensign
Filner
Frelinghuysen
Goode
Graham
Hefley
Hoekstra
Holden
Hostettler
Hyde
Inglis
Istook
Johnson (WI)
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kleczka
Klink
Klug
LaHood
Largent
Lee
Luther
Manzullo
McDermott
McIntosh
Mica
Miller (CA)
Miller (FL)
Minge
Neumann
Pappas
Paul
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Portman
Riggs
Rivers
Rohrabacher
Roukema
Royce
Salmon
Sanford
Scarborough
Schaffer, Bob
Sensenbrenner
Shays
Skaggs
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith, Adam
Smith, Linda
Stearns
Stump
Stupak
Taylor (MS)
Thurman
Upton
Wamp
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
White
Wolf
Yates

NOT VOTING—7

Fazio
Hansen
Meehan
Mollohan
Poshard
Pryce (OH)
Stark

□ 1945

Mr. BRADY of Texas changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on October 20, 1998, I was absent due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

H. Res. 605—waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill H.R. 4328 making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No: 536): AYE.

H. Res. 604—providing for consideration of the bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes, and for consideration of the bill (S. 2133) an act to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance (Roll Call No. 537): AYE.

H.R. 4328—making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Roll Call No. 538): AYE.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE OF THE CONGRESS ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1998, OR THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 353) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 353

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Wednesday, October 21, 1998, or Thursday, October 22, 1998, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, or until a time designated pursuant to section 3 of this resolution; and that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, October 21, 1998, or Thursday, October 22, 1998, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned sine die, or until noon on the second day after Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution.

Sec. 2. The Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, shall notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to reassemble whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

Sec. 3. During any adjournment of the House pursuant to this concurrent resolution, the Speaker, acting after consultation with the Minority Leader, may notify the Members of the House to reassemble whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall warrant it. After reassembling pursuant to this section, when the House adjourns on any day on a motion offered pursuant to this section by its Majority Leader or his designee, the House shall again stand adjourned pursuant to the first section of this concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT ADMINISTRATIVE IMPROVEMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 604, I call up the Senate bill (S. 1132) to modify the boundaries of the Bandelier National Monument to include the lands within the headwaters of the Upper Alamo Watershed which drain into the Monument and which are not currently within the jurisdiction of a Federal land management agency, to authorize purchase or donation of those lands, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The text of S. 1132 is as follows:

S. 1132

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) Bandelier National Monument (hereinafter, the Monument) was established by Presidential proclamation on February 11, 1916, to preserve the archeological resources of a ''vanished people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof . . .'' (No. 1322; 39 Stat. 1746).

(2) At various times since its establishment, the Congress and the President have adjusted the Monument's boundaries and purpose to further preservation of archeological and natural resources within the Monument.

(A) On February 25, 1932, the Otowi Section of the Santa Fe National Forest (some 4,699 acres of land) was transferred to the Monument from the Santa Fe National Forest (Presidential Proclamation No. 1191; 17 Stat. 2503).

(B) In December of 1959, 3,600 acres of Frijoles Mesa were transferred to the National Park Service from the Atomic Energy Committee (hereinafter, AEC) and subsequently added to the Monument on January 9, 1991, because of ''pueblo-type archeological ruins germane to those in the monument'' (Presidential Proclamation No. 3388).

(C) On May 27, 1963, Upper Canyon, 2,882 acres of land previously administered by the AEC, was added to the Monument to preserve ''their unusual scenic character together with geologic and topographic features, the preservation of which would implement the purposes'' of the Monument (Presidential Proclamation No. 3539).

(D) In 1976, concerned about upstream land management activities that could result in flooding and erosion in the Monument, Congress included the headwaters of the Rito de los Frijoles and the Cañada de Cochiti Grant (a total of 7,310 acres) within the Monument's boundaries (Public Law 94–578; 90 Stat. 2732).

(E) In 1976, Congress created the Bandelier Wilderness, a 23,267 acres area that covers over 70 percent of the Monument.

(3) The Monument still has potential threats from flooding, erosion, and water quality deterioration because of the mixed ownership of the upper watersheds, along its western border, particularly in Alamo Canyon.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this Act is to modify the boundary of the Monument to allow for acquisition and enhanced protection of the lands within the Monument's upper watershed.

SEC. 3. BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.

Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, the boundaries of the Monument shall be modified to include approximately 935 acres of land comprised of the Elk Meadows subdivision, the Gardner parcel, the Clark parcel, and the Baca Land & Cattle Co. lands within the Upper Alamo watershed as depicted on the National Park Service map entitled ''Proposed Boundary Expansion Map Bandlier National Monument'' dated July, 1997. Such map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SEC. 4. LAND ACQUISITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the area added to the Monument by this Act by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer with another Federal agency, or exchange: *Provided*, That no lands or interests therein may be acquired except with the consent of the owner thereof.

(b) STATE AND LOCAL LANDS.—Lands or interests therein owned by the State of New Mexico or a political subdivision thereof may only be acquired by donation or exchange.

(c) ACQUISITION OF LESS THAN FEE INTERESTS IN LAND.—The Secretary may acquire less than fee interests in land only if the Secretary determines that such less than fee acquisition will adequately protect the Monument from flooding, erosion, and degradation of its drainage waters.

SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service, shall manage the national Monument, including lands added to the Monument by this Act, in accordance with this Act and the provisions of law generally applicable to units of National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916, an Act to establish a National Park Service (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and such specific legislation as heretofore has been enacted regarding the Monument.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Pursuant to House Resolution 604, the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MILLER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alaska (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. YOUNG of Alaska asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 1132.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1132 and urge my colleagues to pass this measure.

S. 1132 is a bill introduced by Senator JEFF BINGAMAN and has a companion bill, H.R. 3936 which was introduced by Congressman BILL REDMOND, both from the State of New Mexico. Mr. BINGAMAN and Mr. REDMOND have worked hard to develop a bill that will increase the size of Bandelier National Monument and protect its watershed.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1132 modifies the boundary to include lands within the upper watershed of the Bandelier National Monument which potentially can threaten the Monument with flooding, erosion, and water quality. The expansion will include approximately 935 acres of land and can only be acquired with the consent of the landowner. This boundary expansion will help enhance and protect the lands within the Bandelier National Monument.

I urge my colleagues to support S. 1132.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, earlier today I objected to the consideration of this legislation because I felt that the minority was being treated unfairly and that this was a political maneuver to pass this legislation and intended to hold this bill up. As a result of that I received a letter from Mr. Tom Udall who said that even though this may benefit his opponent he asked that we release this legislation so that it could be passed because of its importance to the State of New Mexico and to the Nation. It is an area that he is familiar with.

The letter referred to is as follows:

A MESSAGE FROM TOM UDALL TO HOUSE DEMOCRATS

OCTOBER 20, 1998.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: I urge you to vote for S. 1132, the Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998 when it comes before the House of Representatives.

This important legislation, which was introduced and has been championed by my good friend, Sen. Jeff Bingaman, is essential in order to better protect Bandelier National Monument, one of the crown jewels of our marvelous National Park System. The bill authorizes a 955-acre expansion of Bandelier, a critical conservation purchase that will secure the last unprotected parcel of the park's headwaters. Protecting this parcel will prevent destruction of this pristine natural area by development and will prevent impacts to Bandelier's water quality, quantity, and archeological sites. The area also includes Alamo Spring, which is sacred to New Mexico's Indian pueblos and must be safeguarded. Funds to acquire these lands have already been set aside by Congress.

I know and cherish our state's natural heritage. I have hiked the canyons of Bandelier. These places must be protected for our families and children, and to preserve our quality of life. If I am elected to Congress in November, I shall be a strong voice for the balanced protection of the environment and the preservation of America's magnificent national parks and public lands.

I understand there is good reason for Democrats to hesitate on this bill. It was not introduced early enough to be heard by committees in the House, and many contend that it has not received an adequate review. Moreover, the Republicans have refused to give fair consideration to Democratic bills in the final days of the Congress.

Some may feel that passage of S. 1132 might benefit my opponent in the upcoming election. I believe that protecting Bandelier is not a partisan issue. More importantly, please believe me when I say that New Mexicans already know the truth about who should take credit for protecting Bandelier if S. 1132 passes Congress. My opponent has one of the worst anti-environmental voting records in the House of Representatives (he received a 8% score from the League of Conservation Voters). What may be achieved will be achieved in spite of him, not because of him, and the citizens of New Mexico know this.

Protecting Bandelier can't wait. Please vote for S. 1132.

Sincerely,

TOM UDALL,
Candidate for the House of Representatives, 3rd Congressional District of New Mexico.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Senate bill is considered read for amendment, and pursuant to House Resolution 604, the previous question is ordered.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-BRIBERY ACT OF 1998

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill (S. 2375) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, to strengthen prohibitions on international bribery and

other corrupt practices, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments to the House amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments numbered 2 through 6 and concur in the Senate amendment numbered 1 with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments to the House amendments and the further House amendment as follows:

Senate amendments to House amendments:

Page 21 of the House engrossed amendments, strike out all after line 9 over to and including line 5 on page 26.

Page 26, line 6, of the House engrossed amendments, strike out ''SEC. 6'' and insert ''SEC. 5''.

Page 28 of the House engrossed amendments, strike out all after line 3, down to and including line 9.

Page 28, line 10, of the House engrossed amendments, strike out ''(8) and insert ''(7)''.

Page 28, line 14 of the House engrossed amendments, strike out ''(9)'' and insert ''(8)''.

Page 28, line 19 of the House engrossed amendments, strike out ''(10)'' and insert ''(9)''.

House amendment to Senate amendments:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken by such amendment strike line 8 on page 23 of the House engrossed amendments and all that follows through line 2 on page 25 and insert the following:

(c) EXTENSION OF LEGAL PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as required by international agreements to which the United States is a party, an international organization providing commercial communications services, its officials and employees, and its records shall not be accorded immunity from suit or legal process for any act or omission taken in connection with such organization's capacity as a provider, directly or indirectly, of commercial telecommunications services to, from, or within the United States.

(2) NO EFFECT ON PERSONAL LIABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall not affect any immunity from personal liability of any individual who is an official or employee of an international organization providing commercial communications services.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall take effect on May 1, 1999.

(d) ELIMINATION OR LIMITATION OF EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) ACTION REQUIRED.—The President shall, in a manner that is consistent with requirements in international agreements to which the United States is a party, expeditiously take all appropriate actions necessary to eliminate or to reduce substantially all privileges and immunities that are accorded to an international organization described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(1), its officials, its employees, or its records, and that are not eliminated pursuant to subsection (c).

(2) DESIGNATION OF AGREEMENTS.—The President shall designate which agreements constitute international agreements to which the United States is a party for purposes of this section.

Mr. BLILEY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not think I would object, but under my reservation, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY).

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, with this unanimous-consent request the House is amending Senate amendments to the House passed version of S. 2375, the International Anti-Bribery Act of 1998. Under this unanimous-consent request we are disagreeing to five of the Senate amendments and agreeing to one Senate amendment with an amendment. This action reflects the compromise reached with the Senate and the administration regarding the elimination of privileges and immunities afforded in a governmental organization. The legislation before the House today contains several changes from the text of H.R. 4353 as passed by the House. The changes delete redundant language in the legislation with respect to the requirements contained in international agreements addressed by the legislation, clarify aspects of the President's role in implementing the legislation, does not include the Federal Communications Commission where it already has appropriate statutory authority and provides a transition period for the effective date of a provision eliminating certain immunities. While there will be no report filed with this amendment, the committee report of H.R. 4353 contains explanatory material which we intend to be considered as legislative history, and we supplement this with additional information in the RECORD, including explanation of the changes made.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) without whose help we would not be here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL) for having yielded to me for an explanation.

This legislation contains amendments to S. 2375 as amended by H.R. 4353, the International Anti-Bribery and Fair Competition Act of 1998. The House bill passed by voice vote on October 9, 1998. The Senate sent it back with some changes taking out provisions we believe are important. Working with the other body and the Administration we have reached an agreement which retains the House language with a few adjustments.

I urge members to support this legislation, which will help achieve a more equitable and transparent business environment by reducing both foreign bribery and unfair privileges and immunities. While no one should be above the law, unfortunately, in the international business environment, some are.

This legislation is designed to help level the playing field for American companies doing business overseas. One way it does this by implementing the O–E–C–D Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials. It does so by changing our domestic anti-bribery law, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of F–C–P–A. The FCPA is one of the world's strictest anti-bribery laws. Americans business believes this law puts them at a disadvantage since most of our trading partners do not have similarly strong laws against bribery of foreign officials. Some of our competitors have even made bribery tax deductible! I believe contracts should go to the best competitor, not the biggest briber.

The Convention has no binding mechanism to make other nations actually adopt their own anti-bribery laws in accordance with its requirements. To help address this potential problem we added a reporting requirement to the legislation.

Chairman OXLEY and I also added a section which helps level the playing field with respect to the intergovernmental satellite organizations, INTELSAT and Inmarsat. No one should be above the law, and this bill seeks to eliminate the unfair privileges and immunities of these organizations. Further, this legislation ensures the bribery of officials in these organizations will not escape from the coverage of the FCPA until they are pro-competitively privatized. The beneficiaries will not only be competing private American satellite companies and their workers, but also consumers who will see the lower prices that increased competition brings.

While there will be no report filed with this amendment, the Committee report for H.R. 4353 explains the sections that were not changed and the managers intend that it be considered as legislative history with respect to the House's views as to the background and purpose of this legislation and for those sections discussed in the report and not changed in this amendment. *See* House Rpt. 105–802 (October 8, 1998), for H.R. 4353 as passed by the House on October 9, 1998. The Committee held a legislative hearing September 10, 1998, on this bill which should also be considered as part of the legislative history for this legislation.

The legislation before the House today contains several changes from the text of H.R. 4353 as passed by the House. The managers also intend that the Committee report be considered legislative history with respect to the subsections which were modified, subsections 5(c) and 5(d), to the extent it is relevant, and we include here additional explanation such changes in order to provide a more complete legislative history for the legislation we are considering today.

First, subparagraph 5(c)(1) was modified to delete redundant terms. Thus the phrase ''specifically and expressly required by mandatory obligations in international agreements'' was replaced with the phrase ''required by international agreements.'' We expect the requirements of such agreements to be narrowly construed and thus the additional language is not necessary. A new subparagraph 5(c)(3) was added to provide a transition period for the organizations described in subparagraph 5(a)(1) and their Signatories prior to the elimination of privileges and immunities under section 5(c). This is a transition in terms of effective date but should not be construed as providing any immunity for conduct occurring prior to the transition date.

Section 5(d) was also modified. First, subparagraph 5(c)(1) was modified to delete redundant terms. Thus the phrase ''specifically

and expressly required by mandatory obligations in international agreements'' was replaced with the phrase ''required by international agreements.'' We expect the requirements of such agreements to be narrowly construed and thus the additional language is not necessary. We intend that immunities in connection with such organizations activities in connection their capacity as providers, directly or indirectly, of commercial communication services, will be eliminated. Thus, for example they would not be immune for bribery of foreign officials to further their business activities, violations of antitrust laws or any other laws, subject to the qualifications in this subsection. Second, subparagraphs 5(d)(1) and 5(d)(2) of H.R. 4353 were combined into one subparagraph. All of the actions required of the Administration under 5(d)(1) (dealing with immunities for suit or legal process in connection with such organizations' capacity as a provider, directly or indirectly, of commercial telecommunications services) in H.R. 4353 were also covered also by 5(d)(2) in H.R. 4353 (which sought elimination or substantial reduction of all immunities not eliminated pursuant to subparagraph 5(d)(1)). These subsections were combined into a single 5(d)(1) which applies to all privileges and immunities. The managers intend that the President will vigorously and expeditiously pursue the elimination or substantial reduction of such privileges and immunities. The reference to the Federal Communications Commission was eliminated from this subsection because the Commission already has the authority under the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, as amended, to condition entry into the U.S. market on waiver of privileges or immunities. Such waivers should be required where the Commission determines that such immunities result in inappropriate or undesirable advantages in the U.S. market, or where doing so would otherwise facilitate the attainment of the policies and objectives in this legislation, the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 or the Telecommunications Act of 1934 or would otherwise serve the public interest. This includes but is not limited to conditioning entry by COMSAT and other Signatories into the U.S. domestic market on waiver of immunities. Conditioning such entry is consistent with existing Commission policy which has been implemented a number of times in the past as described in the background section of the report on H.R. 4353. The Commission also has the authority under the Communications Act of 1934 and the Communications Satellite Act of 1962 to condition entry to the U.S. market with respect to services of the organizations described in subparagraph 5(a)(1) (or their successors) in order to obtain the policy set by subparagraph 5(a)(2). Subparagraph 5(d)(2) permits the President to designate which agreements constitute international agreements for the purposes of this section. This is included for the purpose of allowing the President flexibility as the whether the INTELSAT Headquarters Agreement is an international agreement for the purposes of this section. Subparagraph 5(d)(2) was included because some raised a concern whether this agreement was an ''international'' agreement since it was an agreement between one nation and an international organization. We do not address this particular question but rather leave it to the President to determine and intend that his authority to make the determination as to whether the Headquarters Agreement constitutes an international agreement for the purposes of this section be ongoing. This subparagraph is not intended to cover any additional agreements which may be adopted subsequent to the enactment of this legislation.

This legislation we are considering today is particularly important because privileges and immunities are a competitive advantage of the intergovernmental satellite organizations which harms competition in the United States communications market.

Another important aspect of the legislation is that it also says that the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) will continue to apply to intergovernmental satellite organizations until they achieve a pro-competitive privatization. The legislation sets such pro-competitive privatization as U.S. government policy and says that in order for a privatization to be pro-competitive it must be consistent with ''the United States policy of obtaining full and open competition to such organizations (or their successors), and non-discriminatory market access, in the provision of satellite service.'' See section 5(a)(2). Bribery of such organizations is subject to the FCPA until the President makes a certification pursuant to section 5(b)(1), that a pro-competitive privatization has been achieved. For the purposes of seciton 5(b)(1) the President is to make a determination under subparagraph 5(a)(2) as to whether such privatization is consistent with the policy described in that subparagraph.

Overall, this legislation is designed to reduce to the minimum possible level the privileges and immunities of the intergovernmental satellite organizations. To the extent such immunities can be eliminated without abrogating international agreements the legislation does so subject to the May 1, 1999 effective date. To the extent such immunities are not thus eliminated, the managers intend the United States to seek their elimination as quickly as possible using all appropriate measures necessary to do so.

