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{ REPORT
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2001

SEPTEMBER 13, 2000.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. HUTCHISON, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3041]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 3041) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

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SUMMARY OF BILL

The following discussion of the bill includes general information on initiatives and concerns of the Committee and an analysis of the total resources estimated to be available to the District of Columbia in the coming fiscal year.

The Committee considered requests from the President for Federal funds totaling \$445,425,000 in budget authority for the District of Columbia appropriation. This amount was contained in the Budget of the U.S. Government—2001, transmitted to the Congress on February 7, 2000. The President requested: \$134,300,000 for the D.C. corrections trustee operations; \$103,527,000 for the D.C. Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; \$103,000,000 for the D.C. Courts operations and capital improvements; \$38,387,000 for Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts; \$17,000,000 for payment for D.C. resident tuition support; \$5,000,000 for incentives for the adoption of foster children; a \$25,000,000 contribution for a New York Avenue Metro station; \$3,000,000 for a National Museum of American Music; \$10,000,000 for remediation at Poplar Point; and \$6,211,000 for reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with the Presidential inauguration.

The Committee recommendation totals \$440,905,000, appropriated as follows: (1) \$17,000,000 for a program of District of Columbia resident tuition support; (2) \$1,500,000 for the Commercial Revitalization Program; (3) \$500,000 for the District of Columbia Public Schools; (4) \$500,000 for the Department of Human Services; (5) \$134,200,000 for the D.C. corrections trustee operations; (6) \$109,080,000 for the District of Columbia Courts; (7) \$38,387,000 for defender services in the District of Columbia Courts; (8) \$108,527,000 for the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia; (9) \$25,000,000 as a contribution for construction of a Metrorail station at the intersections of New York and Florida Avenues, Northeast; and (10) \$6,211,000 as reimbursement for expenses incurred in connection with the Presidential Inauguration in January 2001.

The Senate bill includes a total recommendation of \$6,516,531,000, including \$3,914,408,000 in local funds; \$1,509,916,000 in Federal grants; and \$1,092,207,000 in private and other funds to be appropriated in fiscal year 2001 for the District of Columbia. In addition to these amounts, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$440,905,000 in Federal funds for the operations itemized below.

Federal Funds

<i>Item</i>	
Federal payment for Resident Tuition Support	\$17,000,000
Federal payment for Commercial Revitalization Program	1,500,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Public Schools	500,000
Federal payment to the Department of Human Services	500,000

Federal Funds—Continued

<i>Item</i>	
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee ...	134,200,000
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	109,080,000
Defender Services in the District of Columbia Courts	38,387,000
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	108,527,000
Metrorail construction	25,000,000
Presidential Inauguration	6,211,000
Total, Federal funds in bill	440,905,000
Federal grants	1,509,916,000
Total, Federal funds	1,950,821,000

A comparative summary of the appropriations recommended follows:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 request
FEDERAL FUNDS					
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	.....	.....
Federal Payment for Incentives for Adoption of Children	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	— \$5,000,000	— \$5,000,000
Federal Payment for Commercial Revitalization Program .....	.....	.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Federal Payment for Citizen Complaint Review Board	500,000	.....	.....	— 500,000	.....
Federal to the District of Columbia Public Schools .....	.....	.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Federal Payment for the Department of Human Services	250,000	.....	500,000	250,000	500,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee Operations	176,000,000	134,300,000	134,200,000	— 41,800,000	— 100,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	99,714,000	103,000,000	109,080,000	9,366,000	6,080,000
Defender Services in the District of Columbia	33,336,000	38,387,000	38,387,000	5,051,000	.....
Federal Payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	93,800,000	103,527,000	108,527,000	14,727,000	5,000,000
Children's National Medical Center	2,500,000	.....	.....	— 2,500,000	.....
Federal Payment for Metropolitan Police Department	1,000,000	.....	.....	— 1,000,000	.....
Federal Payment to General Services Administration—Lorton Correctional Complex	6,700,000	.....	.....	— 6,700,000	.....
Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund, General Provision, Sec. 176 (reappropri- ation)	1,000,000	.....	.....	— 1,000,000	.....
Metrorail Construction .....	.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	.....
Federal Payment for the National Museum of American Music .....	.....	3,000,000	.....	.....	— 3,000,000
Federal Payment for Brownfield Remediation .....	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	— 10,000,000
Presidential Inauguration .....	.....	6,211,000	6,211,000	6,211,000	.....
Total, Federal Funds	436,800,000	445,425,000	440,905,000	4,105,000	— 4,520,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF BILL—Continued

	Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 request	Committee rec- ommendation	Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				Fiscal year 2000 enacted	Fiscal year 2001 request
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
Operating Expenses					
D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	3,140,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	3,360,000	.....
Governmental Direction and Support	167,356,000	197,771,000	194,271,000	26,915,000	— 3,500,000
Economic Development and Regulation	190,335,000	205,638,000	205,638,000	15,303,000	.....
Public Safety and Justice	778,770,000	762,346,000	762,346,000	— 16,424,000	.....
Public Education System	867,411,000	998,418,000	998,918,000	131,507,000	500,000
Human Support Services	1,526,361,000	1,542,204,000	1,532,704,000	6,343,000	— 9,500,000
Public Works	271,395,000	278,242,000	278,242,000	6,847,000	.....
Receivership Programs	342,077,000	394,528,000	389,528,000	47,451,000	— 5,000,000
Workforce Investments	8,500,000	.....	.....	— 8,500,000	.....
Buyouts and Other Management Reforms	18,000,000	.....	.....	— 18,000,000	.....
Reserve	150,000,000	150,000,000	.....	— 150,000,000	— 150,000,000
Financing and Other	363,491,000	331,529,000	331,529,000	— 31,962,000	.....
Total, operating expenses, general fund	4,686,836,000	4,867,176,000	4,699,676,000	12,840,000	— 167,500,000
Enterprise Funds					
Water and Sewer Authority and Washington Aqueduct	279,608,000	275,705,000	275,705,000	— 3,903,000	.....
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	234,400,000	223,200,000	223,200,000	— 11,200,000	.....
Sports and Entertainment Commission	10,846,000	10,968,000	10,968,000	122,000	.....
Public Benefit Corporation	89,008,000	78,235,000	78,235,000	— 10,773,000	.....
D.C. Retirement Board	9,892,000	11,414,000	11,414,000	1,522,000	.....
Correctional Industries Fund	1,810,000	1,808,000	1,808,000	— 2,000	.....
Washington Convention Center	50,226,000	52,726,000	52,726,000	2,500,000	.....

Total, enterprise funds	675,790,000	654,056,000	654,056,000	— 21,734,000	.....
Total, operating expenses	5,362,626,000	5,521,232,000	5,353,732,000	— 8,894,000	— 167,500,000
Capital Outlay					
General fund	1,218,637,500	1,029,975,389	1,022,074,000	— 196,563,500	— 7,901,389
Water and sewer fund	197,169,000	140,725,000	140,725,000	— 56,444,000	.....
Total, capital outlay	1,415,806,500	1,170,700,389	1,162,799,000	— 253,007,500	— 7,901,389
Total, District of Columbia funds	6,778,432,500	6,691,932,389	6,516,531,000	— 261,901,500	— 175,401,389

GENERAL STATEMENT

INTRODUCTION

On November 29, 1999, the President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2000, Public Law 106–113. Division A of this act appropriated funds for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 2000. Since the passage of the act, District of Columbia voters, their elected leadership, working with the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (the Authority), and Congress have set in motion changes that affect the governmental structure of the District, including continued improvements in the District's financial condition, evidenced by the District's third consecutive year with a budget surplus; and a proposed amendment to the District's home rule charter that could change the size and composition of the Board of Education.

