

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

JUNE 22, 1998.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KOLBE, from the Committee on Appropriations,
 submitted the following

REPORT

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4104]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
 explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
 Treasury Department, the Postal Service, the Executive Office of
 the President, and certain Independent Agencies for the fiscal year
 ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

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The accompanying bill contains recommendations for new budget (obligational) authority for fiscal year 1999 for the Department of the Treasury, the Postal Service, various offices in the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies. The following table summarizes these recommendations and reflects comparisons with the budget, as amended, and with amounts appropriated to date for fiscal year 1998:

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	New budget (obligation) authority fiscal year 1998 enacted to date	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	Recommended in the bill	Bill compared with new budget authority fiscal year 1998
Treasury	11,378,484	12,143,927	11,533,513	+155,029
Postal Service	86,274	100,195	71,195	- 15,079
Executive Office of the President	568,925	631,251	581,451	+12,526
Emergency Funding	0	0	2,250,000	+2,250,000
Independent agencies	13,292,084	13,964,116	14,430,140	+1,138,055
Scorekeeping adjustments	259,311	354,000	340,000	+80,689
Grand total	25,585,078	27,193,489	29,206,299	+3,621,220

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$15.6 billion in discretionary resources for agencies under its jurisdiction; this includes \$2.25 billion in emergency funding for ensuring information technology systems are Year 2000 compliant and \$143 million for the Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance initiative. After scorekeeping adjustments, and excluding the emergency appropriation, the Committee's recommendation is above fiscal year 1998 by \$603 million in budget authority; it is also below the President's request by \$237 million in budget authority and \$659 million in outlays.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Over the past several years, and in cooperation with the agencies and departments under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Subcommittee, the Committee has focused its attention on eliminating programs and activities that outlived their usefulness, were mismanaged, or were simply not a priority under existing budgetary constraints. Although the Committee believes there remain opportunities for agencies to achieve additional savings and economies of scale, for the most part, funding levels are at a point where reductions below the current services level will cut into core missions of agencies under the subcommittee's jurisdiction. Despite the increase received by the subcommittee in its fiscal year 1999 section 302(b) allocation, the Committee was faced with very difficult choices. Approximately 90 percent of the activities funded under this bill are devoted to the salaries and expenses of approximately 163,000 full time employees, employees who are responsible for administering critical programs such as drug interdiction, the collection of revenue, presidential protection, violent crime reduction, and federal financial management. The Committee notes that approximately \$300 million of the increase provided in the 302(b) allocation is needed to maintain programs and activities at the current services level for the Department of the Treasury. In many in-

stances, it was difficult for the subcommittee to fund several important initiatives, most notably within the area of drug interdiction and IRS reform.

Over the past several months, two critical pieces of legislation have been considered by the House of Representatives with relevance to the operations of programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction: H.R. 2676, IRS Restructuring and Reform, and H.R. 3809, the Drug Free Borders Act of 1998. In the case of IRS Restructuring, it is estimated that implementation of the House passed bill would require an additional \$130 million in discretionary resources for personnel and related costs. In the case of the Drug Free Borders Act, according to the Congressional Budget Office, \$2.0 billion has been authorized for Customs Service operations, approximately \$500 million over the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. Unfortunately, in both instances, although the authorized activities and programs are both urgent and meritorious, the proposed funding levels have placed expectations on the subcommittee that simply cannot be met. With the exception of modest increases for IRS reform, the Committee was unable to fund these pending authorizations.

TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee remains disappointed in the Administration's apparent indifference to the critical functions and operations of the various Treasury law enforcement bureaus. The current national war on drugs has resulted in an enormous disparity between the resources and emphasis given to federal law enforcement under the umbrella of the Department of the Treasury and those provided to the Department of Justice. Since fiscal year 1994, funding for the Department of Justice has grown by nearly 75 percent, whereas funding for the Department of Treasury has remained relatively constant. Personnel for Justice has grown by 34 percent over the same period of time, but not at all for Treasury. Although the Committee understands the role Congress plays in the allocation of resources to these agencies, the Administration has failed to propose an equitable allocation of resources in their budgets. For instance, for fiscal year 1999, the Administration requests an additional 1,000 border patrol agents for the Immigration and Naturalization Service but only 119 new agents for the Customs Service. Ultimately, these funding levels have resulted in a federal law enforcement effort that lacks full integration and coordination of our assets. The Committee strongly recommends that the Administration review the allocation of federal law enforcement resources and submit a fiscal year 2000 budget that acknowledges the critical role of Treasury law enforcement.

REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS GUIDELINES

Due to continuing issues associated with agency requests for reprogrammings, transfers, and the use of unobligated balances, the following guidelines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999:

1. Except under extraordinary and emergency situations, the Committees on Appropriations will not consider requests for a reprogramming or a transfer of funds, or use of unobligated balances, which are submitted after the close of the third quarter of the fiscal year, June 30;

2. Clearly stated and detailed documentation presenting justification for the reprogramming, transfer, or use of unobligated balances shall accompany each request;

3. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations in excess of \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

4. For agencies, departments, or offices receiving appropriations less than \$20,000,000, a reprogramming shall be submitted if the amount to be shifted to or from any object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity involved is in excess of \$50,000, or 10 percent, whichever is greater, of the object class, budget activity, program line item, or program activity;

5. For any action where the cumulative effect of below threshold reprogramming actions, or past reprogramming and/or transfer actions added to the request, would exceed the dollar threshold mentioned above, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

6. For any action which would result in a major change to the program or item which is different than that presented to and approved by either of the Committees, or the Congress, a reprogramming shall be submitted;

7. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted; and,

8. For any action where funds earmarked by either of the Committees for a specific activity are in excess to meet the project or activity requirement, and are proposed to be used for a different activity, a reprogramming shall be submitted.

Additionally, each request shall include a declaration that, as of the date of the request, none of the funds included in the request have been obligated, and none will be obligated, until the Committees on Appropriations have approved the request.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$114,771,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	123,846,000
Recommended in the bill	122,889,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+8,118,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-957,000

MISSION

The Departmental Offices' function in the Treasury Department is to provide basic support to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is the chief operating executive of the Department. The Secretary of the Treasury maintains the primary role in formulating and managing the domestic and international tax and financial policies of the Federal Government. The Secretary's responsibilities funded by the salaries and expenses appropriation include: recommending and implementing United States domestic and international economic and tax policy; fiscal policy; governing the fiscal operations of the Government; maintaining foreign assets control; managing the public debt; overseeing the law enforcement functions carried out by the Treasury Department; managing the development of financial policy; representing the United States on international monetary, trade and investment issues; overseeing Treasury Department international operations; and directing the administrative operations of the Treasury Department.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$122,889,000 for Departmental Offices, \$957,000 below the budget request and \$8,118,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The amount provided includes: \$3,704,000 to maintain current services; an additional \$470,000 for the Office of Tax Policy; an additional \$255,000 for the Office of Economic Policy; an additional \$499,000 for International Affairs Policies and Programs; an additional \$801,000 for Enforcement Policies and Programs; an additional \$866,000 for the Office of Foreign Assets Control; and an additional \$239,000 for Fiscal and Financial Policies and Programs. The Committee has also provided funding to allow the Department to provide no more than \$500,000 in contract awards to the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade for the explicit purpose of supporting Federal government efforts to conduct legal research specific to relevant trade issues.

The budget request for Departmental Offices contained \$2,000,000 for work associated with efforts to ensure that the Department's computer systems will be Year 2000 compliant. The Committee recommends that those resource needs be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses." The Committee includes a new provision providing compensation for losses incurred due to the denial of entry into the U.S. of certain firearms.

WORLD BANK INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMPLIANCE

The Committee is concerned that World Bank lending and procurement procedures fail to address illegal software use within projects funded by the Bank and believes that the World Bank should promote international copyright law and trade-related treaty obligations. Therefore, the Committee urges the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. Executive Directors of multilateral development banks to use the voice and vote of the United States to advocate adoption of procurement and lending guidelines that

prohibit borrowers and other recipients of bank funds from reproducing, distributing, or using illegal copies of computer software in multilateral development bank financed projects.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,250,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	1,654,000
Recommended in the bill	1,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 404,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides salaries and expenses for the oversight of internal affairs investigations within Treasury law enforcement bureaus. The Office assists the Under Secretary for Enforcement in overseeing and managing Treasury enforcement bureaus and offices, as well as standardizing and streamlining enforcement policies and procedures.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,250,000 for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR), \$404,000 below the amount requested by the President and the same as the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee created OPR in fiscal year 1997 because of existing and significant weaknesses in management information and expertise at the Departmental level. It was anticipated that OPR would help fill the gap between policy and management oversight, and thus help reduce the incidence and severity of management breakdowns that had detracted from optimal performance of Treasury's law enforcement mission. The Committee is disappointed in the delay in fully staffing the proposed 13-person office. While the Committee is aware that delays may have been beyond the control of the Office of the Under Secretary, they appear, when considered along with the request for a \$6,000,000 integrity program in the Customs Service appropriation, to reduce the urgency to fully fund this account. The Committee also expects that the Department will have unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1998, and will reprogram approximately \$350,000, as it did this year, to augment its appropriation. Therefore, the Committee maintains funding at the current year level.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT AND PERSONNEL ISSUES

The Committee received the "Hay Report" on Criminal Investigator Personnel Issues that Treasury contracted for pursuant to the Conference Report of Public Law 104-208, and would encourage the Department to pursue the results of that report by offering some proposals for statutory remedies that could improve the recruitment, training, and management of Treasury Department criminal investigators. The Committee is strongly supportive of this effort to improve the overall quality of the personnel system for in-

investigators in the Department and ensure that Treasury can attract the strongest candidates and ensure the best environment for developing the finest criminal investigator force in the federal government. The Committee therefore requests that the Department and bureaus continue to inform the Committee of any plans to implement proposals contained in the report.

In addition, the Hay Report also mentioned the need for analysis of the problem of a “retirement bubble” in Treasury law enforcement. As the potential budgetary impact of a large cohort of retiring agents is very significant, the Committee urges the Department to review this issue and report to the Committee by May 1, 1999 on the status of workforce planning for the Department as a whole and any specific legislative or administrative actions that might be required.

AUTOMATION ENHANCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$61,389,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	33,952,000
Recommended in the bill	31,190,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	– 30,199,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	– 2,762,000

MISSION

This appropriation was established by the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997, and funds Treasury bureaus, at the Secretary’s discretion, to modernize business processes and increase efficiency through technology investments.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$31,190,000 for the continued development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services for the Department of the Treasury, \$2,762,000 below the amount requested by the President and \$30,199,000 below the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee recommends that additional funds of \$2,762,000 for year 2000 compliance efforts be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency appropriation, “Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses.” Of the funds provided through the Automation Enhancement account, funds will remain available for two years and may be transferred to accounts and in amounts as needed to satisfy the requirements of the Department and its offices, bureaus and organizations and will be in addition to those amounts otherwise appropriated in the Act to such entities.

The funds should be transferred as follows:

Customs Service.—\$8,000,000 for the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE).

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.—\$3,700,000 for a human resources system re-engineering pilot program.

Departmental offices.—\$19,490,000, of which the Committee recommends \$5,400,000 for the International Trade Data System, \$6,577,000 for Department-wide human resources re-engineering

program management and implementation, \$3,813,000 for Departmental Offices productivity enhancement, \$1,000,000 for the Foreign Credit Reporting System, \$1,500,000 for the Simplified Tax and Wage Reporting System (STAWRS), \$1,000,000 for the Treasury Vehicle Management System, and \$200,000 for Department-wide implementation of the Treasury Information System Architecture Framework (TISAF).

AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT (ACE)

The Committee has closely followed progress being made by the Department and the Customs Service in developing its enterprise information systems architecture (EISA), which is expected to be finished by the end of fiscal year 1998. The Department, together with the Customs Service, has also instituted essential management controls and procedures as it proceeds with the development of prototype stages of the ACE project, which are beginning to be implemented in fiscal year 1998. These include ongoing oversight by the Treasury Chief Information Officer, regular review by the Customs Service and Department Investment Review Boards, stronger internal funding controls, and the development of realistic milestones. The Committee strongly supports this level of oversight, given the high life cycle cost associated with the ACE project—estimated to exceed \$1,000,000,000 by fiscal year 2008—and the potential risks of proceeding with information technology investments of such magnitude.

The General Accounting Office (GAO) has reported on the elements of the EISA that need to be completed. To date, Customs has defined in their EISA only 29 of their 79 business functions. While much work has been done in the trade compliance business area, the Customs-wide work must be completed. GAO also notes that an architecture, once completed, must also be enforced when information systems are being designed, built, and operated. The Committee strongly urges Customs, together with the Treasury Department, to complete the EISA work this year, and have in place the necessary controls to ensure that investments and operations will conform with the EISA. Until that is done, uncertainty will remain about how ACE, and for that matter any major information system investment, fits within Customs' six major business areas. Only with an EISA in place and enforced can Customs be certain that ACE and other systems effectively support Customs' business needs, and avoid system redundancy, incompatibility, and excessive costs. The Committee therefore retains a fence on obligating any of these funds until the EISA has been completed and procedures for ensuring compliance are in place. This is not a new requirement. The Committee has consistently said that development of an EISA is a priority.

Beyond progress on architecture development and general oversight, the Committee continues to have reservations about the ACE project. First, the Committee needs assurance that the Department and the Customs Service have the necessary management structures and technical resources needed to develop information technology systems and software, and to ensure the security of such systems and the information they contain, whether this is done in-house or through external contracts. Second, the overall pace and

schedule for ACE development seems to be heavily dependent on a stream of funding that may be uncertain. At present, the Department and the Customs Service have requested \$8,000,000 from the Automation Enhancement appropriation, but also \$48,000,000 to be made available through an increase in the merchandise processing fee. In the absence of additional funding from that fee or from appropriations, it is not clear that Customs can keep to its current estimated schedule—which calls for as much as \$90,000,000 to be obligated in fiscal year 1999. There seems to be a disconnect between the levels of funding available, requested, and required to meet the proposed target for completion by fiscal year 2005. Finally, the Committee is concerned that ACE planning may be proceeding independently of Treasury Department efforts to develop, on a multi-agency basis, the International Trade Data System (ITDS), with little coordination between the two projects. The Committee therefore directs the Department, with the Customs Service, to report to the Committee by December 1, 1998 on what steps, if any, are being taken to coordinate ITDS and ACE development.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE DATA SYSTEM

The Committee provided fiscal year 1998 funding for ITDS with the expectation that the result would be a completed model, with implementation to be carried out by individual agencies. This approach was subsequently modified, with Treasury requesting funding for fiscal year 1999 to begin creating the system to be implemented government-wide. In order for the Committee to understand the plans for ITDS implementation, it directs the Department to report by December 1, 1998 on (1) the timeline for completion, (2) funding requirements, and (3) any legislative or policy actions necessary. In addition, the Committee directs that the Department complete the Global Transpark Network Customs Information Project (GTPN/CIP) with an additional \$1,500,000 through the super surplus in the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$29,719,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	30,678,000
Recommended in the bill	30,678,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+959,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct operational and administrative deficiencies which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides program, contract, and financial statement audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Program audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations. Financial

statement audits assess whether financial statements fairly present the agency's financial condition and results of operations, the adequacy of accounting controls, and compliance with laws and regulations. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations. This appropriation also provides for internal investigations made by the office of Internal Affairs and Inspection in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, and the Secret Service and, internal audits and internal investigations of the Inspection Service at the Internal Revenue Service.

The Inspectors General Auditor Training Institute provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting auditor training for the Federal Government Inspector General community. Institute personnel develop and deliver instructional programs related to basic government audit skills. The cost of training is recovered by tuition charged to a student's agency.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$30,678,000 for the Office of Inspector General, the same as the budget request and \$959,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

INTEGRITY WITHIN THE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

The role of the Inspector General is critical to the integrity and effectiveness of agency programs throughout the Federal government. Unfortunately, as recent reviews of the Department of the Treasury Inspector General's office have revealed, the very office within the Department that is charged with preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse, was itself fraught with abuse. On January 30, 1998, the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs reported that the former Inspector General and members of her staff violated procurement laws and regulations, mislead Congress, and destroyed documents related to ongoing investigations. It is also clear that this Committee was the target of misleading testimony. The Committee finds this to be totally unacceptable and in the event that it is given misleading testimony again, the Office of Inspector General will be terminated.

The Committee is pleased that the acting Inspector General and the Department have taken steps to see to it that these types of abuses are not repeated. However, the Committee believes that the selection of a new Inspector General is essential to restoring integrity to the Office of Inspector General and urges the Administration to move as quickly as possible to do so.

TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$10,484,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	27,000,000
Recommended in the bill	27,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+16,516,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation funds repairs, selected improvements, and construction necessary to maintain the Main Treasury Building, the Treasury Annex, and other Treasury buildings.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$27,000,000 for the Treasury Building and Annex and Repair appropriation, the same as the budget request and \$16,516,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. Due to budgetary constraints, the Committee has also included language in the bill which provides that the funds appropriated shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999. The funds provided for this account will be used by the Department to undertake a comprehensive modernization and renovation of the historic Main Treasury Building.

PAYMENT TO THE JOINT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	\$3,000,000
Recommended in the bill	
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-3,000,000

MISSION

This program provides funding for the development of technical specifications for government-wide financial management systems and is under the direction of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program Committee.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has not provided a direct appropriation for the development of technical specifications for financial management systems as proposed by the Administration. Instead, the Committee has included a new general provision (section 638) which permits the Administrator of General Services to use up to \$3,000,000 in government-wide credit card rebates to fund this program.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$22,835,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	24,000,000
Recommended in the bill	24,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,165,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is responsible for implementing Treasury money laundering regulations through administration of the Bank Secrecy Act, 31 U.S.C. section 5311, et seq., and serves as a United States Government source for

the systematic collection and analysis of information to assist in the investigation of money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN also represents U.S. interests in international efforts to combat money laundering through its participation in the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of the Group of Seven. As part of this work, FinCEN has been instrumental in encouraging and assisting in the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) in foreign countries. FinCEN implements these responsibilities through analytical and technological platforms geared to combat money laundering through prevention—using its regulatory authority in partnership with the financial sector; detection—combining technology with intelligence to identify underlying criminal financial activity and emerging patterns of domestic and international money laundering; and enforcement—empowering Federal, State, local, and international agencies to take action against financial criminals through the transfer of information and expertise.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$24,000,000 for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network appropriation, the same as the amount requested by the President and \$1,165,000 above the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. This level of funding will allow FinCEN to meet its current levels of operations.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

(LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF DEPOSITS)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....
Recommended in the bill .....	.....
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

P.L. 102-393 authorized the establishment of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, replacing the Customs Forfeiture Fund, and making it available to pay or reimburse certain costs and expenses related to seizures and forfeitures that occur pursuant to the Treasury Department's law enforcement activities. The Coast Guard also participates in the program.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided no appropriation for the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, as requested by the Administration.

SUPER SURPLUS AND THE SECRETARY'S ENFORCEMENT FUND

The Committee is aware that amounts to be allocated to the Super Surplus, and the Secretary's Enforcement Fund, are determined only after mandatory costs have been met by the Treasury Forfeiture Fund. However, the Department has indicated that adequate Super Surplus funding should be available to fund \$35,700,000 in programs for various law enforcement agencies in fiscal year 1999. The Committee supports use of the surplus and

enforcement fund to augment Treasury law enforcement programs that the Department has indicated have a high priority, but, for reasons of limited budgetary resources, cannot be funded through direct appropriations. While the Department has indicated how it intends to use the minimum \$35,700,000 it expects to have, the Committee directs that \$1,500,000 be made available to the Global Transpark Network Customs Information Project, and that \$5,512,000 be made available for the construction of a P-3 hangar in Corpus Christi, Texas for the United States Customs Service. The Committee wishes to be advised, prior to the obligation of funds, on the specific projects and activities to be supported by the balance of Super Surplus in fiscal year 1999.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$131,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	132,172,000
Recommended in the bill	132,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	1,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 172,000

MISSION

Amounts for the Department of the Treasury's portion of Crime Control Programs are derived from transfers from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), as authorized by the Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee provides an appropriation of \$132,000,000 for Violent Crime Reduction programs. This is \$172,000 below the request and \$1,000,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. Specific funding levels are as follows:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:	
Administration of GREAT Program	\$3,000,000
GREAT grants and contracts with local government	10,000,000
Subtotal, ATF	13,000,000
U.S. Customs Service:	
Non-Intrusive Inspection and Automated Targeting Systems	54,000,000
Land Border Passenger Automation, Phase 2	9,500,000
Outbound Lane Canopies, Phase 2	972,000
Cyber-Smuggling Center, Anti-Child Pornography Program ..	2,000,000
Subtotal, Customs	66,472,000
U.S. Secret Service:	
Vehicle replacement	6,700,000
Anti-counterfeiting	5,000,000
Forensic Technologies and Assistance	2,000,000
Support for the NCMEC	828,000
Subtotal, Secret Service	14,528,000
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	24,000,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy:	
Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center	13,000,000
Model State Drug Laws	1,000,000
Subtotal, ONDCP	14,000,000
Total	132,000,000

GREAT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000, the same as the request and the fiscal year 1998 levels, to continue the Gang Resist-

ance Education and Training (GREAT) program through the VCRTF, including \$10,000,000 for grants to local law enforcement organizations and \$3,000,000 for ATF administrative support. The Committee is interested in seeing the results of a longitudinal study of the GREAT program.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM

The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for the technology transfer program of the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). This is \$13,000,000 more than requested, but equal to the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This would continue the program initiated in fiscal year 1998 to transfer law enforcement technology to State and local law enforcement agencies. The Committee has been pleased to note the positive feedback from the field, and understands that the initial response from law enforcement agencies has far exceeded the resources currently available in this account. The Committee underscores its interest and its expectations that the Chief Scientist will submit a performance evaluation not later than 18 months from the date of the first transfers, as well as a strategic plan for countrywide deployment of technology.

MODEL STATE DRUG LAW

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for continued funding of Model State Drug Law Conferences.

DRUG INTERDICTION EFFORTS AND CUSTOMS RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT NONINTRUSIVE INSPECTION TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee provides \$54,000,000 for high and higher energy inspection technology, automated targeting systems, and a variety of other technologies. The Committee strongly urges the Customs Service to apply the most rigorous standards to these investments, considering them in terms of the multi-year Customs border technology initiative. The Committee is fully aware that Customs inspectors desperately need the "force-multiplier" effect that such technology provides to begin to make an impact on the massive flow of drugs across our borders, particularly in dealing with such high-risk areas such as railway and sea container traffic. The Committee directs Customs to give full consideration to both established technologies as well as promising new ones that are arising from Defense Department research or experience in other countries or the private sector. Such technologies include variations on mobile or relocatable x-ray and gamma-ray detection systems as well as pulsed fast neutron analysis (PFNA).

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE CYBERSMUGGLING CENTER

The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for expanded support for the child pornography investigative capability of the U.S. Customs Cybersmuggling Center. This is \$2,000,000 more than the request, and \$1,673,000 more than funded in fiscal year 1998. This funding is intended to help Customs carry out its responsibilities to conduct

child pornography and child sexual exploitation investigations pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C., Sections 2251-60 and 2243. The Committee is aware that the impact of internet crime has greatly expanded the workload for Customs investigators, and anticipates that this may be a growing area for future Customs investment.