I would like to thank Chairman OXLEY for cosponsoring this legislation, and for helping to move it through the Committee process by a voice vote. He has been a leader on international issues and this is one more example of his talents. I am also pleased to have the input of the Ranking Minority Member, Mr. DINGELL. His help made a good bill even better. I would like to thank as well the Ranking Minority Member on the subcommittee, Mr. MANTON for his co-sponsorship fine service to our Committee. I also wish to thank Mr. MARKEY, who was the first cosponsor joining Chairman OXLEY and I in moving this bill forward. He and I have worked closely on this issue and I greatly appreciate his advocacy and assistance. Finally, I would also like to thank Senator BURNS for his cooperation in reaching a final deal and Secretary Daley and his staff and other hardworking Administration officials for helping us move this important legislation forward.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I support the position of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY).

Mr. Speaker, I want to make one thing clear: I firmly believe that it is in the vital interests of American workers and American business that this Congress pass legislation this year implementing the OECD anti-bribery convention.

I understand the proposal before us includes an extraneous matter involving satellites which represents a compromise with the Administration, Comsat, and at least one Senator. My concern is that this is all happening in the very last minutes of this Congress, and may jeopardize passage of this legislation. I have not heard any definitive commitment from the Leadership of the other body that it intends to consider this matter.

Let me explain the legislative situation we face. There has never been any controversy over the provisions in this bill implementing the OECD anti-bribery convention. The only issue in controversy has been the extraneous satellite provisions.

The Senate has now passed legislation ratifying and implementing the anti-bribery convention on two different occasions, and, both times they have passed it without the satellite provisions that my good friend Chairman BLILEY has put in the House bill. The most certain way to ensure enactment of the anti-bribery legislation would be for my Republican Colleagues to concur with the Senate amendment and send that bill to the President.

Mr. Speaker, I certainly hope that action on this matter can be completed, because if it's not, American workers and American firms that must compete in international markets where bribery is prevalent, will pay the price.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 2375, the Senate bill just considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

GOVERNMENT WASTE, FRAUD, AND ERROR REDUCTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4857) to reduce waste, fraud, and error in Government programs by making improvements with respect to Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, Federal benefit programs, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I wanted to take this time to commend my colleagues, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Davis) and the gentleman from California (Mr. Horn) for the work in crafting a bipartisan bill. I applaud their devotion to ensuring that Federal debts are fully paid. This bill is a revised version of H.R. 4243, and we will support this bill and urge our colleagues to do so.

I want to commend my colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. HORN), chairman of the Subcommittee on Government Management for his recent efforts to craft a bipartisan bill. I applaud his devotion to ensuring that federal debts are fully paid.

This bill, H.R. 4857, is a revised version of H.R. 4243. Chairman HORN has been receptive to comments and suggestions raised by the Administration and our colleagues in the other body. In light of their recommendations, he has revised the bill and improved it in a variety of ways. I support this bill and urge my colleagues to do so also.

H.R. 4857 is intended to increase collections on delinquent nontax debt owed to the federal government; improve federal payment systems and travel management; and decrease high value nontax debt totaling over $1 million. This legislation will provide the federal government with new tools to collect nontax debt over $1 million. The bill would strengthen the federal government's ability to recover substantial amounts of taxpayer money. It also enhances the ability of the Department of Justice to pursue civil actions seeking monetary damages, fines, or penalties.

More specifically, this legislation will provide additional tools for the government to improve government operations:

First, the bill contains general management improvements. It will ensure that Congress continues to receive agency audited financial statements and repeals obsolete provisions of the law. The bill will improve travel management by requiring agencies to use, to the maximum extent possible, travel management centers and electronic reservation and payment systems in order to improve efficiency and economy. It will also insure that federal employees are not inappropriately charged taxes on travel expense.

Second, the bill makes improvement to the Federal Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. It clarifies that Social Security payments can be offset for the collection of child support debt owed to states. These debts, since they are being enforced by a State, were ineligible for offset, as State debts were specifically excluded from Social Security offset. With this correction, states will be able to move forward with implementation of this provision.

Third, I am pleased that Representative HORN has again agreed to add a provision that the minority requested that authorizes the Department of Justice to obtain the assistance of outside counsel in the Department's pursuit of monetary claims, including civil fines or penalties. Due to the growing complexity of litigation, many lawsuits now require highly specialized expertise. These cases range from intricate antitrust cases involving software companies to labyrinthine fraud cases involving home health care or other types of complex consumer fraud. Outside firms have acquired substantial expertise that the Department of Justice may lack. To address this concern, Section 201 of this bill amends section 3718 of Title 31 to allow the Department of Justice to retain outside counsel to assist the Department in litigation seeking monetary damages, fines, or penalties.

Fourth, this bill will authorize agencies to sell nontax debts owed to the U.S. in order to reduce delinquent nontax debts held by agencies. This will allow federal agencies to obtain the maximum value for loans and debt assets. In addition, this legislation will provide agencies with increased leverage to collect debt from certain self-employed professionals. Under the bill, agencies will have the authority to deny federal permits or licenses to delinquent federal debtors.

Fifth, this legislation will dictate greater disclosure of high value nontax debts by requiring annual reports to Congress. It will also authorize agencies to seize the assets of delinquent nontax debtors who owe the U.S. more than $1 million.

And finally, this legislation improves financial management by authorizing agencies to accept electronic payments to satisfy a nontax debt owed to the agency.

It is our goal in passing this legislation to improve the efficiency of our government and to protect the financial interest of the taxpayers by collecting what is rightfully owed. This bill makes constructive changes to improve the performance of the federal government. It makes good sense and is good government. I urge your support for this measure.

(Mr. WAXMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Government Waste, Fraud, and Error Reduction Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes.
Sec. 3. Definition.
Sec. 4. Application of Act.

TITLE I—GENERAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 101. Improving financial management.
Sec. 102. Improving travel management.

TITLE II—IMPROVING FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES

Sec. 201. Miscellaneous technical corrections to subchapter II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 202. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits.
Sec. 203. Collection and compromise of nontax debts and claims.

TITLE III—SALE OF DEBTS OWED TO UNITED STATES

Sec. 301. Authority to sell debts.
Sec. 302. Requirement to sell certain debts.

TITLE IV—TREATMENT OF HIGH VALUE DEBTS

Sec. 401. Annual report on high value debts.
Sec. 402. Review by Inspectors General.
Sec. 403. Requirement to seek seizure and forfeiture of assets securing high value debt.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PAYMENTS

Sec. 501. Promoting electronic payments.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are the following:

(1) To reduce waste, fraud, and error in Federal benefit programs.

(2) To focus Federal agency management attention on high-risk programs.

(3) To better collect debts owed to the United States.

(4) To improve Federal payment systems.

(5) To improve reporting on Government operations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term ''nontax debt'' means any debt (within the meaning of that term as used in chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code) other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 4. APPLICATION OF ACT.

No provision of this Act shall apply to the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service to the extent that such provision—

(1) involves the administration of the internal revenue laws; or

(2) conflicts with the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Tariff Act of 1930.

TITLE I—GENERAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 101. IMPROVING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3515 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''1997'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(B) by inserting ''Congress and'' after ''submit to'';

(2) by striking subsection (e); and

(3) by striking subsections (f), (g), and (h).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SECRETARY'S WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a)(1) of this section shall take effect March 1, 1998.

SEC. 102. IMPROVING TRAVEL MANAGEMENT.

(a) LIMITED EXCLUSION FROM REQUIREMENT REGARDING OCCUPATION OF QUARTERS.—Section 5911(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to lodging provided under chapter 57 of this title.''.

(b) USE OF TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTERS, AGENTS, AND ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SYSTEMS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ENCOURAGE USE.—The head of each executive agency shall, with respect to travel by employees of the agency in the performance of the employment duties by the employee, require, to the extent practicable, the use by such employees of travel management centers, travel agents authorized for use by such employees, and electronic reservation and payment systems for the purpose of improving efficiency and economy regarding travel by employees of the agency.

(2) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—(A) The Administrator of General Services shall develop a plan regarding the implementation of this subsection and shall, after consultation with the heads of executive agencies, submit to Congress a report describing such plan and the means by which such agency heads plan to ensure that employees use travel management centers, travel agents,

and electronic reservation and payment systems as required by this subsection.

(B) The Administrator shall submit the plan required under subparagraph (A) not later than March 31, 1999.

(c) PAYMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES ON TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall ensure that employees of executive agencies are not inappropriately charged State and local taxes on travel expenses, including transportation, lodging, automobile rental, and other miscellaneous travel expenses.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 1999, the Administrator shall, after consultation with the heads of executive agencies, submit to Congress a report describing the steps taken, and proposed to be taken, to carry out this subsection.

TITLE II—IMPROVING FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES

SEC. 201. MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO SUBCHAPTER II OF CHAPTER 37 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.—Section 3716(h)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(3) In applying this subsection with respect to any debt owed to a State, other than past due support being enforced by the State, subsection (c)(3)(A) shall not apply.''.

(b) DEBT SALES.—Section 3711 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (i).

(c) GAINSHARING.—Section 3720C(b)(2)(D) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''delinquent loans'' and inserting ''debts''.

(d) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTORS.—

(1) COLLECTION BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) In attempting to collect under this subsection through the use of garnishment any debt owed to the United States, a private collection contractor shall not be precluded from verifying the debtor's current employer, the location of the payroll office of the debtor's current employer, the period the debtor has been employed by the current employer of the debtor, and the compensation received by the debtor from the current employer of the debtor.

''(12)(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide that any contract with a private collection contractor under this subsection shall include a provision that the contractor shall be subject to penalties under the contract—

''(i) if the contractor fails to comply with any restrictions under applicable law regarding the collection activities of debt collectors; or

''(ii) if the contractor engages in unreasonable or abusive debt collection practices in connection with the collection of debt under the contract.

''(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a private collection contractor under this subsection shall not be subject to any liability or contract penalties in connection with efforts to collect a debt pursuant to a contract under this subsection by reason of actions that are required by the contract or by applicable law or regulations.

''(13) In evaluating the performance of a contractor under any contract entered into under this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall consider the contractor's gross collections net of commissions (as a percentage of account amounts placed with the contractor) under the contract. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.

''(14) In selecting contractors for performance of collection services, the Secretary of the Treasury shall evaluate bids received through a methodology that considers the bidder's prior performance in terms of net amounts collected under government collection contracts of similar size, if applicable. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.''.

(2) COLLECTION BY PROGRAM AGENCY.—Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) In attempting to collect under this subsection through the use of garnishment any debt owed to the United States, a private collection contractor shall not be precluded from verifying the current place of employment of the debtor, the location of the payroll office of the debtor's current employer, the period the debtor has been employed by the current employer of the debtor, and the compensation received by the debtor from the current employer of the debtor.

''(i)(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency that contracts with a private collection contractor to collect a debt owed to the agency, or a guaranty agency or institution of higher education that contracts with a private collection contractor to collect a debt owed under any loan program authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, shall include a provision in the contract that the contractor—

''(A) shall be subject to penalties under the contract if the contractor fails to comply with any restrictions imposed under applicable law on the collection activities of debt collectors; and

''(B) shall be subject to penalties under the contract if the contractor engages in unreasonable or abusive debt collection practices in connection with the collection of debt under the contract.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a private collection contractor under this section shall not be subject to any liability or contract penalties in connection with efforts to collect a debt owed to an executive, judicial, or legislative agency, or owed under any loan program authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, by reason of actions required by the contract, or by applicable law or regulations.

''(j) In evaluating the performance of a contractor under any contract for the performance of debt collection services entered into by an executive, judicial, or legislative agency, the head of the agency shall consider the contractor's gross collections net of commissions (as a percentage of account amounts placed with the contractor) under the contract. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.

''(k) In selecting contractors for performance of collection services, the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall evaluate bids received through a methodology that considers the bidder's prior performance in terms of net amounts collected under government collection contracts of similar size, if applicable. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.''.

(3) CONSTRUCTION.—None of the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed as altering or superseding the provisions in section 362 of title 11, United States Code or section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 3720A(h) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) beginning in paragraph (3), by striking the close quotation marks and all that follows through the matter preceding subsection (i); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''For purposes of this subsection, the disbursing official for the Department of the Treasury is the Secretary of the Treasury or his or her designee.''.

(f) CORRECTION OF REFERENCES TO FEDERAL AGENCY.—(1) Sections 3716(c)(6) and 3720A(a), (b), (c), and (e) of title 31, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''Federal agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''executive, judicial, or legislative agency''.

(2) Section 3716(h)(2)(C), of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''a Federal agency'' and inserting ''an executive, judicial, or legislative agency''.

(g) CLARIFICATION OF INAPPLICABILITY OF ACT TO CERTAIN AGENCIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provision in this Act, the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (chapter 10 of title III of Public Law 104–134; 31 U.S.C. 3701 note), chapter 37 or subchapter II of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code, or any amendments made by such Acts or any regulations issued thereunder, shall apply to activities carried out pursuant to a law enacted to protect, operate, and administer any deposit insurance funds, including the resolution and liquidation of failed or failing insured depository institutions.

(h) CONTRACTS FOR COLLECTION SERVICES.—Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting '', or any monetary claim, including any claims for civil fines or penalties, asserted by the Attorney General'' before the period;

(2) in the third sentence of subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by inserting ''or in connection with other monetary claims'' after ''collection of claims of indebtedness'';

(B) by inserting ''or claim'' after ''the indebtedness''; and

(C) by inserting ''or other person'' after ''the debtor''; and

(3) in subsection (d), by inserting ''or any other monetary claim of'' after ''indebtedness owed''.

SEC. 202. BARRING DELINQUENT FEDERAL DEBTORS FROM OBTAINING FEDERAL BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3720B of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 3720B. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits

''(a)(1) A person shall not be eligible for the award or renewal of any Federal benefit described in paragraph (2) if the person has an outstanding nontax debt that is in a delinquent status with any executive, judicial, or legislative agency, as determined under standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a person may obtain additional Federal benefits described in paragraph (2) only after such delinquency is resolved in accordance with those standards.

''(2) The Federal benefits referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

''(A) Financial assistance in the form of a loan (other than a disaster loan) or loan insurance or guarantee.

''(B) Any Federal permit or license otherwise required by law.

''(b) The Secretary of the Treasury may exempt any class of claims from the application of subsection (a) at the request of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency.

''(c)(1) The head of any executive, judicial, or legislative agency may waive the application of subsection (a) to any Federal benefit that is administered by the agency based on standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(2) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may delegate the waiver authority under paragraph (1) to the chief financial officer of the agency.

''(3) The chief financial officer of an agency to whom waiver authority is delegated under paragraph (2) may redelegate that authority only to the deputy chief financial officer of the agency. The deputy chief financial officer may not redelegate such authority.

''(d) As used in this section, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3720B and inserting the following:

''3720B. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits.''.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—The amendment made by this section shall not be construed as altering or superseding the provisions in section 525 of title 11, United States Code.

SEC. 203. COLLECTION AND COMPROMISE OF NONTAX DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

(a) USE OF PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTORS AND FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION CENTERS.—Paragraph (5) of section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(5)(A) Nontax debts referred or transferred under this subsection shall be serviced, collected, or compromised, or collection action thereon suspended or terminated, in accordance with otherwise applicable statutory requirements and authorities.

''(B) The head of each executive agency that operates a debt collection center may enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

''(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

''(i) maintain a schedule of private collection contractors and debt collection centers operated by agencies that are eligible for referral of claims under this subsection;

''(ii) maximize collections of delinquent nontax debts by referring delinquent nontax debts promptly;

''(iii) maintain competition between private collection contractors;

''(iv) ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that a private collection contractor to which a nontax debt is referred is responsible for any administrative costs associated with the contract under which the referral is made.

''(D) As used in this paragraph, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON DISCHARGE BEFORE USE OF PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTOR OR DEBT COLLECTION CENTER.—Paragraph (9) of section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (H) as clauses (i) through (viii);

(2) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(9)'';

(3) in subparagraph (A) (as designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection), by inserting ''and subject to subparagraph (B)'' after ''as applicable''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(B)(i) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may not discharge a nontax debt or terminate collection action on a nontax debt unless the debt has been referred to a private collection contractor or a debt collection center, referred to the Attorney General for litigation, sold without recourse, administrative wage garnishment has been undertaken, or in the event of bankruptcy, death, or disability.

''(ii) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may waive the application of clause (i) to any nontax debt, or class of nontax debts if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is in the best interest of the United States.

''(iii) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

TITLE III—SALE OF NONTAX DEBTS OWED TO UNITED STATES

SEC. 301. AUTHORITY TO SELL NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide that the head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall establish a program of nontax debt sales in order to—

(1) minimize the loan and nontax debt portfolios of the agency;

(2) improve credit management while serving public needs;

(3) reduce delinquent nontax debts held by the agency;

(4) obtain the maximum value for loan and nontax debt assets; and

(5) obtain valid data on the amount of the Federal subsidy inherent in loan programs conducted pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (Public Law 93–344).

(b) SALES AUTHORIZED.—(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may sell, subject to section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661c(b)) and using competitive procedures, any nontax debt owed to the United States that is administered by the agency.

(2) Costs the agency incurs in selling nontax debt pursuant to this section may be deducted from the proceeds received from the sale. Such costs may include, but are not limited to—

(A) the costs of any contract for identification, billing, or collection services;

(B) the costs of contractors assisting in the sale of nontax debt;

(C) the fees of appraisers, auctioneers, and realty brokers;

(D) the costs of advertising and surveying; and

(E) other reasonable costs incurred by the agency.

(3) Sales of nontax debt under this section—

(A) shall be for—

(i) cash; or

(ii) cash and a residuary equity, joint venture, or profit participation, if the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that the proceeds will be greater than the proceeds from a sale solely for cash;

(B) shall be without recourse against the United States, but may include the use of guarantees if otherwise authorized by law; and

(C) shall transfer to the purchaser all rights of the United States to demand payment of the nontax debt, other than with respect to a residuary equity, joint venture, or profit participation under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(c) EXISTING AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.—This section is not intended to limit existing statutory authority of the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency to sell loans, nontax debts, or other assets.

SEC. 302. REQUIREMENT TO SELL CERTAIN NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) SALE OF DELINQUENT LOANS.—The head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell any nontax loan owed to the United States by the later of—

(1) the date on which the nontax debt becomes 24 months delinquent; or

(2) 24 months after referral of the nontax debt to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 3711(g)(1) of title 31, United States Code. Sales under this subsection shall be conducted under the authority in section 301.