These changes have been accompanied by controversy over the 13-week delay in completion of the District's annual financial report and debate over the structure, composition and effectiveness of elected versus appointed school boards. In addition, since the passage of Public Law 106–113, the District government has had to address problems related to the provision of special education, foster care, and court operations. As the District continues to make improvements in its financial condition and address management deficiencies, the Authority's role has evolved from that of direct management of the daily operations of the District's nine largest agencies to one of exercising oversight of the District government. This transition has been aided by a high level of citizen and congressional support for Mayor Anthony Williams' government reform efforts, as evidenced by congressional passage of the District of Columbia Management Reform Act of 1999, Public Law 106–1. The Act, signed into law on March 5, 1999, transferred direct administrative responsibility for the District's nine largest agencies from the Authority to the Mayor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL CONDITION

The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, Public Law 104–8 (the Act), created the Authority and the Office of Chief Financial Officer (OCFO). The Authority is charged with improving the delivery of District services. The CFO is charged with returning the District of Columbia to financial solvency by producing 4 consecutive years of balanced municipal budgets. Working in concert with the District's elected leadership, the Authority and the CFO have implemented a series of financial and management reforms and have improved tax collection. These reforms, coupled with continued Federal assistance and an improved economy, have resulted in 3 consecutive years of

budget surpluses. The Act requires the District to produce 4 consecutive years of balanced or surplus budgets as a prerequisite for the abolition of the Authority and the return of home rule.

The District ended fiscal year 1997 with a surplus of \$185,900,000. For fiscal year 1998, the District's budget surplus was \$112,492,000.¹ After a 13-week delay, the District's CFO reported a fiscal year 1999 surplus of \$86,400,000, after subtracting \$35,000,000 toward the retirement of the District's long-term debt. The April 29, 2000 release by the CFO of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), which was due on February 1, 2000, strained the CFO's relationship with the Mayor, the District Council, the Authority, and the private firm charged with conducting the annual audit.

The delay in the release of the report triggered criticism of the CFO's leadership and eventually led to her resignation on May 5, 2000. In a February 28, 2000, letter to the Authority, eight members of the District Council requested the CFO's dismissal, citing the CFO's failure to: (1) meet the statutory deadline for the CAFR; (2) produce trial balances during fiscal year 1999; (3) adequately ensure that District of Columbia staff participated in training on the new financial management system; and (4) notify elected officials of the CAFR delay. On May 5, 2000, the CFO resigned, and her deputy for tax and revenue was named acting CFO.

The District of Columbia Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999 (Public Law 105-277, Division A, Sec. 101(c)), requires the inclusion of a \$150,000,000 operating reserve in any budget submitted for congressional approval, beginning with the budget for fiscal year 2000. Earlier during the year, the Mayor sought to use approximately two-thirds of the \$150,000,000 reserve for a number of projects, most of which were non-emergency, recurring items. Because they did not meet the statutory requirements, their funding from the reserve was objected to by the chair of the District's Senate Appropriation's Subcommittee. The chairman approved funding of \$8,600,000 to satisfy the District's Y2K obligations and \$18,000,000 for the District of Columbia Public School system for the District's special education needs.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000

Pursuant to a Senate amendment, \$4,485,000 in emergency funding was included in the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2000 to reimburse the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department for certain costs incurred by the District as host of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank Organization Spring Conference in April 2000.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

The District's public education system has experienced changes during the past year and will face challenges in the coming

¹The District's fiscal year 1998 surplus was, in part, the result of the National Capital Revitalization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-33). The Revitalization Act, which improved the city's fiscal prospects through the infusion of over \$5,000,000,000 in Federal funds, transferred financial responsibility for a number of functions to the Federal Government, including accumulated pension liability for police, firefighters, teachers, and judges. The Act increased the Federal share for Medicaid from 50 percent to 70 percent, and transferred responsibility for housing District felons to the Federal Government.

months. Reforming the District of Columbia Board of Education (Board) governing structure, improving the performance of public school students, continuing support of charter schools as an alternative, and addressing the problems of special education students are but a few of the challenges confronting the District.

School Board Reform

The Mayor, District Council, Authority, and various public schools constituencies support reform of the Board, which, historically, has been a fractious body.

The direction of school board reform in the District, including the size of the school board and whether to elect or appoint school board members, has been a controversial topic. On February 17, 2000, after weeks of debate, the District Council, with the Mayor's support, approved legislation that would restructure the District of Columbia Board of Education, pending approval of a referendum by District voters. The act, which would amend the District's Home Rule Act, would: (1) reduce the school board from 11 to 9 members; (2) allow voters to elect four members of the board from four new school election districts (currently eight members of the board are elected by ward); (3) allow voters to elect one at-large member to serve as President of the Board of Education; and (4) allow the mayor to appoint four members to the board with the advice and consent of the District council.

The Board of Election and Ethics (BEE) held a public meeting on Tuesday, May 2, 2000, to hear public comment and formulate the final short title and summary statement for the Proposed Charter Amendment III, "The School Governance Charter Amendment Act of 2000". Upon completion of this exercise, the BEE certified the referendum question. On June 27, 2000, 51 percent of District residents that voted were in favor of the hybrid Board of Education. Candidates for the five elected seats on the new school board will appear on the November 7, 2000 general election ballot.

Support for Charter Schools

The charter school movement in the District of Columbia has steadily gained support, despite some controversy. Nearly one in every 11 school children attending public schools in the District is enrolled in one of the 31 public charter schools. Last year Congress provided additional support for the charter school movement. Section 155 of Title I of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2000 amended the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995, Public Law 104-134 (D.C. Code, § 31-2851) to extend indefinitely the legislative authority for charter schools. In addition, Section 153 of the act makes charter schools eligible for school construction and repair funds by amending the Student Loan Marketing Association Reorganization Act of 1996. The provision provides \$5,000,000 in credit enhancement funds for public charter schools. These funds are administered by a 5-member board appointed by the Mayor and the Public Charter School Board. This provision will help charter schools meet one of their most pressing needs—adequate physical facilities. In addition, the Authority has transferred the power to dispose of surplus schools to the Office of the Mayor.

In March of this year, four members of the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees, the school advisory panel created by the Authority, resigned in protest of the Authority's support for the transfer of the Paul Junior High School building to a charter school group. The scheduled conversion was opposed by the Superintendent of Public Schools, who sought to create a math and technology program to be housed in the same building. The conversion of Paul to a charter school was granted by the Public Charter School Board, which is one of two charter granting authorities in the District,² endorsed by the Authority, and supported by two-thirds of the parents with children in attendance at Paul.

The Paul Junior High School controversy served as a lightning rod for issues surrounding the conversion and transfer of public school buildings to charter schools. On March 7, 2000, in the midst of the Paul Junior High School controversy, the District council passed legislation that places a 7½ month moratorium on public school building conversions and transfers to public charter schools. Supporters of the legislation contend it is necessary to correct deficiencies in the conversion process.

Special Education

The problems of the District's special education program include the timely evaluation of students and transportation issues. Despite congressional scrutiny, the appointment by the courts of a special master for special education, and promises from school officials to address these concerns, the school system has shown little progress in addressing the educational needs of special education students, who represent about 15 percent of total public school enrollment.

The transportation issue has been a particularly intractable problem. Bus service for special needs students is routinely late or nonexistent. According to a report by the special master appointed by a Federal judge to help resolve transportation and other special education issues, at least 1 in every 10 special education students missed a significant part of morning classes during the first 2 months of the year because of transportation problems.

To address the problem of assessment backlog, Congress approved the expenditure of \$18,000,000 of the District's reserve funds.

On April 13, 1999, the Council of the District of Columbia passed a resolution that established, on an emergency basis, a special committee to investigate the delivery of special education services. All members of the District council serve on the Special Education Program Investigation Special Committee. The resolution gave the Special Committee 1 year to investigate and recommend improvements in the delivery of services. Earlier this year the District council passed a resolution extending the deadline for submission of the report by the Special Committee on Special Education until September 2000. In April 1999, the superintendent of public schools placed three of the agency's top special education administrators on administrative leave. The superintendent also announced administrative and programmatic changes as part of a 90-

²The elected school board is the other public charter school granting entity.

day action plan intended to address some of the agency's long-standing problems, including transferring the responsibility for special education assessments to school principals. According to school officials, significant progress has been made in addressing the assessment backlog.

VOTING RIGHTS CHALLENGE

On April 19, 1999, a three-judge panel heard arguments for and against providing voting representation in the House of Representatives and the Senate for citizens of the District of Columbia. Presently, the District of Columbia elects a non-voting delegate to Congress, who has been granted the right to cast committee votes but cannot vote in either the Committee-as-a-Whole or the House.

The three judge panel, whose ruling may be appealed directly to the Supreme Court, handed down their decision on March 20, 2000. By a decision of two to one, the panel found that District residents did not have a legal right to voting representation in Congress. The majority opinion stated that the constitution clearly grants voting representation in the House and Senate for "the People of the several States." The majority opinion suggested that residents seek redress through the political process and not the courts.