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

In addition to providing full funding of the Administration's request of \$11,700,000 to continue vehicle replacement and counterfeiting programs of the U.S. Secret Service, the Committee recommends an additional \$2,000,000 for the continued provision of forensic technology assistance to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC). This program, initiated by the Committee in 1997, has led to a coordinated effort between the Secret Service and the NCMEC in its mission to locate and recover missing children. The Committee also recommends \$828,000 for grant assistance to the NCMEC for the continued operation of the Exploited Child Unit, with obligations delayed until September 30, 1999. This is \$2,828,000 more than requested, and \$257,000 more than appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee wishes to state its continued support for work of the NCMEC and the cooperation and expertise provided by the Secret Service.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

The Committee denies without prejudice the \$1,000,000 requested under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. This funding was intended to support the Gateway system, a project to support access to FinCEN resources by federal, state, and local law enforcement; to improve capture and analysis of Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) data; and to develop a model for estimating the magnitude and character of money laundering. The Committee recommends that these initiatives be supported with funding from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, provided there is an adequate super surplus.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$64,663,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	71,923,000
Recommended in the bill	71,923,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	7,260,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center provides the necessary facilities, equipment, and support services for conducting advanced, specialized, and refresher training for Federal law enforcement personnel. This appropriation is for operating expenses of the Center, for research in law enforcement training methods, and curriculum content. In addition, the Center has a reimbursable program to accommodate the training requirements of various Federal agencies. As funds are available, law enforcement training is pro-

vided to certain State and local law enforcement, and in some cases, foreign government and private sector security personnel, on a space-available basis.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$71,923,000 for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center appropriation, the same as the amount requested by the President, and \$7,260,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This funding level will cover costs of annualized pay increases, basic training workload increases, master plan engineering and procurement, and U.S. participation in the International Law Enforcement Academies in South America and Budapest.

FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEMS

The Committee directs the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center to examine and evaluate all available firearms training technologies for systems providing the greatest cost effective multi-application benefit for firearms training of law enforcement personnel. The Committee is aware of current technologies, such as the BEAMHIT targeting system and plastic cased ammunition, which appear to offer cost benefits and systems flexibility for multiple training activities and greater sensitivity for environmental protection.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$32,548,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	28,360,000
Recommended in the bill	28,360,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	-4,188,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

This account provides for the acquisition, construction, improvements, equipment, furnishings and related costs for expansion and maintenance of facilities of the Federal law Enforcement Training Center.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$28,360,000 for the Acquisition, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses appropriation, the same as the President's request and \$4,188,000 below the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This funding includes the costs of new dormitory and classroom buildings included in FLETC's current master plan. The need for this expansion continues, especially given the continued build-up of the U.S. Border Patrol.

The Committee remains strongly committed to the principle of consolidated federal law enforcement training through FLETC. It therefore expects the Administration will strive to close the temporary training facility in Charleston, South Carolina and transfer those functions to FLETC at its Glynco, Georgia and Artesia, New Mexico facilities, in keeping with the memorandum of understand-

ing between the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department that such actions should be completed in fiscal year 2001. The Committee directs the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget to report to the Committee by March 1, 1999 on what progress is being made to complete this move.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$73,794,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	30,900,000
Recommended in the bill	51,900,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 21,894,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	+21,000,000

MISSION

This program consists of nine regional task forces which consolidate resources and expertise of 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target and destroy major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$51,900,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement, together with \$24,000,000 requested in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. Combined, these equal the total request level of \$75,900,000.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$207,790,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	202,510,000
Recommended in the bill	198,510,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 9,280,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 4,000,000

MISSION

The Financial Management Service (FMS) is responsible for improving the quality of Government financial management and collecting Federal debt. As the Government's central financial agent, FMS receives and disburses public monies, maintains Government accounts, and reports on the status of the Government's finances. FMS is also accountable for developing and implementing the most reliable and efficient financial methods and systems to manage and improve the Government's cash management, credit management, and debt collection programs.

Pursuant to the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, FMS became the primary agency for the collecting of Federal non-tax debt which is due and owed to the government. Through FMS, there is a coordinated effort to collect debt from those who have defaulted on agreements with the Federal government.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$198,510,000 for the Financial Management Service, \$4,000,000 below the budget request and \$9,280,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The budget request for the Financial Management Service contained \$4,000,000 for work associated with efforts to ensure that the Service's computer systems will be Year 2000 compliant. The Committee recommends that these funds be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses."

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE

In testimony before the Committee this year, the Secretary of the Treasury identified the Financial Management Service as a "problem area" with regard to the Department's efforts to make its information systems Year 2000 compliant. Given the nature of the Financial Management Service's mission, managing the collection of approximately \$1.4 trillion in revenue for the Federal government and the systems that produce over 850 million payments each year totaling over \$1 trillion, it is one agency of the Federal government that cannot be permitted to fail in this regard. The Committee is pleased that the new Commissioner of the FMS has stated that assuring Year 2000 compliance is currently the agency's highest priority. It is critical that the Financial Management Service continue to retain Year 2000 compliance as its highest priority until all conversion efforts are complete.

DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	\$3,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	.....
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-3,000,000

MISSION

The Debt Collection Improvement Account was established by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The Act provides that 30 days after the end of a fiscal year, an agency may transfer to the Account a percentage of the amount of delinquent debt collected by the agency during the fiscal year. Amounts transferred to the Account shall be available to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the extent provided in appropriations acts, to reimburse agencies for expenditures associated with the improvement of credit management, debt collection, and debt recovery activities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has not provided authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to provide up to \$3,000,000 from the Debt Collection Improvement Account to agencies for expenditures associated with the improvement of credit management, debt collection, and debt recovery activities.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$478,934,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	544,324,000
Recommended in the bill	530,624,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+51,690,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 13,700,000

MISSION

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms is responsible for the enforcement of laws designed to eliminate certain illicit activities and to regulate lawful activities relating to distilled spirits, beer, wine and nonbeverage alcohol products, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and arson. Its responsibilities are focused on reducing the future number and cost of violent crimes; collecting revenue, reducing payer burden and improving service while preventing diversion; and protecting the public and preventing consumer deception in ATF's regulated commodities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$530,624,000 for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Salaries and Expenses appropriation, \$13,700,000 below the request and \$51,690,000 over the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee denies a new initiative of \$2,000,000 requested by the President to establish a Violent Crime Coordinator program. The Committee also denies, without prejudice, the request for \$3,700,000 for replacement vehicles. The Administration's request of \$3,000,000 for the management of the GREAT program is included in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. \$5,000,000 of the request for information technology is expected to be funded through the Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses account. Additionally, \$2,206,000 required and funded for radio replacement is not available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE (YCGII)

The Committee strongly supports efforts to stop the illegal trafficking of crime weapons to young people. However, the Committee has seen no persuasive evidence to date linking the YCGII—which has been underway in various forms for several years—to a corresponding decrease in gun trafficking among youths and minors. While there have been reductions in violent crime overall in some large cities, the Committee has seen no serious evaluations of YCGII performance. The proposed increase in the level of effort—a 131% increase in spending and a 100% increase in personnel—must be supported by hard evidence, not anecdotal information or testimonials, of a significant reduction in youth crime, gun trafficking and availability. The Committee therefore directs ATF to report not later than February 1, 1999 on the performance of YCGII, to include statistical information documenting its measurable impact, both on the nation as a whole and for each of the 27 cities in the

program. Any future Committee decisions to fund this program will be based on how well YCGII performance justifies the costs.

BALLISTICS IMAGING SYSTEMS

The Committee understands that the National Interagency Ballistics Imaging Network (NIBIN) has been established, representing ATF, the FBI, and a senior representative of local law enforcement, currently the Commissioner of Police for Boston. The Committee supports efforts to make current and future investments in ballistic imaging and identification systems productive, which means that State and local law enforcement agencies must be able to acquire systems that are interoperable and appropriate for their forensic requirements. In order to adequately perform its oversight function, the Committee requests that ATF provide regular information on the progress of NIBIN in reducing the unproductive competition between federal agencies over which system will be adopted locally. The Committee also feels that the CEASEFIRE system has been operational long enough to permit an assessment of its performance. The Committee therefore directs ATF to report by March 1, 1999 on its evaluation of CEASEFIRE performance, to include performance measures used and the strategic plan for continued development and integration of the CEASEFIRE program. At the same time, the Committee continues to regard the CEASEFIRE system as a technology with significant benefits for communities that experience major gun crime, and it supports the Treasury plan to fund an additional \$3,000,000 of CEASEFIRE systems through the super surplus of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

WINE REGULATION PROCEDURES

The Committee is aware that the ATF has been reviewing a petition to establish an American Viticultural Area (AVA) referred to as California Coastal, and that this petition was revised and submitted to ATF on May 5, 1998. The Committee is aware of the general categories of questions ATF would seek to answer in such a petition, but would be interested to know what criteria and standards ATF employs in regulatory decisions such as this one, and how long such decisions can take. The Committee encourages ATF to move with all deliberate speed to its decision on the request for a final rule in this case.

ATF FIREARMS LICENSING AND REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

The Committee believes voluntary compliance by industry and law-abiding consumers is essential to achieving the Gun Control Act's objective to keep weapons out of hands of juvenile offenders and adult criminals. Voluntary compliance can only be assured by a responsive, professional, and technically-prepared regulatory system. The Committee is concerned that some of ATF's key systems for managing its firearms regulatory function need significant improvement and modernization to serve industry needs, render timely advice, communicate with the public, and monitor areas of responsibility, and that the Chief Counsel's office may be insufficiently staffed to fully serve the public, Congress, the industry and

itself. The Committee therefore directs ATF to report on its performance in carrying out its regulatory functions under the Gun Control Act and the National Firearms Act, and include the report and any proposals for additional funding with the fiscal year 2000 budget submission.

COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE RECORDS

ATF collects information on multiple handgun purchases, and purges information in that database within two years. However, data collected on the Federal Trace System have not been purged in over eight years of operation, although there is no justification for maintaining all records for that period of time. The Committee requested last year that ATF improve its practices related to the collection and maintenance of records on the acquisition and disposition for firearms and by Federal firearms licensees for use in criminal or civil enforcement or firearms trace systems, and in particular on the length of time such records are kept. The Committee is disappointed that ATF has not responded to this direction, and directs ATF to provide the Committee with this report within 90 days after enactment of this bill.

REGULATION OF CERTAIN ANTIQUE FIREARMS

The Committee has been made aware that Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF) regulations defining antique firearms may have an unintended adverse application to certain in-line muzzle loaders. The Committee direct BATF to report to the Committee recommendations to either administratively or legislatively correct any unintended application of such regulations.

FIREARMS REFERENCE WORK

In fiscal year 1998, the Committee directed the Treasury Department to provide \$250,000 for production of a reference work on firearms and ammunition technology. The Committee understands that ATF is close to agreement on a contract to produce such a work, which may include references on CD-ROM and possibly other digital interfaces, and encourages ATF to complete this project as soon as practicable.

RETURN OF STOLEN FIREARMS

The Committee understands that there may have been instances where individuals who own a registered firearm subsequently reported as stolen and found as a result of law enforcement efforts utilizing the Federal Trace System have not been notified of the recovery of the firearm and have not had the firearm returned to them, despite the fact that the owner was not under criminal investigation, and the subject firearm had not been seized as evidence or legally forfeited. The Committee also understands that ATF makes every effort to notify such individuals and arrange for the return of the legally owned firearm. Further, there have been indications that many State and local law enforcement offices lack sufficient resources to identify and contact the lawful owner of a firearm. Therefore, the Committee directs ATF to cooperate with State

and local law enforcement to ensure the prompt return of recovered firearms to their legal owners where (1) the firearms were reported as stolen by its lawful owner; (2) the firearms have not been seized as evidence or forfeited in accordance with law; and (3) the lawful owner is not the subject of a criminal investigation.

CONTRABAND CIGARETTES

The Committee directs ATF to continue to fully fund its investigations of diversion and trafficking of contraband cigarettes, particularly on Indian lands. The Committee understands that the current investigation in Oklahoma and Kansas is estimated to cost up to \$2,000,000, and that nationwide investigation will cost approximately \$8,000,000. The Committee supports full funding of these investigations.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL INSTANT CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECK SYSTEM

Later this year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will implement the national instant criminal background check system (NICS), pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. Section 922(t). The FBI has proposed in regulation imposition of a fee for its use. In addition, in the case of items used as collateral to secure a loan, the Committee understands the NICS is applied at the time the owner attempts to redeem the item used as collateral. Where an owner of an item used as collateral to secure a loan attempts to redeem this item, the Committee directs the BATF to provide the direction to the Federal Bureau of Investigation about how to provide relief from imposition of these fees. The Committee also strongly urges the BATF to allow application of the NICS on these items at the time they are offered for general sale as collateral to secure a loan, rather than when the owner attempts to redeem the item. The Committee further requests the BATF to report back to the Committee within sixty days to offer its recommendation on how to provide such relief.

LABORATORY FACILITIES AND HEADQUARTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$55,022,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	32,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	.....
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 55,022,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 32,000,000

MISSION

This account provides funding for relocation of ATF headquarters employees to alternate building facilities better suited to meeting physical protection and security needs than existing leased space provides.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has denied the Administration's request for funding for the new headquarters at this time. The Committee recognizes the importance of ATF's need for more secure headquarters facilities. However, the Committee understands that there is little

likelihood that a prospectus will be approved by the House authorizing committee this year. It is essential that agreement be reached on a location for the new headquarters that will satisfy ATF's security needs while still being located convenient to other federal facilities and courthouses, as well as fitting within tight budgetary constraints.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,522,165,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	1,638,065,000
Recommended in the bill	1,638,065,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+115,900,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The United States Customs Service is the Nation's principal border agency. Its mission is to ensure that all goods entering and exiting the United States do so in accordance with all United States laws and regulations. This mission includes enforcing U.S. laws intended to prevent illegal trade practices; protecting the American public and environment from the introduction of prohibited hazardous and noxious products; assessing and collecting revenue in the form of duties, taxes, and fees on imported merchandise; regulating the movement of persons, carriers, merchandise, and commodities between the United States and other nations, while facilitating the movement of all legitimate cargo, carriers, travelers, and mail; interdicting narcotics and other contraband; and enforcing certain provisions of the export control laws of the United States.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,638,065,000 for the U.S. Customs Service Salaries and Expenses appropriation. This is the same as the President's request and \$115,900,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. Of this amount, \$7,000,000 for vehicle replacement, will not be available until September 30, 1999. This level includes full funding of initiatives for the Customs Integrity Awareness Program (\$6,000,000), a money laundering initiative (\$5,000,000) and a child labor initiative (\$3,000,000).

MONEY LAUNDERING

The Committee applauds the success of the Customs Service, in cooperation with other Treasury and federal law enforcement agencies, in achieving the major success of Operation Casablanca. The magnitude of this operation is such that its impact is likely to be felt for some time to come, and the Committee strongly endorses the money laundering initiative that Customs has proposed for fiscal year 1999. This case is clear evidence of the need to keep up sustained energy in investigative and law enforcement efforts in general, and the Committee encourages Customs to repeat its successes in this attack on the lifeblood of organized crime.

STAFFING ALLOCATION

The Committee believes that Customs has a dedicated, professional work force in its inspectors, enforcement officers, and agents. However, the lack of a comprehensive staffing allocation model deprives management of an essential tool to evaluate priorities and direct future planning for recruitment, assignment, training and general organizational structure. The Committee therefore strongly encourages the Customs Service, working with the Department, to develop a staffing allocation system for its inspectors, agents and enforcement officers.

CUSTOMS STAFFING AND THE PORT OF MIAMI

The Committee is concerned about both the trends in the total number of Customs employees and the geographic allocation of these employees. The President's fiscal year 1999 budget requests funds for 16,766 directly appropriated employees and 2,905 reimbursable Customs employees (whose salaries are paid by private firms that need Customs' help to run their businesses). This request represents an increase of only six percent in the total number of Customs employees since fiscal year 1996—a two percent increase in directly appropriated Customs employees and a 42 percent increase in reimbursable Customs employees. During the same time period, the number of cargo entries has increased by 23 percent, the number of international air passengers has increased by 23 percent, the number of sea passengers has increased by 43 percent. Moreover, Customs plays a key role in trying to stop the flow of illegal drugs into this country.

On May 19, 1998 the House of Representatives passed H.R. 3809, authorizing an additional 1,745 Customs employees, including 330 for major metropolitan drug or narcotics distribution and transportation centers. Last year, the Committee noted that half of all cocaine seizures in commercial cargo in the country have occurred in Miami.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE AIR & MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$92,758,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	98,488,000
Recommended in the bill	100,688,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+7,930,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	+2,200,000

MISSION

The Customs Air and Marine Interdiction Program combats the illegal entry of narcotics and other items into the United States. This appropriation provides all operations, maintenance and procurement for the Customs air and marine program and support for the interdiction of narcotics by other Federal, State, and local agencies. Included in this mission is the requirement to support the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$100,688,000 for the U.S. Customs Service Operation and Maintenance appropriation, \$2,200,000 above the President's request and \$7,930,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

BLACK HAWK HELICOPTERS

In the fiscal year 1998 appropriation, the Committee provided the Customs Service with funding to acquire forward looking infrared (FLIR) night vision equipment. It is the Committee's understanding that all modification work, including certification, will be completed by mid 1999. The Committee is encouraged to note that Customs is moving swiftly to put these systems in place.

However, the Committee is concerned that Customs also make the best use of resources available to it for operational readiness, and was displeased to learn that four of the sixteen Black Hawks available to Customs are presently inoperable. The Committee therefore includes \$1,200,000 to return these helicopters to an operationally ready condition. No additional personnel are funded, since Customs reports that it has sufficient manpower to utilize these aircraft in combination with currently operating aircraft.

CUSTOMS AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAM

The Committee continues to be impressed with the successes associated with the Customs Air Interdiction program and is aware of the growing operational commitments associated with this success. The program currently operates a variety of aged fixed and rotor wing aircraft, which are employed in interceptor, surveillance and apprehension type operations. The high costs of maintaining this program, which has a direct impact on the ability of drug traffickers to smuggle drugs into the United States, are rising due to aircraft age and the demand for increased operations. The Committee encourages the Customs Service to examine the benefits of a consolidated air maintenance system and take actions to improve operational coordination of its air assets to meet our national drug enforcement priorities. The Committee is concerned that the ability to sustain current rates of operational usage, let alone to increase hours, is jeopardized by increased maintenance and down time directly associated with age and wear.

The Committee, in the interest of maintaining a viable and effective air interdiction program, directs the Customs Service to develop a comprehensive modernization plan for the air interdiction program, covering both its fixed wing and rotor wing aircraft to be submitted with the President's fiscal year 2000 budget. This plan should take into account the projected lifespan of each aircraft currently in the Customs air program and project a replacement schedule. The modernization plan should be a living document that continually reevaluates fleet status against new aircraft frames and technologies to meet and maintain our national drug enforcement priorities and challenges. It should detail the current status of each of its aircraft, associated operations and maintenance activities for these aircraft, and include a projected replacement

schedule, with associated costs, for fleet extension and modernization.

CUSTOMS CONSOLIDATED AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

The Committee understands that the Customs Service is reviewing its current system for carrying out both light and heavy maintenance of its aircraft fleet, and is considering options that may include organizational and geographical consolidation of such functions. The Committee is also aware that some adjustments in traditional ways of executing depot level maintenance may arise from policy changes proposed by the Department of Defense. The Committee has a strong interest in seeing Customs benefit from improvements in managing its fleet, both in order to reduce program costs and to maximize the availability of Customs air assets. The Committee therefore directs the Customs Service to report by March 1, 1999 on the findings of its study, including any proposals for legislative action and budgetary requirements.

DOMESTIC AIR INTERDICTION COORDINATION CENTER (DAICC)

In keeping with its overall support of improving Customs Service interdiction capabilities, the Committee strongly supports efforts to upgrade the information processing capacity of the Domestic Air Interdiction Coordination Center (DAICC) at March Air Reserve Base, California. These upgrades would allow the DAICC to receive Federal Aviation Administration data from the Los Angeles Air Route Traffic Control Center, closing a strategic information gap. This would enable Customs to better perform its mission under Presidential Decision Directive 14 to sort all incoming air traffic to determine their legal status, and to support the Department of Defense in sorting air traffic information for the source and transit zones.

CUSTOMS MARINE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee has become aware that drug traffickers are increasingly reverting to the old practice of using fast boats to smuggle large loads of drugs into the United States coastal waters. Despite strenuous efforts by Customs Service marine enforcement officers and agents to interdict this activity, the program has been seriously crippled by a nearly fifty percent reduction in personnel assigned to marine enforcement. The program has been further compromised by the inoperable status of many of the aged marine enforcement boats, dry docked because of a lack of adequate maintenance or fleet replacement. Current operations are handicapped by lack of air and marine coordination, lack of technology and specialized tactical training. Recent incidents associated with special operations missions have cast further light on the deteriorated state of marine enforcement and the need to revitalize this once very successful program.

The Committee, in the interest of maintaining a viable and effective marine enforcement program, includes an additional \$1,000,000 to augment the \$5,200,000 requested for the marine program. The Committee directs the Customs Service to develop a comprehensive modernization plan for marine enforcement, to be

submitted with the President's fiscal year 2000 budget. This plan should take into account the projected lifespan of each vessel currently in the Customs marine program and project a replacement schedule. The modernization plan should be a living document that continually reevaluates fleet status against new marine platforms and technologies to meet and maintain our national drug enforcement priorities and challenges. It should detail the current status of each of its vessel, associated operations and maintenance activities for these craft and include a projected replacement schedule, with associated costs, for fleet extension and modernization.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The unique mission and operational requirements of the Customs Service Marine and Air Interdiction Programs demand special tactical operations considerations due to the high threat nature of these activities. Current organization of these activities lacks the focus that a special operations command and control structure could provide for mission coordination, tactics, training, and equipment acquisition and use. The Committee requests that the Customs Service, working with the Department, review the feasibility of creating a special operations command within the Customs Service, and in the process achieve a management structure appropriate to the needs of special operations programs.

CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS

(TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$2,406,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill	2,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 406,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

Customs charges user fees at certain small airports where the volume or value of business is insufficient to justify the availability of Customs services. The funds generated from these user fees are applied to expenditures incurred in providing Customs services at each of these designated small airports.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee provides such sums as may be necessary for all expenditures covered by user fees at small airports.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$3,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	3,000,000
Recommended in the bill	3,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Harbor Maintenance Fee is established to provide resources to the Army Corps of Engineers for the improvement of American channels and harbors. It is assessed on the value of commercial imports and exports delivered to or from certain specified ports. The fee is collected by the U.S. Customs Service and deposited into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee concurs with the President's request of \$3,000,000. Although the Committee is aware that a recent decision by the Supreme Court may reduce the amounts that Customs is legally authorized to collect from exporters, it appears that the fiscal year 1999 funding requirements will be approximately the same as fiscal year 1998.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

	1998	1999
Federal Reserve Notes	9.2 billion	9.5 billion
Postage Stamps	22 billion	18 billion
Securities, commissions, etc.	115 million	115 million
Cost of operations	\$422 million	\$428 million
Revenue	\$424 million	\$429 million

MISSION

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP), a non-appropriated revolving fund account, designs, manufactures, and supplies Federal Reserve notes, various public debt instruments, as well as most evidences of a financial character issued by the United States, such as postage and internal revenue stamps. The BEP executes certain printings for various territories administered by the United States, particularly postage and revenue stamps.

The operations of the BEP are financed by means of a revolving fund established in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 656, August 4, 1950 (31 U.S.C. 181), which requires the BEP to be reimbursed by customer agencies for all costs of manufacturing products and services performed. The BEP is also authorized to assess amounts to acquire capital equipment and provide for working capital needs. The anticipated work volume is based on estimates of requirements submitted by agencies served.

DOLLAR BILL RE-DESIGN

To combat international counterfeiting threats to the United States, the Department of the Treasury is continuing to redesign Federal Reserve Notes. By the end of 1999, newly designed \$100, \$50, and \$20 Federal Reserve Notes will be in circulation.

The Committee remains concerned that replacing the estimated 6 billion circulating \$1 Federal Reserve Notes with newly designed notes containing special anti-counterfeiting properties may well be cost prohibitive. Furthermore, the recent authorization of a newly designed \$1 coin will, if successfully placed into circulation, render the \$1 Federal Reserve Note obsolete. The Committee believes it

would not be prudent to pursue potentially expensive anti-counterfeiting measures and redesign of the \$1 Federal Reserve Note when the introduction of a \$1 coin is less than 2 years away.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing not to pursue the redesign of the \$1 Federal Reserve Note unless Congress explicitly authorizes such action.

UNITED STATES MINT

	Circulating coins	Numismatic coins	Protection
1998:			
Number of coins	13.6 billion	12 million	
Cost of operations	\$255 million	\$300 million	\$16 million
Revenue	\$651 million	\$300 million	
1999:			
Number of coins	12.9 billion	23 million.	
Cost of operations	\$283 million	\$347 million	\$16 million
Revenue	\$1,020 million	\$365 million	

MISSION

The United States Mint manufactures coins, receives deposits of gold and silver bullion, and safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals.