(b) SALE OF NEW LOANS.—The head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell each loan obligation arising from a program administered by the agency, not later than 6 months after the loan is disbursed, unless the head of the agency determines that the sale would interfere with the mission of the agency administering the program under which the loan was disbursed, or the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that a longer period is necessary to protect the financial interests of the United States. Such loan obligations shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted audit standards. Sales under this subsection shall be conducted under the authority in section 301.

(c) SALE OF NONTAX DEBTS AFTER TERMINATION OF COLLECTION ACTION.—After terminating collection action, the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell, using competitive procedures, any nontax debt or class of nontax debts owed to the United States unless the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that the sale is not in the best financial interests of the United States. Such nontax debts shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted audit standards.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall not, without the approval of the Attorney General, sell any nontax debt that is the subject of an allegation of or investigation for fraud, or that has been referred to the Department of Justice for litigation.

(2) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may exempt from sale any class of nontax debts if the head of the agency determines that the sale would interfere with the mission of the agency administering the program under which the indebtedness was incurred.

TITLE IV—TREATMENT OF HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBTS

SEC. 401. ANNUAL REPORT ON HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the head of each agency that administers a program that gives rise to a delinquent high value nontax debt shall submit a report to Congress that lists each such debt.

(b) CONTENT.—A report under this section shall, for each debt listed in the report, include the following:

(1) The name of each person liable for the debt, including, for a person that is a company, cooperative, or partnership, the names of the owners and principal officers.

(2) The amounts of principal, interest, and penalty comprising the debt.

(3) The actions the agency has taken to collect the debt, and prevent future losses.

(4) Specification of any portion of the debt that has been written-down administratively or due to a bankruptcy proceeding.

(5) An assessment of why the borrower defaulted.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning that term has in chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(2) HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBT.—The term ''high value nontax debt'' means a nontax

debt having an outstanding value (including principal, interest, and penalties) that exceeds $1,000,000.

SEC. 402. REVIEW BY INSPECTORS GENERAL.

The Inspector General of each agency shall review the annual report to Congress required in section 401 and make such recommendations as necessary to improve performance of the agency. Each Inspector General shall periodically review and report to Congress on the agency's nontax debt collection management practices. As part of such reviews, the Inspector General shall examine agency efforts to reduce the aggregate amount of high value nontax debts that are resolved in whole or in part by compromise, default, or bankruptcy.

SEC. 403. REQUIREMENT TO SEEK SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF ASSETS SECURING HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBT.

The head of an agency authorized to collect a high value nontax debt that is delinquent shall, when appropriate, promptly seek seizure and forfeiture of assets pledged to the United States in any transaction giving rise to the nontax debt. When an agency determines that seizure or forfeiture is not appropriate, the agency shall include a justification for such determination in the report under section 401.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PAYMENTS

SEC. 501. PROMOTING ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.

(a) EARLY RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.—Section 3903(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) provide that the required payment date is—

''(A) the date payment is due under the contract for the item of property or service provided; or

''(B) no later than 30 days after a proper invoice for the amount due is received if a specific payment date is not established by contract;''; and

(2) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (9) and inserting ''; and'', and by adding at the end the following:

''(10) provide that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may waive the application of requirements under paragraph (1) to provide for early payment of vendors in cases where an agency will implement an electronic payment technology which improves agency cash management and business practice.''.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT ELECTRONIC PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to an agreement between the head of an executive agency and the applicable financial institution or institutions based on terms acceptable to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the head of such agency may accept an electronic payment, including debit and credit cards, to satisfy a nontax debt owed to the agency.

(2) GUIDELINES FOR AGREEMENTS REGARDING PAYMENT.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall develop guidelines regarding agreements between agencies and financial institutions under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY MR. DAVIS OF VIRGINIA

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by Mr. DAVIS of Virginia:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Government Waste, Fraud, and Error Reduction Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Purposes.
Sec. 3. Definition.
Sec. 4. Application of Act.

TITLE I—GENERAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

Sec. 101. Improving financial management.
Sec. 102. Improving travel management.

TITLE II—IMPROVING FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES

Sec. 201. Miscellaneous technical corrections to subchapter II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.
Sec. 202. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits.
Sec. 203. Collection and compromise of nontax debts and claims.

TITLE III—SALE OF NONTAX DEBTS OWED TO UNITED STATES

Sec. 301. Authority to sell nontax debts.
Sec. 302. Requirement to sell certain nontax debts.

TITLE IV—TREATMENT OF HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBTS

Sec. 401. Annual report on high value nontax debts.
Sec. 402. Review by Inspectors General.
Sec. 403. Requirement to seek seizure and forfeiture of assets securing high value nontax debt.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PAYMENTS

Sec. 501. Promoting electronic payments.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are the following:

(1) To reduce waste, fraud, and error in Federal benefit programs.

(2) To focus Federal agency management attention on high-risk programs.

(3) To better collect debts owed to the United States.

(4) To improve Federal payment systems.

(5) To improve reporting on Government operations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term ''nontax debt'' means any debt (within the meaning of that term as used in chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code) other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 4. APPLICATION OF ACT.

No provision of this Act shall apply to the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service to the extent that such provision—

(1) involves the administration of the internal revenue laws; or

(2) conflicts with the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Tariff Act of 1930.

TITLE I—GENERAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS

SEC. 101. IMPROVING FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 3515 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''1997'' and inserting ''1999''; and

(B) by inserting ''Congress and'' after ''submit to'';

(2) by striking subsection (e); and

(3) by striking subsections (f), (g), and (h).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SECRETARY'S WAIVER AUTHORITY.—Subsection (a)(1) of this section shall take effect March 1, 1998.

SEC. 102. IMPROVING TRAVEL MANAGEMENT.

(a) LIMITED EXCLUSION FROM REQUIREMENT REGARDING OCCUPATION OF QUARTERS.—Section 5911(e) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to lodging provided under chapter 57 of this title.''.

(b) USE OF TRAVEL MANAGEMENT CENTERS, AGENTS, AND ELECTRONIC PAYMENT SYSTEMS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT TO ENCOURAGE USE.—The head of each executive agency shall, with respect to travel by employees of the agency in the performance of the employment duties by the employee, require, to the extent practicable, the use by such employees of travel management centers, travel agents authorized for use by such employees, and electronic reservation and payment systems for the purpose of improving efficiency and economy regarding travel by employees of the agency.

(2) PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION.—(A) The Administrator of General Services shall develop a plan regarding the implementation of this subsection and shall, after consultation with the heads of executive agencies, submit to Congress a report describing such plan and the means by which such agency heads plan to ensure that employees use travel management centers, travel agents, and electronic reservation and payment systems as required by this subsection.

(B) The Administrator shall submit the plan required under subparagraph (A) not later than March 31, 1999.

(c) PAYMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES ON TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall develop a mechanism to ensure that employees of executive agencies are not inappropriately charged State and local taxes on travel expenses, including transportation, lodging, automobile rental, and other miscellaneous travel expenses.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than March 31, 1999, the Administrator shall, after consultation with the heads of executive agencies, submit to Congress a report describing the steps taken, and proposed to be taken, to carry out this subsection.

TITLE II—IMPROVING FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES

SEC. 201. MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO SUBCHAPTER II OF CHAPTER 37 OF TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT.—Section 3716(h)(3) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(3) In applying this subsection with respect to any debt owed to a State, other than past due support being enforced by the State, subsection (c)(3)(A) shall not apply.''.

(b) DEBT SALES.—Section 3711 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (i).

(c) GAINSHARING.—Section 3720C(b)(2)(D) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''delinquent loans'' and inserting ''debts''.

(d) PROVISIONS RELATING TO PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTORS.—

(1) COLLECTION BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—Section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(11) In attempting to collect under this subsection through the use of garnishment any debt owed to the United States, a private collection contractor shall not be precluded from verifying the debtor's current employer, the location of the payroll office

of the debtor's current employer, the period the debtor has been employed by the current employer of the debtor, and the compensation received by the debtor from the current employer of the debtor.

''(12)(A) The Secretary of the Treasury shall provide that any contract with a private collection contractor under this subsection shall include a provision that the contractor shall be subject to penalties under the contract—

''(i) if the contractor fails to comply with any restrictions under applicable law regarding the collection activities of debt collectors; or

''(ii) if the contractor engages in unreasonable or abusive debt collection practices in connection with the collection of debt under the contract.

''(B) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a private collection contractor under this subsection shall not be subject to any liability or contract penalties in connection with efforts to collect a debt pursuant to a contract under this subsection by reason of actions that are required by the contract or by applicable law or regulations.

''(13) In evaluating the performance of a contractor under any contract entered into under this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall consider the contractor's gross collections net of commissions (as a percentage of account amounts placed with the contractor) under the contract. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.

''(14) In selecting contractors for performance of collection services, the Secretary of the Treasury shall evaluate bids received through a methodology that considers the bidder's prior performance in terms of net amounts collected under government collection contracts of similar size, if applicable. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.''.

(2) COLLECTION BY PROGRAM AGENCY.—Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) In attempting to collect under this subsection through the use of garnishment any debt owed to the United States, a private collection contractor shall not be precluded from verifying the current place of employment of the debtor, the location of the payroll office of the debtor's current employer, the period the debtor has been employed by the current employer of the debtor, and the compensation received by the debtor from the current employer of the debtor.

''(i)(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency that contracts with a private collection contractor to collect a debt owed to the agency, or a guaranty agency or institution of higher education that contracts with a private collection contractor to collect a debt owed under any loan program authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, shall include a provision in the contract that the contractor—

''(A) shall be subject to penalties under the contract if the contractor fails to comply with any restrictions imposed under applicable law on the collection activities of debt collectors; and

''(B) shall be subject to penalties under the contract if the contractor engages in unreasonable or abusive debt collection practices in connection with the collection of debt under the contract.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a private collection contractor under this section shall not be subject to any liability or contract penalties in connection with efforts to collect a debt owed to an executive, judicial, or legislative agency, or owed under any loan program authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, by reason of actions required by the contract, or by applicable law or regulations.

''(j) In evaluating the performance of a contractor under any contract for the performance of debt collection services entered into by an executive, judicial, or legislative agency, the head of the agency shall consider the contractor's gross collections net of commissions (as a percentage of account amounts placed with the contractor) under the contract. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.

''(k) In selecting contractors for performance of collection services, the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall evaluate bids received through a methodology that considers the bidder's prior performance in terms of net amounts collected under government collection contracts of similar size, if applicable. The frequency of valid debtor complaints shall also be considered in the evaluation criteria.''.

(3) CONSTRUCTION.—None of the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed as altering or superseding the provisions of title 11, United States Code, or section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 3720A(h) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) beginning in paragraph (3), by striking the close quotation marks and all that follows through the matter preceding subsection (i); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''For purposes of this subsection, the disbursing official for the Department of the Treasury is the Secretary of the Treasury or his or her designee.''.

(f) CORRECTION OF REFERENCES TO FEDERAL AGENCY.—(1) Sections 3716(c)(6) and 3720A(a), (b), (c), and (e) of title 31, United States Code, are each amended by striking ''Federal agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''executive, judicial, or legislative agency''.

(2) Section 3716(h)(2)(C), of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking ''a Federal agency'' and inserting ''an executive, judicial, or legislative agency''.

(g) CLARIFICATION OF INAPPLICABILITY OF ACT TO CERTAIN AGENCIES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provision in this Act, the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (chapter 10 of title III of Public Law 104–134; 31 U.S.C. 3701 note), chapter 37 or subchapter II of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code, or any amendments made by such Acts or any regulations issued thereunder, shall apply to activities carried out pursuant to a law enacted to protect, operate, and administer any deposit insurance funds, including the resolution and liquidation of failed or failing insured depository institutions.

(h) CONTRACTS FOR COLLECTION SERVICES.—Section 3718 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting '', or any monetary claim, including any claims for civil fines or penalties, asserted by the Attorney General'' before the period;

(2) in the third sentence of subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by inserting ''or in connection with other monetary claims'' after ''collection of claims of indebtedness'';

(B) by inserting ''or claim'' after ''the indebtedness''; and

(C) by inserting ''or other person'' after ''the debtor''; and

(3) in subsection (d), by inserting ''or any other monetary claim of'' after ''indebtedness owed''.

SEC. 202. BARRING DELINQUENT FEDERAL DEBTORS FROM OBTAINING FEDERAL BENEFITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3720B of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 3720B. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits

''(a)(1) A person shall not be eligible for the award or renewal of any Federal benefit described in paragraph (2) if the person has an outstanding nontax debt that is in a delinquent status with any executive, judicial, or legislative agency, as determined under standards prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Such a person may obtain additional Federal benefits described in paragraph (2) only after such delinquency is resolved in accordance with those standards.

''(2) The Federal benefits referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

''(A) Financial assistance in the form of a loan (other than a disaster loan) or loan insurance or guarantee.

''(B) Any Federal permit or license otherwise required by law.

''(b) The Secretary of the Treasury may exempt any class of claims from the application of subsection (a) at the request of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency.

''(c)(1) The head of any executive, judicial, or legislative agency may waive the application of subsection (a) to any Federal benefit that is administered by the agency based on standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(2) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may delegate the waiver authority under paragraph (1) to the chief financial officer of the agency.

''(3) The chief financial officer of an agency to whom waiver authority is delegated under paragraph (2) may redelegate that authority only to the deputy chief financial officer of the agency. The deputy chief financial officer may not redelegate such authority.

''(d) As used in this section, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 3720B and inserting the following:

''3720B. Barring delinquent Federal debtors from obtaining Federal benefits.''.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—The amendment made by this section shall not be construed as altering or superseding the provisions of title 11, United States Code.

SEC. 203. COLLECTION AND COMPROMISE OF NONTAX DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

(a) USE OF PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTORS AND FEDERAL DEBT COLLECTION CENTERS.—Paragraph (5) of section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(5)(A) Nontax debts referred or transferred under this subsection shall be serviced, collected, or compromised, or collection action thereon suspended or terminated, in accordance with otherwise applicable statutory requirements and authorities.

''(B) The head of each executive agency that operates a debt collection center may enter into an agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

''(C) The Secretary of the Treasury shall—

''(i) maintain a schedule of private collection contractors and debt collection centers operated by agencies that are eligible for referral of claims under this subsection;

''(ii) maximize collections of delinquent nontax debts by referring delinquent nontax debts promptly;

''(iii) maintain competition between private collection contractors;

''(iv) ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, that a private collection contractor to which a nontax debt is referred is responsible for any administrative costs associated with the contract under which the referral is made.

''(D) As used in this paragraph, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

(b) LIMITATION ON DISCHARGE BEFORE USE OF PRIVATE COLLECTION CONTRACTOR OR DEBT COLLECTION CENTER.—Paragraph (9) of section 3711(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (H) as clauses (i) through (viii);

(2) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(9)'';

(3) in subparagraph (A) (as designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as designated by paragraph (1) of this subsection), by inserting ''and subject to subparagraph (B)'' after ''as applicable''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(B)(i) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may not discharge a nontax debt or terminate collection action on a nontax debt unless the debt has been referred to a private collection contractor or a debt collection center, referred to the Attorney General for litigation, sold without recourse, administrative wage garnishment has been undertaken, or in the event of bankruptcy, death, or disability.

''(ii) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may waive the application of clause (i) to any nontax debt, or class of nontax debts if the head of the agency determines that the waiver is in the best interest of the United States.

''(iii) As used in this subparagraph, the term 'nontax debt' means any debt other than a debt under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or the Tariff Act of 1930.''.

TITLE III—SALE OF NONTAX DEBTS OWED TO UNITED STATES

SEC. 301. AUTHORITY TO SELL NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide that the head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall establish a program of nontax debt sales in order to—

(1) minimize the loan and nontax debt portfolios of the agency;

(2) improve credit management while serving public needs;

(3) reduce delinquent nontax debts held by the agency;

(4) obtain the maximum value for loan and nontax debt assets; and

(5) obtain valid data on the amount of the Federal subsidy inherent in loan programs conducted pursuant to the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (Public Law 93–344).

(b) SALES AUTHORIZED.—(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may sell, subject to section 504(b) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661c(b)) and using competitive procedures, any nontax debt owed to the United States that is administered by the agency.

(2) Costs the agency incurs in selling nontax debt pursuant to this section may be deducted from the proceeds received from the sale. Such costs may include, but are not limited to—

(A) the costs of any contract for identification, billing, or collection services;

(B) the costs of contractors assisting in the sale of nontax debt;

(C) the fees of appraisers, auctioneers, and realty brokers;

(D) the costs of advertising and surveying; and

(E) other reasonable costs incurred by the agency.

(3) Sales of nontax debt under this section—

(A) shall be for—

(i) cash; or

(ii) cash and a residuary equity, joint venture, or profit participation, if the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that the proceeds will be greater than the proceeds from a sale solely for cash;

(B) shall be without recourse against the United States, but may include the use of guarantees if otherwise authorized by law; and

(C) shall transfer to the purchaser all rights of the United States to demand payment of the nontax debt, other than with respect to a residuary equity, joint venture, or profit participation under subparagraph (A)(ii).

(c) EXISTING AUTHORITY NOT AFFECTED.—This section is not intended to limit existing statutory authority of the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency to sell loans, nontax debts, or other assets.

SEC. 302. REQUIREMENT TO SELL CERTAIN NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) SALE OF DELINQUENT LOANS.—The head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell any nontax loan owed to the United States by the later of—

(1) the date on which the nontax debt becomes 24 months delinquent; or

(2) 24 months after referral of the nontax debt to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 3711(g)(1) of title 31, United States Code. Sales under this subsection shall be conducted under the authority in section 301.

(b) SALE OF NEW LOANS.—The head of each executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell each loan obligation arising from a program administered by the agency, not later than 6 months after the loan is disbursed, unless the head of the agency determines that the sale would interfere with the mission of the agency administering the program under which the loan was disbursed, or the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that a longer period is necessary to protect the financial interests of the United States. Such loan obligations shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted audit standards. Sales under this subsection shall be conducted under the authority in section 301.

(c) SALE OF NONTAX DEBTS AFTER TERMINATION OF COLLECTION ACTION.—After terminating collection action, the head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall sell, using competitive procedures, any nontax debt or class of nontax debts owed to the United States unless the head of the agency, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Treasury, determines that the sale is not in the best financial interests of the United States. Such nontax debts shall be audited annually in accordance with generally accepted audit standards.

(d) LIMITATIONS.—(1) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency shall not, without the approval of the Attorney General, sell any nontax debt that is the subject of an allegation of or investigation for fraud, or that has been referred to the Department of Justice for litigation.