RECEIVERSHIPS

The courts continue to play a significant role in the daily operations of the District government. Three agencies (Child and Family Services, Mental Health Services, and District of Columbia Jail Medical Services) account for at least \$389,528,000 in proposed spending controlled by court order. The budget does not include cost estimates for one other agency controlled by a court-appointed receiver: the District of Columbia Public Housing Authority.

In December 1999, Mayor Williams appointed an individual to serve as his administration's liaison with the four agencies under receivership. The liaison's primary mission is to help fashion solutions that will lead to the return of these agencies to District administrative control. The effectiveness of the agencies under receivership and the progress of the receivers in returning the four agencies to District government control have been uneven, at best. Only the Housing Authority seems certain to be returned to District control within the year.

Housing Authority

The Housing Authority, which has been in receivership since 1995, could be returned to the District's control later this year. In anticipation of this transfer of authority to District control, earlier this year, District public housing residents elected three tenants to a nine-member board of commissioners charged with setting policy and approving major contracts for the agency after the court-appointed receiver completes his assignment.

Child and Family Services

Child and Family Services, the District agency charged with protecting abused and neglected children, has been criticized for its handling of the Brianna Blackmond case. Brianna Blackmond was a 23-month old child who was slain on January 6, 2000, after being

returned to her mentally retarded mother. A year earlier, the mother had been charged and found guilty of child neglect. The child's death prompted a congressional hearing on May 5, 2000, and a series of recommendations that would include requiring social workers to provide field reports to judges 10 days before hearings on a child's status and additional training for social workers.

In the wake of the Brianna Blackmond case, the court-appointed receiver has asked the District for an additional \$65,197,000. These funds would increase the agency's budget to \$185,752,000 and would be used to provide higher payments to foster parents, hire additional social workers, and implement other initiatives necessary to fully comply with the court order to improve the agency's services. The problems of the agency are numerous and include inadequate staffing, delays in the approval of foster parents, warehousing of teenagers in group homes, shortage of foster homes, and excessive time in foster care (on average 3 years) before children are adopted or reunited with their families.

Mental Health Services

In addition to the Housing Authority, Mental Health Services, which has been under receivership since 1997, may be returned to District control within the next 12 months. On March 6, 2000, a U.S. District Judge approved a plan to return the agency to District control on the premise that the system had actually deteriorated under the receiver. The plan, agreed to by District officials and a coalition representing mental health groups, removed the court-appointed receiver at the end of March 2000, places the agency under control of an interim receiver, and transfers control to the District by April 2001. The court would appoint a monitor to review the District's administration of mental health services during a 6-month period.

The dismal state of mental health services in the District was illustrated on February 29, 2000, when police and firefighters were called to a Northwest Washington mental health group home and found the doors chained shut. The home is part of an unofficial network of unregulated group homes for the mentally ill. Though no formal lists of the unregulated homes exists, an estimated 200 such homes operate in the District. During an October 28, 1999, hearing, mental health advocates noted cases of fraud, neglect, and abuse by mental health residential facilities operators.

District of Columbia Jail Medical Services

The cost of health services is one of the issues prompting District officials to seek removal of the medical services receiver at the District of Columbia jail. The jail's medical services, which have been under receivership since 1995, cost \$19 per inmate per day, according to statistics from the National Institute of Corrections. The District's per inmate medical expense is far higher than the city of Baltimore's cost of \$5.18 per inmate per day and is almost three times the national average.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PERFORMANCE ACCOUNTABILITY STANDARDS

Legislative history

On October 19, 1994, the Home Rule Act was amended by Public Law 103-373, the Federal Payment Reauthorization Act of 1994, to include performance and financial accountability requirements for the District government. The amendment required the District government to devise, implement, and submit to the Congress comprehensive financial and performance standards. The purpose of the requirement was to force District government accountability by requiring systematic goal-setting, measurement and reporting of program performance and financial management.

District government compliance with the performance accountability requirements

The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1994, Public Law 103-373, mandates that the District submit to Congress a performance accountability plan for the upcoming year, and a performance accountability report for the previous year that compares planned performance with actual performance. Both the plan and the report are due on March 1 each year, at which point the General Accounting Office has until April 15 to evaluate the District's performance report and submit its findings to Congress. The report must: (1) explain the District's progress in meeting two levels of planned performance, acceptable and superior; (2) include the title of the supervisor responsible for each goal; and (3) provide a status update on the progress of the District agencies that are currently under court order.

For fiscal year 2001, the District intentionally bypassed the March 1 deadline, opting to submit the performance measures in June to coincide with the budget proposal submitted to Congress. The justification given by the Mayor's office is that the District plans to integrate the performance goals closely with the budget numbers. The document provides little more than a coincidental correlation between the performance measures submitted to the District Council and the budget proposals.

The performance measures in the Mayor's budget proposal, submitted to the District Council on March 13, 2000, are deficient. Although the Mayor's staff has made assurances that progress has been made since the budget's submission, the measures contain a number of "to be determined" (TBD) goals, as well as numerous goals that are identical to last year's goals. Of the 282 measures outlined in the Mayor's budget proposal, 129 are either TBD or the same goal as last year. For example, the Metropolitan Police Department's budget proposal section contains 23 performance measures; 20 are TBD and 3 have goals. The Department of Housing has 10 performance measures. While there are no TBDs, 8 of the 10 are the same as last year's performance measures. Although significant progress has been made since Mayor Williams began his administration, much work remains to be done.

One final concern regarding the District's performance measures is their lack of baseline measurements. The Williams administration considers this to be the first performance cycle to which it plans to hold itself fully accountable. However, without baseline

numbers to measure performance, it could prove difficult to hold the District accountable to any specific performance goals. For example, the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs plans to increase the number of citations for a variety of ABC violations by 50 percent. Without a sound baseline to measure progress, an increase like 50 percent has little effect when measuring performance.

The Committee has maintained high expectations for the current administration's commitment to a performance-based government. While the Mayor and his administration are entitled to a period of transition, the Committee expects fiscal year 2001 to result in full compliance with the requirements of the law. Without a system of goal-setting, measurement and reporting of program performance, the District government will not achieve either operational efficiencies or the "customer satisfaction" of District residents.

PRESIDENT'S BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

The President's budget proposal for fiscal year 2001 proposes \$445,425,000 in Federal funds for the District of Columbia. The \$445,425,000 total encompasses a \$134,300,000 payment to the D.C. corrections trustee for operations; \$103,000,000 for the D.C. courts, including \$98,000,000 for operations and \$5,000,000 for capital improvements; \$38,387,000 for defender services in the D.C. courts; and \$103,527,000 for court services and the offender supervision agency. In addition, the President proposed \$17,000,000 to the District of Columbia for a program of resident tuition support.

The President has proposed additional payments to the District of Columbia, including \$5,000,000 to continue a program initiated by Congress in fiscal year 2000 that creates incentives to promote the adoption of children in the District; \$10,000,000 to the District of Columbia for environmental cleanup and site preparation at Poplar Point; \$3,000,000 for planning of a National Museum of American Music; and \$6,211,000 to the District of Columbia as reimbursement for anticipated expenses that will be incurred in connection with Presidential inauguration activities.

The fiscal year 2001 budget proposal contains \$25,000,000 for a contribution to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for the construction of a Metro station at the intersection of New York and Florida Avenues, in Northeast, D.C.

TOTAL RESOURCES

Based on recommendations in the bill, a total of \$6,709,335,000, including \$192,804,000 of intra-District funds, will be available to the District government during the next fiscal year. Included in this figure are appropriations from local funds, Federal grants, and private and other funds. The financing of appropriations from District funds is from various local taxes, fees, charges, and other collections received by the District government.

INTRA-DISTRICT FUNDS

Based on recommendations in the bill, a total of \$192,804,000 is allocated to intra-District funds. Intra-District payments are a mechanism that District agencies (buying agencies) use to pay for

services rendered by other District agencies (selling agencies). The mechanism allows a buying agency to transfer funds to a selling agency. The intra-District payment covers the selling agency's costs of delivering the services. Each District government agency selling a service to another agency has an intra-District revenue budget. The intra-District budget reflects the selling agency's projection of costs related to the services it will render. The intra-District budget is an internal government transaction. Although these funds are included in the total ceiling for the recommended fiscal year 2001 budget of District funds, intra-District funds are not included in the recommended total appropriation for the individual District budget functions: governmental direction and support; economic development and regulation; public safety and justice; public education system; human support services; public works; (financing and other uses); receivership programs; workforce investments; the Authority; and enterprise funds.