In fiscal year 1997, Congress established the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund which authorizes the U.S. Mint to use proceeds from the sale of coins to finance the cost of its operations. This has eliminated the need for future appropriations to support the mission of the U.S. Mint.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$169,426,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	173,100,000
Recommended in the bill	172,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+2,674,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-1,000,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides funds for the conduct of all public debt operations and the promotion of the sale of U.S. savings-type securities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$176,500,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt. This amount is offset by \$4,400,000 in receipts, resulting in a final appropriation of \$172,100,000, \$2,674,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998 and \$1,000,000 below the budget request. The budget request for the Bureau of the Public Debt contained \$1,000,000 for work associated with efforts to ensure that its computer systems will be Year 2000 compliant. The Committee recommends that those resource needs be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency ap-

appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses".

TRUST FUND REIMBURSEMENT

The Committee has included language in the bill which makes permanent a provision contained in last year's bill which permits the Bureau of the Public Debt to be reimbursed for the administrative services it provides to the various trust funds.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE AND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$2,925,874,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	3,162,430,000
Recommended in the bill	3,025,013,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+99,139,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-137,417,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides for processing tax returns and related documents; processing data for compiling statistics of income; assisting taxpayers in correct filing of their returns and in paying taxes that are due; overall planning and direction of the Internal Revenue Service; and management of financial resources and procurement.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,025,013,000 for the Processing, Assistance, and Management account. This is \$137,417,000 below the budget request and \$99,139,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The amount provided assumes that the Internal Revenue will absorb \$63,269,000, the cost of increases in rental payments to the General Services Administration. In addition, the budget request contained \$58,325,000 for customer service initiatives and \$15,823,000 for organizational modernization. Funding for those activities has been included in the Information Systems appropriation account.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMING

From within the amounts appropriated for Processing, Assistance and Management, the Committee directs the Internal Revenue Service to provide no less than \$750,000 for the purposes of creating a nationally televised, educational program covering matters of current interest to those involved in administering, advising, teaching and studying the technical aspects of federal taxation. The audience which the IRS should attempt to appeal to should include, but is not limited to, tax lawyers and accountants in private practice and Treasury Department and IRS personnel. In particular, this program should provide immediate, nationwide, access to televised discussion and analysis of current tax developments and changes in the tax code, such as the project currently under development at the University of Florida. The Committee recognizes IRS's interest in becoming increasingly customer service driven and

more user-friendly and views this television program as an excellent opportunity to assist those involved in the interpretation, administration, and enforcement of the tax code.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$3,142,822,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	3,169,539,000
Recommended in the bill	3,164,189,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+21,367,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 5,350,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides for the examination of tax returns, both domestic and international; the administrative and judicial settlement of taxpayer appeals of examination findings; technical rulings; monitoring employee pension plans; determining qualifications of organizations seeking tax-exempt status; examining tax returns of exempt organizations; enforcing statutes relating to detection and investigation of criminal violations of the internal revenue laws; collecting unpaid accounts; compiling statistics of income and compliance research; and, securing unfiled tax returns and payments.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,164,189,000 for Tax Law Enforcement, \$21,367,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998 and \$5,350,000 below the budget request. The amount provided includes \$20,721,000 to maintain current services. The budget request included \$2,645,000 for customer service initiatives and \$2,705,000 for organizational modernization. Funding for those activities had been included in the Information Systems appropriation account.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$138,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	143,000,000
Recommended in the bill	143,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+5,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative provides for: expanded customer service and public outreach programs; strengthened enforcement activities; and enhanced research efforts to reduce overclaims and erroneous filings associated with the Earned Income Tax Credit.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$143,000,000 for the Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative, the same as the budget request, and \$5,000,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,272,487,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	1,540,884,000
Recommended in the bill	1,224,032,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 48,455,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 316,852,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides for Service-wide data processing support, including the evaluation, development, and implementation of computer systems (including software and hardware) requirements.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,224,032,000 for the Information Systems appropriation, \$316,852,000 below the budget request and \$48,455,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1999. The amount provided includes \$32,900,000 for operational information systems to ensure successful filing seasons for 1999 and 2000 as requested by the Administration; and \$34,350,000 for support of the Internal Revenue Service's computer systems modernization program, instead of \$68,700,000 as proposed by the Administration.

In addition, the Committee has recommended that \$125,000,000 of the funds appropriated for Information Systems be available only for improvements to customer service and for restructuring and reform of the Internal Revenue Service. The Administration's budget request for the Internal Revenue Service included \$103,000,000 in customer service initiatives. The budget request also included \$25,000,000 for an organizational modernization of the Internal Revenue Service. The Committee is generally supportive of both the customer service initiatives proposed in the budget and the Commissioner's proposal for organizational modernization of the IRS. The Committee is aware that the IRS restructuring legislation currently being considered by the Congress also addresses customer service within the IRS and the IRS's organizational structure. Because the IRS restructuring legislation has yet to be enacted, the Committee, rather than funding the specific customer service and organizational modernization initiatives requested by the Administration, has elected to provide \$125,000,000 within this account that will enable the IRS to implement the provisions of the IRS restructuring legislation, including customer service and organizational modernization initiatives. The Committee directs the IRS to submit a plan for expenditure of these funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

The budget request for the Information Systems appropriation included \$359,000,000 for work associated with efforts to ensure that the Service's computer systems will be Year 2000 compliant and related technology improvements. The Committee has recommended that these resource needs be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses."

IRS PARTICIPATION IN THE VIRGINIA RAILWAY EXPRESS TRANSIT LINK
CARD PROGRAM

The Committee is aware that IRS employee participation in the Virginia Railway Express (VRE) Transit Link Card program has significantly declined since the relocation of some IRS employees to a new office facility at the New Carrollton Federal Building. The Committee is also aware that the New Carrollton Federal Building is served by Metro and the VRE Transit Link Card program, and that IRS provides similar transit benefits to employees commuting from Maryland. The Committee is concerned that IRS's employee commuting policy does not adequately encourage the use of regional mass transit facilities. Taking into consideration the fact that the Washington Metropolitan Region has the Nation's second most severe commuter congestion problem, and in the interest of the environment and public health, the Committee recommends that IRS take steps to increase IRS employee participation in the VRE Transit Link Card program.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$294,670,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	323,000,000
Recommended in the bill	210,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 84,670,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 113,000,000

MISSION

This appropriation provides for funding of the PRIME Systems Integration Services Contractor to build the information technology described in the IRS Modernization Blueprint of May 15, 1997.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has recommended an appropriation of \$210,000,000 for the Information Technology Investments appropriation, \$113,000,000 below the budget request and \$84,670,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee wishes to make it clear that it fully supports the Internal Revenue Service's efforts to modernize its information systems. The \$325,000,000 appropriated for this account in fiscal year 1998 will become available for obligation on September 1, 1998 based on a schedule that assumed that the PRIME Systems Integration Services Contract would be awarded in September of 1998. The Committee now understands that the contract will not be awarded until near the end of calendar year 1998. Accordingly, the Committee has reduced the amount requested for this activity to reflect the delay in the award of the contract. The Committee has also included language which provides that the funds appropriated in this account will not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

The Committee has included language in the bill that provides that none of the funds appropriated in this account shall be available for obligation until the IRS and the Department of the Treasury submit to Congress for approval a plan for expenditure that:

- (1) implements the IRS's Modernization Blueprint submitted to

Congress on May 15, 1997; (2) meets the information system investment guidelines established by the Office of Management and Budget in the fiscal year 1998 budget; (3) has been reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget, the Department's IRS Management Board and has been reviewed by the General Accounting Office; (4) meets the requirements of the May 15, 1997, IRS's Systems Life Cycle program; and (5) is in compliance with acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal government.

The Committee is concerned that the IRS's efforts to modernize its information systems could divert its attentions from the more pressing matter of assuring that all of its existing systems will be Year 2000 compliant. The Committee expects that IRS will continue to view Year 2000 compliance as its highest priority and directs that the IRS not divert any resources from its Year 2000 efforts to the information systems modernization program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Section 101. The Committee continues the provision which allows the transfer of 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation, subject to Congressional approval.

Section 102. The Committee continues the provision which requires the IRS to maintain a training program in taxpayer's rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, and cross cultural relations.

Section 103. The Committee continues the provision which requires the IRS to maintain taxpayer services at not less than fiscal year 1995 levels.

Section 104. The Committee continues the provision which prohibits the expenditure of funds for the collection of taxes unless the conduct of offices and employees of the IRS complies with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Section 105. The Committee continues the provision which requires the IRS to institute policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 106. The Committee continues the provision which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 help line telephone assistance.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$564,348,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	594,657,000
Recommended in the bill	594,657,000
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+30,309,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Secret Service is responsible for the security of the President, the Vice President and other dignitaries and designated individuals; for enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States and financial crimes such as financial in-

stitution fraud and other fraud; and for protection of the White House and other buildings within Washington, DC.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$594,657,000, the same as the President's request and \$30,309,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee approves the additional \$7,732,000 requested for the start-up costs for the 2000 Presidential campaign, and \$7,864,000 to fund the remaining costs related to the White House Security initiative. The Committee fully funds the request for new initiatives for the protective program and protective intelligence (\$6,973,000 and 35 full-time equivalent positions).

ELECTRONIC CRIME SPECIAL AGENT PROGRAM

The Committee has been impressed by the achievement of the Secret Service Electronic Crime Special Agent Program (ECSAP) in a very short period of time and with slim resources. The role played by ECSAP agents in supporting investigations into telecommunication crime, identity fraud, and internet fraud is critical to law enforcement success, and the program deserves to be continued and put in place at key locations as resources permit.

PROTECTIVE PROGRAM

The Committee has approved the Administration's request to fund its expanded protective program to ensure adequate field intelligence, advance work, and the appropriate skill sets to develop protective intelligence on the diverse range of threats for which the Secret Service must be fully prepared. The Committee understands that these initiatives are among the highest priority for the Secret Service, and expects these funds for the new initiatives, the additional 2000 campaign funding, and White House Security to be fully committed towards these ends.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$8,799,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	6,445,000
Recommended in the bill	6,445,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	-2,354,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This account supports the acquisition, construction, improvement, equipment, furnishing and related costs for construction and maintenance of the new Secret Service Headquarters Building.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,445,000, equal to the President's request and \$2,354,000 below the fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Section 110. The Committee continues the provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with certain re-

programming guidelines when obligating or expending funds for law enforcement activities.

Section 111. The Committee continues the provision which allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase uniforms, insurance, and motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitation, and enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees in overseas locations.

Section 112. The Committee continues the provision which requires expenditures of funds so as not to diminish efforts under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113. The Committee continues the provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114. The Committee continues the provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, Office of the Inspector General, Financial Management Service, and the Bureau of Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115. The Committee includes a new provision proposed by the Administration authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to promote the benefits and encourage the use of electronic tax administration programs through the use of mass communications and other means. The Secretary is also authorized to implement procedures to pay appropriate incentives to commercial concerns for electronic filing services; such payments may not be made unless the electronic filing service is provided without charge to taxpayers. The provision also requires the IRS to assure the security of all electronic transmissions and protect the privacy of taxpayers.

The Committee is encouraged by the significant increase in the number of returns that were filed electronically for the 1998 filing season. The electronic filing of tax returns has the dual benefit of reducing the IRS tax return processing costs and improving service to taxpayers by reducing the number of errors now made by taxpayers and the IRS. The Committee strongly encourages the IRS to continue to promote the benefits of electronic filing to the public and to undertake additional measures to increase the number of returns filed electronically.

Section 116. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from awarding a contract on Solicitation No. BEP-97-13(TN) until the House Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services receive the General Accounting Office's study of the issue of distinctive currency paper procurement authorized in the fiscal year 1997 supplemental bill, and notify the Bureau that it can proceed with an award or must await Congressional action to address findings in the GAO report. Additionally, the Committee has included language authorizing the Bureau to extend the current "bridge" procurement contract up to 6 (six) additional months to ensure the supply of currency paper until Congress takes action.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$86,274,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	100,195,000
Recommended in the bill	71,195,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 15,079,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 29,000,000

MISSION

Funds provided to the Postal Service in the Payments to the Postal Service Fund include the costs of revenue forgone on free and reduce-rate mail for the blind and overseas voters; reconciliation adjustments for amounts appropriated for free and reduced rate mail and the actual amounts required; and partial reimbursement for losses which the Postal Service incurred as a result of insufficient appropriations in fiscal years 1991 through 1993 and the additional revenues it would have received between 1993 and 1998 in the absence of certain rate phasing provisions of the Revenue Forgone Act of 1993.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$71,195,000 for Payments to the Postal Service Fund, \$29,000,000 below the amount requested by the Administration and a decrease of \$15,079,000 below the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. Of this amount, \$68,710,000 is provided for free mail for the blind and overseas voters and \$2,485,000 is provided as a reconciliation adjustment for estimated free mail volumes and final audited volumes for fiscal year 1996. The Committee denies without prejudice \$29,000,000 as reimbursements to the Postal Service for prior year reimbursement shortfalls due to insufficient appropriations and rate phasing provisions of the Revenue Forgone Act of 1993. This reduction was necessary due to budgetary constraints. The Committee recognizes its obligation to reimburse the Postal Service for this indebtedness.

POST OFFICE IN WENDELL, NORTH CAROLINA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Wendell, North Carolina, 27591, located in Wake County. The Committee is concerned that Wendell, North Carolina has outgrown its current facility and recommends that the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine how best to address this situation. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN STALLINGS, NORTH CAROLINA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Stallings, North Carolina, 28106, located in Union County. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service

study and evaluate the need for a full service post office in Stallings, North Carolina, working with local officials and community leaders. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN WHEAT RIDGE, COLORADO

The Committee is concerned that the residents of the city of Wheat Ridge are being unnecessarily burdened by the 5 separate zip codes used to service the city. The Committee recommends the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine the feasibility of a separate zip code, or use of the town name for all addresses in Wheat Ridge.

POST OFFICE IN SARDIS CITY, ALABAMA

The Committee continues to be concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Sardis City, Alabama, 35956, located in Etowah County. The Committee has received an explanation from the United States Postal Service regarding this matter, and is not satisfied with the result. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service provide to the Committee a more detailed account of what has been done to study and evaluate the need for a post office in Sardis, Alabama. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service revisit the issue again this year, working with local officials and community leaders, to determine whether a need has arisen for a post office in this growing community, and provide a detailed report to the Committee demonstrating what criteria were used for this evaluation.

POST OFFICE IN HAMMONDVILLE, ALABAMA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Hammondville, Alabama, located in DeKalb County. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service study and evaluate the need for a zip code in Hammondville, Alabama, working with local officials and community leaders. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN POWELL, ALABAMA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Powell, Alabama located in DeKalb County. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service study and evaluate the need for a post office in Powell, Alabama, working with local officials and community leaders. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN WALNUT GROVE, ALABAMA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Walnut Grove, Alabama, 35990, located in Etowah County. The Committee is concerned that Walnut Grove, Alabama has outgrown its current facility, and recommends that the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine how best to address this situation. The Commit-

tee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN GUNTERSVILLE, ALABAMA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of certain residents of Guntersville, Alabama, which is located in Marshall County, who are currently designated to receive their mail through the post office located in Scottsboro, Alabama, 35769, which is located in adjacent Jackson County. These residents have expressed the desire to receive their mail through the post office located in Guntersville, Alabama, 35976. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine how best to address this situation. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN MILLBROOK, ALABAMA

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Millbrook, Alabama, 36054, located in Elmore County. The Committee is concerned that Millbrook, Alabama has outgrown its current facility and recommends that the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine how best to address this situation. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

POST OFFICE IN WEST POINT, ALABAMA

The Committee continues to be concerned about the postal needs of the residents of West Point, AL, located in Cullman County. The Committee has received the explanation from the United States Postal Service regarding this matter, and is not satisfied with the result. The Committee recommends that the United States Postal Service provide to the Committee a more detailed account of what has been done to study and evaluate the need for a post office in West Point, Alabama. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service revisit the issue again this year, working with local officials and community leaders, to determine whether a need has arisen in this growing community for a post office, a separate zip code, or the use of the town name "West Point" in the address, and furthermore provide a detailed report to the Committee demonstrating what criteria were used for this evaluation.

POST OFFICE IN SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

The Committee is concerned about the postal needs of the residents of Springfield, Ohio, 45501, located in Clark County. The Committee is concerned that the current location of curbside postal drop boxes outside of the Post Office building is creating a pedestrian and vehicular traffic safety hazard and recommends that the United States Postal Service work with local officials and community leaders in order to determine how best to address this situation. The Committee further recommends that the United States Postal Service report its findings to the Committee.

AUTO DAY

The Committee agrees with the recent decision of the United States Postal Service to discontinue its “Auto Day” advertising mail program. The Committee directs the Postal Service not to undertake any similar program or market test that promotes, promises, or offers day certain delivery of Standard Mail without securing approval of the Postal Rate Commission.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON POSTAL DISTRICT

The Committee is concerned by the significant numbers of complaints in the Spokane Postal District and the nonresponsiveness of the District staff to Congressional inquiries. Accordingly, the Committee urges the Office of the Inspector General to conduct a systematic audit and review of postal operations at the Spokane Postal District, focusing on customer service, labor-management relations, and bidding irregularities.

INDEPENDENT FINANCIAL AUDIT OF THE POSTAL SERVICE

In 1996, Congress amended the Inspector General Act to create a structurally independent Office of Inspector General (IG) for the U.S. Postal Service. The Committee includes a new provision (Section 513) authorizing the Postal IG to audit—or oversee the audit—of the Postal Service’s financial statements in order to bring the Service in line with accountability standards expected of other federal establishments. In order to institute independence and objectivity in the audit process, the American public must be assured that the IG, which is not part of Postal Service management, oversees the certification of the financial statements. Currently, the Postal IG continues to hire employees as it builds toward a full complement of more than 500 staff. Because the IG is not fully staffed, the Committee directs that the IG select and oversee the work of an external independent public accountant for the performance of this work in fiscal year 1999. The IG should report to the Committee on the status in reaching its fully authorized staffing level no later than February 1, 1999.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$250,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	250,000
Recommended in the bill	250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

These funds provide for the compensation of the President as well as official expenses, as authorized by Title 3.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$250,000, the same as the amount requested by the President and the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$51,199,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	52,344,000
Recommended in the bill	52,344,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,145,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Salaries and Expenses account of the White House Office supports staff and administrative services necessary for the direct support of the President. This account also includes reimbursements to the White House Communications Agency.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$52,344,000, the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$1,145,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriated level. This includes \$10,100,000 for reimbursements to the White House Communications Agency. The Committee has included a new provision (Section 512) authorizing the payment of attorneys fees, costs and sanctions by the Federal government in the case *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc. v. Clinton* from the White House Office Salaries and Expenses account, should those payments be required.

HEALTH CARE TASK FORCE

The Committee has included a new provision (Section 512) requiring that any fine of the government awarded by the court in the case of *Association of Physicians and Surgeons Inc. v. Clinton* 989 F. Supp. 8 (1997) shall be paid from the White House Office, Salaries and Expense account. The Committee understands that this case is under appeal and no final judgment has yet been awarded. This case began when the Association of Physicians and Surgeons Inc. sued Hillary Clinton in an effort to force the Health Care Task Force (HCTF) to comply with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). This case centers on White House actions in court briefs declaring that all members of the HCTF were government employees. Of the White House declaration, the court later found:

. . . the court is convinced that Mr. Magaziner, and the drafters of his declaration, in an effort to avoid discovery and block live testimony, improperly represented as a fact that all "members" of the working group were federal employees. That "fact" was not true, then or later, by any reasonable definition of the word "member". . . . This failure to correct the record is clear evidence of the government's

lack of good faith in dealing with the court and with plaintiff's counsel.

Given the findings of the Court, the Committee believes that it is appropriate for the payment of any fine of the government to be paid out of the White House budget, should fines be awarded.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The Committee recognizes and supports the important role played by the Office of the General Counsel in representing and counseling the President in matters associated with the official duties and responsibilities of the Executive Office of the President. However, the Committee is also concerned about instances which may arise where there is an indistinguishable boundary between the representation of the President in official matters and the representation of the President in private matters. This concern extends to contacts and activities associated with outside investigations which are clearly not related to the official duties of the President.

The Committee has sought the advice of the General Accounting Office on the use of appropriations for the purposes of representing the President in both his official and personal capacities and has had the opportunity to review the operations of the Office of the General Counsel. While the Committee understands that there may be some instances when it is difficult to completely separate private and official responsibilities, the Committee insists that taxpayer dollars continue to be used for the sole purpose of representing the President in his official duties and responsibilities.

The Committee strongly recommends that the Office of General Counsel establish clear written guidelines on authorized activities as they relate to the official representation of the President. The Committee directs the Office of General Counsel to develop any other such system as may be necessary in order to ensure that no federal funds are used for the private defense of the President. The Committee directs the Office of General Counsel to report back on such guidelines and systems no later than December 1, 1998.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$8,045,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	8,691,000
Recommended in the bill	8,691,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+ 646,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

These funds provide for the care, maintenance, and operation of the Executive Residence.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends a base appropriation of \$8,061,000 and an additional \$630,000 for domestic staff overtime, for a total appropriation of \$8,691,000, the amount requested by the President

and an increase of \$646,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee makes the \$630,000 from domestic staff overtime available for obligation when the General Accounting Office submits an audit of unvouchered expenditures of the Executive Office of the President, a review of the processes and procedures related to reimbursable activities, and a review of the number and costs, including domestic staff overtime, of overnight stays in the Executive Residence.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE AUDIT

During the fiscal year 1998 appropriations cycle, the Committee raised concerns over the escalating cost of domestic staff within the Executive Residence. The Committee also noted that the General Accounting Office (GAO) had not conducted an audit of the unvouchered expenses within the Executive Residence since fiscal year 1991. In March of 1997, the Committee requested that the GAO: (1) conduct an audit of unvouchered expenses; (2) review the process and authorization for hosting official and non-official functions within the Executive Residence; and (3) review the costs, payments, and activities within the Executive Residence, including overnight stays. To date, GAO has been unable to complete any part of the Committee's request. The Committee is extremely displeased with the lack of on-going cooperation on the part of the White House in this regard.

The Committee notes that the cost of domestic overtime within the Executive Residence has grown by an estimated 54 percent since fiscal year 1992. The Committee respects the privacy and privileges of the President as it relates to events and activities hosted in the Executive Residence, including overnight guests. However, the Committee continues to insist that its questions regarding these matters need to be answered. The Committee has fenced all money related to domestic overtime costs pending the final submission of the GAO report.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$3,378,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	3,512,000
Recommended in the bill	3,512,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+134,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

These funds are to be used by the Vice President to carry out responsibilities assigned him by the President and by various statutes.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,512,000, the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$134,000 over the fiscal year 1998 appropriated level.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$334,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	334,000
Recommended in the bill	334,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

These funds support staff necessary for the care and operation of the Vice President's official residence.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$334,000, the amount requested by the President and the same amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$3,542,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	3,666,000
Recommended in the bill	3,666,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+124,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Council of Economic Advisers analyzes the national economy and its various segments, advises the President on economic developments, recommends policies for economic growth and stability, appraises economic programs and policies of the Federal Government, and assists in preparation of the annual Economic Report of the President to Congress.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$3,666,000, the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$124,000 over the fiscal year 1998 appropriated level.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$3,983,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	4,032,000
Recommended in the bill	4,032,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+49,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Office of Policy Development supports the National Economic Council and the Domestic Policy Council in carrying out their responsibilities to advise and assist the President in the formulation, coordination, and implementation of economic and domestic policy. The Office of Policy Development also provides sup-

port for other domestic policy development and implementation activities, as directed by the President.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$4,032,000, the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$49,000 over the fiscal year 1998 appropriated level.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$6,648,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	6,806,000
Recommended in the bill	6,806,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+158,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The National Security Council advises the President on the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to national security.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,806,000, the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$158,000 over the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$28,883,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	40,550,000
Recommended in the bill	28,350,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 533,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 12,200,000

MISSION

The Office of Administration is responsible for providing high-quality, cost-effective, administrative services to the Executive Office of the President. These services, defined by Executive Order 12028 of 1977, include financial, personnel, library and records services, information management systems support, and general office services.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$28,350,000 for the Office of Administration, a decrease of \$12,200,000 from the amounts requested by the President and a decrease of \$533,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The Committee recommends that additional funds of \$12,200,000 be provided for the Office of Administration's Capital Investment Plan (CIP) through the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses".