(2) The head of an executive, judicial, or legislative agency may exempt from sale any class of nontax debts if the head of the agency determines that the sale would interfere with the mission of the agency administering the program under which the indebtedness was incurred.

TITLE IV—TREATMENT OF HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBTS

SEC. 401. ANNUAL REPORT ON HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the end of each fiscal year, the head of each agency that administers a program that gives rise to a delinquent high value nontax debt shall submit a report to Congress that lists each such debt.

(b) CONTENT.—A report under this section shall, for each debt listed in the report, include the following:

(1) The name of each person liable for the debt, including, for a person that is a company, cooperative, or partnership, the names of the owners and principal officers.

(2) The amounts of principal, interest, and penalty comprising the debt.

(3) The actions the agency has taken to collect the debt, and prevent future losses.

(4) Specification of any portion of the debt that has been written-down administratively or due to a bankruptcy proceeding.

(5) An assessment of why the borrower defaulted.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this title:

(1) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning that term has in chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(2) HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBT.—The term ''high value nontax debt'' means a nontax debt having an outstanding value (including principal, interest, and penalties) that exceeds $1,000,000.

SEC. 402. REVIEW BY INSPECTORS GENERAL.

The Inspector General of each agency shall review the annual report to Congress required in section 401 and make such recommendations as necessary to improve performance of the agency. Each Inspector General shall periodically review and report to Congress on the agency's nontax debt collection management practices. As part of such reviews, the Inspector General shall examine agency efforts to reduce the aggregate amount of high value nontax debts that are resolved in whole or in part by compromise, default, or bankruptcy.

SEC. 403. REQUIREMENT TO SEEK SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF ASSETS SECURING HIGH VALUE NONTAX DEBT.

The head of an agency authorized to collect a high value nontax debt that is delinquent shall, when appropriate, promptly seek seizure and forfeiture of assets pledged to the United States in any transaction giving rise to the nontax debt. When an agency determines that seizure or forfeiture is not appropriate, the agency shall include a justification for such determination in the report under section 401.

TITLE V—FEDERAL PAYMENTS

SEC. 501. PROMOTING ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.

(a) EARLY RELEASE OF ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.—Section 3903(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) provide that the required payment date is—

''(A) the date payment is due under the contract for the item of property or service provided; or

''(B) no later than 30 days after a proper invoice for the amount due is received if a specific payment date is not established by contract;''; and

(2) by striking ''and'' after the semicolon at the end of paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (9) and inserting ''; and'', and by adding at the end the following:

''(10) provide that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may waive the application of requirements under paragraph

(1) to provide for early payment of vendors in cases where an agency will implement an electronic payment technology which improves agency cash management and business practice.''.

(b) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT ELECTRONIC PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to an agreement between the head of an executive agency and the applicable financial institution or institutions based on terms acceptable to the Secretary of the Treasury, the head of such agency may accept an electronic payment, including debit and credit cards, to satisfy a nontax debt owed to the agency.

(2) GUIDELINES FOR AGREEMENTS REGARDING PAYMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall develop guidelines regarding agreements between agencies and financial institutions under paragraph (1).

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment in the nature of a substitute be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan piece of legislation that passed the House on the suspension calendar last week. The version before us now has been modified to reflect the views of the relevant Senate committees of jurisdiction as well as those of the administration. The bill is necessary as uncollected debt owed the Federal Government continues to be a major problem. According to the Department of Treasury, delinquent nontax debts owed to the Federal Government totaled $51 billion at the end of Fiscal Year 1997.

□ 2000

Of this amount, $47.2 billion was delinquent for more than 180 days.

This bill will prove improve the efficiency and economy of Federal debt collection practices. It builds on other debt collection initiatives and provides the Federal Government with important debt collection tools.

The bill requires agencies to report to Congress on uncollected delinquent non-tax debts over $1 million. The bill also authorizes agencies to sell non-tax loans and bar delinquent debtors from obtaining a Federal permit or license, Federal contract, or other award or renewal of a Federal benefit. H.R. 4857 contains these important provisions and many others designed to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the debt collection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. DAVIS).

The amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill 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.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3910, AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 129) to correct a technical error in the enrollment of H.R. 3910, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

The Chair has not received assurances of clearance from the minority at this time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, we have been assured of the clearance by the minority. There is minority on the floor. They agree with it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The request of the gentleman is withdrawn.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER COMMERCIALIZATION ACT OF 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Science be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4859) to improve the ability of Federal agencies to license federally owned inventions, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4859

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Technology Transfer Commercialization Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS.

Section 12(b)(1) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''or, subject to section 209 of title 35, United States Code, may grant a license to an invention which is federally owned, for which a patent application was filed before the granting of the license, and directly within the scope of the work under the agreement,'' after ''under the agreement,''.

SEC. 3. LICENSING FEDERALLY OWNED INVENTIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 209 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 209. Licensing federally owned inventions

''(a) AUTHORITY.—A Federal agency may grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license on a federally owned invention under section 207(a)(2) only if—

''(1) granting the license is a reasonable and necessary incentive to—

''(A) call forth the investment capital and expenditures needed to bring the invention to practical application; or

''(B) otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public;

''(2) the Federal agency finds that the public will be served by the granting of the license, as indicated by the applicant's intentions, plans, and ability to bring the invention to practical application or otherwise promote the invention's utilization by the public, and that the proposed scope of exclusivity is not greater than reasonably necessary to provide the incentive for bringing the invention to practical utilization, as proposed by the applicant, or otherwise to promote the invention's utilization by the public;

''(3) the applicant makes a commitment to achieve practical utilization of the invention within a reasonable time, which time may be extended by the agency upon the applicant's request and the applicant's demonstration that the refusal of such extension would be unreasonable;

''(4) granting the license will not tend to substantially lessen competition or create or maintain a violation of the Federal antitrust laws; and

''(5) in the case of an invention covered by a foreign patent application or patent, the interests of the Federal Government or United States industry in foreign commerce will be enhanced.

''(b) MANUFACTURE IN UNITED STATES.—A Federal agency shall normally grant a license under section 207(a)(2) to use or sell any federally owned invention in the United States only to a licensee who agrees that any products embodying the invention or produced through the use of the invention will be manufactured substantially in the United States.

''(c) SMALL BUSINESS.—First preference for the granting of any exclusive or partially exclusive licenses under section 207(a)(2) shall be given to small business firms having equal or greater likelihood as other applicants to bring the invention to practical application within a reasonable time.

''(d) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Any licenses granted under section 207(a)(2) shall contain such terms and conditions as the granting agency considers appropriate. Such terms and conditions shall include provisions—

''(1) retaining a nontransferrable, irrevocable, paid-up license for any Federal agency to practice the invention or have the invention practiced throughout the world by or on behalf of the Government of the United States;

''(2) requiring periodic reporting on utilization of the invention, and utilization efforts, by the licensee, but only to the extent necessary to enable the Federal agency to determine whether the terms of the license are being complied with; and

''(3) empowering the Federal agency to terminate the license in whole or in part if the agency determines that—

''(A) the licensee is not executing its commitment to achieve practical utilization of the invention, including commitments contained in any plan submitted in support of its request for a license, and the licensee cannot otherwise demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Federal agency that it has taken, or can be expected to take within a reasonable time, effective steps to achieve practical utilization of the invention;

''(B) the licensee is in breach of an agreement described in subsection (b);

''(C) termination is necessary to meet requirements for public use specified by Federal regulations issued after the date of the license, and such requirements are not reasonably satisfied by the licensee; or

''(D) the licensee has been found by a court of competent jurisdiction to have violated the Federal antitrust laws in connection with its performance under the license agreement.

''(e) PUBLIC NOTICE.—No exclusive or partially exclusive license may be granted under section 207(a)(2) unless public notice of

the intention to grant an exclusive or partially exclusive license on a federally owned invention has been provided in an appropriate manner at least 15 days before the license is granted, and the Federal agency has considered all comments received before the end of the comment period in response to that public notice. This subsection shall not apply to the licensing of inventions made under a cooperative research and development agreement entered into under section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a).

''(f) PLAN.—No Federal agency shall grant any license under a patent or patent application on a federally owned invention unless the person requesting the license has supplied the agency with a plan for development and/or marketing of the invention, except that any such plan may be treated by the Federal agency as commercial and financial information obtained from a person and privileged and confidential and not subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 209 in the table of sections for chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''209. Licensing federally owned inventions.''.

SEC. 4. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO BAYH-DOLE ACT.

Chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code (popularly known as the ''Bayh-Dole Act''), is amended—

(1) by amending section 202(e) to read as follows:

''(e) In any case when a Federal employee is a coinventor of any invention made with a nonprofit organization or small business firm, the Federal agency employing such coinventor may, for the purpose of consolidating rights in the invention and if it finds that it would expedite the development of the invention—

''(1) license or assign whatever rights it may acquire in the subject invention to the nonprofit organization or small business firm in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; or

''(2) acquire any rights in the subject invention from the nonprofit organization or small business firm, but only to the extent the party from whom the rights are acquired voluntarily enters into the transaction and no other transaction under this chapter is conditioned on such acquisition.''; and

(2) in section 207(a)—

(A) by striking ''patent applications, patents, or other forms of protection obtained'' and inserting ''inventions'' in paragraph (2); and

(B) by inserting '', including acquiring rights for the Federal Government in any invention, but only to the extent the party from whom the rights are acquired voluntarily enters into the transaction, to facilitate the licensing of a federally owned invention'' after ''or through contract'' in paragraph (3).

SEC. 5. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE STEVENSON-WYDLER TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION ACT OF 1980.

The Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 is amended—

(1) in section 4(4) (15 U.S.C. 3703(4)), by striking ''section 6 or section 8'' and inserting ''section 7 or 9'';

(2) in section 4(6) (15 U.S.C. 3703(6)), by striking ''section 6 or section 8'' and inserting ''section 7 or 9'';

(3) in section 5(c)(11) (15 U.S.C. 3704(c)(11)), by striking ''State of local governments'' and inserting ''State or local governments'';

(4) in section 9 (15 U.S.C. 3707), by—

(A) striking ''section 6(a)'' and inserting ''section 7(a)'';

(B) striking ''section 6(b)'' and inserting ''section 7(b)''; and

(C) striking ''section 6(c)(3)'' and inserting ''section 7(c)(3)'';

(5) in section 11(e)(1) (15 U.S.C. 3710(e)(1)), by striking ''in cooperation with Federal Laboratories'' and inserting ''in cooperation with Federal laboratories'';

(6) in section 11(i) (15 U.S.C. 3710(i)), by striking ''a gift under the section'' and inserting ''a gift under this section'';

(7) in section 14 (15 U.S.C. 3710c)—

(A) in subsection (a)(1)(A)(i), by inserting '', if the inventor's or coinventor's rights are assigned to the United States'' after ''inventor or coinventors'';

(B) in subsection (a)(1)(B), by striking ''succeeding fiscal year'' and inserting ''2 succeeding fiscal years''; and

(C) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''inventon'' and inserting ''invention''; and

(8) in section 22 (15 U.S.C. 3714), by striking ''sections 11, 12, and 13'' and inserting ''sections 12, 13, and 14''.

SEC. 6. REVIEW OF COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT PROCEDURES.

(a) REVIEW.—Within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, each Federal agency with a Federally funded laboratory that has in effect on that date of enactment one or more cooperative research and development agreements under section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a) shall report to the Committee on National Security of the National Science and Technology Council and the Congress on the general policies and procedures used by that agency to gather and consider the views of other agencies on—

(1) joint work statements under section 12(c)(5)(C) or (D) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(c)(5)(C) or (D)); or

(2) in the case of laboratories described in section 12(d)(2)(A) of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a(d)(2)(A)), cooperative research and development agreements under such section 12,

with respect to major proposed cooperative research and development agreements that involve critical national security technology or may have a significant impact on domestic or international competitiveness.

(b) PROCEDURES.—Within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee on National Security of the National Science and Technology Council, in conjunction with relevant Federal agencies and national laboratories, shall—

(1) determine the adequacy of existing procedures and methods for interagency coordination and awareness with respect to cooperative research and development agreements described in subsection (a); and

(2) establish and distribute to appropriate Federal agencies—

(A) specific criteria to indicate the necessity for gathering and considering the views of other agencies on joint work statements or cooperative research and development agreements as described in subsection (a); and

(B) additional procedures, if any, for carrying out such gathering and considering of agency views with respect to cooperative research and development agreements described in subsection (a).

Procedures established under this subsection shall be designed to the extent possible to use or modify existing procedures, to minimize burdens on Federal agencies, to encourage industrial partnerships with national laboratories, and to minimize delay in the approval or disapproval of joint work statements and cooperative research and development agreements.

(c) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this Act, nor any procedures established under this section shall provide to the Office of Science and Technology Policy, the National Science and Technology Council, or any Federal agency the authority to disapprove a cooperative research and development agreement or joint work statement, under section 12 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3710a), of another Federal agency.

SEC. 7. INCREASED FLEXIBILITY FOR FEDERAL LABORATORY PARTNERSHIP INTERMEDIARIES.

Section 23 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3715) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1) by inserting '', institutions of higher education as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)), or educational institutions within the meaning of section 2194 of title 10, United States Code'' after ''small business firms''; and

(2) in subsection (c) by inserting '', institutions of higher education as defined in section 1201(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1141(a)), or educational institutions within the meaning of section 2194 of title 10, United States Code,'' after ''small business firms''.

SEC. 8. STUDY AND REPORT ON BIOLOGICAL DEPOSITS IN SUPPORT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY PATENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the General Accounting Office, in consultation with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, shall conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the potential risks to the United States biotechnology industry relating to biological deposits in support of biotechnology patents.

(b) CONTENTS.—The study conducted under this section shall include—

(1) an examination of the risk of export and the risk of third-party transfer of biological deposits, and the risks posed by the change to 18-month publication requirements;

(2) an analysis of comparative legal and regulatory regimes; and

(3) any related recommendations.

(c) CONSIDERATION OF REPORT.—In drafting regulations affecting biological deposits (including any modification of 37 Code of Federal Regulations 1.801 et seq.), the United States Patent and Trademark Office shall consider the recommendations of the study conducted under this section.

SEC. 9. PROVISIONAL APPLICATIONS.

(a) ABANDONMENT.—Section 111(b)(5) of title 35, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(5) ABANDONMENT.—Notwithstanding the absence of a claim, upon timely request and as prescribed by the Commissioner, a provisional application may be treated as an application filed under subsection (a). Subject to section 119(e)(3) of this title, if no such request is made, the provisional application shall be regarded as abandoned 12 months after the filing date of such application and shall not be subject to revival thereafter.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS.—Section 119(e) of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) If the day that is 12 months after the filing date of a provisional application falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday within the District of Columbia, the period of pendency of the provisional application shall be extended to the next succeeding secular or business day.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to a provisional application filed on or after June 8, 1995.

The bill 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.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 1560) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the bicentennial of the Lewis & Clark Expedition, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment and the House amendment to the Senate amendment as follows:

Senate amendment:

Page 10, after line 2 insert:

SEC. 11. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR THE "LITTLE ROCK NINE".

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, hereafter in this section referred to as the ''Little Rock Nine'', voluntarily subjected themselves to the bitter stinging pains of racial bigotry;

(2) the Little Rock Nine are civil rights pioneers whose selfless acts considerably advanced the civil rights debate in this country;

(3) the Little Rock Nine risked their lives to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently the Nation;

(4) the Little Rock Nine sacrificed their innocence to protect the American principle that we are all ''one nation, under God, indivisible'';

(5) the Little Rock Nine have indelibly left their mark on the history of this Nation; and

(6) the Little Rock Nine have continued to work toward equality for all Americans.

(b) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of Congress, to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred to the ''Little Rock Nine'', gold medals of appropriate design, in recognition of the selfless heroism that such individuals exhibited and the pain they suffered in the cause of civil rights by integrating Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

(c) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (b) the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary for each recipient.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—Effective October 1, 1998, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(e) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) STRIKING AND SALE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck pursuant to this section under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under paragraph (1).

SEC. 12. FORD CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.

(a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, to Gerald R. and Betty Ford a gold medal of appropriate design—

(1) in recognition of their dedicated public service and outstanding humanitarian contributions to the people of the United States; and

(2) in commemoration of the following occasions in 1998:

(A) The 85th anniversary of the birth of President Ford.

(B) The 80th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Ford.

(C) The 50th wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Ford.

(D) The 50th anniversary of the 1st election of Gerald R. Ford to the United States House of Representatives.

(E) The 25th anniversary of the approval of Gerald R. Ford by the Congress to become Vice President of the United States.

(b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $20,000 to carry out this section.

(d) DUPLICATE MEDALS.—

(1) STRIKING AND SALE.—The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to this section under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPROPRIATION.—The appropriation used to carry out this section shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under paragraph (1).

(e) NATIONAL MEDALS.—The medals struck pursuant to this section are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 13. 6-MONTH EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN SALES.

Notwithstanding section 101(7)(D) of the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time before January 1, 1999, make bulk sales at a reasonable discount to the Jackie Robinson Foundation of not less than 20 percent of any denomination of proof and uncirculated coins minted under section 101(7) of such Act which remained unissued as of July 1, 1998, except that the total number of coins of any such denomination which were issued under such section or this section may not exceed the amount of such denomination of coins which were authorized to be minted and issued under section 101(7)(A) of such Act.

House amendment to Senate amendment:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate—

(1) insert after the enacting clause, the following new heading (and redesignate sections 1 through 10 as sections 101 through 110, respectively):

"TITLE I—LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION BICENTENNIAL COIN"; and

(2) add at the end the following new title:

TITLE II—LEIF ERICSSON MILLENNIUM COMMEMORATIVE COIN

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Leif Ericsson Millennium Commemorative Coin Act''.

SEC. 202. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) $1 SILVER COINS.—In conjunction with the simultaneous mining and issuance of commemorative coins by the Republic of Iceland in commemoration of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericsson, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this title referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 1 dollar coins, which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this title shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this title shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 203. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this title from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 204. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this title shall be emblematic of the millennium of the discovery of the New World by Leif Ericsson.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this title there shall be—

(A) a designation of the value of the coin;

(B) an inscription of the year ''2000''; and

(C) inscriptions of the words ''Liberty'', ''In God We Trust'', ''United States of America'', and ''E Pluribus Unum''.

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this title shall be—

(1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Leifur Eiríksson Foundation and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 205. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this title shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this title.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this title beginning January 1, 2000.