FEDERAL FUNDS

A total of \$440,905,000 in Federal funds will be available to the District government during fiscal year 2001. Included in this total are the Federal payments for the D.C. corrections trustee operations, the D.C. Courts, and the D.C. Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency. The total also includes \$17,000,000 for the Public Education System; \$1,500,000 for a Commercial Revitalization Program; \$500,000 for the District of Columbia Public Schools; \$500,000 for the Department of Human Services; \$25,000,000 for a Metrorail station; and \$6,211,000 for Presidential Inauguration expenses. A total of \$1,509,916,000 in Federal funds will be received by the District government from the various Federal grant programs. In addition, Federal reimbursements are received from such programs as Medicaid and Medicare.

The following table summarizes the various Federal funds estimated to be available to the District government during fiscal year 2001:

Federal Funds

<i>Item</i>	
Federal payment for resident tuition support	\$17,000,000
Federal payment for commercial revitalization program	1,500,000
Federal payment to the D.C. public schools	500,000
Federal payment to the Department of Human Services	500,000
Federal payment to D.C. corrections trustee operations	134,200,000
Federal payment for D.C. courts	109,080,000
Defender services in D.C. courts	38,387,000
Federal payment to Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	108,527,000
Metrorail construction	25,000,000
Presidential inauguration	6,211,000
Subtotal (Federal funds included in this bill)	440,905,000
Federal grants	1,509,916,000
Total Federal funds	1,950,821,000

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 in Federal funds for the District of Columbia Tuition Assistance Program. Initial funding of \$17,000,000 for this program was included in the Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations Act. On November 12, 1999, Public Law 106-98, the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999, was signed into law. The Act established the Tuition Assistance Program, a scholarship fund under the direction of the Mayor of the District of Columbia, in consultation with the Secretary of Education.

Under the Act, scholarships are awarded to District residents for undergraduate education within 3 years of graduation or getting a graduate equivalent degree [GED]. The applicant must be a District resident for 12 consecutive months before the academic year of the award. Scholarships pay the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition, with a cap of \$10,000 per student per school year, at public universities in Maryland and Virginia. Scholarships may also be used for tuition at private colleges in the metropolitan area and at private Historically Black Colleges and Universities anywhere in Maryland or Virginia, with a cap of \$2,500 per student per year.

The Act authorizes the Mayor to expand the public portion of the program from public institutions of higher education in Maryland and Virginia to public colleges and universities across the nation under the following conditions: (1) the Mayor determines that a significant number of students are having difficulty gaining admission because of preferences given to in-State applicants; (2) the Mayor consults with the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the Secretary of Education about expanding the program; and (3) the Mayor considers the projected costs of the expanded program on the individual awards (due to a greater difference between in-State and out-of-State costs) and the administration of the program. On May 16, 2000, the Mayor notified the House Committee on Government Reform that, because the necessary provisions had been satisfied, the Mayor would exercise his authority to expand the Act to cover the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions in all 50 States.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR INCENTIVES FOR ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In the Fiscal Year 2000 District of Columbia Appropriations Act, Congress recommended and the President approved a Federal contribution of \$5,000,000 to create incentives to promote the adoption of children in the District's foster care system. The Committee is recommending that the funds appropriated in fiscal year 2000 remain available through September 30, 2002, for funding of this Congressionally initiated program.

The Mayor and District Council have agreed to a plan in the Budget Support Act for the expenditure of the initial \$5,000,000 appropriation. Of the total funds, \$3,000,000 will be used to: (1) create a flexible fund to support adoptions of siblings and other hard to place children by covering the costs of home renovations to accommodate wheelchair access and other special needs; (2) create

an adoption resource center and post-adoption services to provide on-going support and education for new foster parents; and (3) provide funds to enhance the current Children and Family Services Administration recruitment efforts.

The balance of \$2,000,000 will be used to establish a scholarship fund to support transition to independence for adopted teens pursuant to the Adoption Voucher Fund Act of 2000, enacted by the District Council on June 6, 2000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO COMMERCIAL REVITALIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends a Federal payment of \$1,500,000 to the Mayor to continue the District of Columbia Commercial Revitalization Program [CRP]. This program was initiated during fiscal year 2000 with funding of \$5,000,000 in interest earnings held by the Authority and appropriated in the District's Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations Act, Public Law 106–113.

Transfer of funds

Although program guidelines and allocation criteria have been completed, as recently as July, 2000, the Authority had failed to transfer the appropriated funds to the Office of the Mayor, despite the legislative mandate requiring the funds' immediate transfer. The Committee directs that the Authority immediately transfer any of the \$5,000,000 appropriated to the District for CRP which have yet to be transferred to the Office of the Mayor.

Status of program

The District's CRP is an integral component of the Mayor's strategy to attract increased trade, commerce and employment in the District of Columbia. On June 12, 2000, the District Council adopted the necessary authorizing legislation, the "Supermarket Tax Exemption Act of 2000," which was signed by the Mayor and is subject to review by the Authority and Congress. CRP funds will be committed fully during fiscal year 2001.

Since the program's establishment, the Mayor has identified and commenced negotiations regarding the development of four retail projects targeted for assistance through CRP. The Brentwood/Rhode Island Avenue Shopping Center in Northeast D.C. will be the first CRP-assisted project, following the conclusion of land assembly and negotiation of the final purchase terms. This project, which will include construction of a major anchor retail store, as well as other national retail stores, will be publicly announced in early September 2000.

No year funds

The appropriated funds are to remain available until expended. These funds are "no year" moneys because final arrangements for capital projects often take a year or more to complete land assembly, environmental and feasibility assessments, negotiation of business terms, and other typical due diligence requirements.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Committee recommends \$500,000 to the District of Columbia Public Schools. Of this amount, \$250,000 shall be used to fund a program to reduce school violence, and the remaining \$250,000 shall be used for a program to enhance the reading skills of the District's public school students.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$500,000 for a contribution to the construction in Southeast Washington of a new community service center for homeless, runaway and at-risk youth.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO CORRECTIONS TRUSTEE OPERATIONS

Pursuant to section 601 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act), the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$134,300,000 for payment to the D.C. corrections trustee for the administration and operation of correctional facilities for sentenced adult felons and for the administrative operating costs of the Office of the Corrections Trustee.

The corrections trustee is responsible for: (1) financial oversight of the operations of the D.C. Department of Corrections [DOC]; (2) facilitating the closure of the Lorton Correctional Facility in Lorton, VA, by December 31, 2001, and the transfer of sentenced felon prisoners from the District to the Federal Bureau of Prisons; and (3) assisting the DOC in its reformation and stabilization.

Corrections trustee operations

The President's budget request for fiscal year 2001 is \$134,300,000 for the Corrections Trustee operations. The Office of the Corrections Trustee provided the following justifications for the requested funds:

District of Columbia Corrections Operations Crosswalk of Fiscal Year 2000 Changes and Summary of Fiscal Year 2001 Request

[Dollars in thousands]

<i>Adjustment to Base</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Fiscal Year 2000 Enacted	\$175,331
Adjustment to Base	(7,491)
Fiscal Year 2000 Base	167,840
Program Changes	(33,640)
Fiscal Year 2001 Estimate	134,200

NOTE.—The Fiscal Year 2000 Consolidated Appropriation Act rescinded 0.38 percent of discretionary budget authority for fiscal year 2000 resulting in a decrease of \$668,800.

Base program description

The D.C. Department of Corrections [DOC] is in transition from having responsibility for direct oversight of confinement of all District pretrial detainees and sentenced prisoners to its new role of overseeing the confinement of only pretrial detainees, sentenced misdemeanants, and others held for court-related processing. The fiscal year 2001 budget request is based on funding the Federal Government's responsibilities for "sentenced felons," as set forth in

the Memorandum of Understanding signed during the development of the Revitalization Act. The Federal funding responsibility is limited to the DOC operations related to those serving sentences and whose legal charges have been fully adjudicated ("State ready"). This definition excludes those felons awaiting trial on other charges or other court appearances, which are considered to be a local responsibility.