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

The Committee recommends funding of \$12,200,000 for the Office of Administration's (OA) Capital Investment Plan (CIP), as requested by the Administration, through the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses". Of this amount, \$11,410,000 is specifically targeted to bringing the EOP's computer systems into compliance for Year 2000 and the balance is targeted to high priority projects in support of the EOP's Information Technology Architecture Plan.

Although the Committee is pleased with recent progress on developing an architectural blueprint, the Committee remains concerned that OA has not yet completed a final strategic plan, including procedures and standards to define the technology requirements of each EOP organization. Although not technologically complex, the tasks required to assess, renovate, replace and test mission critical systems across eleven separate organizations will require a sound strategic plan. Prior to the obligation of any funds in fiscal year 1999, the Committee directs the Office of Administration to submit its strategic plan, as adopted by the Information Technology Management Team, to the House Committee on Appropriations.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$57,440,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	60,617,000
Recommended in the bill	59,017,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,577,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-1,600,000

MISSION

The Office of Management and Budget assists the President in the discharge of budgetary, economic, management, and other executive responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$59,017,000, the amount of the President's original budget request and an increase of \$1,577,000 over fiscal year 1998 appropriated levels. The Committee recommends that additional funds of \$1,600,000 for ensuring that OMB's budget applications system is Year 2000 compliant be provided through the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses". Of the amounts appropriated, the Committee fences \$1,200,000 pending OMB action on paperwork reduction and the Congressional Review Act.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION AND THE CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT

The Committee believes that OMB has failed to perform adequately its responsibilities in the areas of paperwork reduction and implementation of the Congressional Review Act. Because the Of-

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) is responsible for implementing these two critical pieces of legislation, the Committee has specifically identified the amount available to OIRA in fiscal year 1999. In the event that OIRA fails to adequately address the implementation of paperwork reduction and CRA, the Committee will review these funding levels, as appropriate.

Of the funds provided to OIRA, the Committee fences \$1.2 million making them available upon OMB's submitting a report that (1) identifies specific paperwork requirements for modification or elimination; and (2) issues guidance and a standard format for the use of agencies in complying with the rule reporting and major rule delay requirements of the Congressional Review Act. The Committee directs OMB to consult with the House Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight's Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs in the preparation of this report and the specific matters to be included therein.

YEAR 2000 DATE CONVERSION

The Committee remains very concerned that with little more than a year to go before the new millennium, many critical government information systems are still in jeopardy of not meeting the January 1st, 2000, deadline for date conversion. The Committee further believes that the Administration has failed to adequately champion the Y2K issue. The Administration has not only failed to adequately prepare its own departments, but has also not provided the critical national leadership and coordination to our local, state and international partners in both the public and private sectors.

Information systems experts have reported that the Y2K fix is rooted in management and oversight, not in the lack of technology available to address the problem. Unfortunately, valuable time has been lost waiting for management to embrace the magnitude and consequences of this issue. Not until late, has organizational management finally recognized the potential for shut down of critical information systems associated with entitlement payments, revenue collection, air traffic control, energy utilities, defense systems, telecommunications, mass transit, supply inventories, elevator functions, medical equipment, to mention a few. Many agencies at all levels of government still do not have a complete grasp of the problem and are now at the greatest risk for systems failure.

The Committee directs the Administration to focus all of its attention and resources on the management and oversight of the most critical date sensitive information and infrastructure systems, prioritizing systems renovations, repair and replacement to those that can meet the January 1, 2000, deadline. The Committee further directs the Administration to accelerate the development of contingency plans for those critical systems that can not meet the Y2K deadline, in order to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of government critical mission-related services.

The Committee strongly encourages the President to take a high profile national leadership position, to aggressively promote century date change awareness for both information technology systems and sensitive infrastructure applications. The President should monitor, coordinate and provide oversight over the progress

of all government-wide century date change conversion initiatives, with the primary goal of maintaining critical systems operations into the new millennium. The President should authorize the Chairman of the President's Council on Year 2000 Conversion to directly access and take control of any critical agency system that is in jeopardy of not meeting the January 1, 2000, because of ineffective management.

OMB is directed to include in its quarterly Y2K report submissions an assessment of those critical information systems that will not meet the Y2K deadline and the problems that can be anticipated. The report should include the status of business contingency plans for those systems identified as being in jeopardy. The Committee also directs OMB, in consultation with the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science, and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, to establish additional reporting criteria for areas such as embedded systems and external data exchange, among others.

Since the Congress has become actively engaged in extensive oversight to ensure that all federal agencies are moving with the proper dispatch to correct the Year 2000 problem, all federal agencies are directed to submit their reports to OMB, the House Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight. Additionally, with the unrelenting Y2K deadline fast approaching, the Committee recommends that OMB accelerate its reporting requirements for each agency from quarterly submissions to monthly.

Finally, the Committee understands that there are concerns and frustration regarding a lack of guidance and standards for Y2K assessment, remediation, and validation. The Committee directs the Council on Year 2000 Conversion to develop, with the input of private industry, a set of guidelines of best practices and standards for remediation and validation to provide better direction for government and private sector efforts.

RELIABILITY AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

The Committee urges the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to develop, with public and Federal agency involvement, rules providing policy and procedural guidance to Federal agencies for ensuring and maximizing the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by Federal agencies, and information disseminated by non-Federal entities with financial support from the Federal government, in fulfillment of the purposes and provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-13). The Committee expects issuance of these rules by September 30, 1999. The OMB rules shall also cover the sharing of, and access to, the aforementioned data and information, by members of the public. Such OMB rules shall require Federal agencies to develop, within one year and with public participation, their own rules consistent with the OMB rules. The OMB and agency rules shall contain administrative mechanisms allowing affected persons to petition for correction of information which does not comply with such rules; and the OMB rules shall contain provisions requiring the agencies to report to OMB periodically regarding the number and nature of petitions or

complaints regarding Federal, or Federally-supported, information dissemination, and how such petitions and complaints were handled. OMB shall report to the Committee on the status of implementation of these directives no later than September 30, 1999.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$35,016,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	36,442,000
Recommended in the bill	36,442,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,426,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Office of National Drug Control Policy, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, is charged with developing policies, objectives and priorities for the National Drug Control Program as defined by the Act and Executive Order 12880.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$36,442,000, equal to the President's request and \$1,426,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This will maintain current levels for pay, an increase in travel, and funding for security costs.

UNFILLED STAFF POSITIONS

The recommended funding level will, for the third straight year, support the authorized personnel level of 124 full-time equivalents (FTE). To date, ONDCP has not exceeded an average FTE level of 114 since it was first authorized to increase in size. The Committee is aware that recruiting for sensitive, professional positions takes time. However, the Committee is concerned that this authorized level may be too high, as evidenced by the sizeable reprogrammings from compensation and benefits to computer procurement, telecommunication, physical security, and various other activities. The lack of movement in filling positions and the consistent need to reprogram at mid-year suggests that ONDCP may need to revise either its budgeting procedures or its personnel assumptions. The Committee therefore directs ONDCP to review its staffing requirements and report back to the Committee by December 15, 1998, on the steps it is taking to fill the vacancies or, if not, what changes it is making in its staffing plan.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS INITIATIVES

The Committee recognizes that ONDCP has proposed some important initiatives for research that, owing to lack of resources, cannot be funded in this appropriation. Nonetheless, the Committee strongly urges ONDCP to continue to press through its inter-agency leadership to coordinate research in such areas as defining and locating chronic user populations, improving coordination and developing a governmentwide intelligence architecture, and mapping out drug trafficking flows.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Committee was pleased to see ONDCP deliver its first version of the performance measures of effectiveness (PMEs). The test of the usefulness of the PMEs will be when there is coordination between all the agencies and departments who have a share in federal counterdrug efforts. From this time onward, ONDCP will be held to the standards it defines through this process; the Committee strongly urges ONDCP to work within the Administration to ensure that the PMEs are taken seriously and incorporated in the budgetary and planning work of all federal agencies.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$159,007,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	162,007,000
Recommended in the bill	162,007,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+3,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Program was established by the Director, ONDCP pursuant to section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to provide assistance to Federal and State and local law enforcement entities operating in those areas most adversely affected by drug trafficking. Since January 1990, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy or Congress have designated seventeen areas as HIDTAs: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, the Southwest Border, Baltimore/Washington, Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands, Chicago, Atlanta, Philadelphia/Camden; the Gulf Coast; Lake County, Indiana; the Midwest (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and South Dakota, focused on methamphetamine); the Pacific Northwest (Washington Cascades); the Rocky Mountains (Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming); San Francisco Bay; Southeastern Michigan. Three more HIDTAs are to be designated this year: Central Florida; Appalachia; and Milwaukee. In addition to these twenty, the Director, ONDCP, has indicated his support (if not funding) for establishment of a HIDTA in Dallas-Fort Worth.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$162,007,000, equal to the President's request and to the fiscal year 1998 appropriation (an additional \$3,000,000 for the Rocky Mountain HIDTA was funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund in fiscal year 1998). The Committee directs ONDCP to notify the Committee in advance of any plans to change current funding levels for any HIDTA, including justification for such changes.

The Committee includes a provision that funding shall be provided at no less than the fiscal year 1998 level for those High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas that had been designated by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy on or before February 2, 1994 and that any new High Intensity Drug Traffick-

ing Areas to be designated in fiscal year 1999 shall be funded from within the existing appropriation for this account.

MIAMI YOUTH INITIATIVE

The Committee would like to point out that the South Florida High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, first designated by ONDCP in 1990, has established programs in 11 South Florida communities to help reduce drug use by young people, and has funded drug treatment programs there as well. The Committee continues to expect that in awarding grants under the Drug Free Communities Act program, that ONDCP will recognize both the need for additional resources in South Florida and the demonstrated commitment of the local communities in South Florida to reducing substance abuse among young people.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$211,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	251,000,000
Recommended in the bill	215,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+4,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 36,000,000

MISSION

The Special Forfeiture Fund was established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, to be administered by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy. While the fund was originally authorized to receive deposits from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, its current source of funding is direct appropriations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$215,000,000, \$36,000,000 below the President's request and \$4,000,000 over the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This will provide funding for the second full year of the youth media campaign (\$195,000,000) and \$20,000,000 to fund the Drug Free Communities Act (DFCA).

The Committee denies funding for a national chronic user study (\$15,000,000), development of a drug intelligence architecture (\$5,000,000), continuation of a drug trafficking flow model (\$1,000,000), supplemental funding for the Justice Department's "Break the Cycle" program (\$5,000,000) and supplemental funding for Treasury and Justice Departments to target heroin trafficking (\$10,000,000).

YOUTH MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The first year of the youth media campaign is two thirds over: phase one is completed and will now be the subject of careful evaluation. Designed to compare twelve urban areas against another set of twelve "control" cities, Phase One will provide both a baseline for planning the broader media campaigns as well as the first opportunity to measure the campaign's impact. The Committee recognizes that the ultimate determination of the benefits and costs of the media campaign will be in terms of changes in behavior by

children and young people, and does not expect to see such definitive behavioral changes attributable to the campaign for several years. The Committee reminds ONDCP that a report on the outcomes of the campaign is required at the end of the second year of the program.

Restrictions on use of the funds established in the fiscal year 1998 appropriation are retained. These include prohibitions on supplanting current anti-drug community-based organizations or pro bono public service time donated by broadcasting networks, and on the use of funds for partisan purposes. To ensure that the Committee can fulfill its oversight responsibilities, the Committee directs ONDCP to continue its quarterly reports to Congress. Such reports should include information about progress in securing private sector contributions and assessments of the impact of the campaign. If ONDCP contemplates amending or clarifying its performance measures of effectiveness for the campaign, the Committee wishes to be fully informed as well.

MEDIA CAMPAIGN TARGET AUDIENCES AND MINORITIES

The Committee is aware that concerns have been expressed regarding whether the content and media outlets utilized by the media campaign will adequately convey the anti-drug message to African-American and other minority youth. The Committee therefore directs ONDCP in its oversight of the media campaign to ensure that diversity in the target audiences is fully addressed, and to report to the Committee on progress in getting the message to minorities in the regular quarterly reports on the media campaign.

PURCHASE OF CREATIVE ADVERTISING

In order to ensure the most efficient use of public funds, the Committee directs the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to utilize the existing pro bono resources provided by the network of advertising agencies assembled by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America (PDFA) as the primary creative advertising development vehicle for the anti-drug media campaign. It is the Committee's intent that ONDCP will only utilize other creative advertising development resources in the event that the PDFA advertising agency network or other existing pro bono resources such as the Ad Council have determined that they are unable to address specific projects. The Committee further directs ONDCP to seek donated creative advertising development from any resource utilized for the media campaign. The Committee intends ONDCP to work towards incentivizing participants in the program to contribute talent and production costs for advertising whenever possible, and directs ONDCP to report on its progress in this area as part of its quarterly reports to the Committee.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT—UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	1,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

These funds enable the President to meet unanticipated exigencies in support of the National interest, security or defense.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$1,000,000 for Unanticipated Needs, the same as the amount requested by the President and the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998 through the VA–HUD and Independent Agencies appropriations bill.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND RELATED EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....
Recommended in the bill	2,250,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+2,250,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	+2,250,000,000

MISSION

This account supports the emergency requirements associated with ensuring that federal information technology and related systems are Year 2000 compliant. Funds are available for transfer to all Federal agencies and departments except the Department of Defense.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has included a new emergency appropriation of \$2,250,000,000 for Federal information technology systems and related activities. Funds are available for transfer to non-defense appropriations accounts and are contingent on the transmission of a budget request by the President to the Congress. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement under the provisions of section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY CONVERSION

The Committee has become increasingly concerned about the cost of ensuring that Federal information technology systems are Year 2000 compliant.

In February of 1997, the first government wide report on the cost and progress on Year 2000 was submitted to Congress. The total cost was estimated at \$3.2 billion. Although this number has now been revised to \$3.9 billion, by the end of the current fiscal year, the federal government will have obligated \$4.7 billion. For fiscal year 1999, the Administration has requested approximately \$1.1 billion; nonetheless, the Committee has already been informed that the Department of Treasury will need an additional \$120 million for the upcoming fiscal year and a budget amendment is currently under review by the Office of Management and Budget. Industry estimates the federal government's cost for Year 2000 compliance will reach \$30 billion. It is clear that the federal cost of Year 2000 compliance remains unknown.

The Committee remains disappointed in the lack of urgency and attention to detail pursued by the Administration as it relates to Year 2000 conversion efforts. Up until the appointment of the Year 2000 Conversion Council on February 4, 1998, there was no centralized federal management structure in place to coordinate policy and oversight across agencies; nor was there a clear definition of the Year 2000 problem. Although there is now a government-wide coordinating body, the Committee is not convinced that agencies have been given the direction and management support needed to fully address this issue. The Committee also believes that there are critical Year 2000 infrastructure systems such as telecommunications, transportation, utilities, and date sensitive equipment that have been overlooked in both the planning and budget processes. The Committee directs the Administration to ensure that Year 2000 conversion efforts include the full inventory of both information technology and non-information systems such as communications and other equipment. Because of the critical role non-information systems play in the operation of the federal government on a daily basis, the Committee believes these systems should be treated with as much urgency as information systems.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TREASURY-
POSTAL SERVICE AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

The Committee recommends that the following funds be provided through this account to the departments, bureaus and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government:

Department of the Treasury:	
Departmental Offices	\$2,000,000
Automation Enhancement	2,762,000
BATF	5,000,000
Financial Management Service	4,000,000
Bureau of Public Debt	1,000,000
IRS, Information Systems	359,000,000
Subtotal, Department of the Treasury	373,762,000
Executive Office of the President:	
Office of Administration	12,200,000
Office of Management and Budget	1,600,000
Subtotal, Executive Office of the President	13,800,000
National Archives	5,411,000
Total, Subcommittee	392,973,000

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR
SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,940,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	2,464,000
Recommended in the bill	2,464,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+524,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled was established by the Wagner-O'Day Act of 1938, as amended. Its primary objective is to increase the employment opportunities for people who are blind or have other severe disabilities and, whenever possible, to prepare them to engage in competitive employment.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,464,000, which is equal to the request and \$524,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This will allow for maintaining current levels for pay, adding an additional fulltime equivalent position to support increased workload, and \$250,000 to overhaul the current information management system.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$31,650,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	36,504,000
Recommended in the bill	33,700,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+2,050,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	-2,804,000

MISSION

The Commission administers the disclosure of campaign finance information, enforces limitations on contributions and expenditures, supervises the public funding of Presidential elections, and performs other tasks related to Federal elections.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$33,700,000, a decrease of \$2,804,000 from the amount requested by the President and an increase of \$2,050,000 from the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1998. This level of funding will support a base appropriation of \$32,580,000, as requested by the President, and an additional \$1,120,000 for unspecified initiatives. Although the Committee makes no specific assumptions regarding the obligation of the additional \$1,120,000, FEC is directed to submit, prior to the obligation of funds, a plan for the expenditure of these funds. The Committee strongly recommends that the FEC target these funds to the improvement of enforcement procedures and preventing the unnecessary dismissal of appropriate enforcement actions. The Committee includes a new provision (Section 511) revising the appointment and service of the Staff Director and General Counsel of the FEC; this provision is similar to that which is included in H.R. 3748, the FEC Reauthorization Act of 1999.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$22,039,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	22,586,000
Recommended in the bill	22,586,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+547,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) serves as a neutral party in the settlement of disputes that arise between unions, employees, and agencies on matters outlined in the Federal Service Labor Management Relations statute, decides major policy issues, prescribes regulations, and disseminates information appropriate to the needs of agencies, labor organizations, and the public. Establishment of the FLRA gives full recognition to the role of the Federal Government as an employer.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$22,586,000 for the Federal Labor Relations Authority. This is equal to the request, and \$547,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The increases are essentially to fund statutory raises, within-grade pay increases, and career ladder promotions.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

Appropriation:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....
Recommended in the bill	\$482,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+482,100,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	+482,100,000
Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date	4,835,934,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	5,156,833,000
Recommended in the bill	5,626,928,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+790,994,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	+470,095,000

MISSION

The Federal Buildings Fund (FBF) finances the activities of the Public Buildings Service which provides space and services for Federal agencies in a relationship similar to that of landlord and tenant. The FBF, established in 1975, replaces direct appropriations by using income derived from rent assessments which approximate commercial rates for comparable space and services. The Appropriations Committee makes funds available through a process of placing limitations on obligations from the FBF as a way of allocating funds for various FBF activities. The Committee may also appropriate funds into the FBF as a way of covering the difference

between the total revenues coming into the FBF and the total limitation on the expenditure from the FBF.

RECOMMENDATION

For fiscal year 1999, the Committee recommends a total limitation on obligations from the Federal Buildings Fund of \$5,626,928,000, \$790,994,000 more than the fiscal year 1998 level, and \$470,095,000 more than the amount proposed by the Administration for fiscal year 1999. In order to provide the resources necessary to carry out that program, the Committee has recommended a direct appropriation of \$482,100,000 into the Federal Buildings Fund.

CONSTRUCTION AND ACQUISITION

Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	\$44,005,000
Recommended in the bill	527,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+527,100,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	+483,095,000

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has recommended \$527,100,000 in new obligational authority for the fiscal year 1999 Construction and Acquisition program, \$483,095,000 more than the amount recommended by the Administration. Due to a shortfall of rent into the Federal Buildings Fund, no funds were provided for the Construction and Acquisition program in fiscal year 1998.

The Committee has provided funding for the following projects:

Arkansas:

Little Rock courthouse, \$3,436,000

California:

San Diego courthouse, \$15,400,000

San Jose courthouse, \$10,800,000

Colorado:

Denver courthouse, \$78,173,000

District of Columbia:

Southeast Federal Center Remediation, \$5,000,000

Florida:

Jacksonville courthouse, \$86,010,000

Orlando courthouse, \$1,930,000

Georgia:

Savannah courthouse, \$46,462,000

Massachusetts:

Springfield courthouse, \$5,563,000

Michigan:

Sault Ste. Marie border station, \$572,000

Missouri:

Cape Girardeau courthouse, \$2,196,000

Mississippi:

Biloxi-Gulfport courthouse, \$7,543,000

Montana:

Babb—Piegan border station, \$6,165,000

New York:

Brooklyn courthouse, \$152,626,000
 U.S. Mission to the U.N., \$3,163,000
 Oregon:
 Eugene courthouse, \$7,190,000
 Tennessee:
 Greenville courthouse, \$26,517,000
 Texas:
 Laredo courthouse, \$28,105,000
 West Virginia:
 Wheeling courthouse, \$29,303,000
 Nationwide:
 Non-prospectus construction projects, \$10,946,000

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HEADQUARTERS

The Committee has not provided the funds requested by the Administration for design of a new headquarters building for the Department of Transportation. The Committee is aware that the General Services Administration has been authorized to execute a lease to provide a new headquarters facilities for the Department of Transportation and expects GSA to proceed with this project as authorized.

COURTHOUSE CONSTRUCTION

The General Services Administration testified before the Committee that it had requested of the Office of Management and Budget that funds be included in its fiscal year 1999 budget to continue the ongoing construction program to replace many of the Nation's outdated and overcrowded Federal courthouses. The Committee is extremely disappointed that the Administration elected to delete those funds from GSA's budget request. Last year, no funds were provided for new construction of courthouses and other projects in order to accommodate a shortfall of revenue into the Federal Buildings Fund. The Committee believes that a continued moratorium on courthouse construction would have a significant adverse impact on the judiciary's ability to deal with its increased workload, much of which has been the result of actions by the Congress and the President to combat illegal drugs, violent crime, and illegal immigration. That increased workload, as well as the need to provide improved technology for use in case management and trials, and the need to provide a secure environment for jurors, witnesses, attorneys, litigants, and judges warrant continuation of the courthouse construction program. Accordingly, the Committee has provided funding for the courthouse projects recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States for fiscal year 1999 and included in GSA's request to the Office of Management and Budget. In addition, the Committee has provided funds, which were also included in GSA's request to OMB, for completion of design of the Orlando, Florida, courthouse.

The Committee recognizes the efforts of the judiciary and GSA to reduce the cost of courthouse construction. For example, the Committee understands that recent revisions to courthouse design standards will reduce costs by about 5%. The Committee further understands that courtroom utilization studies have been provided to GSA to aid in determining the optimum number of courtrooms

in new projects. The Committee expects to be periodically updated on the implementation of these planning assumptions, changes to design standards and any exceptions thereto, and courtroom sharing policies.

The Committee has continued a provision (Section 404) which prohibits the Administration from transmitting a fiscal year 2000 budget request for courthouse construction that: (1) does not meet the design guide standards for construction; and (2) does not reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States. The provision also requires that requests be accompanied by a standardized courtroom utilization study for each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

BUILD TO SUIT CONTRACTS

The Committee is aware of concerns about the acquisition of new Federal space through Build to Suit contracts. In an effort to have more complete information regarding this issue, the Committee directs the General Accounting Office to compile a report, no later than March 15, 1999, on the General Services Administration's use of Build to Suit Contracts when acquiring new Federal space.

TELECOMMUTING CENTERS

Within the amount provided for non-prospectus construction projects, the Committee has provided \$2,100,000 to permit the General Services Administration to continue operating pilot telecommuting centers.

SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA GSA WAREHOUSE

The Committee supports GSA's efforts to facilitate the redevelopment of the warehouse site in Springfield, Virginia. The Committee notes that the warehouse is in need of a new roof and an improved fire suppression system to ensure long-term occupancy. Given the growing redevelopment interest in and around the site as expressed by Fairfax County and private interests, the Committee encourages GSA to work with the County to identify and relocate to an alternate site or sites.

The Committee is aware of the proposal to use the redevelopment of the current site as the revenue mechanism to finance the cost of relocation and the construction of a new, modern warehouse for GSA and its tenants in a Federally-owned facility. The Committee, therefore, encourages GSA to cooperate with the County in its effort to redevelop the site and the surrounding area.