(d) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this title after December 31, 2000.

SEC. 206. SURCHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All sales of coins minted under this title shall include a surcharge of $10 per coin.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—All surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this title shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the Leifur Eiríksson Foundation for the purpose of funding student exchanges between students of the United States and students of Iceland.

(c) AUDITS.—The Leifur Eiríksson Foundation shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received by the Foundation under subsection (b).

SEC. 207. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this title.

(b) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority

of this Act from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

Mr. CASTLE (during the reading). Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from Delaware.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DESIGNATION OF HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR REMAINDER OF SECOND SESSION OF ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 20, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable CONSTANCE A. MORELLA to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions for the remainder of the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is accepted.

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON TOMORROW

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under Calendar Wednesday on tomorrow be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

EXPRESSING SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING SALE OR DIVERSION OF GREAT LAKES WATER

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 566) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President and the Senate should take the necessary actions to prevent the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water to foreign countries, businesses, corporations, and individuals until procedures are established to guarantee that any such sale is fully negotiated between and approved by the governments concerned, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

H. RES. 566

Whereas the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin are precious public natural resources, shared and held in trust by the Great Lakes States and the Canadian Provinces;

Whereas the Great Lakes need to be carefully managed and protected in order to meet current and future water needs within the Great Lakes Basin and the Canadian Provinces;

Whereas any new diversions of Great Lakes waters for use outside of the Great Lakes Basin will have significant adverse effects on the environment, economy, and welfare of the Great Lakes region;

Whereas the Province of Ontario, Canada, has authorized an Ontario company to divert water from the Great Lakes for sale to Asia;

Whereas 4 of the Great Lakes contain international waters, and are defined as ''boundary waters'' in the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909 between the United States and Canada, and therefore any new diversion of Great Lakes water would affect the relations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada;

Whereas as trustees of the Great Lakes Basin's natural resources, the Great Lakes States and Provinces have a shared duty to protect, conserve, and manage the renewable but finite waters of the Great Lakes Basin for the use, benefit, and enjoyment of all their citizens, and future generations; and

Whereas the most effective means of protecting, conserving, and managing the water resources of the Great Lakes is through the joint pursuit of unified and cooperative principles, policies, and programs mutually agreed upon, enacted, and adhered to by each and every Great Lakes State and Province: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the President and the Senate should act to prevent the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water to foreign countries, businesses, corporations, and individuals until procedures are established to guarantee that any such sale or diversion is fully negotiated and approved by representatives of the United States Government and the Government of Canada, in consultation with any Great Lakes State or Province that could be impacted by such a sale or diversion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) is recognized for one hour.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to just note that this is a measure introduced by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. STUPAK). The minority on our committee asked that committee consideration be waived so the resolution could be brought to the floor today. I am pleased to support the minority's request.

This resolution has the bipartisan cosponsorship of Members from Great Lakes states responding to a unilateral move by a Canadian province to authorize a private company to sell Great Lakes water to Asia.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 566 is a resolution that is meant to send the message that we, the House of Representatives, are serious about protecting our Great Lakes and will not sit idly by and allow our Great Lakes water to be sold to foreign countries.

This resolution was originally introduced last spring after the Province of Ontario in Canada approved a permit that allows the Nova Group, an Ontario-based company, to divert three billion liters of water from Lake Superior over the next five years and sell it to Asia.

After considerable public outcry against this proposal, the Ministry of the Environment of Ontario announced that the permit issued to the Nova Group would be canceled.

Recently, however, the Nova Group asked the Ontario environmental appeal board to overturn the decision withdrawing the permit and to allow it to proceed with its bid to export fresh water to several Asian countries. Hearings are scheduled on the permit for this fall.

Allowing the diversion of billions of liters of water from the Great Lakes would create dangerous consequences for the Great Lakes region and the United States.

This permit could open the door for additional water diversion opportunities, putting the waters of all the Great Lakes on the world market.

This could lead to larger scale diversions of water in the future that could have adverse effects on the environment, economy, and welfare of the Great Lakes region.

H. Res. 566 calls on the President and the Senate to prevent the sale or diversion of Great Lakes water to foreign countries until it is possible to fully negotiate this proposal and its implications.

Mr. Speaker, we could literally be opening up Pandora's box with the sale of Great Lakes water to foreign countries. We cannot afford to turn our Great Lakes into a tradable commodity.

We must pass this legislation and send the message to Canada that our Great Lakes are not for sale to foreign countries.

I'd like to thank Chairman GILMAN, Mr. HAMILTON, Chairman GALLEGLY, and Mr. ACKERMAN for their help on this matter. I would especially like to thank Mr. LATOURETTE of Ohio and Mr. BONIOR of Michigan for their leadership on this issue.

I urge my colleagues to support this nonbinding resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AFRICA: SEEDS OF HOPE ACT OF 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 4283) to support sustainable and broad-based agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Africa: Seeds of Hope Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and declaration of policy.
TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
Sec. 101. Africa Food Security Initiative.
Sec. 102. Microenterprise assistance.
Sec. 103. Support for producer-owned cooperative marketing associations.
Sec. 104. Agricultural and rural development activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
Sec. 105. Agricultural research and extension activities.
TITLE II—WORLDWIDE FOOD ASSISTANCE AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS
Subtitle A—Nonemergency Food Assistance Programs
Sec. 201. Nonemergency food assistance programs.
Subtitle B—Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act of 1998
Sec. 211. Short title.
Sec. 212. Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act.
TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS
Sec. 301. Report.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The economic, security, and humanitarian interests of the United States and the nations of sub-Saharan Africa would be enhanced by sustainable, broad-based agricultural and rural development in each of the African nations.

(2) According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the number of undernourished people in Africa has more than doubled, from approximately 100,000,000 in the late 1960s to 215,000,000 in 1998, and is projected to increase to 265,000,000 by the year 2010. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, the term ''under nutrition'' means inadequate consumption of nutrients, often adversely affecting children's physical and mental development, undermining their future as productive and creative members of their communities.

(3) Currently, agricultural production in Africa employs about two-thirds of the workforce but produces less than one-fourth of the gross domestic product in sub-Saharan Africa, according to the World Bank Group.

(4) African women produce up to 80 percent of the total food supply in Africa according to the International Food Policy Research Institute.

(5) An effective way to improve conditions of the poor is to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector. Productivity increases can be fostered by increasing research and education in agriculture and rural development.

(6) In November 1996, the World Food Summit set a goal of reducing hunger worldwide by 50 percent by the year 2015 and encouraged national governments to develop domestic food plans and to support international aid efforts.

(7) Although the World Bank Group recently has launched a major initiative to support agricultural and rural development, only 10 percent, or $1,200,000,000, of its total lending to sub-Saharan Africa for fiscal years 1993 to 1997 was devoted to agriculture.

(8)(A) United States food processing and agricultural sectors benefit greatly from the liberalization of global trade and increased exports.

(B) Africa represents a growing market for United States food and agricultural products. Africa's food imports are projected to rise from less than 8,000,000 metric tons in 1990 to more than 25,000,000 metric tons by the 2020.

(9)(A) Increased private sector investment in African countries and expanded trade between the United States and Africa can greatly help African countries achieve food self-sufficiency and graduate from dependency on international assistance.

(B) Development assistance, technical assistance, and training can facilitate and encourage commercial development in Africa, such as improving rural roads, agricultural research and extension, and providing access to credit and other resources.

(10)(A) Several United States private voluntary organizations have demonstrated success in empowering Africans through direct business ownership and helping African agricultural producers more efficiently and directly market their products.

(B) Rural business associations, owned and controlled by farmer shareholders, also greatly help agricultural producers to increase their household incomes.

(b) DECLARATION OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States, consistent with title XII of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to support governments of sub-Saharan African countries, United States and African nongovernmental organizations, universities, businesses, and international agencies, to help ensure the availability of basic nutrition and economic opportunities for individuals in sub-Saharan Africa, through sustainable agriculture and rural development.

TITLE I—ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

SEC. 101. AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS IN CARRYING OUT THE INITIATIVE.—In providing development assistance under the Africa Food Security Initiative, or any comparable or successor program, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development—

(1) shall emphasize programs and projects that improve the food security of infants, young children, school-age children, women and food-insecure households, or that improve the agricultural productivity, incomes, and marketing of the rural poor in Africa;

(2) shall solicit and take into consideration the views and needs of intended beneficiaries and program participants during the selection, planning, implementation, and evaluation phases of projects;

(3) shall favor countries that are implementing reforms of their trade and investment laws and regulations in order to enhance free market development in the food processing and agricultural sectors; and

(4) shall ensure that programs are designed and conducted in cooperation with African and United States organizations and institutions, such as private and voluntary organizations, cooperatives, land-grant and other appropriate universities, and local producer-owned cooperative marketing and buying associations, that have expertise in addressing the needs of the poor, small-scale farmers, entrepreneurs, and rural workers, including women.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that, if there is an increase in funding for sub-Saharan programs, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development should proportionately increase resources to the Africa Food Security Initiative, or any comparable or successor program, for fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years in order to meet the needs of the countries participating in such Initiative.

SEC. 102. MICROENTERPRISE ASSISTANCE.

(a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—In providing microenterprise assistance for sub-Saharan Africa, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall, to the extent practicable, use credit and microcredit assistance to improve the capacity and efficiency of agriculture production in sub-Saharan Africa of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs. In providing assistance, the Administrator should use the applied research and technical assistance capabilities of United States land-grant universities.

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall continue to work with other countries, international organizations (including multilateral development institutions), and entities assisting microenterprises and shall develop a comprehensive and coordinated strategy for providing microenterprise assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator should encourage the World Bank Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest to coordinate the strategy described in such paragraph.

SEC. 103. SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to support producer-owned cooperative purchasing and marketing associations in sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) to strengthen the capacity of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to participate in national and international private markets and to promote rural development in sub-Saharan Africa;

(3) to encourage the efforts of farmers in sub-Saharan Africa to increase their productivity and income through improved access to farm supplies, seasonal credit, technical expertise; and

(4) to support small businesses in sub-Saharan Africa as they grow beyond microenterprises.

(b) SUPPORT FOR PRODUCER-OWNED COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS.—

(1) ACTIVITIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development is authorized to utilize relevant foreign assistance programs and initiatives for sub-Saharan Africa to support private producer-owned cooperative marketing associations in sub-Saharan Africa, including rural business associations that are owned and controlled by farmer shareholders.

(B) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subparagraph (A), the Administrator—

(i) shall take into account small-scale farmers, small rural entrepreneurs, and rural workers and communities; and

(ii) shall take into account the local-level perspectives of the rural and urban poor through close consultation with these groups, consistent with section 496(e)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2293(e)(1)).

(2) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—In addition to carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator is encouraged—

(A) to cooperate with governments of foreign countries, including governments of political subdivisions of such countries, their agricultural research universities, and particularly with United States nongovernmental organizations and United States land-grant universities, that have demonstrated expertise in the development and promotion of successful private producer-owned cooperative marketing associations; and

(B) to facilitate partnerships between United States and African cooperatives and private businesses to enhance the capacity and technical and marketing expertise of business associations in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 104. AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to encourage the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to work with United States businesses and other United States entities to invest in rural sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in ways that will develop the capacities of small-scale farmers and small rural entrepreneurs, including women, in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should exercise its authority under law to undertake an initiative to support private agricultural and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, including issuing loans, guaranties, and

insurance, to support rural development in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly to support intermediary organizations that—

(A) directly serve the needs of small-scale farmers, small rural entrepreneurs, and rural producer-owned cooperative purchasing and marketing associations;

(B) have a clear track-record of support for sound business management practices; and

(C) have demonstrated experience with participatory development methods; and

(2) the Overseas Private Investment Corporation should utilize existing equity funds, loan and insurance funds, to the extent feasible and in accordance with existing contractual obligations, to support agriculture and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa.

SEC. 105. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION ACTIVITIES.

(a) DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and appropriate Department of Agriculture agencies, especially the Cooperative State, Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES), shall develop a comprehensive plan to coordinate and build on the research and extension activities of United States land-grant universities, international agricultural research centers, and national agricultural research and extension centers in sub-Saharan Africa.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—Such plan shall seek to ensure that—

(1) research and extension activities will respond to the needs of small-scale farmers while developing the potential and skills of researchers, extension agents, farmers, and agribusiness persons in sub-Saharan Africa;

(2) sustainable agricultural methods of farming will be considered together with new technologies in increasing agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa; and

(3) research and extension efforts will focus on sustainable agricultural practices and will be adapted to widely varying climates within sub-Saharan Africa.

TITLE II—WORLDWIDE FOOD ASSISTANCE AND AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Nonemergency Food Assistance Programs

SEC. 201. NONEMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In providing nonemergency assistance under title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.), the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that—

(1) in planning, decisionmaking, and implementation in providing such assistance, the Administrator takes into consideration local input and participation directly and through United States and indigenous private and voluntary organizations;

(2) each of the nonemergency activities described in paragraphs (2) through (6) of section 201 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1721), including programs that provide assistance to people of any age group who are otherwise unable to meet their basic food needs (including feeding programs for the disabled, orphaned, elderly, sick and dying), are carried out; and

(3) greater flexibility is provided for program and evaluation plans so that such assistance may be developed to meet local needs, as provided for in section 202(f) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1722(f)).

(b) OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—In providing assistance under the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Administrator of United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that commodities are provided in a manner that is consistent with sections 403 (a) and (b) of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1733 (a) and (b)).

Subtitle B—Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act of 1998

SEC. 211. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act of 1998''.

SEC. 212. BILL EMERSON HUMANITARIAN TRUST ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''OR FUNDS'' after ''COMMODITIES'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(D) funds made available under paragraph (2)(B) which shall be used solely to replenish commodities in the trust.''; and

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) FUNDS.—Any funds used to acquire eligible commodities through purchases from producers or in the market to replenish the trust shall be derived—

''(i) with respect to fiscal years 2000 through 2002 from funds made available to carry out the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) that are used to repay or reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for the release of eligible commodities under subsections (c)(2) and (f)(2), except that, of such funds, not more than $20,000,000 may be expended for this purpose in each of the fiscal years 2000 through 2002; and

''(ii) from funds authorized for that use by an appropriations Act.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) by striking ''ASSISTANCE.—Notwithstanding'' and inserting the following: ''ASSISTANCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may release eligible commodities under subparagraph (A) only to the extent such release is consistent with maintaining the long-term value of the trust.'';

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) subject to the need for release of commodities from the trust under subsection (c)(1), for the management of the trust to preserve the value of the trust through acquisitions under subsection (b)(2).''; and

(4) in subsection (f)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''OF THE TRUST'' after ''REIMBURSEMENT'' in the heading; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''and the funds shall be available to replenish the trust under subsection (b)'' before the end period.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Title III of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1 et seq.) is amended by striking the title heading and inserting the following:

''TITLE III—BILL EMERSON HUMANITARIAN TRUST''.

(2) Section 301 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1 note) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

''This title may be cited as the 'Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act'.''.

(3) Section 302 of the Agricultural Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1) is amended—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**reserve**'' and inserting ''**trust**'';*

(B) by striking ''reserve'' each place it appears (other than in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(1)) and inserting ''trust'';

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking ''RESERVE'' and inserting ''TRUST'';

(ii) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking ''reserve,'' and inserting ''trust,''; and

(iii) in the paragraph heading of paragraph (2), by striking ''RESERVE'' and inserting ''TRUST''; and

(D) in the subsection heading of subsection (e), by striking ''RESERVE'' and inserting ''TRUST''.

(4) Section 208(d)(2) of the Agricultural Trade Suspension Adjustment Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 4001(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''Food Security Commodity Reserve Act of 1996'' and inserting ''Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1 et seq.)''.

(5) Section 901b(b)(3) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1241f(b)(3)), is amended by striking ''Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1)'' and inserting ''Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust Act (7 U.S.C. 1736f–1 et seq.)''.

TITLE III—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. REPORT.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the heads of other appropriate agencies, shall prepare and submit to Congress a report on how the Agency plans to implement sections 101, 102, 103, 105, and 201 of this Act, the steps that have been taken toward such implementation, and an estimate of all amounts expended or to be expended on related activities during the current and previous 4 fiscal years.

Mr. GILMAN (during the reading). Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the Senate amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the original request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, but under my reservation, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER).

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation. It is well-supported in both houses of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act (H.R. 4383 was originally sponsored by this Member with the support and assistance of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) and many other Members from both sides of the aisle, including Chairman BEN GILMAN. This legislation is non-controversial legislation with strong bipartisan support in the House and Senate, tremendous grassroots support throughout the nation, and support from the Administration including the United States Department of Agriculture. It previously passed the House on voice vote on September 28, 1998. The Senate passed it this morning with very modest changes, which have bipartisan support in the House. The changes include deletion of some findings clauses and a sunset provision for the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. The sunset provision, added at the request of the Senate

Budget Committee, insures that the operation and funding of this food aid trust will be revisited in the next farm bill.

Mr. Speaker, as the sponsor of this legislation, this Member would like to make clear that Section 212 of this legislation is a mechanism to enable USDA to fill the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust with funds or commodities that represent repayments to the Commodity Credit Corporation. The intent of this section is to enable USDA to use the $20 million annual limit in funds or commodities to fill the trust and use it in times of emergencies. Therefore, 212(a) is an annual limitation only on inflows to the trust (capped at $20 million annually) while outflows from the trust have no annual limitation and can equal the cumulative amount of the trust in any one year.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act (H.R. 4283) was introduced by this Member on July 21, 1998, with the support of the distinguished gentleman from Indiana, the Ranking Democrat on the House International Relations Committee (Mr. HAMILTON). It is the successor bill to H.R. 3636, which was introduced on April 1, 1998. Because of some confusion regarding the two bills, this Member regrets that a few Members of Congress who wanted to be listed as a co-sponsor of H.R. 4283 were not added prior to the House passage of this legislation. Therefore, this Member would like to recognize that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DELAHUNT) strongly supported this legislation and would have liked to have been added as a co-sponsor.

This legislation was overwhelmingly passed by the House Committee on International Relations on July 22, 1998, and it was discharged by the House Committee on Agriculture on September 11, 1998.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act helps U.S. agriculture while promoting sustainable development in Sub-Saharan Africa so Africans can be less dependent on U.S. humanitarian assistance in the future. That is why H.R. 4283 has the support of both agricultural and humanitarian organizations and the United States Department of Agriculture. This win-win combination of grass roots supporters has been the foundation of America's long-term, good-will building, humanitarian food aid efforts since World War II.