A major concern is the unanticipated growth of the overall D.C. inmate population. Since October 1, 1998, the inmate population has grown from 9,700 to its current level of over 10,700. The growth in the adult felony population accounts for nearly all of the increase. The number of inmates for which the District of Columbia is responsible (i.e., misdemeanants, pretrial inmates, and felony inmates awaiting final adjudication and/or court processing) is estimated to be relatively stable at about 2,500. The felony inmate increase is due to slower than anticipated releases from the DOC, in part due to more stringent release procedures required to provide a better transition for inmates returning to the community. While the rate of increase has slowed slightly, it is anticipated that the inmate population will continue to grow to about 11,300 at a rate of 4 percent annually. The growth threatens the timely transfer of D.C. "State ready" inmates to the Federal Bureau of Prisons [BOP]. The original projection of the number of inmates to be housed in BOP was approximately 7,400. The current projection for the end of fiscal year 2001 increases the estimate by 1,400 to 8,800. This increase is occurring simultaneously with BOP's unanticipated rate of inmate growth.

An updated "Transition Plan for the Transfer of District of Columbia Sentenced Felons to the Federal Government and the Closure of the Lorton Correctional Complex" was provided to Congress on February 7, 2000. The plan reported that four of the six Lorton facilities had already closed by January 2000, with two of those facilities closing ahead of the schedule anticipated in the February 1999 transition plan. Of the remaining two facilities, the Maximum Security Facility is expected to close by the end of March 2001, and the Central Facility will close by December 31, 2001, as required by the Revitalization Act. The plan also addressed the transfer of all remaining felony inmates to BOP by that time from the contract facility at Youngstown, Ohio (1,700 inmates) and from the contract with Virginia at the Sussex II and Red Onion Facilities (1,355 inmates). It is anticipated that over 6,000 inmates of the 8,800 sentenced felons will be in BOP custody by the end of fiscal year 2001.

The cost of operations ranks the District of Columbia corrections system among the most expensive in the country. To reduce costs, the Department of Corrections has 3,200 sentenced felons in contract facilities. However, much of the anticipated savings has not been realized. This is due to the lack of downsizing after inmates were placed in contract prison facilities and the excessive use of overtime.

The District of Columbia's fiscal year 1999 budget for the local responsibilities of the DOC severely underfunded its operations at \$70,000,000. The combination of the unanticipated growth of the inmate population, combined with the under funding on the part of the District's local budget, resulted in a budget shortfall for fis-

cal year 1999 of \$23,000,000. The local funding portion of the shortfall was estimated at \$12,000,000. With the \$12,000,000 the DOC funding for fiscal year 1999 from local funds would be \$82,000,000, over \$6,000,000 below the \$88,600,000 level estimated for the post-fiscal year 2002 period in the Trustee's February 2000 Lorton closure plan. (Note: This does not include local budget expenditures at the D.C. Jail for the medical receiver, estimated at \$12,000,000 per year.)

Recent Accomplishments of the Corrections Trustee

Since the transmittal of the President's fiscal year 2000 Budget to Congress, three facilities have closed at Lorton, Virginia: the Occoquan Facility in early May 1999, the Minimum Security Facility at the end of July 1999, and the Youth Facility at the end of January 2000. The Occoquan Facility closed on schedule according to the February 1999 Lorton closure plan. The Minimum Security Facility closed in advance of the September 30, 1999 estimated closing date, and the Youth Facility closed in advance of the March 31, 2000 estimated closing date. Along with the closures, two Reductions-in-Force (RIF) were implemented that eliminated 667 positions at the DOC. In addition to the RIF's, vacancies were backfilled in uniform positions at other DOC-operated correctional facilities, thus reducing the need for a portion of the overtime. Overall, the number of employees has been reduced by 32 percent since November 1997, from 3,159 employees to the current level of 2,141 employees, as reported by the DOC.

The priority consideration program that was established by the Corrections Trustee is in place and is beginning to assist staff scheduled to be separated from the DOC with re-employment with the Federal Government and other agencies. The program is coordinated with the Federal Prison System, the DOC, the D.C. Office of Personnel, D.C. Department of Employment Services, and the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, pursuant to the requirements of the Revitalization Act for displaced employees. The program has elicited limited interest until the RIF procedures had been implemented, but several applicants have already been hired by the Bureau of Prisons, with the expectation that greater numbers of staff will avail themselves of the program as the closure date for the Lorton facilities approaches.

One of the successes of the past year has been the implementation of a system of internal audits and controls. DOC Director Washington has supported this initiative by establishing a permanent unit to oversee the development and implementation of the new system. The Office of the Corrections Trustee provided guidance and training by: (1) advising the D.C. Department of Corrections in the implementation of practices to establish a system of internal controls; (2) providing oversight in the development of internal auditing tools; and (3) sponsoring and conducting audit-related training.

The Corrections Trustee prepared a 280 page report requested by the Deputy Attorney General on a review of inmates who are sentenced under both local and Federal statutes, and a review of a number of other interagency and inter-jurisdictional issues unique to D.C.'s current transition. The request was in response to an

order of the U.S. District Court requesting that the Department of Justice investigate the policies and procedures related to dual code jurisdiction cases. This order is a result of questions raised specifically to the commitment processes for Federal and D.C. code cases as a result of issues surfaced with dual jurisdiction cases housed in the D.C. Department of Corrections. This report, released in October 1999, included 24 major recommendations and has been favorably received by the Department of Justice and its component agencies, the U.S. District Court, and the DOC. As a result of the report, the Deputy Attorney General has requested the Corrections Trustee to coordinate implementation of the report's recommendations with all affected agencies of the Federal and District governments.

Continuing efforts are underway to determine staffing patterns and maximize staff reallocation during the closure process at the Lorton complex, so that the closure of facilities may proceed smoothly, at the lowest cost, and with the lowest security risk to the complex and the local community. In addition, the Trustee undertook a major engineering analysis to assess the capital improvements necessary over the next several years at the Central Detention Facility to ensure that the DOC has a properly updated jail facility in good repair. That report forms the basis of current planning of Mayor Williams' administration for major capital improvements to the Central Detention Facility.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The Revitalization Act requires that, commencing in fiscal year 1998, the Federal Government finance the D.C. courts, including the operations of the D.C. Court of Appeals, Superior Court, and the court system. Beginning with the fiscal year 1999 appropriations bill, the Federal Government also provided funds for capital improvements. By law, the annual budget includes estimates of the expenditures for the operations of the courts prepared by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration and the President's recommendation for funding the courts' operations.

The President's recommended level for fiscal year 2001 is \$103,000,000, which includes \$98,000,000 for the courts operations; and \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002, for capital improvements for District courthouse facilities. The courts have requested \$122,799,000, which includes \$104,529,000 for operations, and \$18,270,000 for capital improvements. Based on the following analysis the Committee recommends a funding level of \$103,255,000 for the courts' operations, and \$5,825,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002, for the courts' capital improvement program.

D.C. Courts Budget Request

The D.C. Court system has submitted a budget request totaling \$122,799,000 in Federal funds for fiscal year 2001. The operations request of \$104,529,000 exceeds the President's proposed operations budget by \$6,529,000 and would be used as follows: \$5,255,000 to finance a pay adjustment of 8.48 percent for non-judicial employees and \$1,274,000 for superior court staffing, equipment and program requests. The capital request of \$18,270,000 ex-

ceeds the President's proposed capital budget by \$13,270,000, \$8,200,000 of which would be used for the restoration and renovation of the Old City Hall as the new D.C. Court of Appeals, and the balance for other ongoing capital projects.

The President's fiscal year 2001 operating budget denied the Courts' request for non-judicial employee compensation on the basis that the Courts did not timely provide the analysis requested by OMB to justify this increase. The Committee has reviewed the detailed independent analysis of court employee compensation, entitled "Comparison of Pay and Job Classification of Non-Judicial Positions in the District of Columbia Courts", dated November 1999. The Courts acknowledge that the pay disparity analysis was not made available to the administration in a timely manner. As a result, OMB did not have the benefit of the analysis as it prepared the fiscal year 2001 budget.

The November 1999 independent study establishes that pay levels for the D.C. Courts' non-judicial employees are almost 19 percent below the U.S. Court average and 16 percent below the Federal average for comparable jobs. The D.C. Courts' fiscal year 2001 budget requests \$5,255,000 and represents an adjustment of 8.48 percent. This percentage increase is comprised of the two regular cost of living adjustments (COLA) of 3.68 percent and 4.8 percent that were not provided to non-judicial employees in January 1999 and January 2000.