SPRINGFIELD, VIRGINIA FEDERAL EMPLOYEE TELECOMMUTING CENTER

The Committee is aware of the need to establish a federal employee telecommuting center to accomplish the reconstruction of the I-95/I-395/I-495 interchange and improvements to major overpasses in the Springfield region. Given the high number of Federal employees who pass through this interchange, the Committee encourages GSA to find the resources necessary to provide Federal employees an alternative site to perform work-related activities in the event the traffic situation becomes unbearable.

U.S. COURTHOUSE, LONDON, KENTUCKY

The existing U.S. Courthouse in London, Kentucky is a unique architectural structure listed on the Register of National Landmarks which requires careful guardianship. It is essential that construction of the New U.S. Courthouse is compatible with the historic building's architectural character. The original design of the new courthouse building's facade would achieve that goal. The original design, however, was subsequently changed during the project's design process. It is necessary that GSA reincorporate the elements of the buildings facade which were included in the building's original design in order to maintain the architectural integrity of both buildings. To facilitate FSA in this regard, the Committee has included a provision (Sec. 411) directing the Administrator of General Services to ensure that the materials and design used for the project are fully compatible with the facade of the existing London, Kentucky Federal Building-U.S. Courthouse. The Committee takes this action to ensure compatibility with the existing historic structure in London and to ensure that it will not endanger the statelines of this historic building. The construction of the London, Kentucky project should in no way be diminished in order to achieve this goal.

NOAA LABORATORY, BOULDER, COLORADO

The Administrator of General Services may, in consultation with the Administrator of NOAA, and after notifying the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, increase the size of the NOAA laboratory in Boulder, Colorado, to allow up to 260,000 total square feet of occupiable space if it becomes feasible for NOAA to build out unfinished areas in the basement Blocks D and A of the new facility.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS

Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$300,000,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	668,031,000
Recommended in the bill	655,031,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+355,031,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 13,000,000

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$655,031,000 in new obligational authority for the Repairs and Alterations program, \$355,031,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1998 and \$13,000,000 less than the amount proposed by the Administration. The Committee has also included language in the bill which provides that \$19,000,000 of the total shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

The Committee has included in bill language the projects and activities to be undertaken with the funds provided for Repairs and Alterations but has not designated the amount for each project in order to provide GSA with additional flexibility to carry out the Repairs and Alterations program. Within the total provided for Re-

pairs and Alterations, the Committee has provided \$18,500,000 for the Chlorofluorocarbon Program and \$18,500,000 for the Energy Program.

The Committee directs the General Services Administration, within 30 days of enactment of this Act, to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate with a plan for executing the fiscal year 1999 Repairs and Alterations program.

IRS BROOKHAVEN SERVICE CENTER

The Committee appreciates that the General Services Administration is moving forward on the long delayed renovation of the Internal Revenue Service's Brookhaven Service Center in Holtsville, New York. After four years of postponements, the Committee fully expects the IRS to relocate its employees to temporary quarters so the construction phase can commence no later than April of 1999. Accordingly, the Committee action reflects approval of GSA's full budget request of \$20,019,000 for the project. The Committee has also included language in the bill that provides that \$5,700,000 of the funds provided under GSA's Repairs and Alterations account in Public Law 103-229 for the IRS Service Center in Holtsville, New York shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

INSTALLMENT ACQUISITION PAYMENTS

Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$142,542,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	215,764,000
Recommended in the bill	215,764,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+73,222,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$215,764,000 for the Installment Acquisition Payments account, the same as the amount requested by the Administration and \$73,222,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1998.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$2,275,340,000
Limitation on availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	2,583,261,000
Recommended in the bill	2,583,261,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+307,921,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$2,583,261,000 for the Rental of Space account, the same as the amount requested by the Administration and \$307,921,000 more than the amount provided in fiscal year 1998.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Limitations on availability of revenue (not an appropriation):	
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,331,789,000
Limitation on availability, fiscal year 1999	1,554,772,000
Recommended in the bill	1,554,772,000
Bill compared with:	
Availability, fiscal year 1998	+222,983,000
Availability, budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends new obligational authority of \$1,554,772,000 for Building Operations, the same as the budget request, and \$222,983,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1998. Language has been included in the bill which provides that \$223,000,000 of the amount provided shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$107,487,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	106,494,000
Recommended in the bill	108,494,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+1,007,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	+2,000,000

MISSION

This appropriations account provides for Government-wide policy, planning, and oversight associated with real and personal property asset management, supplies, information technology, electronic commerce, transportation and travel management, acquisition, and Federal advisory committees management. In addition, this activity provides for the internal policy, management, oversight, and coordination of all GSA programs.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has recommended \$108,494,000 for Policy and Operations, \$2,000,000 above the budget request and \$1,007,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

PILOT PROJECT IN DIGITAL LEARNING TECHNOLOGIES

The Committee has included \$2,000,000 to continue the pilot project for the development, demonstration, and research of emerging digital learning technologies. These funds will be used to continue the development of hardware and software capabilities, network infrastructure, and other costs that will be the basis for the 21st Century Distributed Learning Environment in Education.

1999 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

The Committee encourages the General Services Administration to provide planning and logistical assistance to the organizing committee for the 1999 Women's World Cup soccer tournament. Such assistance may include the provision of surplus space and furniture, operational and communications equipment and support, and fleet and supply resources.

WORLD ALPINE SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Committee encourages the General Services Administration to provide logistical assistance to the organizing committee for the 1999 World Alpine Skiing Championships in Vail, Colorado.

ARS HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

The Committee is aware that the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) is in the process of moving its Horticultural Research Laboratory from Orlando, Florida, to Fort Pierce, Florida. The Committee is also aware that the City of Orlando, which sold the land to ARS in 1952 for \$1.00, wishes to reclaim the property for use as green space. The Committee supports this effort and recommends that the General Services Administration move forward expeditiously with the transfer of this excess property to the City of Orlando.

SECURITY AT FEDERAL BUILDINGS

Our Nation has experienced a disturbing trend of increased incidences of intentional attacks on public buildings and other facilities. The Committee is concerned that Federal buildings, such as the Murrah Building in Oklahoma City, are inviting targets for such attacks. The Committee believe that it is incumbent on GSA to do all it can to mitigate the effects of these incidents not only through increased security measures, but by fostering research into design, engineering, and construction methods for new construction and by refitting existing structures so that they may better resist intentional attacks.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$33,870,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	32,000,000
Recommended in the bill	32,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 1,870,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation provides agencywide audit and investigative functions to identify and correct management and administrative deficiencies within GSA which create conditions for existing or potential instances of fraud, waste, and mismanagement. The audit function provides internal audit and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to GSA contracting officials on accounting and financial matters relative to the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of GSA operations and programs, test internal control systems, and develop information to improve operating efficiencies and enhance customer services. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving GSA programs, personnel, and operations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$32,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General, the same as the budget request and \$1,870,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$2,208,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	2,241,000
Recommended in the bill	2,241,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+33,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

This appropriation provides support consisting of pensions, office staffs, and related expenses for former Presidents Gerald R. Ford, Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush and for pension and postal franking privileges for the widow of former President Lyndon B. Johnson. Also, this appropriation is authorized to provide funding for security and travel related expenses for each former President and the spouse of a former President pursuant to Section 531 of Public Law 103-329.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$2,241,000 for Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents, the same as the budget request and \$33,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The following table displays a breakdown for this account for fiscal year 1999.

FY 1999 BUDGET-ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	FY 1999 request, former Presidents					Totals
	Ford	Carter	Reagan	Bush	Widows	
Personal compensation	96	96	96	96	0	384
Personnel benefits	26	5	24	39	0	94
Benefits for former personnel:						
Pensions	152	152	152	152	20	628
Travel	50	2	26	57	0	135
Rental payments to GSA	77	93	275	138	0	583
Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges:						
Telephone	17	28	15	18	0	78
Postage	7	22	10	12	2	53
Printing	7	4	14	8	0	33
Other services	14	79	69	18	0	180
Supplies and materials	9	14	16	9	0	48
Equipment	5	9	3	8	0	25
Total obligations	460	504	700	555	22	2,241

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Section 401. The Committee continues the provision that provides that costs included in rentals received from government corporations for operations, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair and improvement shall be credited to the Federal Buildings Fund.

Section 402. The Committee continues the provision providing funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 403. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations.

Section 404. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to submit a request for courthouse construction that do not meet design guide standards and priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 405. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rent rates.

Section 406. The Committee continues the provision providing for Information Technology Fund repayment from sponsored projects that realize program savings.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision which permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Government.

Section 408. The Committee includes a new provision which clarifies that section 407 of Public Law 104–208 does not apply to telecommuting centers established as part of the demonstration telecommuting center project in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and establishes that the Administrator of the General Services Administration is to set user fees for Federal agency use of flexiplace telecommuting centers established as part of the demonstration project. In addition, the language redefines the costs that a Federal agency user fee must recover and establishes a date by which full recovery of operating costs is expected.

Section 409. The Committee understands that the United States Navy is considering excessing its Observatory Time Service Substation in southern Miami-Dade County, Florida. The best use of this facility is to use this 76 acre site's existing Very Long Baseline Interferometry ("VLBI") antenna and ancillary hardware and buildings so that the University of Miami can establish a satellite data ground receiving station on the property. This station will be used by the University of Miami for research and educational activities in land and ocean remote sensing, oceanographic and geological science, and environmental science. Considerable benefits will accrue to the United States from these activities. If and when control of this facility passes to GSA, the Committee directs GSA to sell this property to the University of Miami by September 30, 1999 at a net price that reflects its appraised value and the benefits to the United States of the University of Miami's use of the property.

Section 410. The Committee has included a new provision which provides that the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the City of Racine, Wisconsin, by negotiated sale, the vacant Army Reserve property located at the intersection of 24th and Center Streets in Racine, Wisconsin, to permit the City to use the property for water and wastewater utilities.

Section 411. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the design for the facade of the US Courthouse in London, Kentucky.

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,600,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....
Recommended in the bill .....	.....
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board was established to oversee an effort of enormous scope within a three year period. The Board is charged with locating and securing all records which relate to the assassination of President Kennedy. These records include those of at least fifteen Federal agencies, previous official investigation, the Presidential libraries, and many small governmental and private repositories throughout the country. The purpose of the Board is to ensure the efficient, timely and full disclosure of these records to the American public. This effort is seen as perhaps the last opportunity to clear up the many lingering doubts and questions surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends no appropriation for the JFK Assassination Records Review Board. Per Public Law 105-25, fiscal year 1998 was the last full year of operation of the board.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$25,290,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	25,805,000
Recommended in the bill	25,805,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+515,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Merit Systems Protection Board performs the adjudicatory functions necessary to maintain the civil service merit system. These include hearing appeals on adverse actions, reduction-in-force actions, and retirement. The Board reports to the President on whether merit systems are sufficiently free from prohibited personnel practices to protect the public interest.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$25,805,000, the same as the request and \$515,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. The Committee is strongly supportive of efforts by the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) to automate and streamline its information processing, and make more extensive use of telecommunications. At the same time, it is essential that MSPB continue to maintain the quality of its adjudicative processes and avoid increasing workloads solely for the sake of efficiency.

PAYMENT TO THE MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE
IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY TRUST FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$1,750,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	2,000,000
Recommended in the bill .....	.....
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	- 1,750,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 2,000,000

MISSION

Public Law 102-259 established the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Trust Fund. General Fund payments to that fund are invested in Treasury securities. Interest earnings from the investments are used to carry out the activities of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. The Foundation awards scholarships, fellowships, and grants and funds activities of the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has not provided for a General Fund payment to the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Trust Fund for fiscal year 1999.

PAYMENT TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date .....	.....
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	\$4,250,000
Recommended in the bill	4,250,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+4,250,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

Public Law 105-156 established the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution as part of the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Policy Foundation. It also established in the Treasury an Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to be available to establish and operate the Institute. The purpose of the Institute is to conduct environmental conflict resolution and training.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee has provided \$4,250,000 for capitalization of the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund and operation of the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution as proposed by the Administration.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$205,166,500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	230,025,000
Recommended in the bill	216,753,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+11,586,500
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	- 13,272,000

MISSION

The National Archives and Records Administration provides for basic operations dealing with management of the Government's archives and records, operation of Presidential libraries, and the review of records for declassification of classified security information.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$216,753,000 for Operating Expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), \$13,272,000 below the budget request and \$11,586,500 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The amount appropriated in this account includes: \$6,220,000 to maintain current services; \$1,226,000 for the records centers reimbursable-program development effort; \$2,256,000 for front-end records management; \$2,100,000 for additional work associated with the management of electronic records; and \$1,157,000 for upgrades to NARANET. In addition, the Committee recommends that \$5,411,000 for work to ensure that NARA's computer systems will be Year 2000 compliant be provided within the amount appropriated for the emergency appropriation, "Funds Appropriated to the President, Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses." That amount includes \$1,373,000 for work within NARA's base program, \$350,000 for replacement of NARA's personnel and payroll system, \$100,000 for work associated with the promotion of front-end records management, \$245,000 for work associated with the management of electronic records, and \$3,343,000 for NARANET upgrades.

CLASSIFICATION REFORM

The Committee directs the Archivist of the United States to submit to the Committee, by February 1, 1999, an update of agency compliance with the declassification requirements of section 3.4 of Executive Order 12958, "Classified National Security Information," issued by the President on April 17, 1995. The Committee notes that section 5.6(c)(8) of that Executive Order requires agencies to account for the costs of their security classification, including the costs incurred by contractors in performing classified work for the government. The Committee directs the Archivist to submit, by May 1, 1999, an agency-by-agency report on fiscal year 1998 security classification costs (including contractor costs), and an estimate of fiscal year 1999 security classification costs to the House Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee further directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to take steps to ensure agency compliance with sections 1.2, 1.3, 1.6, 1.8, and 1.9 of Executive Order 12958 and to submit, by February 1, 1999, an agency-by-agency report on such compliance. The OMB shall include in the report information on action taken by each agency to minimize the amount of classified material produced, consistent with the responsibilities and operational necessities of the agency.

VETERANS' RECORDS

The Committee is aware that there are frequently long delays in obtaining a veteran's personnel records from the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri. These records are essential for the Department of Veterans Affairs to offer effective medical assistance or provide benefits. The National Archives and Records Administration is directed to submit a report on this problem to the Committees on Appropriations by December 31, 1998. The report should include a plan for improving operations at the center such that all inquiries can be responded to in 10 days or less.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$14,650,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	10,450,000
Recommended in the bill	10,450,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	-4,200,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation provides for the repair, alteration, and improvement of Archives facilities and Presidential libraries nationwide. It enables the National Archives to maintain its facilities in proper condition for visitors, researchers, and employees, and also maintain the structural integrity of the buildings.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$10,450,000, the same as the budget request and \$4,200,000 below the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

The amount provided includes \$4,000,000 for the design and construction of new encasements for the Charters of Freedom and \$2,000,000 for a concept design for the renovation of the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, as proposed by the Administration.

RENOVATION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING

The Committee recognizes that the National Archives Building is in serious need of a major renovation. The Committee is concerned, however, that the cost of such a renovation could be prohibitive given the anticipated budgetary climate. A requirements study completed in March of 1997 identified four different scenarios for renovation of the building with costs ranging from \$70,000,000 to over \$300,000,000. The Committee is also aware that renovations to the Rotunda will be required in order to accommodate the re-encased Charters of Freedom. Accordingly, the Committee directs that the plans for renovation of the National Archives Building be structured such that the work required in the Rotunda to accept the newly encased Charters of Freedom could proceed independently of the renovation of the remainder of the building.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$5,500,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	6,000,000
Recommended in the bill	6,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+500,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This program provides for grants funding that the Commission makes, nationwide, to preserve and publish records that document American history. Administered within the National Archives and Records Administration, which preserves Federal records, the NHPRC helps state, local, and private institutions preserve non-Federal records, helps publish the papers of major figures in American history, and helps archivists and records managers improve their techniques, training, and ability to serve a range of information users.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$6,000,000, the same as the budget request, and \$500,000 above the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$8,265,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	8,492,000
Recommended in the bill	8,492,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+227,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Office of Government Ethics (OGE) provides overall direction of executive branch policies designed to prevent conflicts of interest and insure high ethical standards. The OGE discharges its responsibilities to preserve and promote public confidence in the integrity of executive branch officials by developing rules and regulations pertaining to conflicts of interest, post employment restrictions, standards of conduct, and public and confidential financial disclosure in the executive branch. It monitors compliance with public and confidential financial disclosure requirements of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, to determine possible violations of applicable laws or regulations and recommending appropriate corrective action. OGE also consults with and assists various officials in evaluating the effectiveness of applicable laws and the resolution of individual problems, and prepares formal advisory opinions, informal letter opinions, policy memoranda, and Federal Register entries on how to interpret and comply with the requirements on conflicts of interest, post employment, standards of conduct, and financial disclosure. Finally, OGE

issues and amends regulations implementing the procurement integrity provisions relating to negotiating for employment, post employment, and gratuities in the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act Amendments of 1988, P.L. 100-679.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,492,000, equal to the President's request and \$227,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This increase is to fund pay raise annualization and to maintain current levels. The Committee supports initiatives being undertaken by OGE to streamline its communications processes and its training programs.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$85,350,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	85,350,000
Recommended in the bill	85,350,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) is the Government agency responsible for management of Federal human resource policy and oversight of the merit civil service system. Although individual agencies are increasingly responsible for personnel operations, OPM provides a Governmentwide policy framework for personnel matters, advises and assists agencies (often on a reimbursable basis), and ensures that agency operations are consistent with requirements of law, with emphasis on such issues as veterans preference. OPM oversees examining of applicants for employment, issues regulations and policies on hiring, classification and pay, training, investigations, and many other aspects of personnel management, and operates a reimbursable training program for the Government's managers and executives. OPM is also responsible for administering the retirement, health benefits and life insurance programs affecting most Federal employees, retired Federal employees, and their survivors.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$85,350,000, equal to the President's request and to the fiscal year 1998 appropriation. This reflects increases to annualize pay raises and corresponding benefits, offset by reductions in equipment and service costs.

OFFICIAL TIME

The Committee is aware that the Office of Personnel Management is in the process of compiling a report, to be submitted by December 1, 1998, on the use of official time by federal employees. The Committee remains aware of concerns about the amount of official time taken by federal employees and may revisit this issue after reviewing the results of the forthcoming report.

GENERIC DRUGS

Last year the Committee noted that the total cost of prescription drugs under the Federal Employees Health Benefit Program ("FEHBP") would fall by nearly \$300 million a year if the use of generic drugs increased from its current level of about 30 percent to 50 percent. The Committee directed OPM to report by February 1, 1998 on the steps it has taken to encourage the use of generic drugs in the FEHBP. OPM reported that its negotiations for the 1998 contract year resulted in four carriers modifying their benefit packages to include a reimbursement cost differential which gives a preference to generic drugs.

The Committee remains concerned about rising health costs under the FEHBP. The Committee directs OPM to report by February 1, 1999 on the number of FEHBP health plans and the number of Federal employees and retirees covered by those plans that as of January 1, 1999 require the use of generic drugs in those cases where they are less expensive than non-generic drugs and neither the prescribing physician nor the patient has requested the use of non-generic drugs. Similar data should be provided by OPM for January 1, 1998 and January 1, 1997.

FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ADVOCACY OFFICE

During fiscal year 1999, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) shall establish an independent office to be known as the Family-Friendly Workplace Advocacy Office which shall report directly to the Director of OPM. The Advocacy Office shall receive concerns and suggestions from Federal employees government-wide regarding agency implementation of family-friendly programs. Family-friendly programs are defined as leave programs, telecommuting, alternative work schedules, job sharing, and part-time employment.

The Advocacy Office shall provide information to employees regarding the laws and regulations which govern family-friendly policies as well as information regarding avenues of redress available for complaints. Where there is an allegation that an agency is in noncompliance with a government-wide law or regulation, or with its own internal policy, the Advocacy Office shall make appropriate inquiries of and recommendations to employees and agency officials in the interest of resolution.

The functions of the Advocacy Office shall be to assist Federal employees and agencies in resolving problems with family-friendly workplace policies; identify administrative or regulatory obstacles to implementing family-friendly policies and practices; and propose regulatory or legislative changes where needed.

No later than 180 days after the end of the Fiscal Year, OPM shall report to the Committee on the work of the Advocacy Office, and provide recommendations regarding statutory or administrative improvements which may be needed in family-friendly programs.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$960,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	960,000
Recommended in the bill	960,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 .....	.....
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation provides agencywide audit, investigative, evaluation, and inspection functions to identify management and administrative deficiencies which may create conditions for fraud, waste and mismanagement. The audits function provides internal agency audit, insurance audit, and contract audit services. Contract audits provide professional advice to agency contracting officials on accounting and financial matters regarding the negotiation, award, administration, repricing, and settlement of contracts. Internal audits review and evaluate all facets of agency operations, including financial statements. Evaluation and inspection services provide detailed technical evaluations of agency operations. Insurance audits review the operations of health and life insurance carriers, health care providers, and insurance subscribers. The investigative function provides for the detection and investigation of improper and illegal activities involving programs, personnel, and operations.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$960,000, equal to the President's request and the fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$4,338,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	4,632,000,000
Recommended in the bill	4,632,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+294,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

This appropriation covers: (1) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for 1,771,000 annuitants as defined in sections 8901 and 8906 of title 5, United States Code; (2) the Government's share of the cost of health insurance for about 12,000 annuitants (who were retired when the Federal employees health benefits law became effective), as defined in the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1960; and (3) the government's contribution for payment of administrative expenses incurred by the Office of Personnel Management in administration of the act.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES LIFE
INSURANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$32,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	35,000,000
Recommended in the bill	35,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+3,000,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

This appropriation finances the Government's share of premiums, which is one-third the cost, for basic life insurance for annuitants retiring after December 31, 1989.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$8,336,000,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	8,682,297,000
Recommended in the bill	8,682,297,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+346,297,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

This appropriation provides for payment of annuities, including the payment of annuities under special acts for persons employed on the construction of the Panama Canal or their widows and widows of employees of the Lighthouse Service; payment of government share of retirement costs financing the current year's costs of the unfunded liability resulting from any statute authorizing new or liberalized benefits, extension of retirement coverage, or pay increases; transfers for interest on unfunded liability and payment of military service annuities covering interest on the unfunded liability and annuity disbursements for military service; payments for spouse equity providing survivor annuities to eligible former spouses of annuitants who died between September 1978 and May 1986 and did not elect survivor coverage, and; transfers for payment of FERS supplemental liability covering annual amortization payments financing supplemental liabilities for FERS.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$8,450,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	8,720,000
Recommended in the bill	8,720,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+270,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999	

MISSION

The Office of Special Counsel: (1) investigates Federal employee allegations of prohibited personnel practices (including reprisal for whistleblowing) and, when appropriate, prosecutes before the Merit Systems Protection Board; (2) provides a channel for whistleblowing by Federal employees; and (3) enforces the Hatch Act. The Office may transmit whistleblower allegations to the agency head

concerned and require an agency investigation and a report to the Congress and the President when appropriate.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$8,720,000, equal to the President's request and \$270,000 above the fiscal year 1998 appropriation.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, fiscal year 1998 to date	\$33,921,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1999	34,490,000
Recommended in the bill	34,490,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1998	+569,000
Budget Estimate, fiscal year 1999 .....	.....

MISSION

The bulk of the Court's work is the trial and adjudication of controversies involving deficiencies in income, estate, and gift taxes. The Court also has jurisdiction to redetermine deficiencies in certain excise taxes; to issue declaratory judgments in the areas of qualification of retirement plans, exemption of charitable organizations and the status of certain governmental obligations; and to decide certain cases involving disclosure of tax information by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends \$34,490,000, the same as the budget request, and \$569,000 more than the amount appropriated in fiscal year 1998.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

Section 501. The Committee continues the provision limiting the expenditure of funds to the current year unless expressly provided in this Act.

Section 502. The Committee continues the provision limiting the expenditure of funds for consulting services under certain conditions.

Section 503. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities which would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 504. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center out of the Department of the Treasury.