Mr. Speaker, the predominant organization responsible for stimulating the creation and support for this legislation is the organization Bread for the World, a nondenominational Christian organization led by Rev. David Beckmann.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act has been endorsed by over 220 agricultural and humanitarian organizations including: the Association for International Agriculture and Rural Development (AIARD), the Coalition for Food Aid, numerous land grant colleges, InterAction and major U.S. private voluntary agencies such as CARE, World Vision, ACDI/VOCA, Catholic Relief Services, Technoserve, Africare, OXFAM, Islamic African Relief Agency USA, and the Mormon World Hunger Committee. In addition, this legislation has the support of most Christian denominations, Catholic religious communities, and mission groups. And, editorial pages from over twenty major newspapers across the country have endorsed H.R. 4283.

Mr. Speaker, a recent article in the Washington Post entitled ''Africa's Agricultural Rebirth'' quoted a Vice-Minister of Agriculture from Ethiopia as saying ''You cannot detach economic development from food self-sufficiency.'' That profound truth is the essence of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act.

There may be some people who believe or give the impression they believe that an admittedly very important trade liberalization effort alone can remedy all of Africa's woes. And, equally wrongheaded are some in the non-governmental organization community who initially expressed their opposition to trade liberalization, saying it would only hurt Africa's poor. The Africa Seeds of Hope Act bridges these disparate and unnecessarily conflicting ideological points of view with a reconciling view. That view is that liberalized trade plus targeted foreign assistance to Africa's small farmers, together, can best help Sub-Saharan Africa prosper.

Several months ago, with this Member's support, the House of Representatives passed the African Trade Growth and Opportunities Act. In doing so, the House took the very important step toward greater trade with a continent in desperate need of private-sector led economic growth. By focusing on sustainable agriculture, research, rural finance, and food security, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act is directly aimed at helping the 76 percent of the Sub-Sharan African people who are small farmers thus providing another important step towards increased African trade. Improving the efficiency of these farmers is crucial to ensuring that our overall trade strategy is successful. As a longtime supporter of aid to Africa through the creation of the Development Fund for Africa and other mechanisms, this Member will tell his colleagues that this Member believes H.R. 4283—in conjunction with any new Africa trade initiatives—will help coordinate and focus America's resources on both trade and aid in Africa.

If trade is to prosper in Sub-Saharan Africa, we need to better direct our scarce aid resources so that they stimulate private sector investment or help ease the suffering in those places either overlooked by the private sector or suffering from natural disasters. Our legislation attempts to refine our assistance programs for Sub-Saharan Africa and ensure that agriculture and rural development are not neglected. For example, this legislation requires the Agency for International Development (AID) to reverse its negative funding trend for international agricultural research and development. This will address the legitimate concern of U.S. land grant institutions that the Agency for International Development was increasingly ignoring sustainable agriculture in its development mandate. Also, the micro-enterprise program is recognized by this legislation and emphasized as an excellent tool to help remedy rural finance and investment shortcoming in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, H.R. 4283 attempts to better coordinate our international agricultural research programs with our domestic agricultural research so that farmers in Africa, as well as farmers in the United States, can benefit from AID funded agricultural research. The Africa Seeds of Hope Act refocuses our food assistance programs on long-term development assistance instead of being evaluated on the basis of short-term or immediate results that are often antithetical to their original purpose. This will enable non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations to design and implement food assistance programs that are cost-effective and ultimately succeed in graduating people and countries from those programs.

Finally, H.R. 4283 also establishes a Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust in honor of the late, distinguished and much admired Congressman from Missouri who was a leader on America's food aid efforts. This important mechanism allows the United States Department of Agriculture to purchase surplus agricultural commodities when prices are low, isolate them from the market, and distribute them at times of international disasters and famines. This cost-effective mechanism is especially beneficial to U.S. farmers because it takes U.S. commodities off of the market when commodity prices are at their lowest, such as now. The Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust is a worthy tribute to our late colleague, and this Member would like to thank the distinguished gentlewomen from Missouri (Mrs. EMERSON) for allowing us to further honor her late husband in this manner.

Finally, this Member would like to thank the distinguished gentlewoman from California (MAXINE WATERS), the distinguished gentlewoman from Georgia (CYNTHIA MCKINNEY) and the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (EVA CLAYTON) for their special effort with the Congressional Black Caucus on behalf of the Africa Seeds of Hope Act. And this Member would like to thank the distinguished woman from Connecticut (NANCY JOHNSON) and the distinguished women from the District of Columbia (ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON) for their work with the Congressional Woman's Caucus on behalf of this legislation.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, the Africa Seeds of Hope Act is legislation that benefits farmers in Africa as well as the United States.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very significant measure. I rise in support of the measure, and I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for bringing it to the floor at this time.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would be happy to further add my voice of support.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the initial request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRAN NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION PREVENTION ACT OF 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4851) to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not intend to object, but I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on International Relations for assisting us in bringing this bill to the floor today, and also the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HAMILTON) and the leadership of both parties for agreeing to bring this important bill to the floor by unanimous consent.

The bill sends a strong message to Iran about its efforts to develop nuclear weapons, but, most importantly, the bill keeps U.S. taxpayer dollars from being spent on Iranian nuclear power reactors whose completion is supported by the IAEA and one day could help Iran develop nuclear technology to make a nuclear weapon to be aimed at the U.S. or its allies.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. MENENDEZ, for his perseverance on this important legislation. This bill is similar to H.R. 3743, which was favorably reported by the Committee on International Relations, and then passed by the House on August 3, 1998, by a vote of 405–13.

Notwithstanding the overwhelming House vote, it is my understanding that the Senate opposed portions of H.R. 3743. This new bill modifies those portions of the bill and should now enjoy the support of the Senate.

This legislation amends current law to ensure that the U.S. does not provide funding for the completion of nuclear power reactors in Iran.

We all know that the Iranians have dedicated significant resources to completing at least 3 nuclear power plants by 2015 and are now working with Russian assistance to complete the Bushehr nuclear power plant. The U.S. has opposed the completion of the reactors at the Bushehr facility because the transfer of civilian nuclear technology and training could help to advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

Between 1995 and 1999 it is expected that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will have provided over $1.5 million for the Iranian nuclear power program through its Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund. The U.S. provides annual voluntary contributions to this fund totally $16 million in 1996.

This bill does not halt our voluntary contribution to the IAEA. But it does require that none of our monies may be used to fund IAEA programs and projects in Iran unless the Secretary of State certifies that such projects are consistent with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation and safety goals and will not provide Iran with training or expertise relevant to the development of weapons.

This is exactly the right policy. The U.S. should not voluntarily provide funding which would help Iran complete nuclear power reactors that could assist them in developing their nuclear weapons program which could pose a threat to the U.S. or its allies.

The bill also establishes two reporting requirements. One will provide the Congress with a comprehensive report on IAEA assistance to Iran. The second requirement directs the Secretary of State to review IAEA programs and ensure that they are consistent with U.S. nuclear non-proliferation and safety goals. Based on that review, the Secretary shall direct the U.S. representative to the IAEA to oppose establishing any programs that is not consistent with U.S. policy.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4851

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Iran remains the world's leading sponsor of international terrorism and is on the Department of State's list of countries that provide support for acts of international terrorism.

(2) Iran has repeatedly called for the destruction of Israel and Iran supports organizations, such as Hizballah, Hamas, and the Palestine Islamic Jihad, which are responsible for terrorist attacks against Israel.

(3) Iranian officials have stated their intent to complete at least three nuclear power plants by 2015 and are currently working to complete the Bushehr nuclear power plant located on the Persian Gulf coast.

(4) The United States has publicly opposed the completion of reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant because the transfer of civilian nuclear technology and training could help to advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(5) In an April 1997 hearing before the Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, James Woolsey, stated that through the operation of the nuclear power reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, Iran will develop substantial expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons.

(6) Construction of the Bushehr nuclear power plant was halted following the 1979 revolution in Iran because the former West Germany refused to assist in the completion the plant due to concerns that completion of the plant could provide Iran with expertise and technology which could advance Iran's nuclear weapons program.

(7) Iran is building up its offensive military capacity in other areas as evidenced by its recent testing of engines for ballistic missiles capable of carrying 2,200 pound warheads more than 800 miles, within range of strategic targets in Israel.

(8) In January 1995 Iran signed a $780,000,000 contract with the Russian Federation for Atomic Energy (MINATOM) to complete a VVER–1000 pressurized-light water reactor at the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

(9) In March of 1998, Russia confirmed its intention to complete work on the two reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant and agreed in principle to the construction of two more reactors at the Bushehr site.

(10) At least one reactor could be operational within a few years and it would subsequently provide Iran with substantial expertise to advance its nuclear weapons program.

(11) Iran ranks tenth among the 105 nations receiving assistance from the technical cooperation program of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

(12) Between 1995 and 1999, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided and is expected to provide a total of $1,550,000 through its Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund for the Iranian nuclear power program, including reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant.

(13) The United States provides annual contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency which total more than 25 percent of the annual assessed budget of the Agency and the United States also provides annual voluntary contributions to the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund of the Agency which total approximately 32 percent ($16,000,000 in 1996) of the annual budget of the program.

(14) The United States should not voluntarily provide funding for the completion of nuclear power reactors which could provide Iran with substantial expertise to advance its nuclear weapons program and potentially pose a threat to the United States or its allies.

(15) Iran has no need for nuclear energy because of its immense oil and natural gas reserves which are equivalent to 9.3 percent of the world's reserves and Iran has 73,000,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas, an amount second only to the natural gas reserves of Russia.

SEC. 3. WITHHOLDING OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY FOR PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS IN IRAN.

Section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Iran, unless the Secretary of State makes a determination in writing to the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate pursuant to section 4(a)(1) of the Iran Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1998, that such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals and will not provide Iran with training or expertise relevant to the development of nuclear weapons.''.

SEC. 4. ANNUAL REVIEW BY SECRETARY OF STATE OF PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY; UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF THE AGENCY IN IRAN.

(a) ANNUAL REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall undertake a comprehensive annual review of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in the countries described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and shall determine if such programs and projects are consistent with United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the

Congress a report containing the results of the review under paragraph (1).

(b) OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose programs of the Agency that are determined by the Secretary under the review conducted under subsection (a)(1) to be inconsistent with nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals of the United States.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and on an annual basis thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) describes the total amount of annual assistance to Iran from the International Atomic Energy Agency, a list of Iranian officials in leadership positions at the Agency, the expected timeframe for the completion of the nuclear power reactors at the Bushehr nuclear power plant, and a summary of the nuclear materials and technology transferred to Iran from the Agency in the preceding year which could assist in the development of Iran's nuclear weapons program; and

(2) contains a description of all programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and any inconsistencies between the technical cooperation and assistance programs and projects of the Agency and United States nuclear nonproliferation and safety goals in these countries.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The report required to be submitted under subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the extent appropriate, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 7. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should pursue internal reforms at the International Atomic Energy Agency that will ensure that all programs and projects funded under the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Fund of the Agency are compatible with United States nuclear nonproliferation policy and international nuclear nonproliferation norms.

The bill 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.

TRIBUTE TO LEN SWINEHART AND KERRY KNOTT

(Mr. GINGRICH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I want to rise for just a moment to call the Members' attention to several members of the leadership staff who are leaving and to point out that when we look at the complexity of this institution, at how many different things have to work in order for us to be successful, that the very hard work of our staff members is a key part of how this institution works, whether it is our personal staff or committee staff or in the case of leadership, members of the leadership staff.

In my case, I am rising tonight to recognize Len Swinehart, who is celebrating today his 50th birthday and spent the last two weeks totally immersed in helping the appropriations process and finishing up the budget agreement with the President. Len has served here since 1976, when he came as a special assistant to Representative Harold Sawyer of Michigan. He went on from there to be administrative assistant to Vin Weber and then to become the deputy minority staff director on the House Committee on the Budget, and then became my floor assistant when I was the whip and finally floor assistant to me as Speaker. He has worked in particular on budget and appropriations matters.

Let me just say that Len has had a tremendous impact on this institution. I remember in particular working with him during the budget summit of 1990 as we tried to deal with issues that were very complex and where his background from the Committee on the Budget was invaluable. He has since played a major role both on budget and appropriations matters and in working with David Hobbs in trying to manage from the leadership's perspective what happens on the floor on a day-to-day basis. He has a tremendous record of service to the American people.

Because he came here a good while back, he is in a position to leave us and retire on his 50th birthday, and I just want him to know we are going to miss him and that we know that he is taking with him an institutional knowledge and awareness of this place that is truly quite remarkable.

□ 2015

I think it is particularly appropriate that he is having his 50th birthday today as we are passing a bill into which he poured so much time and effort and in which he worked with the appropriations staff in a very effective way.

So Len, we will miss you.

If I might take a moment of my time and yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, let me share the gentleman's sentiments about Len Swinehart. We have had the privilege of working with Len on so many very difficult, and sometimes it seems arcane, provisions of the rules. His knowledge, his experience, his understanding of the history of the institution and the precedence on which we could draw has always been invaluable to us in working out these complex problems, and we will truly miss Len.

In addition to that, Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the imminent departure from our leadership staff of my chief of staff, Kerry Knott. I first became acquainted with Kerry Knott in 1983. In 1983 he was a young idealist that wanted to be involved in politics and wanted to do it for the best of all reasons: to improve the quality of this Nation and to accede the government in service to the future of our children and our grandchildren. Through all of these years we have worked together, he has never changed.

I was laughing about that as I thought this morning, and I have said it many, many times, that there is always a danger when one comes to work in the government that one may come here as a young idealist and leave here as an old cynic. Kerry has defied the odds on both accounts. He came here as a young idealist and he leaves here as a young idealist. He will leave here I am sure satisfied in his own mind and heart, as I am, that each and every moment he spent in this town was a moment when service to his country was more important to him than any other consideration.

We see two fine young people who have done good service to this Nation leaving our ranks. We will miss them sorely, and if I may add on a very personal note, I will miss Kerry Knott not only as a working colleague, but as a personal friend. As he leaves me as a colleague, I hope to retain him as a friend.

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me also comment, because I had the opportunity to work with Kerry. He became in the years when we were in the minority our chief planner and he, working with Dan Meyer and Len Swinehart, developed the transition plan which was a multi-volume loose leaf document which enabled us to actually take over the House in 1995, and to move into the 100 days, 93 days, as he used to remind us, and pass the entire Contract With America, with one exception. Kerry did an outstanding job of planning. We are going to miss him. It may be a sad commentary in our years of experience that we regard Kerry Knott and Len Swinehart as young men, but I think we will work on that later on.

Anyway, I want to just say again, not just to these two fine members of the leadership staff, but sometimes when government courses are taught, people should realize that behind every Member there is a team, a staff that is working to serve their constituency; behind every issue there are staff members who specialize in that topic. For every committee there are professional staffs working all year-round; and for the leadership on either side, Democrat or Republican to function, there have to be leadership staff members who do an outstanding job.

Finally, sitting here in front of us and gathered all around us is the House staff which as an institution makes it possible for this very complex and remarkable institution to represent the will of 260 million Americans. So let me just say as we are closing out this particular Congress, I want to thank each and every member of every staff in both parties and the House institutional staff, for the dedication, the discipline, and the hours of professionalism they put in to serve their country,

because they truly make it possible for the rest of us to do our jobs.

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield for one final observation, Kerry, Len, look at the two of us. Before the Speaker and I met you, we did not have a gray hair between us. Thank you.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Pending possible further business, and by unanimous consent, the Chair will entertain 1 minutes.

DEFINING AN IMPEACHABLE OFFENSE

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, over the last several weeks, the American people have rightly asked, what is an impeachable offense? When the framers used the term ''high crimes and misdemeanors,'' they were using a 600-year-old term that did not appear in criminal law. A high crime and misdemeanor does not have to be a crime or a misdemeanor.

Impeachable offenses are not necessarily criminal acts. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story wrote that offenses growing out of, ''personal misconduct must be examined upon very broad and comprehensive principles of public policy and duty.'' In other words, misconduct can be an impeachable offense. An impeachable offense may be anything that is dishonorable, like abuse of power, obstructing justice or lying under oath.

In conclusion, Abraham Lincoln once made a statement. He said, ''You can fool some of the people all of the time, you can even fool all of the people some of the time, but you can never fool all of the people all of the time.''

He made that statement in a place called Clinton, Illinois.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. SENATOR DALE BUMPERS

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has been a great leader and statesman for the State of Arkansas and for this country, United States Senator DALE BUMPERS. Senator BUMPERS will retire this year after 24 years in the U.S. Senate. A native of Arkansas, Senator BUMPERS has been active in community affairs most of his life, serving as city attorney, school board president, and president of the Chamber of Commerce. His service defines the term, public servant.

Senator BUMPERS served the people of Arkansas from 1970 to 1974 as our governor. He trimmed the number of State agencies, doubled the number of State parks, launched an initiative to double the number of doctors trained at Arkansas' only medical school. He helped to build more and better State highways and improved our educational system.

There are so many good things in the State of Arkansas that would not be there if it were not for Senator DALE BUMPERS. The world is a better place because Senator BUMPERS has served. Arkansas and America are better places. With Senator BUMPERS' retirement comes the loss of one of Arkansas' finest public servants and a good friend to all those who have had the pleasure of work with him. I wish Senator BUMPERS and his wife, Betty, much health, happiness and success in the years to come.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, as we end the 105th Congress, I think it is very important to understand that for the first time in a generation, Congress is about to adjourn with a budget surplus. When Republicans took control of this body, such an achievement would have seemed impossible. But for the first time in 16 years, this Congress gave the American people a tax cut. One could only wonder if tax cuts would have become a reality had the Republicans not taken control.

Through the Tax Code Termination Act, this Republican-led Congress gave a promise to the American public that we will develop a fair, simpler and more honest tax system. It was this Republican-led Congress that provided a more accountable Internal Revenue Service which now places the burden of proof on the IRS rather than on the taxpayer in tax disputes.

Furthermore, this body made a promise to our Nation's seniors, and we are working to save and secure Social Security well into the future. So when my colleagues on the other side of the aisle want to tell us that this is a do-nothing Congress, know that they are right. We did nothing to fulfill their agenda. We did not raise taxes, we did not increase budgetary red ink, and we did not ignore IRS abuses. Along with the American people I am proud that we did not follow the liberals and their 40-year controlled agenda of tax hikes and bigger government.