History of Courts Pay Scale

In the Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Act, Congress recognized the pay disparity created by the Revitalization Act and provided a 10 percent pay parity adjustment. Of that 10 percent, non-judicial employees received 3.68 percent in January 1999. The remaining 6.32 percent was applied primarily to obligations for Defender Services. As GAO reported in its certification, the Courts' fiscal year 1999 obligations for Defender Services exceeded available resources of \$32,000,000. Therefore, in fiscal year 1999, the Courts paid \$36,000,000 of Defender Services obligations, including \$6,000,000 of fiscal year 1998 carry-over obligations. The Courts dedicated funds originally planned for the pay adjustment to help ensure payments were made to attorneys who provided mandatory services under the Criminal Justice Act, Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect, and Guardianship programs.

PAY DISPARITY OF D.C. COURTS' NON-JUDICIAL EMPLOYEES

	Pay disparity (percent)	Funding gap
U.S. Courts	19	\$10,850,000
Federal agencies	16	9,140,000

A recent independent study found that, on average, D.C. Courts' non-judicial employees are paid 19 percent less than their counterparts in comparable jobs in U.S. Courts, and 16 percent less than comparable Federal employees on the General Schedule. To address this pay gap, the Committee recommends an increase of \$5,255,000. In addition, the Committee expects the Courts to direct

\$3,900,000 of previously provided operating funds for a pay increase for non-judicial personnel, as necessary to provide on average a 16 percent pay increase. These combined funds would bring D.C. Courts' non-judicial staff into parity with their counterparts in comparable jobs on the Federal General Schedule. However, the Committee recognizes that D.C. Courts' non-judicial employee pay would remain, on average, 3 percent below the level for comparable jobs in the U.S. Courts.

Committee Recommendation for Operations Budget

The Committee recognizes that the D.C. Courts have undergone significant leadership changes this year. In February 2000, the Courts' Executive Officer, Ulysses Hammond, retired. The new Acting Executive Officer and her budget staff have provided the Committee with thorough budget justifications and have been both accessible to and cooperative with Committee staff. The Committee is optimistic that the installation of a new management team for the Courts will enhance the Courts' relationship with Congress.

To close the pay disparity gap for the Courts' employees, thereby enabling the Courts to attract competent, qualified employees, and in recognition of the recent signs of improved management by the Acting Executive Officer and the Fiscal Officer, the Committee recommends an additional appropriation to the D.C. Courts' operations of \$5,255,000, which represents the 8.48 percent pay adjustment for non-judicial court employees. The additional funds are to be allocated as follows: (1) \$359,000 for non-judicial employees of the Court of Appeals; (2) \$4,323,000 for non-judicial employees of the Superior Court; and (3) \$573,000 for non-judicial employees of the Court System.

Committee Recommendation for Capital Budget

The President's budget proposal recommends \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, for capital improvements for District courthouse facilities. The Courts are requesting \$18,270,000 for the Courts' infrastructure. Included in this request is \$8,200,000 for the restoration of the Old Courthouse at 451 Indiana Avenue for use by the Court of Appeals. While the Committee supports this capital project, it does not have the resources to meet the Courts' budget request. However, the Committee is recommending the appropriation of an additional \$825,000 for roofing repairs deemed necessary to prevent further damage to the building.

Other Funding Requests

The President rejected the Courts' request of \$409,000 for information technology (IT) staff increases. The rationale for the denial of funds is the Courts' failure to provide OMB with information detailing how previously-appropriated IT funds have been spent and justifications for the requested funds. Likewise, the President denied the Courts' request of \$240,000 for the expansion of juvenile urban services because the request was unsupported by a needs analysis. Finally, according to OMB, the Courts' request of \$625,000 for equipment replacement was also unsupported. The Committee does not recommend funding these program requests for fiscal year 2001. However, the Committee will review these pro-

grams during the fiscal year 2002 budget cycle should the Courts submit the requests with adequate budget justifications.

Quarterly apportionments

The Committee again directs that the quarterly apportionments paid by the Treasury to the courts shall be in equal payments, exclusive of payments for the capital account and the pension account. Should OMB recommend that more than an equal quarterly payment be made to the courts, the Director of OMB shall forward to the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives a written request that includes an itemized statement of the recommended payment and a justification for each item for which an increased payment is recommended. Both Committee chairmen shall provide OMB with a written approval of the payment request before OMB can direct the increased quarterly payment by the Treasury of the United States.

Reporting requirements

The courts are directed to submit monthly reports, through the General Services Administration, to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, within 15 calendar days after the end of each month, on the status of obligations by object class and a monthly personnel summary by position, full-time equivalent positions (FTE's), and program/function. The obligation report should show, at a minimum, the original operating plan, current operating plan, obligations year to date, percent obligated, planned obligations year to date, percentage deviation from plan year to date, projected total obligations end of year, and projected surplus/deficit.

In addition, the obligation report shall: (1) under the Court System Spending Plan, include a breakdown of expenditures for the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect Program and the program of representation of indigents in criminal cases under the Criminal Justice Act; (2) include a monthly breakdown of expenditures for the District of Columbia courts' capital improvements; and (3) where year-to-date obligations exceed or fall below the plan estimates by 1 percent or more, include an explanation of why a category is over- or under-budgeted.

D.C. courts capital projects

The Committee directs OMB to report to the Committee prior to releasing funds during fiscal year 2001 for any capital improvements to the District's courthouse facilities. The report shall: (1) identify the facility undergoing improvement; (2) include a complete description of the project to be undertaken; (3) itemize each improvement, renovation, or service and its cost; (4) include the contracting date, contracting party, and a timeline for the completion of each contracted improvement, renovation, or service; and (5) identify any design studies for which funding is sought. This request was directed to OMB last year, and OMB failed to comply with the Committee's directive. The Committee expects complete and timely compliance by OMB throughout fiscal year 2001.

DEFENDER SERVICES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The Committee recommends \$38,387,000 for attorney programs for indigent defendants, child abuse and guardianship cases administered by the District of Columbia Courts. Funding for these programs was established as a separate account in the Fiscal Year 2000 Appropriations Act because of problems that attorneys experienced in receiving payments from the Courts during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

The request of \$38,387,000 consists of: (1) \$30,537,000 for the Criminal Justice Act [CJA] program; (2) \$7,000,000 for the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect [CCAN] program; and (3) \$850,000 for the Guardianship program. The request for the Criminal Justice Act program includes a one-time payment of \$4,500,000 for payment of past Criminal Justice Act obligations.

The Office of Defender Services has requested an additional \$3,403,000 in Federal funds for an increase in the hourly rate paid to investigators who assist attorneys in the CJA and CCAN Programs. Currently, the D.C. Courts pay investigators \$10 per hour, while Federal counterparts pay investigators \$35 per hour.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER
SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Revitalization Act established the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency [CSOSA] for the District of Columbia to assume the functions of the District's pretrial services, adult probation, parole, and adult offender supervision functions.

The bill appropriates \$108,527,000 for fiscal year 2001 for CSOSA. This new Federal agency was established by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Revitalization Act) to reorganize and operate the functions of pretrial services, parole, adult probation and offender supervision in the District of Columbia. The Revitalization Act established the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency as an independent agency within CSOSA. Funding for the D.C. Public Defender Service, an independent District agency, is transferred from this appropriation to the Public Defender Service.

The mission of CSOSA for the District of Columbia is to increase public safety, prevent crime, reduce recidivism, and support the fair administration of justice in close collaboration with the community. The Agency will enhance decision-making and provide effective community supervision, thereby ensuring public confidence in the criminal justice system. Since its establishment in 1997, CSOSA has made considerable progress in coordinating and streamlining the former pretrial and supervision functions of the D.C. government, establishing an infrastructure to support the Agency's mission, revising certain policies and procedures to close loopholes and improve supervision, instituting a system of offender and staff accountability, and developing a strategic plan that focuses the Agency's activities and resources on specific goals and strategies for achieving its mission. CSOSA seeks to dramatically reduce crime among the population that it supervises with an anticipated outcome that reduces recidivism for violent and drug-related crime by an overall rate of 50 percent over the next 5 years.

The provisions of the Revitalization Act that created CSOSA were enacted to address serious public safety problems caused by an inadequate supervision structure within the District and to relieve the D.C. government from financial responsibility for services typically provided under State funding. Prior to the creation of CSOSA, the District agencies responsible for supervision—pretrial services, adult probation and parole—lacked sufficient resources and the basic infrastructure to provide effective monitoring and intervention.