Section 505. The Committee continues the provision concerning employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 506. The Committee continues the provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 507. The Committee continues the provision concerning prohibition of contracts which use certain goods not made in America.

Section 508. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting contract eligibility where fraudulent intent has been proven in affixing "Made in America" labels.

Section 509. The Committee continues and modifies the provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 510. The Committee continues the provision restricting the use of funds for the White House to request official background reports without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

Section 511. The Committee includes a new provision revising the appointment and service of the Staff Director and General Counsel of the Federal Election Commission.

Section 512. The Committee has included a new provision authorizing the payment of attorneys fees, costs and sanctions by the Federal government in the case *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc. v. Clinton* from the White House Office Salaries and Expenses account, should those payments be required.

Section 513. The Committee has included a new provision authorizing the Inspector General of the U.S. Postal Service to audit or oversee the audit of the Postal Service's financial statements in order to bring the Postal Service in line with accountability standards expected of other federal agencies.

Section 514. The Committee retains a provision which would prohibit the expenditure of funds for abortions under the FEHBP.

Section 515. The Committee retains a provision which would authorize the expenditure of funds for abortions under the FEHBP if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 516. The Committee has included a new provision which provides that no funds may be expended by the Office of Personnel Management to enter into or renew a health benefits plan which provides for prescription drugs unless the plan also provides for all prescription contraceptive drugs or devices, or generic equivalents, approved by the Food and Drug Administration, or provides benefits for outpatient services provided by a health care professional unless such plan also provides equivalent benefits for outpatient contraceptive services.

TITLE VI—GOVERNMENTWIDE GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Section 601. The Committee continues the provision authorizing agencies to pay costs of travel to the United States for the immediate families of Federal employees assigned to foreign duty in the event of a death or a life threatening illness of the employee.

Section 602. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603. The Committee continues the provision authorizing reimbursement for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses

incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of child care services to Federal employees.

Section 604. The Committee continues the provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 605. The Committee continues the provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel, to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 606. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental U.S.

Section 607. The Committee continues the provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay GSA bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 608. The Committee continues the provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 609. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 610. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to pay any person filling a nominated position that has been rejected by the Senate.

Section 611. The Committee continues the provision precluding the financing of groups by more than one Federal agency absent prior and specific statutory approval.

Section 612. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards and give them the same special police powers as GSA guards.

Section 613. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 614. The Committee continues the provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 615. The Committee continues the provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 616. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities.

Section 617. The Committee continues the provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 618. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 619. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 620. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Section 621. The Committee continues the provision requiring the President to certify that persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are not themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Section 622. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for implementation of agreements in non-disclosure policies unless certain provisions are included.

Section 623. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 624. The Committee continues the provision directing OMB to provide an accounting statement and report on the cumulative costs of and benefits of Federal regulatory programs.

Section 625. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 626. The Committee continues the provision directing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish scientific canine explosive detection standards.

Section 627. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside the Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 628. The Committee includes a new provision amending the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to provide that no adjustment shall take effect in fiscal year 1999 in the rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code.

Section 629. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 630. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the purchase of new technology not Year 2000 compliant.

Section 631. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the importation of any goods manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 632. The Committee continues and modifies by making permanent the provision prohibiting the use of funds for paying "Sunday Premium Pay" to an employee, unless the work was actually performed.

Section 633. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 634. The Committee includes a new provision amending Sec. 404(a) of the Government Management Reform Act, authorizing OMB to conduct a pilot program on financial reporting and additionally, to include the participation of the Inspector General.

Section 635. The Committee includes a new provision authorizing funds appropriated for 1999 to be available for interagency funding

of specific initiatives for the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 636. The Committee includes a new provision extending the period of mandatory use of FTS 2000 contracts by Federal agencies as proposed by the Administration. The Committee has amended the provision to provide that mandatory use shall continue until September 30, 1999, or until the end of the current FTS 2000 contracts, whichever is sooner.

Section 637. The Committee includes a new provision to promote protection of Federal law enforcement officers who intervene in certain situations.

Section 638. The Committee has included a new provision which permits the Administrator of General Services to provide up to \$3,000,000 in government-wide credit card rebates to fund a program management office within the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for the development of requirements for the financial management software schedule. The Administration had proposed to fund this activity with a direct appropriation to the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Section 639. The Committee has included a new provision reforming Federal firefighters overtime pay.

Section 640. The Committee has included a new provision requiring a review by the Office of National Drug Control Policy on the coordination of Southwest border counterdrug activities.

Section 641. The Committee includes a new provision that provides for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, each executive agency of the Federal government shall make available at a minimum \$50,000 for expenses necessary to carry out a flexiplace work telecommuting program.

Section 642. The Committee includes a new provision to amend permanent law to make Senior Executive Service Presidential Rank Awards based upon base salary percentages of 20 percent (for "Meritorious Awards") and 35 percent ("Distinguished Awards") rather than the current dollar amounts.

Section 643. The Committee includes a new provision to increase the formula used to calculate the aggregate amount available for performance awards to 10 percent of the Senior Executive Service pay pool or 20 percent of the average of annual rates of basic pay.

Section 644. The Committee includes a new provision that revises the definition of "severe economic conditions" in section 5303 and 5304 of Title 5. The provision also sets the federal employee pay adjustment for fiscal year 1999 at 3.1 percent, the level included in the President's fiscal year 1999 budget.

Section 645. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 646. The Committee includes a new provision which provides that the United States Trade Representative shall be responsible for the formation, coordination, and oversight of foreign policy related to international postal services and international delivery services, except that the Trade Representative may not negotiate or conclude any treaty, convention, or other international agreement if such treaty, convention, or agreement would, with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service, grant an undue or un-

reasonable preference to the Postal Service, a private provider of international postal services, or any other person. The language also provides that the Postal Service may enter into such commercial and operational contracts relating to international postal services as it considers necessary, except that the Postal Service may not enter into any contract with an agency of a foreign government if it would grant an undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service.

Section 647. The Committee includes a new provision which provides that no funds appropriated to the Postal Service in this or any other Act may be expended by the Postal Service to initiate new non-postal commercial activities.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULES

DEFINITION OF "PROGRAM PROJECT AND ACTIVITY" AS PROVIDED FOR BY PUBLIC LAW 99-177, THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

During fiscal year 1999, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project and activity" for departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Subcommittee. The term "program, project and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1987, as passed the House including the House Report which accompanies that Act. (Under the above definition, the Federal Buildings Fund, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Fund and other intergovernmental funds are exempt under section 255(g)(1) of Public Law 99-177).

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the transfer of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

The table shows, by title, department and agency, the appropriations affected by such transfers.

APPROPRIATION TRANSFERS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
State and local entities	81,007,000	Federal Drug Programs—HIDTA	81,007,000
Federal departments	81,000,000	Federal Drug Programs—HIDTA	81,000,000

Account to which transfer is to be made	Amount	Account from which transfer is to be made	Amount
State and local entities	13,000,000	Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund— ONDCP.	13,000,000
Federal departments	334,000	Special Assistance to the President and the Official Residence of the Vice President, Operating Expenses.	334,000
Federal departments	16,000,000	Office of National Drug Control Policy S&E—Counterdrug Technology Assess- ment Center.	16,000,000
Federal departments	195,000,000	Special Forfeiture Fund	195,000,000
Federal departments	2,250,000,000	Information Technology Support and Re- lated Fund.	2,250,000,000
Personnel Management	91,236,000	Trust Funds of the Office of Personnel Management.	91,236,000
Inspector General, OPM	9,145,000	Appropriation Trust Funds	9,145,000
Merit Systems Protection Board	2,430,000	Civil Service Retirement and Disability Trust Fund.	2,430,000
U.S. Customs Service	3,000,000	Harbor Maintenance Fee Account	3,000,000
U.S. Customs Service	8,000,000	Automation Enhancement	8,000,000
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	3,700,000	Automation Enhancement	3,700,000
Departmental Offices	19,490,000	Automation Enhancement	19,490,000
Federal Buildings Fund	6,707,000	Pennsylvania Avenue Activities	6,707,000
Secretary of the Treasury	628,000	Allowances and Office Staff for Former Presidents.	628,000

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

In compliance with clause 1(b) of rule X of the House of Representatives, the Committee reports that it recommends no rescissions in the bill.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY

Clause 2(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives states that:

“Each report of a committee on a bill or joint resolution of a public character, shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.”

The Committee on Appropriations bases its authority to report this legislation from Clause 7 of Section 9 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States of America which states:

“No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of Appropriations made by law * * *”

Appropriations contained in this Act are made pursuant to this specific power granted by the Constitution.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3 (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

**SECTION 306 OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN
ACT OF 1971**

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SEC. 306. (a) * * *

* * * * *

(f)(1) The Commission shall have a staff director and a general counsel who shall be appointed **[by the Commission]** *by an affirmative vote of not less than 4 members of the Commission and may not serve for a term of more than 4 consecutive years without reappointment in accordance with this paragraph. An individual appointed as a staff director or general counsel to fill a vacancy occurring other than by the expiration of a term of office shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the individual he or she succeeds. An individual serving as staff director or general counsel may not serve in such position after the expiration of the individual's term unless reappointed in accordance with this paragraph.* The staff director shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay in effect for level IV of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5315). The general counsel shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the rate of basic pay in effect for level V of the Executive Schedule (5 U.S.C. 5316). With the approval of the Commission, the staff director may appoint and fix the pay of such additional personnel as he or she considers desirable without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service.

* * * * *

(5) Nothing in this Act may be construed to prohibit any individual serving as an acting general counsel of the Commission from performing any functions of the general counsel of the Commission.

TITLE 39, UNITED STATES CODE

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PART I—GENERAL

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CHAPTER 4—GENERAL AUTHORITY

* * * * *

[§ 407. International postal arrangements

[(a) The Postal Service, with the consent of the President, may negotiate and conclude postal treaties or conventions, and may establish the rates of postage or other charges on mail matter conveyed between the United States and other countries. The decisions of the Postal Service construing or interpreting the provisions of any treaty or convention which has been or may be negotiated and

concluded shall, if approved by the President, be conclusive upon all officers of the Government of the United States.

[(b) The Postal Service shall transmit a copy of each postal convention concluded with other governments to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy of the same to the Public Printer for publication.]

§ 407. International postal arrangements

(a) *The United States Trade Representative shall be responsible for the formulation, coordination, and oversight of foreign policy related to international postal services and international delivery services, except that the Trade Representative may not negotiate or conclude any treaty, convention, or other international agreement (including those regulating international postal services) if such treaty, convention, or agreement would, with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service, grant an undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service, a private provider of international postal services, or any other person.*

(b) *In carrying out the responsibilities set forth in subsection (a), the Trade Representative—*

(1) shall coordinate with and give full consideration to the authority vested by law or Executive order in the Postal Rate Commission and the Department of Commerce; and

(2) shall consult with the Postal Service, private providers of international postal services, users of international postal services, the general public, and such other persons as the Trade Representative considers appropriate.

(c) *The Postal Service may enter into such commercial and operational contracts relating to international postal services as it considers necessary, except that the Postal Service may not enter into any contract with an agency of a foreign government (whether under authority of this subsection or otherwise) if it would grant an undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service.*

* * * * *

PART III—MODERNIZATION AND FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

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CHAPTER 20—FINANCE

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§ 2008. Audit and expenditures

(a) * * *

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[(d) Nothing] (d)(1) *Except as provided in paragraph (2), nothing in this section shall be construed as denying to the Postal Service the power to obtain audits of the accounts of the Postal Service and reports concerning its financial condition and operations by cer-*

tified public accounting firms. Such audits and reports shall be in addition to those required by this section.

(2)(A) *Before obtaining any audit or report under paragraph (1), the Postal Service shall give the Inspector General advance written notice of that intention.*

(B) *Any exercise of power under paragraph (1) shall be subject to any authority available to the Inspector General in carrying out section 4(a) of the Inspector General Act of 1978.*

[(e) At least once each year beginning with the fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1971, the Postal Service shall obtain a certification from an independent, certified public accounting firm of the accuracy of any financial statements of the Postal Service used in determining and establishing postal rates.]

(e)(1) *At least once each year beginning with fiscal year 1999, the financial statements of the Postal Service (including those used in determining and establishing postal rates) shall be audited by the Inspector General or by an independent external auditor, as determined by the Inspector General.*

(2) *Audits under this section shall be conducted in accordance with applicable generally accepted government auditing standards.*

(3) *Upon completion of the audit required by this subsection, the person who audits the statement shall submit a report on the audit to the Board.*

* * * * *

CHAPTER 24—APPROPRIATIONS AND ANNUAL REPORT

* * * * *

§ 2402. Annual report

The Postmaster General shall render an annual report to the Board concerning the operations of the Postal Service under this title. *Each report under this section shall include, for the most recent fiscal year for which a report under section 2008(e) is available (unless previously transmitted under the following sentence), a copy of such report.* Upon approval thereof, or after making such changes as it considers appropriate, the Board shall transmit such reports to the President and the Congress.

* * * * *

SECTION 306 OF THE TRADE AND TARIFF ACT OF 1984

SEC. 306. PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES.

(a)(1) * * *

* * * * *

(5) For purposes of this section, the term “services” means economic activities whose outputs are other than tangible goods. Such term includes, but is not limited to, banking, insurance, transportation, *postal and delivery services*, communications and data processing, retail and wholesale trade, advertising, accounting, construction, design and engineering, management consulting, real es-

tate, professional services, entertainment, education, health care, and tourism.

* * * * *

SECTION 404 OF THE GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994

SEC. 404. SIMPLIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT REPORTING PROCESS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To improve the efficiency of executive branch performance in implementing statutory requirements for financial management reporting to the Congress and its committees, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may adjust the frequency and due dates of or consolidate any statutorily required reports of agencies to the Office of Management and Budget or the President and of agencies or the Office of Management and Budget to the Congress under any laws for which the Office of Management and Budget has financial management responsibility, including—

- (1) chapters 5, 9, 11, 33, 35, 37, 39, 75, and 91 of title 31, United States Code;
- (2) the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 2461 note; Public Law 101–410; 104 Stat. 890) **[.]**; and
- (3) *the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).*

* * * * *

SECTION 626 OF THE TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SEC. 626. (a) * * *

[(b) After December 31, 1998, subsection (a) shall apply only if the Administrator of General Services has reported that the FTS2000 procurement is producing prices that allow the Government to satisfy its requirements for such procurement in the most cost-effective manner.**]**

(b) Until the end of the current FTS2000 contracts, or September 30, 1999, whichever is sooner, subsection (a) shall continue to apply to the use of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act.

TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE

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PART III—EMPLOYEES

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Subpart C—Employee Performance

CHAPTER 41—TRAINING

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§ 4109. Expenses of training

(a) * * *

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(d) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1), a firefighter who is subject to section 5545b of this title shall be paid basic pay and overtime pay for the firefighter's regular tour of duty while attending agency sanctioning training.

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CHAPTER 45—INCENTIVE AWARDS

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SUBCHAPTER I—AWARDS FOR SUPERIOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS

* * * * *

§ 4507. Awarding of ranks in the Senior Executive Service

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(e)(1) Receipt by a career appointee of the rank of Meritorious Executive entitles such individual to a lump-sum payment of **[\$10,000]** *an amount equal to 20 percent of annual basic pay*, which shall be in addition to the basic pay paid under section 5382 of this title or any award paid under section 5384 of this title.

(2) Receipt by a career appointee of the rank of Distinguished Executive entitles the individual to a lump-sum payment of **[\$20,000]** *an amount equal to 35 percent of annual basic pay*, which shall be in addition to the basic pay paid under section 5382 of this title or any award paid under section 5384 of this title.

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Subpart D—Pay and Allowances

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CHAPTER 53—PAY RATES AND SYSTEMS

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SUBCHAPTER I—PAY COMPARABILITY SYSTEM

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§ 5303. Annual adjustments to pay schedules

(a) * * *

(b)(1) **[If, because of national emergency or serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare,]** *If, because of a declared state*

of war or severe economic conditions, the President should consider the pay adjustment which would otherwise be required by subsection (a) in any year to be inappropriate, the President shall—

(A) prepare and transmit to Congress before September 1 of the preceding calendar year a plan for such alternative pay adjustments as he considers appropriate, together with the reasons therefor; and

(B) adjust the rates of pay of each statutory pay system, in accordance with such plan, effective on the same day as the increase under subsection (a) would otherwise take effect.

(2) In evaluating [an economic condition affecting the general welfare under this subsection,] *economic conditions for purposes of this subsection*, the President shall consider pertinent economic measures including, but not limited to, the Indexes of Leading Economic Indicators, the Gross National Product, the unemployment rate, the budget deficit, the Consumer Price Index, the Producer Price Index, the Employment Cost Index, and the Implicit Price Deflator for Personal Consumption Expenditures.

* * * * *

(4) *For purposes of applying this subsection with respect to any pay adjustment that is to take effect in any calendar year, 'severe economic conditions' shall be considered to exist if, during the 12-month period ending 2 calendar quarters before the date as of which such adjustment is scheduled to take effect (as determined under subsection (a)), there occur 2 consecutive quarters of negative growth in the real Gross Domestic Product.*

* * * * *

§ 5304a. Authority to fix an alternative level of comparability payments

(a) [If, because of national emergency or serious economic conditions affecting the general welfare,] *If, because of a declared state of war or severe economic conditions*, the President should consider the level of comparability payments which would otherwise be payable under section 5304 in any year to be inappropriate, the President shall—

(1) prepare and transmit to Congress, at least 1 month before those comparability payments (disregarding this section) would otherwise become payable, a report describing the alternative level of payments which the President instead intends to provide, including the reasons why such alternative level is considered necessary; and

(2) implement the alternative level of payments beginning on the same date as would otherwise apply, for the year involved, under section 5304.

(b) *For purposes of applying this section with respect to any comparability payments that are to become payable in any calendar year, 'severe economic conditions' shall be considered to exist if, during the 12-month period ending 2 calendar quarters before the date as of which such payments are scheduled to take effect (as determined under section 5304(d)(2)), there occur 2 consecutive quarters of negative growth in the real Gross Domestic Product.*

[(b)] (c) The requirements set forth in paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively, of section 5303(b) shall apply with respect to any decision to exercise any authority to fix any an alternative level of comparability payments under this section.

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER VIII—PAY FOR THE SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE

* * * * *

§ 5384. Performance awards in the Senior Executive Service

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(b)(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) The aggregate amount of performance awards paid under this section by an agency during any fiscal year may not exceed the greater of—

(A) an amount equal to **[3]** 10 percent of the aggregate amount of basic pay paid to career appointees in such agency during the preceding fiscal year; or

(B) an amount equal to **[15]** 20 percent of the average of the annual rates of basic pay paid to career appointees in such agency during the preceding fiscal year.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 55—PAY ADMINISTRATION

SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec.
5501. Disposition of money accruing from lapsed salaries or unused appropriations for salaries.

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

5541. Definitions.

* * * * *

5545a. Availability pay for criminal investigators.

5545b. Pay for firefighters.

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER V—PREMIUM PAY

* * * * *

§ 5542. Overtime rates; computation

(a) * * *

* * * * *

(f) In applying subsection (a) of this section with respect to a firefighter who is subject to section 5545b—

(1) such subsection (a) shall be deemed to apply to hours of work officially ordered or approved in excess of 106 hours in a biweekly pay period, or, if the agency establishes a weekly basis

for overtime pay computation, in excess of 53 hours in an administrative workweek; and

(2) the overtime hourly rate of pay is an amount equal to one and one-half times the hourly rate of basic pay under section 5545b(b)(1)(A) or (c)(1)(B), as applicable, and such overtime hourly rate of pay may not be less than such hourly rate of basic pay in applying the limitation on the overtime rate provided in paragraph (2) of such subsection (a).

* * * * *

§ 5545b. Pay for firefighters

(a) This section applies to an employee whose position is classified in the firefighter occupation in conformance with the GS-081 standard published by the Office of Personnel Management, and whose normal work schedule, as in effect throughout the year, consists of regular tours of duty which average at least 106 hours per biweekly pay period.

(b)(1) If the regular tour of duty of a firefighter subject to this section generally consists of 24-hour shifts, rather than a basic 40-hour workweek (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management), section 5504(b) shall be applied as follows in computing pay—

(A) paragraph (1) of such section shall be deemed to require that the annual rate be divided by 2756 to derive the hourly rate; and

(B) the computation of such firefighter's daily, weekly, or biweekly rate shall be based on the hourly rate under subparagraph (A);

(2) For the purpose of sections 5595(c), 5941, 8331(3), and 8704(c), and for such other purposes as may be expressly provided for by law or as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe, the basic pay of a firefighter subject to this subsection shall include an amount equal to the firefighter's basic hourly rate (as computed under paragraph (1)(A)) for all hours in such firefighter's regular tour of duty (including overtime hours).

(c)(1) If the regular tour of duty of a firefighter subject to this section includes a basic 40-hour workweek (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management), section 5504(b) shall be applied as follows in computing pay—

(A) the provisions of such section shall apply to the hours within the basic 40-hour workweek;

(B) for hours outside the basic 40-hour workweek, such section shall be deemed to require that the hourly rate be derived by dividing the annual rate by 2756; and

(C) the computation of such firefighter's daily, weekly, or biweekly rate shall be based on subparagraphs (A) and (B), as each applies to the hours involved.

(2) For the purpose of sections 5595(c), 5941, 8331(3), and 8704(c), and for such other purposes as may be expressly provided for by law or as the Office of Personnel Management may by regulation prescribe, the basic pay of a firefighter subject to this subsection shall include—

(A) an amount computed under paragraph (1)(A) for the hours within the basic 40-hour workweek; and

(B) an amount equal to the firefighter's basic hourly rate (as computed under paragraph (1)(B)) for all hours outside the basic 40-hour workweek that are within such firefighter's regular tour of duty (including overtime hours).

(d)(1) A firefighter who is subject to this section shall receive overtime pay in accordance with section 5542, but shall not receive premium pay provided by other provisions of this subchapter.

(2) For the purpose of applying section 7(k) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to a firefighter who is subject to this section, no violation referred to in such section 7(k) shall be deemed to have occurred if the requirements of section 5542(a) are met, applying section 5542(a) as provided in subsection (f) of that section, provided that the overtime hourly rate of pay for such firefighter shall in all cases be an amount equal to one and one-half times the firefighter's hourly rate of basic pay under subsection (b)(1)(A) or (c)(1)(B) of this section, as applicable.

(3) The Office of Personnel Management may prescribe regulations, with respect to firefighters subject to this section, that would permit an agency to reduce or eliminate the variation in the amount of firefighters' biweekly pay caused by work scheduling cycles that result in varying hours in the regular tours of duty from pay period to pay period. Under such regulations, the pay that a firefighter would otherwise receive for regular tours of duty over the work scheduling cycle shall, to the extent practicable, remain unaffected.

* * * * *

CHAPTER 83—RETIREMENT

* * * * *

SUBCHAPTER III—CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT

§ 8331. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—

(1) * * *

* * * * *

(3) "basic pay" includes—

(A) * * *

* * * * *

(D) with respect to a law enforcement officer, premium pay under section 5545(c)(2) of this title; **[and]**

(E) with respect to a criminal investigator, availability pay under section 5545a of this title;

(F) pay as provided in section 5545b(b)(2) and (c)(2); and

[(E)] (G) with respect to a customs officer (referred to in subsection (e)(1) of section 5 of the Act of February 13, 1911), compensation for overtime inspectional services provided for under subsection (a) of such section 5, but not to exceed 50 percent of any statutory maximum in overtime pay for customs officers which is in effect for the year involved;

but does not include bonuses, allowances, overtime pay, military pay, pay given in addition to the base pay of the position as fixed by law or regulation except as provided by [subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E)] *subparagraphs (B)–(G)* of this paragraph, retroactive pay under section 5344 of this title in the case of a retired or deceased employee, uniform allowances under section 5901 of this title, or lump-sum leave payments under subchapter VI of chapter 55 of this title. For an employee paid on a fee basis, the maximum amount of basic pay which may be used is \$10,000;

* * * * *

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the Committee provides no financial assistance to state and local governments.

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares the reports submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	outlays
Discretionary:				
General purposes	13,068	12,295	15,461	13,892
Violent Crime Trust Fund	132	129	132	129
Total discretionary	13,200	12,424	15,593	14,021
Mandatory	13,439	13,439	13,439	13,439

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended.