JUSTICE FOR PEDRO OREGON

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I join my fellow elected officials in asking for an official investigation into the killing of Pedro Oregon. Pedro Oregon was a 22-year-old father of two young daughters. He had never been in trouble with the law, and Pedro was a dedicated landscaping employee who played on the local men's soccer team and even tutored those who wanted to learn soccer. He was killed by local law enforcement officers with 12 shots to the back. There were no drugs or alcohol found in Mr. Oregon, and as well, no search warrant was there. No gun of his was fired. I think it is important that we recognize the value of lives of Americans.

Mr. Oregon was an immigrant. He was part of the immigrant community, but he was a hard-working person, seeking to find his rightful place in America. This tragic and terrible situation has cast a blight on the harmonious community that we are trying to engage in in our neck of the woods.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that the Attorney General would quickly investigate and determine whether the violations have occurred and violated Mr. Oregon's civil rights and find justice not only for his two young daughters, his wife, his mother, his sister, but all of the immigrant community in Houston, Texas.

NATIONAL SECURITY TOP CONCERN FOR 106TH CONGRESS

(Mr. BEREUTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, not too many months ago this Congress created a commission to examine the threat of distribution of weapons of mass destruction, and specifically, the development of ballistic missile technology to rogue countries and to lesser developed countries. That commission, a bipartisan commission of some of the most distinguished Americans in the area of defense, security and intelligence, has unanimously made its recommendations to the Congress.

I know that Members will be busy the next several weeks, but I urge them to look at the executive summary or the full report which has been presented to their offices. I think this report is chillingly important. It suggests to us that our assumptions in the administration were very faulty when it comes to the amount of time, the difficulty that countries will have in securing ballistic missile systems and weapons of mass destruction. We have, they tell us, far underestimated the opportunity to buy or to acquire technology for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to look at this report. It is one of the most important items of information being brought to our attention on national security for many years. It is up to my colleagues to examine this and to try to have an impact on the future Congress, the 106th Congress.

COMMENDING THE PEOPLE OF MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations be discharged from further consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 610) expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of the Republic of Mozambique are to be commended for their commitment to rebuilding their nation after years of civil war, their willingness to live together harmoniously despite sharp political differences, and their ability to overcome poverty, health crises, and refugee outflows to build a growing economy and a positive future for their country, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, although I do not intend to object, I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGRICH) and the Democratic leadership for bringing this bill to the floor. This bill makes note of the positive relationship between our country and that of Mozambique and commends Mozambique for its progress in democratization and respect for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I will not object, but I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the committee, for any comments that he might wish to make.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this measure for deserving Mozambique. The gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY), a member of our committee, has done us a service by bringing these issues before us. The people of Mozambique have overcome obstacles that many of us could never imagine. Thirty years of war, grinding poverty and continued disruption of normal life.

□ 2030

According to the U.N., at least one-third of the 17 million people in Mozambique were forced to flee their homes as refugees or as internally eternally displaced persons.

In the best of times, Mr. Speaker, Mozambique is one of the poorest nations in the world. Estimates indicate a per capita income of $80 per year. Mozambique's civil war ended in 1992. In 1994 Mozambique held its first democratic elections, which were judged to be free and fair, and which benefited from the participation of the opposition.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Mozambique, like their neighbors in South Africa, stand as a model of political reconciliation. Other troubled regions of the world should look to the manner in which the Mozambique people have put away their political and other differences and have worked together to build a better future for their families.

Despite its many hurdles, Mozambique now boasts one of the world's fastest growing economies, having grown at 8 percent last year. Democracy is once again thriving in Mozambique, with both the government and the opposition working for a representative parliament and military.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) for bringing this issue before us. I urge my colleagues to support the resolution. I thank the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) for his role in this.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, under my reservation of objection, I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) and the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) for their support for this legislation. I announce my support for it.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my resolution of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAMP). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 610

Whereas the Republic of Mozambique suffered from armed conflict for 30 years, first against Portuguese colonialism and then a brutal civil war between the FRELIMO government and RENAMO rebels;

Whereas up to one-third of Mozambique's 17,000,000 people were forced to flee their homes as refugees or internal displaced persons as a result of the civil war;

Whereas the two sides to the civil conflict reached a peace accord in 1992 and democratic elections were held in 1994 with the participation of all major political groups;

Whereas both the government of President Joachim Alberto Chissano and opposition parties have participated positively in Mozambique's representative democracy;

Whereas both the government and the opposition have made considerable strides in building a defense force that is representative of the Mozambican people;

Whereas Mozambique has rejected its communist economic policies, embraced free market principles, privatized many state enterprises, encouraged foreign investment and now enjoys one of Africa's highest economic growth rates at 8 percent per year; and

Whereas Mozambique is a fertile market for United States investment and trade: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the achievements of the Mozambican people in overcoming political and economic obstacles to become a model of reconciliation and development;

(2) applauds those who have led Mozambique toward political reconciliation and away from armed conflict;

(3) commends the people of Mozambique for continuing to support democracy and democratic institutions;

(4) calls upon United States Government agencies to continue to work with their Mozambican counterparts in forging a close bilateral relationship;

(5) calls on the Government of Mozambique to continue to be a model of democracy, economic liberalization, and respect for human rights; and

(6) calls those nations in the world torn by civil strife to look toward the example of Mozambique for the benefits of political reconciliation and peaceful economic development.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WHY WOULD THE PRESIDENT SHUT THE GOVERNMENT DOWN OVER A ROAD BYPASS IN SOUTHERN OHIO?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I knew the administration was throwing its weight around on the budget agreement, but I simply could not believe it when I read in yesterday's USA Today that the President of the United States was willing to shut the Federal Government down over a road bypass in the State of Ohio.

So I tried to find out what all the fuss was about. I learned that there was a provision in the Omnibus budget bill that would have helped southern Ohio leverage existing State and Federal dollars, and I stress, existing, to fund six high-priority Appalachian Ohio projects. Even better, the so-called highway redesignation did not cost one dime more. We are talking about no money involved in this provision.

Then I find out that this particular highway provision has the full support of the Ohio Governor, George Voinovich; the Ohio Department of Transportation; local elected officials in 30 community and business groups across southern Ohio. So I asked myself, why was the White House willing to shut the Federal Government down on a highway designation that helped southern Ohio?

Apparently, Mr. Speaker, the White House has a political reason for opposing this small highway provision and threatening a government shutdown. I have a copy here of the actual letter from Erskine Bowles, the Chief of Staff of the President, to our Speaker stating pointblank that the President would shut down the government over this one small Ohio highway provision.

Mr. Speaker, I just cannot understand why this White House is willing to play such high-stakes political hardball over a simple Ohio bypass.

SOME REAL VICTORIES IN THE OMNIBUS APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I have been told that budgets are about priorities, where the taxpayers' money should be spent, and where the goals and objectives which we hope to accomplish can be approached in an effort to meet them.

The $500 billion omnibus appropriation bill which we just passed and I voted for contains funding for many of our governmental agencies which provide a glimmer of hope for the poor, elderly, and disinherited of our society. While this bill is not picture perfect, it does in fact contain some real victories for many people throughout America.

The defense appropriation is too high, but we fought off attempts to cut the summer jobs program for disadvantaged youth. They now have hope again. We resisted attempts to cut low-income home energy assistance programs. Now seniors and others on fixed incomes will not have to choose between staying warm in the winter or buying food to eat. When the hawk comes to the windy city, to Chicago, and the wind off Lake Michigan drops temperatures to zero, 5, 10, and 15 degrees below, low-income people will have some help to try and keep warm.

We prevailed in getting $1.1 billion as a down payment for 100,000 new teachers, which means that we will be able to reduce class size. Unfortunately, we did not get the money needed for school construction, which absolutely makes no sense, because what is the use in having teachers if we do not have schools?

The bill contains a significant amount of money for health care, which pleases me greatly. The $100 million increase for federally qualified community health centers will go a long way toward serving the large number of uninsured Americans in rural and inner city communities.

It has $10.6 billion for the National Institutes of Health budget, which provides much needed money for medical research; $110 million to address HIV-AIDS in the African American community; $1.4 billion for the Ryan White AIDS program, and $105 million for the Healthy Start program.

This bill also contains needed funding for education: $1.2 billion as a down payment to reduce class size; $125 million for the school-to-work opportunities programs, which help ease the transition from school to work; $600 million for TRIO funding; $995 million for adult job training, which would fund about 386,000 participants.

But in reality, this bill is a testament to the will of the American people, who have indicated that they place substance over rhetoric, and that they appreciate real leadership.

I commend my colleagues, and I commend President Clinton for his political acumen and skill in orchestrating this compromise. It is good for my district, and it is good for America.

AMERICA'S VULNERABILITY TO BALLISTIC MISSILE ATTACK

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I have come before this body over 150 times to talk to my colleagues and the American public about what I see are some of the important issues that this country faces.

Oftentimes my colleagues on the other side have repeatedly accused the Republicans of leading a ''do-nothing'' Congress. In one sense, I am very sorry to report that they are correct. This Congress has done nothing about our Nation's vulnerability to ballistic missile attack. Congress has failed to begin building a national missile defense system, a failure that is so inexcusable I will have to agree with my liberal Democratic colleagues, at least on this one point.

The United States has a policy of deliberately remaining vulnerable to a missile attack. Instead of building a national missile defense system, we place our faith in a piece of paper called the ABM Treaty. Our national security depends, therefore, on tyrants, dictators, and international thugs to respect that piece of paper.

Does anyone really believe that Saddam Hussein cares that we have signed an ABM treaty, a treaty with a country that no longer exists? Does anyone really believe that Mu'ammar Qadhafi will think twice about threatening the United States because we have signed the ABM treaty? Did Osama bin Laden reconsider his terrorist strikes against our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania because we are signatories to the ABM Treaty?

What good will the ABM treaty be against the Islamic bombs, weapons which will soon be in the hands of rogue nations whose citizens demonstrate against the great Satan by burning the American flag? Did North Korea step back from launching missiles into Japanese territory because America has signed an arms control agreement with a country that no longer exists?

Mr. Speaker, this policy of deliberate vulnerability is dangerous, it is foolish, and it is counterproductive. What is also strange is that we already have a technology to deploy a missile defense system. The U.S. Navy's Aegis cruisers are equipped with the technology that can be converted into a national missile defense system at a minimal expense. The Navy has already spent billions of dollars perfecting the state-of-the-art system, and it defies logic to prevent that system from being developed to end our vulnerability to a missile strike.

I do not understand why the other side refuses to take dangerous threats seriously. Must we always be surprised when the threat is upon us? How many times in history must we learn the hard way? How many more examples of rogue nations threatening the United States do we need to have before we wake up to the threats? Must the United States squander the technological edge that it has built up over the years with billions and billions of dollars for the sake of a meaningless arms control agreement?

Mr. Speaker, although we have, in the recently passed budget, approximately $1 billion for some antiballistic missile research and development, the American people expect more. They deserve more, and failure to do so is a violation of the public trust.

I might remind my friends on the other side of the aisle that the preamble to the Constitution declares to all the world that ''We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and provide for the common defense.''

Let us stop there, and provide for the common defense of this Nation, Mr. Speaker. Failure to build a national missile defense system immediately is a failure to provide for the common defense of America. Every single person in America will know it, but will they know it far too late to take advantage of it?

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CLOSING THOUGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as Speaker Newt Gingrich made his remarks in discussing the omnibus budget that we just passed, he asked the question, what we would have done if we had not passed this legislation. Frankly, I agree with him that this was a must-do situation. But it was not a situation that could not have been done differently. And frankly, those of us who voted for this legislation clearly recognized that the process was faulty, that what might have been totally best for the American people was not concluded because of the haste in which we had to work.

I am, of course, concerned with many issues that impact my district. And frankly, we have made some progress on this omnibus bill. I am glad that homeless youth in Texas will have an additional $300,000 as given to Covenant House, Texas, and I am glad of the work of the appropriators with my offers to secure these dollars for that very worthy cause, to bring young homeless people into a clean and secure place in order to get them back on track.

I will be able to tell my housing authority, where some 25,000 people remain on a waiting list for housing, that

over the two-year period we will be able to apply for some 100,000 section 8 vouchers that help most of all the working poor move throughout the community in stable neighborhoods, to raise their children with support from our housing authority. Mr. Speaker, that is good.

I heard my colleague mention the LIHEAP funds dealing with providing support for seniors who are in need of supplement for cold weather. But let me tell you how much we needed it in Texas when a heat wave of national disaster level plagued our State and killed over 100 people, many of whom were seniors. We were able to secure some $3 million also to assist in that crisis. And so we have restored, Democrats, the money that was gutted out of the labor, HHS. That is an important and needed resource for our seniors across this Nation.

Frankly, Mr. Speaker, we had a vigorous debate on the census. I believe that the results were positive for what this country will ultimately recognize that it needs, an accurate census count in the year 2000. The State of Texas lost 400,000 plus in the 1990 census because of an inaccurate count. We lost 65,000 in Houston alone. Those were predominantly minorities, Hispanics and African Americans. We now have the ability to use sampling, the statistical method until June of 1999. I hope that we will prevail on this process, for it is shameful that we would look not to count every single person within this Nation.

We just faced a terrible rain and flooding situation in Houston, and I am delighted that a project that we have been working on collectively as members of the Texas delegation and individually, in particular my district, the 18th congressional district, the Sims Bayou project will receive some $12 million. Work has already begun. But we will now see for the Army Corps of Engineers to move this along and move it along for the citizens along that bayou to live in their neighborhoods with a quality of life not in fear of every raindrop that comes our way. And I might say that Houston gets a lot of raindrops.

I am not happy, Mr. Speaker, however, with the constant fighting over the NEA funds although we did fund it. I am calling now for all of our arts associations and organizations across the Nation to be assured that we work for the fight to protect the NEA.

As I close, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I will continue to fight for our home health care agencies so that we will have them in our community, and children's mental health. I am most proud of the $5 million extra dollars that we have secured through our hard work to protect and help rehabilitate our children suffering from mental disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, we have a long way to go, but we did do what we needed to do today. We answered the Speaker's question, what would we do if we did not pass this bill. We passed it for America, but yet we are challenged to come back here and do more for education and do more for our seniors and do more for our children.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE 105TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FOX) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to address my colleagues and to highlight the accomplishments of this 105th Congress.

For the first time since 1969, Mr. Speaker, we have a balanced budget, a balanced budget which means lower interest rates for all of our families, when it comes to their mortgage, when it comes to car expense and when it comes to student loans.

And what is the biggest dividend from a balanced budget, Mr. Speaker, has been the fact that we now have a budget surplus. After 40 years of excessive spending, we now have a budget surplus. This year alone we are talking about 71 billion. Over the next 10 years we are speaking about $1.6 trillion dollars. That is the American taxpayers' money, most of which, under the Republican-led plans, will go to shore up Social Security. A much lesser amount is actually needed, but this is to make sure that Social Security is secure for many years to come and also make sure the following takes place: We take Social Security off budget; we roll back the 1993 tax on Social Security; we increase the income that seniors can earn without deductions from Social Security from 30,000, under our proposal to $39,000 a year.

We have also taken important steps to save Medicare, the health care program for our seniors. Under this program we have done two major things, Mr. Speaker. One, we have increased the penalties for those who would abuse Medicare, health care fraud, whatever provider they may be. If they would, in fact, abuse Medicare, they would no longer be providers and would be subject to penalties. Beyond that, we have five new health care prevention programs for our senior citizens under Medicare. We have the annual mammograms, the annual Pap smears, the annual prostate cancer screening, the annual colorectal cancer screenings and as well osteoporosis screening and the diabetes screening.

On IRS reform, what grade strides we have made here. The Republican-led House and Senate have done the very thing that I was requesting in my legislation to shift the burden of proof. Instead of the IRS commissioner being presumed correct and we guilty as taxpayers, we have shifted it. It is now assumed that the taxpayer is presumed correct and the IRS commissioner has the burden of going forward to prove otherwise.

FDA reform, we have now speeded up the approval for life-saving drugs and medical devices signed into law by the President. I was proud to do my part to move this legislation forward to help people live longer and better while waiting for a cure or vaccine.

On education, the Republican-led Congress has given an additional $500 million over the President's amount for special ed. Increased funding for the Women, Infants and Children program, our school nutrition programs, increased funding for Head Start, for the vocational education program, for charter schools. But the most significant program was one that came from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS). This program says more dollars to the classroom and less money for bureaucrats; 95 percent of all dollars must go back to schools to use as they see fit, more teachers, new classrooms, maybe new computers, whatever each school district wants. This ensures that every every new school has an additional $90,000, even more funds for each school district.

It also would do something for higher ed. Our legislation says we are going to increase the loans and grants for college students, highest ever Pell grants and our lowest interest rate in 17 years.

Yes, America is on the move because of a bipartisan Congress, led by Republicans, to make sure we made a difference in people's lives for working families, for seniors and for our young people. We made a real positive difference.

I am looking forward to working together with my colleagues as we move forward to make sure America is stronger and American is better.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

The following Members (at the request of Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BERRY, for 5 minutes, today.

The following Members (at the request of Mr. NORWOOD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:

Mr. BURR of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GIBBONS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 109. An act to provide Federal housing assistance to Native Hawaiians; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 538. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain facilities of the Minidoka project to the Burley Irrigation District, and for other purposes.

S. 744. An act to authorize the construction of the Fall River Water Users District Rural Water System and authorize financial assistance to the Fall River Water Users District, a nonprofit corporation, in the planning and construction of the water supply system, and for other purposes.

S. 1260. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes.

S. 1722. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend certain programs with respect to women's health research and prevention activities at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

S. 2364. An act to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

S. 2524. An act to codify without substantive change laws related to Patriotic and National Observances, Ceremonies, and Organizations and to improve the United States Code.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 55 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until Wednesday, October 21, 1998, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11758. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly Regulations; Addition of Regulated Area [Docket No. 98–082–2] received October 20, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11759. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Veterinary Diagnostic Services User Fees [Docket No. 94–115–2] (RIN: 0579–AA70) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11760. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Validated Brucellosis-Free States; South Carolina [Docket No. 98–101–1] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11761. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Mississippi [Docket No. 98–097–1] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11762. A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Importation of Horses [Docket No. 95–054–3] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11763. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Fresh Bartlett Pears Grown in Oregon and Washington; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV98–931–1 IFR] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11764. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Oranges and Grapefruit Grown in Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV98–906–1 FIR] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11765. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Partial Exemption From the Handling Regulation for Producer Field-Packed Tomatoes [Docket No.FV98–966–2 IFR] received October 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11766. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Change in Container Regulations [Docket No. FV98–922–1 FIR] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11767. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV98–948–1 FIR] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11768. A letter from the Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. FV98–987–1 FR] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

11769. A letter from the the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting Cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e); (H. Doc. No. 105—328); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11770. A letter from the Director, Washington Headquarters Services, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule—Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS); TRICARE Prime Balance Billing (RIN: 0720–AA46) received October 20, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on National Security.