The fiscal year 2000 appropriation provided \$93,443,000, including \$23,264,000 in program increases, for CSOSA—the most significant funding increase since enactment of the Revitalization Act. Resources were provided to build agency infrastructure, establish and improve mission critical programs, such as drug testing and sanctions-based treatment, reduce supervision caseload ratios, and improve legal representation for indigent persons. During fiscal year 2000, CSOSA has instituted a \$7,000,000 treatment program that is projected to serve the critical needs of approximately 44 percent of the pretrial and post-conviction offender population, which is expected to increase 102 percent over fiscal year 1999 drug testing levels, and supervision caseload levels for probation and parole being reduced from 72:1 to 50:1 by the end of fiscal year 2000. In addition to improving operational programs, CSOSA has established a federally compliant administrative infrastructure and received an unqualified opinion on its financial statement from the independent auditor, Price Waterhouse.

Based on the results the Agency has achieved to date and the anticipated outcomes expected in the future, the Committee is recommending an increase of \$15,084,000 over the fiscal year 2000 appropriation for the purpose of funding non-policy adjustments to base, improving supervision, drug testing, intervention and treatment, including funds for defender services program enhancements. This funding level restores \$5,000,000 of a \$6,000,000 base reduction proposed in the President's budget for contractual treatment services. The \$5,000,000 contractual treatment program will serve the critical needs of approximately 37 percent of the pretrial and post-conviction offender populations. Funding provided for program enhancements, \$8,854,000, supports:

Supervision.—\$2,234,000 and 37 positions to provide case management supervision for defendants housed at halfway houses pending trial, expand supervision of curfew conditions of high-risk defendants, provide background investigations and reports to the Court for traffic court and quality of life crimes, and to improve evening and weekend supervision of high-risk offenders;

Drug Testing.—\$362,000 and 8 positions to enhance drug lab capacity and to establish drug testing collection capabilities for Pretrial Services' Restrictive Community Supervision Program in the city's halfway houses;

Treatment and Support Services.—\$1,029,000 and 19 positions to provide substance abuse case management and assessment services, and ancillary treatment services such as housing placement, employment assistance, health care and educational and vocational training;

Sanctions.—\$1,252,000 to contract for halfway back beds so that swift and appropriate sanctions can be imposed on individuals under supervision at the first sign of relapse, and to improve offender re-entry programs;

Executive and Administrative Support.—\$3,432,000 and 37 positions to move a large segment of Community Supervision Officers out of downtown District of Columbia Court offices into the community, fully implement and evaluate the Agency's performance management strategy, provide staff to adequately support the information technology program, improve employee training and administrative support, and initiate DNA testing of offenders; and

Public Defender Service.—\$545,000 and 7 positions for Public Defender Service Lorton closure response initiative.

METRORAIL CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends a contribution of \$25,000,000 in Federal funds to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority [WMATA] for the construction of a Metrorail station at the intersections of New York and Florida Avenues, Northeast. The contribution is contingent upon the District government setting aside \$25,000,000 in its capital budget for the project and establishing a special taxing district for the neighborhood of the proposed Metrorail site to contribute an additional \$25,000,000. The Committee notes that the District's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget & Financial Plan earmarks \$25,000,000 in its capital budget for the Metrorail project. However, the commitment of \$25,000,000 in private funds has not been secured by the establishment of a special taxing district. Until the private funding has been secured, the Federal funds appropriated herein shall be held by the U.S. Treasury .

The Committee notes that, in response to hearing questions propounded to the Mayor concerning the Metrorail project, the revised estimated cost of the proposed New York Avenue Metro station has been increased from \$75,000,000 to \$84,000,000. The Committee contribution, therefore, is not a one-third contribution to this project; nor does the Committee plan to revise its contribution to reflect a percentage contribution. The Committee will closely monitor the development of this project, especially cost containment issues.

The Committee directs WMATA to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives with quarterly reports on the New York Avenue Metrorail project, including construction schedules, any modifications in cost estimates and the status of private funding.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION

The President's budget requested \$6,211,000 for reimbursement to the District of Columbia for expenses anticipated in connection with Presidential inauguration activities in January 2001. The Committee recommends funding the requested \$6,211,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN MUSIC

The Committee has not recommended additional funding for the National Museum of American Music. The President's budget proposal includes \$3,000,000 to fund the staff, consultants, design, environmental assessments and preparation of Request for Proposals to complete the planning phase of the museum.

In the District of Columbia Fiscal Year 1999 Appropriation Act (Public Law 105-277), the Federal City Council, a private, non-profit organization, received \$300,000 to conduct a needs and design study for a National Museum of American Music. Although the needs and design study has not been completed, the scope of the envisioned project has expanded to a multi-million dollar, mixed-use development that would include, in addition to the Museum, performance and entertainment venues, retail and dining facilities, hotels and housing, a performing arts theater, and an elementary school. The Federal City Council and other interested parties have targeted the current Washington Convention Center site as the preferred location for the development.

The Committee has determined that additional funding of the project is premature. First, local District officials have not had an opportunity to review and analyze the proposed project. Nor has the District government made a financial commitment to this project. Also at issue is whether the project envisioned by the Federal City Council constitutes the highest and best use of the real estate under consideration. Finally, the Committee has not been provided with a detailed analysis of the project scope and all potential funding sources.

The Committee directs the General Accounting Office [GAO] to review the proposed National Museum of American Music project proposal and report to the Committee by April 1, 2001, on: (1) total project cost estimates; (2) all potential project funding sources (including local District, Federal, and private funding sources); (3) an analysis of whether the proposed project is suited for the site of the current Convention Center; and (4) whether it constitutes the highest and best use of the property at issue. The requested data will enable the Committee to more carefully analyze the appropriateness of continued Federal funding.

BROWNFIELD REMEDIATION AT POPLAR POINT

Poplar Point encompasses areas of land in the Anacostia neighborhood of Southeast Washington that are under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia, the Federal Government and the private sector. Of the entire tract, only 11 acres of Poplar Point are under the District's jurisdiction, and the District government anticipates developing this land. The President is requesting \$10,000,000 in Federal funds for site preparation, including environmental remediation in the areas under private or District jurisdiction.

As evidenced by other projects recommended for funding in this report, the Committee strongly supports the District's economic development efforts. Likewise, the Committee supports programs that will remediate areas of environmental contamination. However, the Committee does not approve the appropriation request of \$10,000,000 for Poplar Point at this time because the District has

failed to provide the Committee with detailed project information, including the project's scope, a project time line or schedule, and information on potential funding sources. The information provided the Committee has provided an historical perspective of Poplar Point, but inadequately justifies the budget request.

The Committee recommends that the District rely upon its local economic development funds to develop a detailed project plan for the acreage at issue prior to the next budget cycle. In developing this plan, the District government is encouraged to outline specific details on the project's time line, scope, and all potential funding sources for Poplar Point remediation and development.

FEDERAL GRANTS

The District of Columbia participates as a State, county, and city in the various Federal grant programs. At the time the fiscal year 2001 budget was submitted, the District estimated that it would receive a total of \$1,509,916,000 in Federal grants during the coming fiscal year.

The following table shows the amount of Federal grants the District expects to receive and the office or agency that expects to receive them based on Committee recommendations:

Summary of Federal grants assistance to the District of Columbia

<i>Agency</i>	<i>2001 estimate</i>
Governmental Direction and Support:	
Office of the City Administrator	\$18,386,000
Office of the Inspector General	1,106,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	932,000
Total, Governmental Direction and Support	20,424,000
Economic Development and Regulation:	
Office of Business Services and Economic Development	304,000
Department of Housing and Community Development	40,109,000
Department of Employment Services	51,787,000
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	75,000
Public Service Commission	103,000
Total, Economic Development and Regulation	92,378,000
Public Safety and Justice:	
Metropolitan Police Department	9,721,000
Office of the Corporation Counsel	13,760,000
National Guard	506,000
Office of Emergency Preparedness	963,000
Total, Public Safety and Justice	24,950,000
Public Education System:	
Public Schools	133,490,000
University of the District of Columbia	13,199,000
Public Library	550,000
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	404,000
Total, Public Education System	147,643,000
Human Support Services:	
Department of Human Services	181,828,000
Department of Health	690,295,000
Department of Recreation and Parks	34,000
Office on Aging	4,962,000

Summary of Federal grants assistance to the District of Columbia—Continued

<i>Agency</i>	<i>2001 estimate</i>
Department of Human Rights	106,000
Energy Office	4,364,000
Total, Human Support Services	881,589,000
Public Works: Department of Public Works	3,328,000
Receivership Programs:	
Child and Family Services Agency	68,754,000
Commission on Mental Health Services	66,801,000
Total, Receivership Programs	135,555,000
Total, Federal grants—operating expenses	1,305,867,000
Capital outlay—grants	204,049,000
Grand Total, Federal grants	1,509,916,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND
MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends \$6,500,000 in other funds for fiscal year 2001 for the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (Authority). These funds will be derived from accounts held by the Authority on behalf of the District and will be used by the Authority to continue assisting the District government in restoring financial solvency and improving management.