Note.—The amounts in this bill are technically in excess of the subcommittee section 302(b) suballocation. However, pursuant to section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, increases to the Committee’s section 302(a) allocation are authorized for: (1) funding in the reported bill for the Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative and (2) funding in the reported bill designated as emergency requirements. After the bill is reported to the House, the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget will provide an increased section 302(a) allocation consistent with the funding provided in the bill. That new allocation will eliminate the technical difference prior to floor consideration.

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	<i>[In millions]</i>
Budget Authority	\$29,032
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1999	24,760
Fiscal year 2000	2,568
Fiscal year 2001	689
Fiscal year 2002	392
Fiscal year 2003 and future years	380

Note: The above table includes mandatory appropriations and discretionary appropriations.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XXI, CLAUSE 3

In compliance with rule XXI, clause 3, the Committee has inserted at the appropriate place in the report a description of the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

The bill provides, in some instances, for funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law, or exempting agencies from certain provisions of law, but which has been carried in appropriations acts for many years.

In title IV of the bill, in connection with the General Services Administration, certain limitations on availability of revenue in the Federal Buildings Fund and certain legislative provisions have been carried forward from last year.

The bill continues a number of general provisions applying to agencies covered by the bill as well as certain provisions applying Government-wide. These provisions have been carried in the prior year appropriations bill, and a number of them have been carried for many years.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for operation and maintenance of the Treasury Buildings and Annex, hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for real properties leased or owned overseas; official travel expenses, official reception and representation expenses; unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature and a floor on the amount of funds that shall be provided to the Office of Foreign Assets Control. The Committee includes a new provision providing compensation for losses incurred due to the denial of entry into the U.S. of certain firearms.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the expenses of the Office of Professional Responsibility, including the purchase and hire of vehicles.

AUTOMATION ENHANCEMENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services, providing transfer authority, prohibiting expenditures for IRS's Information Technology Systems, and limiting the expenditure of certain funds until specific conditions are met.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the hire of vehicles, official travel expenses, and unforeseen emergencies.

TREASURY BUILDINGS AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Treasury Building and Annex and language making the funds available until expended. The Committee has included new language making funds available for obligation on September 30, 1999.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for hire of vehicles and official reception and representation expenses and language allowing FinCEN to use appropriated resources for official reception and representation; the travel of non-federal personnel attending conferences or meetings involving financial law enforcement; the purchase of personal services contracts; and allowing FinCEN to provide assistance to federal law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The Committee has included language allocating amounts authorized by sections 190001(e) and 32401 of Public Law 103-322.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for material and support costs of basic training, the hire of vehicles, student athletic and related activities, uniform purchases, conducting and or participating in firearms matches, community relations for U.S. Postal Service law enforcement personnel and State and local law enforcement training, acceptance of gifts, training of private sector security officials on a reimbursable space available basis, travel expenses of non-federal personnel to attend State and

local course development meetings at the Center, the establishment of a fund to provide gifts for certain honor graduate students, directs the Director to present certain awards, allows for the provision of short term medical services for students undergoing training, allows the Center to provide certain housing to students, and authorizes training for foreign students on both a reimbursable and non-reimbursable basis.

Authorization for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center has not been enacted as of the date of this report.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED
EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language for construction, repair, and other expenses to remain available until expended.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The Committee continues language which provides funds for the detection and investigation of individuals involved in organized crime, including cooperative efforts with State and local law enforcement.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

The Committee has continued language which provides funds to remain available for three fiscal years for systems modernization.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the purchase of vehicles, the hire of aircraft, the services of expert witnesses, the payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances for the National Response Team, official reception and representation expenses, training of State and local law enforcement agencies, the provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies, the payment of attorney's fees, the equipping of certain vessels, vehicles, equipment or aircraft. The Committee has continued language providing that no funds shall be used to consolidate or centralize the records pertaining to firearms licenses; prohibiting the payment of administrative expenses in changing the definition of curios or relics; prohibiting the transfer of ATF's functions to another federal agency; prohibiting the provision of ballistics imaging equipment to state and local authorities under certain circumstances; prohibiting electronic retrieval of information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or personal identification; and prohibiting ATF from acting upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities. The Committee has new language making certain funds available for obligation on September 30, 1999.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the hire of vehicles, official reception and representation expenses, compensation to informers, rental space for pre-clearance operations, part-time and temporary positions and uniforms research, special operations, the procurement of automation infrastructure, and limitations on overtime. The Committee has included new language making certain funds available for obligation on September 30, 1999.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INDERDICTION
PROGRAMS

The Committee has continued language providing funds for the operation and maintenance of marine vessels and aircraft; operational and mission-related travel; rental payments; support of Federal, state and local agencies in the administration of laws enforced by customs and certain emergency humanitarian efforts; and prohibitions on the transfer of certain aircraft without the prior approval of the Committee.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

The Committee has included language relating to the use of collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee pursuant to Public Law 103-182.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

The Committee has continued language which provides that funds are available for official reception and representation expenses and language which provides that a portion of funds appropriated shall remain available for three fiscal years for information systems modernization. The Committee has also continued language which provides that funds appropriated shall be reduced as definitive security issue and Treasury Direct Investor Account Maintenance fees are collected. Language is also included which appropriates \$20,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund for financial management of the Fund and which makes permanent a provision which provides that the Bureau of Public Debt shall be reimbursed by the funds described in P.L. 101-136, title I, section 104, for services performed in administration of such funds.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

The Committee has continued language providing funds for management, rent and utilities, purchase and hire of vehicles, services authorized by 5 USC, official reception and representation expenses, research, processing tax returns, revenue accounting, developing statistics of income, and taxpayer assistance. Language is also included providing that funds shall be available for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly program.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for determining and establishing tax liabilities, tax and enforcement litigation, technical rulings, examining employee plans and exempt organizations, investigations, enforcement, securing tax returns, collection, purchase and hire of vehicles, services authorized by 5 USC.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE

The Committee has continued language providing funds for initiatives related to earned income tax credit compliance and error reduction and authorizing certain reimbursements to the Social Security Administration.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for information systems and telecommunications support, the hire of vehicles, services authorized by 5 USC, sets a minimum funding level for tax systems modernization, provides that certain funds shall remain available until September 30, 2000. The Committee includes new language making funds available for customer service improvements and IRS restructuring.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

The Committee has continued language providing funds for the IRS's information technology investments. The Committee modifies language prohibiting the obligation of these funds until September 30, 1999 and language setting certain conditions on the obligation of funds. Language is also included making the funds available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision which allows the transfer of funds between Internal Revenue Service appropriations. The transfer is limited to 5 percent of the appropriation and is subject to prior Congressional approval.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision which requires the Internal Revenue Service maintain a training program in taxpayer's rights, dealing courteously with the taxpayers, and cross cultural relations.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision which requires the Internal Revenue Service maintain taxpayer services at not less than 1995 levels.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision, previously carried under "General Provisions—Department of the Treasury" prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the collection of taxes unless the conduct of offices and employees of the IRS comply with the Fair Debt Collection Act.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision, previously carried under "General Provisions—Department of the Treasury" which requires the IRS to institute policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 106. The Committee continues the provision which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1-800-telephone assistance.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the hire of motor vehicles, aircraft, training and assistance requested by State and local governments, services of expert witnesses, rental of certain buildings, improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective functions, conducting of firearms matches, presentation of awards, travel of employees on protective Missions, for repairs, alterations, and minor construction of the training center, making grants to conduct behavioral research, uniforms, research, and reimbursement for protection as authorized by law.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language providing funds for the acquisition, construction, improvement, and related expenses of the new Secret Services headquarters building.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Section 110. The Committee continues the provision requiring the Secretary of Treasury to comply with certain reprogramming guidelines when obligating or expending funds for law enforcement activities.

Section 111. The Committee continues the provision allowing the Department of Treasury to purchase uniforms, insurance, and motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitation, and enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees in overseas locations.

Section 112. The Committee continues the provision requiring expenditure of funds so as not to diminish efforts under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113. The Committee continues the provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114. The Committee continues the provision which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between Departmental Offices, the Office of Inspector General, the Financial Management Service, and the Bureau of the Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115. The Committee includes a new provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to promote the benefits of and encourage the use of electronic tax administration programs and to implement procedures to pay appropriate incentives to commercial concerns for electronic filing services.

Section 116. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from awarding a contract on Solicitation No. BEP-97-13(TN) until the House Committee on Appropriations and the House Committee on Banking and Financial

Services receive the General Accounting Office's study of the issue of distinctive currency paper procurement authorized in the fiscal year 1997 supplemental bill, and notify the Bureau that it can proceed with an award or must await Congressional action to address findings in the GAO report. Additionally, the Committee has included language authorizing the Bureau to extend the current "bridge" procurement contract up to 6 (six) additional months to ensure the supply of currency paper until Congress takes action.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The Committee has continued language which prohibits funds made available to the Postal Service from being used to close or consolidate certain post offices, from charging employees of local and child support agencies, provides funds for free mail for the blind, and for six day mail delivery and rural delivery of mail at existing levels.

TITLE III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

The Committee has continued language which mandates that unused amounts of the President's expense allowance will revert to the Treasury and not be taxable to the President and which provides funds for service authorized by 5 USC, subsistence expenses, hire of vehicles, newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, travel, and official entertainment expenses. The Committee has continued language making funds available for reimbursement to the White House Communications Agency.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the operation and maintenance of the Executive Residence of the White House and official entertainment expenses. The Committee has included new language providing additional funds for domestic staff overtime but prohibiting the availability of these funds until certain conditions are met.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence; language specifying the authorized use of funds; language specifying that reimbursable expenses are the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and receive offsetting collections; language requiring the sponsors of political events to make advance payments; language requiring the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain \$25,000 on deposit; language requiring the Executive Residence to ensure that amounts owed are billed within 60 days of a reimbursable event and collected within 30 days of the bill notice; language authorizing the Execu-

tive Residence to charge and assess interest and penalties on late payments; language authorizing all reimbursements to be deposited into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt; language requiring a report to the Committee on the reimbursable expenses within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year; language requiring the Executive Residence to maintain a system for tracking and classifying reimbursable events; and language specifying that the Executive Residence is not exempt from the requirements of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT AND OFFICIAL RESIDENCE
OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for operation and maintenance of the official residence of the Vice President, the hire of vehicles, official entertainment expenses and provides for the transfer of funds as necessary.

The Committee has continued language which enables the Vice President to provide assistance to the President, services authorized by 5 USC, subsistence, and the hire for vehicles.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Office.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Council.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Office and the hire of vehicles.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses, the hire of vehicles, carrying out provisions of 44 USC, directs that funds shall be applied only to items for which appropriations were made, prohibits the review of agricultural marketing orders and the alteration of certain testimony.

The Committee has included a new provision limiting the amount of funds available to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs and fencing certain funds pending the completion of certain actions related to paperwork reduction and the Congressional Review Act.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses, research, official reception and representation expenses, participation in joint projects, the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center, and allows for the acceptance of gifts.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS—HIGH INTENSITY DRUG
TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAMS

The Committee has continued language which provides a certain level of funding for drug control activities for State and local and federal drug control efforts, and requires obligation of funds within a specified period of time.

The Committee includes a provision that funding shall be provided at no less than the fiscal year 1998 level for those High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas that had been designated by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy on or before February 2, 1994 and that any new High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas to be designated in fiscal year 1999 shall be funded from within the existing appropriation for this account.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

The Committee has continued language providing funds for an anti-drug public service campaign; requiring that certain conditions be met on the use of those funds, including reporting requirements; and providing funds for the Drug Free Communities Act.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The Committee has included new language providing funds for emergency requirements related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems and related expenses; designating these funds as an emergency; requiring the President to submit a budget request for specific dollar amounts, including the designation of the request as an emergency; prohibiting the availability of funds until 15 days after the submission of the request; making funds available until expended; and providing for the transfer of funds to other appropriations accounts.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

The Committee has included new language providing funds for the unanticipated needs of the President.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMISSION FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR
SEVERELY DISABLED

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Commission.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Commission and specifying a level of funding for internal automated data processing systems and reception and representation expenses. The Committee has included new language requiring advance notice to the Committee prior to the obligation of certain funds.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the expenses of the authority, including authorized services, hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia. The Committee has also continued a provision that public members of the Federal Service Impasse Panel may be paid travel expenses and that fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited and merged with this account.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

The Committee has included language providing that amounts in the Federal Buildings Fund may be available for: operation, maintenance, and protection of Federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings or moving; repairs and alterations of Federally owned buildings; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance; preservation; demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of Federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings; and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase contract.

The Committee has included language providing that funds provided for construction shall remain available until expended and language designating the construction projects to be undertaken with the funds provided and the maximum cost of each project. Language is included which provides that the maximum cost of each project may be exceeded if advance approval is obtained from the Appropriations Committee. Language is also included which provides that funds for construction projects shall expire on September 30, 2000, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except for projects for which funds have been obligated prior to that date. Language is also included that provides that \$2,100,000 of the funds provided for non-prospectus construction projects shall be available for flexiplace telecommuting centers.

The Committee has included language providing that funds provided for repairs and alterations shall remain available until expended and that \$19,000,000 of the funds provided shall become available for obligation on September 30, 1999. Language is included designating the repairs and alterations projects to be undertaken. Language is included which provides that additional repairs and alterations projects may be funded if advance approval is obtained from the Appropriations Committee. Language is also included which provides: that repairs and alterations funds may be used for security improvements, differences between amounts appropriated and expended for repairs and alterations projects may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations; funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30,

2000, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except for projects for which funds have been obligated prior to that date; and amounts provided in this and prior acts for Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the government or be used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects. The Committee has also included language in the bill which provides that \$5,700,000 of the funds provided in Public Law 103-329 for renovation of the IRS's Brookhaven Service Center shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

The Committee has included language which provides that funds provided for installment acquisition payments, rental of space, and buildings operations shall remain available until expended. The Committee has also included language which provides that \$223,000,000 of the funds provided for building operations shall be available for obligation on September 30, 1999.

The Committee has included language which provides that funds shall not be available for any construction, acquisition, repair, or alteration project that requires a prospectus by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, if the prospectus has not been approved. Language has been included which provides that buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972, buildings occupied pursuant to installment purchase contracts, and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations are required in connection with moving the department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter, under control of the General Services Administration shall be considered Federal buildings. The Committee has included language which provides that funds in the Federal Buildings Fund may be used for emergency repairs if advance approval is obtained from the Appropriations Committee. Language has also been included which provides that amounts necessary to provide reimbursable services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and amounts for reimbursable facilities on private property and other property not in government ownership or control to enable the U.S. Secret Service to perform its protective mission shall be available from revenues and collections.

The Committee has included language which provides that the remaining balances and associated assets and liabilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Activities account are transferred to the Federal Buildings Fund effective October 1, 1998, and all income earned after that date that would have been deposited to the Pennsylvania Avenue Activities account shall be thereafter deposited to the Federal Buildings Fund to be available for the purposes authorized by Public Laws 104-134 and 104-208.

The Committee included language which provides that revenues and collections to the Federal Buildings Fund in fiscal year 1999 in excess of \$5,626,928,000 shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations acts.

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

The Committee has included language which provides funds for government-wide policy and oversight activities, the Board of Contract Appeals, services authorized by 5 U.S.C., official reception

and representation expenses, and activities incident to adjudication of Indian Tribal Claims.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses for the Office, services authorized by 5 U.S.C., payment for information and detection of fraud, and awards.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE AND STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for compliance with Public Law 95-138 and language providing for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of the Treasury.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Section 401. The Committee continues the provision that provides that costs included in rentals received from government corporations for operations, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair and improvement shall be credited to the Federal Buildings Fund.

Section 402. The Committee continues the provision providing funds for the hire of motor vehicles.

Section 403. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds made available for activities of the Federal Buildings Fund may be transferred between appropriations.

Section 404. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to submit a request for courthouse construction requests that do not meet design guide standards and priorities of the Judicial Conference.

Section 405. The Committee continues the provision providing no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rent rates.

Section 406. The Committee continues the provision providing for Information Technology Fund repayment from sponsored projects that realize program savings.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision which permits GSA to pay small claims (up to \$250,000) made against the Government.

Section 408. The Committee includes a new provision which clarifies that section 407 of Public Law 104-208 does not apply to telecommuting centers established as part of the demonstration telecommuting center project in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area and establishes that the Administrator of the General Services Administration is to set user fees for Federal agency use of flexiplace telecommuting centers established as part of the demonstration project. In addition, the language redefines the costs that a Federal agency user fee must recover and establishes a date by which full recovery of operating costs is expected.

Section 409. The Committee has included a new provision which provides that the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the University of Miami, by negotiated sale, the property in Dade County, Florida, known as the United States Naval Observatory/Alternate Time Service Laboratory.

Section 410. The Committee has included a new provision which provides that the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the City of Racine, Wisconsin, by negotiated sale, the vacant Army Reserve property located at the intersection of 24th and Center Streets in Racine, Wisconsin, to permit the City to use the property for water and wastewater utilities.

Section 411. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the design for the facade of the US Courthouse in London, Kentucky.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

The Committee includes new language providing funds to carry out the activities of the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act, making funds available until expended.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the Board.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the operations of the NARA, the review and declassification of documents, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and authorizing the use of certain funds to provide adequate storage for holdings.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

The Committee has included language which makes the funds available until expended and which provides funds for the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities and presidential libraries. The Committee has included new language providing funds for the renovation of Archives I and encasement of the Charters of Freedom.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

The Committee has included language which provides funds for the Commission and makes the funds available until expended.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the Office.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

The Committee has continued language which provides for expenses of the Office, services authorized by 5 U.S.C. medical examinations under certain conditions, rental of conference rooms, hire of vehicles, official reception, and representation expenses, advances for reimbursement, acceptance of gifts, and awards for the national Civil Service Appreciation Conferences, health promotion and disease prevention programs, transfers to appropriate trust funds, prohibition on the payment of any physician, hospital or

other provider of health care services who is excluded from providing services under certain Social Security Act provisions, prohibition of funds for the Legal Examining Unit, authority to accept certain donations for the White House Fellows program.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for expenses of the Office, audit of the retirement and insurance programs, and the rental of conference rooms.

REVOLVING FUND

The Committee has provided authority to offset long-term losses in the revolving fund.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE HEALTH BENEFITS

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the payment of the government contributions.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the payment of the government contributions.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the payment of the government contributions.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the Office.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

The Committee has continued language which provides funds for the Court, provides for payment of travel expenses, and provides for services authorized by 5 U.S.C.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

Section 501. The Committee continues the provision limiting the expenditure of funds to the current year unless expressly provided in this Act.

Section 502. The Committee continues the provision limiting the expenditure of funds for consulting services under certain conditions.

Section 503. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds to engage in activities which would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act.

Section 504. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the transfer of control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center out of the Department of the Treasury.

Section 505. The Committee continues the provision concerning employment rights of Federal employees who return to their civilian jobs after assignment with the Armed Forces.

Section 506. The Committee continues the provision concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

Section 507. The Committee continues the provision concerning prohibition of contracts which use certain goods not made in America.

Section 508. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting contract eligibility where fraudulent intent has been proven in affixing "Made in America" labels.

Section 509. The Committee continues and modifies the provision providing that fifty percent of unobligated balances may remain available for certain purposes.

Section 510. The Committee continues the provision restricting the use of funds for the White House to request official background reports without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

Section 511. The Committee includes a new provision revising the appointment and service of the Staff Director and General Counsel of the Federal Election Commission.

Section 512. The Committee includes a new provision authorizing the payment of attorney's fees, costs and sanctions by the Federal Government in the case of *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc. v. Clinton* from the White House Office salaries and expenses account, should those payments be required.

Section 513. The Committee has included a new provision authorizing the Inspector General of the U.S. Postal Service to audit or oversee the audit of the Postal Service's financial statements in order to bring the Postal Service in line with accountability standards expected of other federal agencies.

Section 514. The Committee retains a provision which would prohibit the expenditure of funds for abortions under the FEHBP.

Section 515. The Committee retains a provision which would authorize the expenditure of funds for abortions under the FEHBP if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

Section 516. The Committee has included a new provision which provides that no funds may be expended by the Office of Personnel Management to enter into or renew a health benefits plan which provides for prescription drugs unless the plan also provides for all prescription contraceptive drugs or devices, or generic equivalents, approved by the Food and Drug Administration, or provides benefits for outpatient services provided by a health care professional unless such plan also provides equivalent benefits for outpatient contraceptive services.

TITLE VI—GOVERNMENT WIDE GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

Section 601. The Committee continues the provision authorizing agencies to pay costs of travel to the United States for the immediate families of Federal employees assigned to foreign duty in the event of a death or a life threatening illness of the employee.

Section 602. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Section 603. The Committee continues the provision authorizing reimbursement for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of child care services to Federal employees.

Section 604. The Committee continues the provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal Government.

Section 605. The Committee continues the provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel, to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Section 606. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental U.S.

Section 607. The Committee continues the provision ensuring that agencies will have authority to pay GSA bills for space renovation and other services.

Section 608. The Committee continues the provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Section 609. The Committee continues the provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Section 610. The Committee continues the provision providing that no funds may be used to pay any person filling a nominated position that has been rejected by the Senate.

Section 611. The Committee continues the provision precluding the financing of groups by more than one Federal agency absent prior and specific statutory approval.

Section 612. The Committee continues the provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards and give them the same special police powers as GSA guards.

Section 613. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Section 614. The Committee continues the provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Section 615. The Committee continues the provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Section 616. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities.

Section 617. The Committee continues the provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Section 618. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Section 619. The Committee continues the provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Section 620. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Section 621. The Committee continues the provision requiring the President to certify that persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are not themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Section 622. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for implementation of agreements in non-disclosure policies unless certain provisions are included.

Section 623. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting propaganda, publicity and lobbying by executive agency personnel in support or defeat of legislative initiatives.

Section 624. The Committee continues the provision directing OMB to provide an accounting statement and report on the cumulative costs of and benefits of Federal regulatory programs.

Section 625. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting any Federal agency from disclosing an employee's home address to any labor organization, absent employee authorization or court order.

Section 626. The Committee continues the provision directing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish scientific canine explosive detection standards.

Section 627. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting funds to be used to provide non-public information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside the Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

Section 628. The Committee includes a new provision amending the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 to provide that no adjustment shall take effect in fiscal year 1999 in the rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code.

Section 629. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the use of funds for propaganda and publicity purposes not authorized by Congress.

Section 630. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the purchase of new technology not Year 2000 compliant.

Section 631. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the importation of any goods manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

Section 632. The Committee continues and modifies by making permanent the provision prohibiting the use of funds for paying "Sunday Premium Pay" to an employee, unless the work was actually performed.

Section 633. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting the payment of any employee who prohibits, threatens or prevents another employee from communicating with Congress.

Section 634. The Committee includes a new provision amending Sec. 404(a) of the Government Management Reform Act, authorizing OMB to conduct a pilot program on financial reporting and additionally, to include the participation of the Inspector General.

Section 635. The Committee includes a new provision authorizing funds appropriated for 1999 to be available for interagency funding of specific initiatives for the National Science and Technology Council.

Section 636. The Committee includes a new provision extending the period of mandatory use of the current FTS 2000 contracts by Federal agencies until September 30, 1999, or until the end of the current FTS 2000 contracts, whichever is sooner.

Section 637. The Committee includes a new provision to promote protection of Federal law enforcement officers who intervene in certain situations.

Section 638. The Committee has included a new provision which permits the Administrator of General Services to provide up to \$3,000,000 in government-wide credit card rebates to fund a program management office within the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program for the development of requirements for the financial management software schedule.

Section 639. The Committee has included a new provision reforming Federal firefighters overtime pay.

Section 640. The Committee has included a new provision requiring a review by the Office of National Drug Control Policy on the coordination of Southwest border counterdrug activities.

Section 641. The Committee includes a new provision that provides that for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, each executive agency of the Federal government shall make available at a minimum \$50,000 for expenses necessary to carry out a flexiplace work telecommuting program.