11771. A letter from the The Chairmen, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a Report to the Congress on the Markets for Small Business and Commercial Mortgage Related Securities; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11772. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments, and security documents at the request of the individual States or any political subdivision thereof, on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11773. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility [Docket No. FEMA–7696] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11774. A letter from the Legislative and Regulatory Activities Division, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the Office's final rule—Safety and Soundness Standards [Docket No. 98–13] (RIN: 1557–AB67) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11775. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer Alternate, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Transactions with Affiliates; Reverse Repurchase Agreements—received October 20, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11776. A letter from the Federal Register Liaison Officer, Office of Thrift Supervision, transmitting the Office's final rule—Interagency Guidelines Establishing Year 2000 Standards for Safety and Soundness (RIN: 1550–AB27) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

11777. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Department of Education, transmitting Rehabilitation Training: Rehabilitation Long-Term Training, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(f); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11778. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulations, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Rehabilitation Long-Term Training—received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11779. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Mine Safety and Health, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Experienced Miner and Supervisor Training (RIN: 1219–AB13) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11780. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule—Technical Amendments of Rules Relating to Labor-Management Standards and Standards of Conduct for Federal Sector Labor Organizations; Correction (RIN: 1215–AB22) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11781. A letter from the Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule—Allocation of Assets in Single-Employer Plans; Interest Assumptions for Valuing Benefits [29 CFR Part 4044] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11782. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting the Department's final rule—Title I—Helping Disadvantaged Children Meet High Standards (RIN: 1810–AA89) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11783. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting

the Department's final rule—Radio Broadcasting Services; Arcadia & Ellington, MO, Carbondale, IL & Tiptonville, TN [MM Docket No. 97–168; RM–9103 and RM–9182] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11784. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; State of Florida [FL–065–9623a; FRL–6167–4] received October 16, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11785. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan for South Dakota; Revisions to the Air Pollution Control Program [SD–001–0002a; FRL–6175–4] received October 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11786. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Azoxystrobin; Time-limited Pesticide Tolerance [OPP–300744; FRL–6037–8] (RIN: 2070–AB78) received October 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11787. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Withdrawal of Final Rule [PA122–4078a; FRL–6178–2] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11788. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plan, Texas: Recodification of Regulations to Control Lead Emissions from Stationary Sources [TX90–1–7360a; FRL–6160–2] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11789. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Lead; Fees for Accreditation of Training Programs and Certification of Lead-based Paint Activities Contractors; Withdrawal of Final Rule [OPPTS–62158B; FRL–6040–1] (RIN: 2070–AD11) received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11790. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Request for Delegation of the Accidental Release Prevention Requirements: Risk Management Programs Under Clean Air Act Section 112(r)(7): State of Florida [FRL–6166–9] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11791. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Pleans; Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen for Specific Sources in the State of New Jersey [Region 2 Docket No. NJ32–183a, FRL–6174–5] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11792. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Alaska: Partial Program Adequacy Final Determination of State Class I and II Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit Program—and Partial Program Adequacy Tentative Determination of State Class III Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit Program [FRL–6177–6] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11793. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Office of Policy, Food and Drug Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Medical Devices; 30–Day Notices and 135–Day PMA Supplement Review [Docket No. 98N–0168] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11794. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Consolidated Guidance About Materials Licenses: Program-Specific Guidance About Industrial Radiography Licenses—received October 20, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11795. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed transfer of major defense equipment from the Government of the United Kingdom to the Government of Sri Lanka [Transmittal No. RSAT–4–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(d); to the Committee on International Relations.

11796. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a copy of the President's determination that he has exercised the authority granted him under Section 451(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, to provide assistance to The Netherlands for the trial of suspects in the Pan Am 103 bombing case [PD 98–40], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2261(a)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

11797. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to South Korea [Transmittal No. DTC 138–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11798. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Switzerland [Transmittal No. DTC 142–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11799. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Canada [Transmittal No. DTC 103–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11800. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copy of the President's Determination 98–37, that it is vital to U.S. national security interests to provide a supplementary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (''Kedo''), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2364(a)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

11801. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Clarification of Reporting Requirements under the Wassenaar Arrangement [Docket No. 980814218–8218–01] (RIN: 0694–AB724) received October 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

11802. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule—Request for Comments on Effects of Foreign Policy-Based Export Controls [Docket No. 980922243–8243–01] received October 8, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on International Relations.

11803. A letter from the Interim District of Columbia Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of a report entitled ''Statutory Audit of the District's Depository Activities for Fiscal Years 1996 and 1997,'' pursuant to D.C. Code section 47—117(d); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11804. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List; Additions and Deletions—received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11805. A letter from the Chairman, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting a copy the report of the Consumer Product Safety Commission in compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1997, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11806. A letter from the Deputy Associate Administrator for Acquisition Policy, General Services Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Federal Acquisition Regulation; Reform of Affirmative Action in Federal Procurement [FAC 97–08; FAR Case 97–004C] (RIN: 9000–AH59) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11807. A letter from the the Chief Administrative Officer, transmitting the quarterly report of receipts and expenditures of appropriations and other funds for the period July 1, 1998, through September 30, 1998 as compiled by the Chief Administrative Officer, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 104a; (H. Doc. No. 105–327); to the Committee on House Oversight and ordered to be printed.

11808. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Royalty Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of offshore lease revenues where a refund or recoupment is appropriate, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Resources.

11809. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Land and Mineral Management, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule—Grazing Administration; Alaska; Reindeer; General [WO–420–1050–00–24] (RIN: 1004–AD06) received October 13, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11810. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna General Category [I.D. 091198A] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11811. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Swordfish Fishery; South Atlantic Quotas; Quota Adjustment Procedures [Docket No. 980527137–8237–02; I.D. 121597D] (RIN: 0648–AL24) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11812. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator For Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final

rule—Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; License Limitation Program [Docket No. 970703166–8209–04; I.D. 060997A3] (RIN: 0648–AH65) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11813. A letter from the Director, Office Of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fishery; Inseason Adjustment; Closure [Docket No. 980320071–8128–02; I.D. 080698A] received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11814. A letter from the Assistant Administrator, NOS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Funds Availability for the Southeast Bering Sea Carrying Capacity (SEBSCC) Project [Docket No. 980805207–8207–01] (RIN: 0648–ZA47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11815. A letter from the General Counsel, National Science Foundation, transmitting the Foundation's final rule—Conservation of Antarctic Animals and Plants (RIN: 3145–AA34) received September 23, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11816. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting the report on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act covering the six months ended June 30, 1997 and December 31, 1997, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 621; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11817. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the payment of claims to certain persons captured and interned by North Vietnam; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11818. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to assist law enforcement in the apprehension of fugitives from justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11819. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Interim Procedures For Certain Health Care Workers [INS 1879–97] (RIN: 1115–AE73) received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11820. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Suspension of Deportation and Cancellation of Removal [EOIR No. 1241; AG Order No. 2182–98] (RIN: 1125–AA25) received October 14, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11821. A letter from the Senior Attorney, Federal Register Certifying Officer, Financial Management Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Salary Offset (RIN: 1510–AA70) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11822. A letter from the Chairman, United States Sentencing Commission, transmitting Telemarketing Fraud Offenses: Explanation of Recent Guideline Amendments; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11823. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting the annual report on the Status of the Public Ports of the United States for Calendar Years 1996–1997, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 308(c); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11824. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Qualification of Drivers; Exemption Applications; Vision [FHWA Docket No. FHWA–98–3637] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11825. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Model 3101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–63–AD; Amendment 39–10836; AD 98–21–28] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11826. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bob Fields Aerocessories Inflatable Door Seals [Docket No. 98–CE–88–AD; Amendment 39–10844; AD 98–21–21] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11827. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Mooney Aircraft Corporation Models M20J, M20K, M20M, and M20R Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–47–AD; Amendment 39–10834; AD 98–21–26] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11828. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Models 3101 and 3201 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–28–AD; Amendment 39–10833; AD 98–21–25] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11829. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300, A310, and A300–600 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–74–AD; Amendment 39–10838; AD 98–21–30] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11830. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Menomonie, WI [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–45] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11831. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Orr, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–47] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11832. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Modification of Class E Airspace; Two Harbors, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–43] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11833. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Granite Falls, MN [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–46] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11834. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Establishment of Class E Airspace; Park Falls, WI [Airspace Docket No. 98–AGL–44] received October 19, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11835. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Source of Income From Sales of Inventory Partly From Sources Within a Possession of the United States; Also, Source of Income Derived From Certain Purchases From a Corporation Electing Section 936 [TD 8786] (RIN: 1545–AU79) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means. Q02

11836. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report on the taxation of Social Security and Railroad Retirement Benefits in calendar year 1993, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 401 nt.; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SOLOMON: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 605. Resolution waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. 105–826). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ARCHER (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. CRANE, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. SHAW, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. MEEK of Florida):

H.R. 4856. A bill to make miscellaneous and technical changes to various trade laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HORN (for himself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SUNUNU, and Mr. KANJORSKI):

H.R. 4857. A bill to reduce waste, fraud, and error in Government programs by making improvements with respect to Federal management and debt collection practices, Federal payment systems, Federal benefit programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. COX of California, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. DREIER, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, and Mr. MCCOLLUM):

H.R. 4858. A bill to provide certain benefits to Panama if Panama agrees to permit the United States to maintain military bases there after December 31, 1999; to the Committee on International Relations, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MORELLA (for herself and Mr. BROWN of California):

H.R. 4859. A bill to improve the ability of Federal agencies to license federally owned inventions; to the Committee on Science, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BAESLER:

H.R. 4860. A bill to amend the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 to establish a national domestic violence victim notification system; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR of Georgia:

H.R. 4861. A bill to nullify the effect of certain provisions of various Executive orders; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. CARDIN:

H.R. 4862. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to guarantee that Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in MedicareChoice plans offering prescription drug coverage have access to a Medigap policy that offers similar prescription drug coverage in the event the MedicareChoice plan terminates service in the area in which the beneficiary resides; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CONDIT (for himself and Mr. JOHN):

H.R. 4863. A bill to ensure the incorporation of risk assessment and cost benefit analysis in the rulemaking process; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DREIER:

H.R. 4864. A bill to provide grants to local educational agencies to allow such agencies to promote certain education initiatives; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ENGEL (for himself, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. MANTON, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. FURSE, Mr. RODRIGUEZ, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia):

H.R. 4865. A bill to allow taxpayers to designate contributions to charity on their return of tax and to establish the Checkoff for Charity Commission to ensure that such contributions are paid to the designated charities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FOSSELLA:

H.R. 4866. A bill to require the Federal Aviation Administration to address the aircraft noise problems of Staten Island, New York; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. GIBBONS (for himself and Mr. ENSIGN):

H.R. 4867. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands to the Town of Pahrump, Nevada, for use for a recreation complex; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. LAZIO of New York:

H.R. 4868. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide penalties for certain crimes relating to day care providers in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEACH:

H.R. 4869. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit all disbursements by foreign nationals in connection with campaigns for election for Federal, State, and local office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. LEACH (for himself, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. BAKER, Mr. LAZIO of New York, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. CASTLE, and Mr. SOLOMON):

H.R. 4870. A bill to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCCRERY (for himself and Mr. JEFFERSON):

H.R. 4871. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that interest on indebtedness used to finance the furnishing or sale of rate-regulated electric energy or natural gas in the United States shall be allocated solely to sources within the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOWNS (for himself, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. KLINK, Mr. WYNN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mrs. CAPPS):

H.R. 4872. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for reimbursement of certified midwife services, to provide for more equitable reimbursement rates for certified nurse-midwife services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WAXMAN:

H.R. 4873. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish an Office of Autoimmune Diseases at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H.J. Res. 138. A joint resolution appointing the day for the convening of the first session of the One Hundred Sixth Congress; pursuant to H.Res. 594; considered as having been passed.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Con. Res. 353. Concurrent resolution providing for the sine die adjournment of the second session of the One Hundred Fifth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (for himself, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. MILLER of Florida, Mr. QUINN, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. SUNUNU, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. NEUMANN, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. SHAYS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, and Mr. UPTON):

H. Con. Res. 354. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 4328; to the Committee on House Oversight.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 606. A resolution providing for an organizational caucus or conference in the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress; pursuant to H.Res. 594; considered as having been adopted.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 607. A resolution providing for a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Sixth Congress; pursuant to H.Res. 594; considered as having been adopted.

By Mr. SOLOMON:

H. Res. 608. A resolution providing for a committee of two Members to be appointed by the House to inform the President; pursuant to H.Res. 594; considered as having been adopted.

By Mr. GILMAN (for himself, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. LANTOS):

H. Res. 609. A resolution expressing concern over interference with freedom of the press and the independence of judicial and electoral institutions in Peru; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Ms. MCKINNEY:

H. Res. 610. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the people of the Republic of Mozambique are to be commended for their commitment to rebuilding their nation after years of civil war, their willingness to live together harmoniously despite sharp political differences, and their ability to overcome poverty, health crises, and refugee outflows to build a growing economy and a positive future for their country; to the Committee on International Relations. considered and agreed to.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

402. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 78 memorializes the Congress of the United States to increase the amount of money being distributed to the states from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund; to the Committee on Commerce.

403. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, relative to Senate Resolution Number 41, memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide $5 million in federal funds for the next stage of project development, as noted hereinabove, for the Trans-Hudson/Midtown Corridor Management/Project Development Initiative in the report of the conference committee on House Resolution 2400, the reauthorization of the ''Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act''; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

404. Also, a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of California, relative to Assembly Joint Resolution 48 memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to remove the limitation on the number of persons who may have a medical savings account to permit funds in a medical savings account to be used to pay premiums on any employee's health care medical plan or provide that those health care plan premiums be otherwise deductible; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

405. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, relative to House Resolution #526 memorializing the Congress of the United States to appropriate at least $1.3 billion for fiscal year 1999–2000 and an advance appropriation of at least $1.3 billion for fiscal year 2000–2001 for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; jointly to the Committees on Commerce and Education and the Workforce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of the rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 23: Mr. SCHUMER and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.

H.R. 74: Mr. FORD.
H.R. 616: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 880: Mr. JOHN.
H.R. 1061: Mrs. WILSON.
H.R. 1165: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 1299: Mr. BALLENGER.
H.R. 1378: Mr. LIVINGSTON.
H.R. 1441: Mr. RAMSTAD.
H.R. 1628: Mr. MCDERMOTT.
H.R. 1711: Mr. DELAY, Mr. MASCARA, and Mr. WISE.
H.R. 2273: Ms. HOLLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 2275: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 2523: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2704: Mr. FROST.
H.R. 2708: Mr. ROEMER.
H.R. 2758: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. QUINN, and Mr. KANJORSKI.
H.R. 2914: Ms. DELAURO.
H.R. 3081: Mr. WALSH, Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey, and Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 3134: Mr. CUMMINGS.
H.R. 3217: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.
H.R. 3308: Mr. POMEROY.
H.R. 3568: Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 3572: Mr. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 3667: Mr. WATT of North Carolina.
H.R. 3780: Mr. HAYWORTH and Ms. PELOSI.
H.R. 3794: Ms. SLAUGHTER.
H.R. 3802: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 3814: Mr. LAFALCE.
H.R. 3835: Mr. STEARNS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. DELAURO, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 3870: Mrs. WILSON and Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon.
H.R. 3879: Mr. RAMSTAD and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3946: Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 3949: Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi.
H.R. 3971: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 4019: Mr. RODRIGUEZ.
H.R. 4035: Mr. BENTSEN and Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4036: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 4066: Mr. POSHARD, Mr. HILLIARD, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. EVANS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. MATSUI, and Ms. WOOLSEY.
H.R. 4135: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. CHRISTIAN-GREEN, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CUMMINGS, and Mr. STOKES.
H.R. 4198: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4203: Mr. SKELTON.
H.R. 4291: Ms. LEE.
H.R. 4340: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.
H.R. 4344: Mr. SISISKY, Mr. LAMPSON, and Mr. BOYLE.
H.R. 4362: Mr. BAESLER.
H.R. 4383: Mr. BOUCHER and Mr. SHADEGG.
H.R. 4467: Mr. MOAKLEY and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.
H.R. 4571: Mr. THOMPSON.
H.R. 4584: Mr. HILLIARD, Mr. STARK, and Mr. JACKSON of Illinois.
H.R. 4590: Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO and Mr. BOYD.
H.R. 4627: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. SLAUGHTER, and Mr. ACKERMAN.
H.R. 4634: Mr. TAUZIN.
H.R. 4653: Ms. BROWN of Florida.
H.R. 4663: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. HAYWORTH, and Mr. HERGER.
H.R. 4716: Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 4717: Mr. CASTLE, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. ROEMER, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. GILCHREST.
H.R. 4739: Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.
H.R. 4740. Mr. WELLER.
H.R. 4741. Mr. WELLER.
H.R. 4754. Mr. MCHUGH and Mr. WALSH.
H.R. 4762. Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 4777. Mrs. MORELLA and Mr. MORAN of Virginia.
H.R. 4778: Mr. HAYWORTH and Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina.
H.R. 4804: Mr. STARK.
H.R. 4818: Mr. GUTIERREZ and Mr. SANDERS.
H.R. 4843: Ms. NORTON, Mr. DIXON, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. THOMPSON, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. CUMMINGS.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. TANNER.
H. Con. Res. 114: Mr. BUNNING of Kentucky.
H. Con. Res. 154: Ms. ESHOO.
H. Con. Res. 229: Mrs. CLAYTON.
H. Con. Res. 232: Mr. POSHARD.
H. Con. Res. 258: Mr. TALENT.
H. Con. Res. 347: Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon, Mr. BERMAN, and Ms. LEE.
H. Res. 359: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H. Res. 483: Mr. VENTO and Ms. DELAURO.
H. Res. 603: Mr. GILMAN and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H. Con. Res. 345: Mr. ROHRABACHER.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

83. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the city of San Jose, relative to a petition from the Mayor urging that the 1998 Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) be considered by the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

84. Also, a petition of the Legislative Research Commission, relative to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 urging the United States Congress and the 42nd President of the United States, William Jefferson Clinton, to rescind provisions of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 related to an interim payment system for Medicare home health services and to work jointly with the Health Care Financing Administration to develop any necessary amendments or changes in regulations in a manner which does not disrupt, interrupt or eliminate services to Medicare home health beneficiaries who are dependent on home health; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.