Section 642. The Committee includes a new provision to amend permanent law to make Senior Executive Service Presidential Rank Awards based upon base salary percentages of 20 percent (for "Meritorious Awards") and 35 percent ("Distinguished Awards") rather than the current dollar amounts.

Section 643. The Committee includes a new provision to increase the formula used to calculate the aggregate amount available for performance awards to 10 percent of the Senior Executive Service pay pool or 20 percent of the average of annual rates of basic pay.

Section 644. The Committee includes a new provision that revises the definition of "severe economic conditions" in section 5303 and 5304 of Title 5. The provision also sets the federal employee pay adjustment for fiscal year 1999 at 3.1 percent, the level included in the President's fiscal year 1999 budget.

Section 645. The Committee continues the provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Section 646. The Committee includes a new provision which provides that the United States Trade Representative shall be responsible for the formulation, coordination, and oversight of foreign policy related to international postal services and international delivery services, except that the Trade Representative may not negotiate or conclude any treaty, convention, or other international agreement if such treaty, convention, or agreement would, with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service, grant an undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service, a private provider of international postal services, or any other person. The language

also provides that the Postal Service may enter into such commercial and operational contracts relating to international postal services as it considers necessary, except that the Postal Service may not enter into any contract with an agency of a foreign government if it would grant an undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service with respect to any class of mail or type of mail service.

Section 647. The Committee includes a new provision which provides that no funds appropriated to the Postal Service in this or any other Act may be expended by the Postal Service to initiate new non-postal commercial activities.

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

It should be emphasized again that a more detailed statement describing the effect of the above provisions inserted or continued this year by the Committee which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law may be found at the appropriate place in this report.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill which are not authorized by law:

Treasury Department
 Departmental Offices, except International Affairs and Official Travel
 Office of Inspector General
 Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
 Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
 Salaries And Expenses
 Acquisition, Construction, Improvements & Related Expenses
 Financial Management Service
 Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, except those activities related to the enforcement of tobacco smuggling and regulation of explosives
 U.S. Customs Service
 Salaries & Expenses
 Operation and Maintenance, Air & Marine Interdiction Programs
 U.S. Mint
 Bureau of the Public Debt
 Internal Revenue Service
 Processing, Assistance and Management
 Tax Law Enforcement
 Information Systems
 U.S. Secret Service-except the Uniformed Division
 Funds Appropriated to the President
 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program
 Office of Management and Budget, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs
 Federal Election Commission
 General Services Administration
 Policy and Oversight

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 1

Date: June 17, 1998.

Measure: Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mrs. Northup.

Description of motion: To enable the U.S. Trade Representative to represent the U.S. before the Universal Postal Union.

Results: Adopted 30 yeas to 20 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cramer
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mr. DeLay
 Mr. Dickey
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Istook
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. Livingston
 Mr. Miller
 Mr. Nethercutt
 Mr. Neumann
 Mrs. Northup
 Mr. Packard
 Mr. Pastor
 Mr. Porter
 Mr. Regula
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Skeen
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Tiahrt
 Mr. Walsh
 Mr. Wamp
 Mr. Wicker
 Mr. Young

Members Voting Nay

Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Fazio
 Mr. Forbes
 Mr. Hefner
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mrs. Lowey
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Murtha
 Mr. Obey
 Mr. Olver
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Visclosky
 Mr. Wolf
 Mr. Yates

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 2

Date: June 17, 1988.

Measure: Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Ms. DeLauro.

Description of Motion: To delete the provisions in the bill on the use of funds for abortions in connection with any Federal employee health benefit plan.

Results: Rejected 20 yeas to 20 nays.

<i>Members Voting Yea</i>	<i>Members Voting Nay</i>
Mr. Bonilla	Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Cramer	Mr. Callahan
Ms. DeLauro	Mr. Dickey
Mr. Fazio	Mr. Edwards
Mr. Frelinghuysen	Mr. Istook
Mr. Hefner	Mr. Kingston
Mr. Hoyer	Mr. Knollenberg
Ms. Kaptur	Mr. Latham
Mr. Kolbe	Mr. Livingston
Mrs. Lowey	Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Miller	Mr. Nuemann
Mr. Moran	Mrs. Northup
Mr. Obey	Mr. Packard
Mr. Olver	Mr. Parker
Mr. Pastor	Mr. Rogers
Mr. Price	Mr. Skeen
Mr. Sabo	Mr. Taylor
Mr. Serrano	Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Torres	Mr. Wicker
Mr. Visclosky	Mr. Wolf

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 3

Date: June 17, 1998.

Measure: Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Hoyer.

Description of motion: To strike modifications to the reappointment authority of the FEC Staff Director and General Counsel.

Results: Rejected 21 yeas to 25 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Dicks
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Fazio
Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mrs. Lowey
Mrs. Meek
Mr. Moran
Mr. Obey
Mr. Olver
Mr. Pastor
Ms. Pelosi
Mr. Price
Mr. Sabo
Mr. Serrano
Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Stokes
Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Yates

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Bonilla
Mr. Cunningham
Mr. Dickey
Mr. Forbes
Mr. Frelinghuysen
Mr. Hobson
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Latham
Mr. Livingston
Mr. McDade
Mr. Miller
Mr. Nethercutt
Mr. Neumann
Mrs. Northup
Mr. Packard
Mr. Parker
Mr. Regula
Mr. Skeen
Mr. Tiahrt
Mr. Walsh
Mr. Wamp
Mr. Wicker
Mr. Wolf

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 4

Date: June 17, 1998.

Measure: Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mrs. Lowey.

Description of motion: To require contraceptive coverage in all Federal employee health benefit plans.

Results: Adopted 28 yeas to 26 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Cramer
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Dicks
 Mr. Dixon
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Fazio
 Mr. Frelinghuysen
 Mr. Hefner
 Mr. Hobson
 Mr. Hoyer
 Mr. Kolbe
 Mrs. Lowey
 Mrs. Meek
 Mr. Mollohan
 Mr. Moran
 Mr. Murtha
 Mr. Obey
 Mr. Olver
 Mr. Pastor
 Ms. Pelosi
 Mr. Price
 Mr. Sabo
 Mr. Serrano
 Mr. Skaggs
 Mr. Stokes
 Mr. Visclosky
 Mr. Walsh
 Mr. Yates

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Bonilla
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Cunningham
 Mr. DeLay
 Mr. Dickey
 Mr. Forbes
 Mr. Kingston
 Mr. Knollenberg
 Mr. Latham
 Mr. Livingston
 Mr. McDade
 Mr. Miller
 Mr. Neumann
 Mrs. Northup
 Mr. Packard
 Mr. Parker
 Mr. Regula
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Skeen
 Mr. Taylor
 Mr. Tiahrt
 Mr. Wamp
 Mr. Wicker
 Mr. Wolf
 Mr. Young

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 2(1)(2)(b) of rule XI of the House of Representatives, the results of each rollcall vote on an amendment or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

ROLLCALL NO. 5

Date: June 17, 1998.

Measure: Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Bill, FY 1999.

Motion by: Mr. Neumann.

Description of motion: To strike the emergency appropriations for the year 2000 computer problem.

Results: Rejected 14 yeas to 32 nays.

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. DeLay
Mr. Dickey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Hobson
Mr. Kingston
Mr. Latham
Mr. Miller
Mr. Neumann
Mr. Parker
Mr. Porter
Mr. Taylor
Mr. Wamp
Mr. Wicker

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cramer
Mr. Dicks
Mr. Forbes
Mr. Frelinhuysen
Mr. Hefner
Mr. Hoyer
Ms. Kaptur
Mr. Knollenberg
Mr. Kolbe
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Livingston
Mrs. Meek
Mr. Mollohan
Mr. Murtha
Mr. Nethercutt
Mrs. Northup
Mr. Obey
Mr. Packard
Mr. Pastor
Mr. Price
Mr. Regula
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Sabo
Mr. Skaggs
Mr. Skeen
Mr. Stokes
Mr. Visclosky
Mr. Walsh
Mr. Wolf
Mr. Yates
Mr. Young

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1999	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1998	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY					
Departmental Offices.....	114,771,000	123,846,000	122,889,000	+ 8,118,000	-957,000
Automation Enhancement	61,389,000	33,952,000	31,190,000	-30,199,000	-2,762,000
Transfer to Customs Service .....	.....	(-8,000,000)	.....	.....	(+ 8,000,000)
Transfer to ATF.....	.....	(-3,700,000)	.....	.....	(+ 3,700,000)
Office of Inspector General	29,719,000	30,678,000	30,678,000	+ 959,000	-404,000
Office of Professional Responsibility	1,250,000	1,654,000	1,250,000	.....	.....
Treasury Buildings and Annex Repair and Restoration	10,484,000	27,000,000	27,000,000	+ 16,516,000	.....
(Delay in obligation).....	.....	.....	(-27,000,000)	(-27,000,000)	(-27,000,000)
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.....	22,835,000	24,000,000	24,000,000	+ 1,165,000	.....
Violent Crime Reduction Programs:					
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	19,421,000	.....	3,000,000	-16,421,000	+ 3,000,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	-1,000,000	-1,000,000
Interagency crime and drug enforcement.....	.....	45,000,000	24,000,000	+ 24,000,000	-21,000,000
United States Secret Service.....	15,751,000	11,700,000	14,528,000	-1,203,000	+ 2,828,000
(Delay in obligation).....	.....	.....	(-828,000)	(-828,000)	(-828,000)
ONDCP Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center....	23,200,000	.....	14,000,000	-9,200,000	+ 14,000,000
Gang Resistance Education and Training: Grants	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	-1,000,000	.....
United States Customs Service	60,648,000	64,472,000	66,472,000	+ 5,824,000	+ 2,000,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Programs.....	131,000,000	132,172,000	132,000,000	+ 1,000,000	-172,000

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center:								
Salaries and Expenses.....	64,663,000	71,923,000	71,923,000	+ 7,260,000				
Acquisition, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses.....	32,548,000	28,360,000	28,360,000	-4,188,000				
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	97,211,000	100,283,000	100,283,000	+ 3,072,000				
Interagency Law Enforcement:								
Interagency crime and drug enforcement.....	73,794,000	30,900,000	51,900,000	-21,894,000			+ 21,000,000	
Financial Management Service.....	207,790,000	202,510,000	198,510,000	-9,280,000			-4,000,000	
Debt collection improvement account.....		3,000,000					-3,000,000	
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:								
Salaries and Expenses.....	478,934,000	544,324,000	530,624,000	+ 51,690,000			-13,700,000	
Transfer from Automation Enhancement (Delay in obligation).....		(3,700,000)					(-3,700,000)	
Laboratory facilities and headquarters.....	55,022,000	32,000,000	(-2,206,000)	(-2,206,000)			(-2,206,000)	
Total, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	533,956,000	576,324,000	530,624,000	-3,332,000			-32,000,000	
United States Customs Service:								
Salaries and Expenses.....	1,522,165,000	1,638,065,000	1,638,065,000	+ 115,900,000				
(Delay in obligation).....		(8,000,000)	(-7,000,000)	(-7,000,000)			(-7,000,000)	
Transfer from Automation Enhancement.....								
Rescission.....	-6,000,000			+ 6,000,000				
Subtotal.....	1,516,165,000	1,638,065,000	1,638,065,000	+ 121,900,000				

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates, 1999	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appropriated, 1998	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999
Operation and Maintenance, Air and Marine interdiction Programs	92,758,000	98,488,000	100,688,000	+ 7,930,000	+ 2,200,000
Rescission	-4,470,000			+ 4,470,000	
Subtotal	88,288,000	98,488,000	100,688,000	+ 12,400,000	+ 2,200,000
Customs Services at Small Airports (to be derived from fees collected)	2,406,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-406,000	
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collection	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	+ 133,894,000	+ 2,200,000
Bureau of the Public Debt	169,426,000	173,100,000	172,100,000	+ 2,674,000	-1,000,000
Internal Revenue Service:					
Processing, Assistance, and Management	2,925,874,000	3,162,430,000	3,025,013,000	+ 99,139,000	-137,417,000
Tax Law Enforcement	3,142,822,000	3,169,539,000	3,164,189,000	+ 21,367,000	-5,350,000
Rescission	-32,000,000			+ 32,000,000	
Subtotal	3,110,822,000	3,169,539,000	3,164,189,000	+ 53,367,000	-5,350,000
Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative	138,000,000	143,000,000	143,000,000	+ 5,000,000	
Information Systems	1,272,487,000	1,540,884,000	1,224,032,000	-48,455,000	-316,852,000

Information technology investments	323,000,000	210,000,000	-115,000,000	-113,000,000
Rescission.....	-30,330,000		+30,330,000	
Subtotal	294,670,000	210,000,000	-84,670,000	-113,000,000
Net total, Internal Revenue Service.....	7,741,853,000	7,766,234,000	+24,381,000	-572,619,000
United States Secret Service:				
Salaries and Expenses.....	594,657,000	594,657,000	+30,309,000	
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses	8,799,000	6,445,000	-2,354,000	
Total, United States Secret Service.....	573,147,000	601,102,000	+27,955,000	
Payment for the joint financial management improvement program.....				
	3,000,000			-3,000,000
Net total, title I, Department of the Treasury.....	11,378,484,000	11,533,513,000	+155,029,000	-610,414,000
TITLE II - POSTAL SERVICE				
Payments to the Postal Service				
Payment to the Postal Service Fund	86,274,000	71,195,000	-15,079,000	-29,000,000

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND
BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued**

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget esti- mates, 1999	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appro- priated, 1998	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999
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		
Salaries and Expenses.....	51,199,000	52,344,000	52,344,000	+ 1,145,000	
Executive Residence at the White House: Operating Expenses.....	8,045,000	8,691,000	8,691,000	+ 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	+ 134,000	
Operating expenses.....	334,000	334,000	334,000		
Council of Economic Advisers.....	3,542,000	3,666,000	3,666,000	+ 124,000	
Office of Policy Development.....	3,983,000	4,032,000	4,032,000	+ 49,000	
National Security Council.....	6,648,000	6,806,000	6,806,000	+ 158,000	
Office of Administration.....	28,883,000	40,350,000	28,350,000	-533,000	-12,200,000
Office of Management and Budget.....	57,440,000	60,617,000	59,017,000	+ 1,577,000	-1,600,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	35,016,000	36,442,000	36,442,000	+ 1,426,000	
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	+ 3,000,000	

Special forfeiture fund	211,000,000	251,000,000	215,000,000	+ 4,000,000	-36,000,000
Information technology systems and related expenses (contingent emergency funding)			2,250,000,000	+ 2,250,000,000	+ 2,250,000,000
Total, title III, Executive Office of the President and Funds Appropriated to the President	568,925,000	631,251,000	581,451,000	+ 12,526,000	-49,800,000
Emergency funding			2,250,000,000	+ 2,250,000,000	+ 2,250,000,000
TITLE IV - INDEPENDENT AGENCIES					
Committee for Purchase from People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled	1,940,000	2,464,000	2,464,000	+ 524,000	
Federal Election Commission	31,650,000	36,504,000	33,700,000	+ 2,050,000	-2,804,000
Federal Labor Relations Authority	22,039,000	22,586,000	22,586,000	+ 547,000	
General Services Administration: Federal Buildings Fund:					
Appropriation			482,100,000	+ 482,100,000	+ 482,100,000
Limitations on availability of revenue:					
Construction & acquisition of facilities	(300,000,000)	(44,005,000)	(527,100,000)	(+ 527,100,000)	(+ 483,095,000)
Repairs and alterations		(668,031,000)	(655,031,000)	(+ 355,031,000)	(-13,000,000)
(Delay in obligation)			(-19,000,000)	(-19,000,000)	(-19,000,000)
Installment acquisition payments	(142,542,000)	(215,764,000)	(215,764,000)	(+ 73,222,000)	
Rental of space	(2,275,340,000)	(2,583,261,000)	(2,583,261,000)	(+ 307,921,000)	
Building Operations	(1,331,789,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(1,554,772,000)	(+ 222,983,000)	
(Delay in obligation)			(-223,000,000)	(-223,000,000)	(-223,000,000)
Repayment of Debt	(105,720,000)	(91,000,000)	(91,000,000)	(-14,720,000)	
Previously appropriated activities	(680,543,000)			(-680,543,000)	
Total, Federal Buildings Fund	(4,835,934,000)	(5,156,833,000)	482,100,000	+ 482,100,000	+ 482,100,000
(Limitations)			(5,626,928,000)	(+ 790,994,000)	(+ 470,095,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates, 1999	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appropriated, 1998	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999
Policy and Operations	107,487,000	106,494,000	108,494,000	+1,007,000	+2,000,000
Office of Inspector General	33,870,000	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	+33,000	.....
Total, General Services Administration	143,565,000	140,735,000	624,835,000	+481,270,000	+484,100,000
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	+515,000	.....
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(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	-2,000,000
U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution .....	.....	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	+11,586,500	-13,272,000
Reduction of debt	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	-4,012,000	.....	.....
Repairs and Restoration	14,650,000	10,450,000	10,450,000	-4,200,000	.....
National Historical Publications and Records Commission: Grants program	5,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	+500,000	.....
Total, National Archives & Records Administration	221,304,500	242,463,000	229,191,000	+7,886,500	-13,272,000
Office of Government Ethics	8,265,000	8,492,000	8,492,000	+227,000	.....

Office of Personnel Management:						
Salaries and Expenses.....	85,350,000	85,350,000	85,350,000			
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)	(91,236,000)			
Office of Inspector General.....	960,000	960,000	960,000			
(Limitation on administrative expenses).....	(8,645,000)	(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		+ 294,000,000	
Government Payment for Annuitants, Employee Life Insurance.....	32,000,000	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		+ 346,297,000	
Total, Office of Personnel Management.....	12,792,310,000	13,435,607,000	13,435,607,000		+ 643,297,000	
Office of Special Counsel.....	8,450,000	8,720,000	8,720,000		+ 270,000	
United States Tax Court.....	33,921,000	34,490,000	34,490,000		+ 569,000	
Total, title IV, Independent Agencies.....	13,292,084,500	13,964,116,000	14,430,140,000		+ 1,138,055,500	+ 466,024,000
(Limitation on administrative expenses)	(4,938,245,000)	(5,259,644,000)	(5,729,739,000)		(+ 791,494,000)	(+ 470,095,000)
Net grand total.....	25,325,767,500	26,839,489,000	28,866,299,000		+ 3,540,531,500	+ 2,026,810,000
Appropriations	(25,398,567,500)	(26,839,489,000)	(26,616,299,000)		(+ 1,217,791,500)	(- 223,190,000)
Rescissions	(- 72,800,000)				(+ 72,800,000)	
Emergency funding.....			(2,250,000,000)		(+ 2,250,000,000)	(+ 2,250,000,000)
(Limitations)	(4,938,245,000)	(5,259,644,000)	(5,729,739,000)		(+ 791,494,000)	(+ 470,095,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 1998 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1999—Continued

(1) Agency and item	(2) Appropriated, 1998 (enacted to date)	(3) Budget estimates, 1999	(4) Recommended in bill	(5) Bill compared with appropriated, 1998	(6) Bill compared with budget estimates, 1999
Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Bureau of The Public Debt (Permanent).....	144,000,000	138,000,000	138,000,000	-6,000,000	.....
Federal Reserve Bank reimbursement fund.....	.....	126,000,000	126,000,000	+126,000,000	.....
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	-311,000	.....
US Mint revolving fund.....	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-15,000,000	.....
Sallie Mae.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....
Federal buildings fund.....	-50,000,000	-28,000,000	-40,000,000	+10,000,000	-12,000,000
Retirement open season (sec. 642).....	-2,000,000	.....	.....	+2,000,000	.....
Ethics Reform Act adjustment.....	.....	.....	-2,000,000	-2,000,000	.....
Total, scorekeeping adjustments	259,311,000	354,000,000	340,000,000	+80,689,000	-14,000,000
Total mandatory and discretionary	25,585,078,500	27,193,489,000	29,206,299,000	+3,621,220,500	+2,012,810,000
Mandatory	12,850,250,000	13,613,547,000	13,613,547,000	+763,297,000	.....
Discretionary:					
Crime trust fund	131,000,000	132,172,000	132,000,000	+1,000,000	-172,000
General purposes	12,603,828,500	13,447,770,000	15,460,752,000	+2,856,923,500	+2,012,918,000
Total, Discretionary	12,734,828,500	13,579,942,000	15,592,752,000	+2,857,923,500	+2,012,810,000

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF HON. STENY H. HOYER, HON.
CARRIE P. MEEK, AND HON. DAVID E. PRICE

The funding levels in this bill represent a responsible effort to allocate sufficient funds to each Agency to enable it to pursue its mission in an effective way. While we were not able to fully fund the request within our 302(b) allocation, we believe that this bill provides funding for the highest priority programs at reasonable levels.

This bill includes over \$4 billion for critical law enforcement activities, and over \$1.8 billion for anti-drug activities. These are critical expenditures in the war on drugs. We regret that we were not able to fully fund the request of \$449 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP); however, \$427 million is provided for such important programs as the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (195 million), implementation of the Drug Free Communities Act (\$20 million), and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program (\$162 million).

This bill does not provide full funding for the IRS, but does attempt to address IRS' most pressing funding needs. We are pleased that the funding level for the IRS will enable Commissioner Rossotti to continue progress with reform and restructuring at the IRS while moving forward slowly but deliberately with the much needed modernization of IRS' computer systems.

This bill provides to GSA over \$500 million for the construction of new courthouses. We are pleased that the projects included are consistent with the recommendations of the Judicial Conference and with GSA's request to the OMB.

We are pleased that this bill includes special emergency account for solving the century date change problem with government computers and related equipment. This \$2.25 billion account is an emergency appropriation to address unique and enormous problem with potentially dire consequences.

We strongly disagree with the treatment of the Federal Election Commission in this bill. Funding for FEC is \$2.8 million below the requested level, and Section 511 establishes term limits for the staff director and general counsel, effectively terminating their employment by January 1999. Section 511 represents a blatant Republican political maneuver aimed at removing FEC's general counsel for suggesting that FEC crack down on the soft money system and for some of the politically sensitive cases he has taken to court recently. Section 511 would undercut the bipartisan nature of the Commission and make FEC general counsel the only general counsel with a term limit who is not nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This is an unwarranted retaliatory provision aimed at undermining the professionalism and independence of the general counsel's office. Section 511 does not belong in this bill.

We also disagree with the level of micromanagement of the Executive Residence. The bill fences \$630,000 for estimated domestic overtime expenses for running the Executive Residence until the GAO submits its report to the Committee concerning the number and costs of overnight guests at the White House. We believe this fencing of White House funding pending receipt of a GAO study is totally inappropriate and expect that it will be removed from the bill before conference.

We disagree with the Postal Service provision added in full committee markup that would make the United States Trade Representative responsible for the formulation of policy regarding international postal and delivery services and would place international postage rates under the jurisdiction of the Postal Rate Commission. This amendment is broader than was represented to the Committee in that it strips the Postal Service of its authority to set international postal rates. This provision is vehemently opposed by the U.S. Trade Representative. This provision could jeopardize the current international postal delivery system for all Americans who send letters and items overseas while paving the way for foreign postal administrations to dramatically increase market share in the international delivery market originating in the United States. We believe this provision does not establish a level playing field and should be eliminated.

We are disappointed that the bill contains a provision which restricts a federal employee's choice of a health care insurance plan by prohibiting "federal funds" from being used to purchase a policy which provides coverage for pregnancy termination, except in instances where the life of the mother is at risk, or where rape or incest were the cause of the pregnancy. It is our position that the federal funds used for the purpose of purchasing health care coverage for federal employees are a part of the employee's compensation package. Federal employees, like many other employees, receive compensation in the form of salary, health care benefits and retirement benefits. This is their money to use. They choose a health insurance plan, and a portion of that is paid for with their health coverage benefit. That money is no more "federal funds" than is their salary after they have received it. The choice of policies is the employee's alone. Therefore, the committee's premise that it is the employer's right to restrict the scope of coverage for legal medical services is wrong.

In conclusion, we wish to express our appreciation to Chairman Kolbe and the subcommittee staff for the constructive and inclusive way in which the subcommittee has operated this year. While there have been differences of opinion, as is expected, the process pursued in considering this bill has been open and fair.

STENY H. HOYER.
CARRIE P. MEEK.
DAVID PRICE.