The Authority was created through the enactment of Public Law 104–8 in April 1995. It is responsible for eliminating budget deficits and cash shortages through visionary financial planning, sound budgeting, accurate revenue forecasts, and careful spending, while ensuring the most efficient and effective delivery of services by the District of Columbia government.

At the time of the Authority's establishment, the District government was: (1) unable to pay its employees or contractors; (2) running a significant operating deficit; (3) carrying a large accumulated deficit; and (4) relying on the Treasury as its only source of funds. The District's ordinary services, such as motor vehicle inspections and building permits, were difficult to process and obtain, and the District could not sell its bonds at market rates. The District's income tax base was eroding steadily, while the District government employed one worker for every 10 residents.

The control period for the District will end upon certification by the Authority that: (1) the District government has adequate access to both short-term and long-term credit markets at reasonable interest rates to meet its borrowing needs; and (2) for 4 consecutive fiscal years (occurring after the date of the enactment of the Act) the expenditures made by the District government during each of the years did not exceed the revenues of the District government during such years as determined in accordance with generally ac-

cepted accounting principles (GAAP), as contained in the District's comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR).

Under Public Law 104-8, fiscal year 2001 is likely to be the last budget for the District of Columbia that the Authority will have to approve and send to Congress. The Authority anticipates that the CAFR for fiscal year 2000, due in February 2001, will indicate another operating surplus for the District. If so, that report will mark the fourth such operating surplus in a row. No borrowings have been issued by the Authority, and the District government has no borrowings to repay the Treasury. The District has regained access to the capital markets on reasonable terms and conditions. These are the statutory prerequisites mandated by Congress that must be achieved before the District can transition from the control period. If these mandates are met, as anticipated, during fiscal year 2001, the Authority will have successfully fulfilled the requirements of its statutorily-mandated mission under the enabling legislation and will lapse during 2001.

The Committee expects that the transition year from the control period will be among the most challenging thus far for both the District government and the Authority. The only change in the Authority's statutory operations in the final year of the control period is that the Authority will not formally approve the fiscal year 2002 Operating Budget and Financial Plan. The Authority must, however, conduct a thorough review of the fiscal year 2002 budget, which must be forwarded to the Mayor and Council of the District of Columbia, the President and the Congress (Public Law 104-8, Sec. 221(a)). The Authority must also provide adequate support and contingency planning with respect to challenges associated with financial strategic planning, human resources administration, the Public Benefits Corporation, procurement, planning and fiscal adjustments required to improve operations of the public schools administration, and the transition from the control period. The Committee expects the Authority to exercise appropriate discretion in planning and managing staff, salary, benefits, severance and contract obligations for fiscal year 2001 in order to optimize all human and other resources to ensure effective operations under Public Law 104-8.

The Authority has requested a budget of \$6,500,000 for fiscal year 2001, \$3,360,000 more than was approved for fiscal year 2000. The Committee recommends the \$6,500,000 budget request and directs that any of these funds which are not obligated by the Authority prior to its dissolution be deposited in the contingent reserve account. The Committee recognizes that the Authority's careful oversight of the District's fiscal affairs during fiscal year 2001 is essential to the Authority's dissolution. The Committee directs the Authority to provide monthly financial reports to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives itemizing all Authority expenditures and earnings.

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

The Committee recommends a total of \$194,271,000 for fiscal year 2001.

A comparative summary by agency follows:

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Council of the District of Columbia	\$10,477,000	\$12,124,000	.....	\$12,124,000	\$12,124,000	.....	\$12,124,000	\$1,647,000	.....
Office of the District of Columbia Auditor	1,183,000	1,283,000	.....	1,283,000	1,283,000	.....	1,283,000	100,000	.....
Advisory Neighborhood Commissions	623,000	748,000	.....	748,000	748,000	.....	748,000	125,000	.....
Office of the Mayor	9,207,000	10,717,000	.....	10,717,000	7,217,000	.....	7,217,000	(1,990,000)	(\$3,500,000)
Office of the Secretary	1,816,000	1,946,000	.....	1,946,000	1,946,000	.....	1,946,000	130,000	.....
Citywide Call Center .....	.....	1,959,000	(\$1,959,000)	.....	1,959,000	(\$1,959,000)	.....	1,959,000	.....
Office of the City Administrator	13,067,000	23,652,000	(266,000)	23,386,000	23,652,000	(266,000)	23,386,000	10,585,000	.....
Office of Personnel	11,624,000	12,531,000	(1,246,000)	11,285,000	12,531,000	(1,246,000)	11,285,000	907,000	.....
Human Resources Development	3,766,000	2,744,000	.....	2,744,000	2,744,000	.....	2,744,000	(1,022,000)	.....
Office of Finance and Resource Management	1,983,000	2,153,000	.....	2,153,000	2,153,000	.....	2,153,000	170,000	.....
Office of Contracting and Procurement	14,150,000	15,337,000	.....	15,337,000	15,337,000	.....	15,337,000	1,187,000	.....
Office of the Chief Technology Officer	5,511,000	14,192,000	(2,422,000)	11,770,000	14,192,000	(2,422,000)	11,770,000	8,681,000	.....
Office of Property Management	31,108,000	34,819,000	(26,269,000)	8,550,000	34,819,000	(26,269,000)	8,550,000	3,711,000	.....
Contract Appeals Board	687,000	734,000	.....	734,000	734,000	.....	734,000	47,000	.....
Board of Elections and Ethics	3,238,000	3,250,000	.....	3,250,000	3,250,000	.....	3,250,000	12,000	.....
Office of Campaign Finance	978,000	1,209,000	.....	1,209,000	1,209,000	.....	1,209,000	231,000	.....
Public Employee Relations Board	632,000	652,000	.....	652,000	652,000	.....	652,000	20,000	.....
Office of Employee Appeals	1,337,000	1,434,000	.....	1,434,000	1,434,000	.....	1,434,000	97,000	.....
Metropolitan Washington Council of Govern- ments	367,000	367,000	.....	367,000	367,000	.....	367,000	.....	.....
Office of Inspector General	6,827,000	12,399,000	.....	12,399,000	12,399,000	.....	12,399,000	5,572,000	.....
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	81,571,000	80,471,000	(4,788,000)	75,683,000	80,471,000	(4,788,000)	75,683,000	(1,100,000)	.....
Total, Governmental Direction and Sup- port	200,152,000	234,721,000	(36,950,000)	197,771,000	231,221,000	(36,950,000)	194,271,000	31,069,000	(3,500,000)

COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends \$12,124,000 to be derived from general revenues for fiscal year 2001 and 157 full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. This is an increase of \$1,647,000 and 4 FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The Council of the District of Columbia (Council) is the legislative branch of the local government responsible for enacting laws, approving the annual operating budget, and establishing and overseeing the programs and operations of government agencies. Composed of 13 members, the Council exercises its legislative responsibilities through 13 standing committees. Proposed legislation is referred to an appropriate committee where all data collection, hearings, analysis, and other related activities are conducted.

D.C. AUDITOR

The Committee recommends the requested appropriation for fiscal year 2001 of \$1,283,000 and 14 FTE positions. This is an increase of \$100,000 and no new FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The D.C. Auditor is required to audit annually the accounts and operations of the District government and certify revenue assumptions underlying budgetary and financial actions.

ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSIONS [ANC]

The Committee recommends the requested appropriation of \$748,000 and 1 FTE position for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$125,000 and 1 FTE position over fiscal year 2000. The new position will staff the Office of Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, which will provide technical, administrative, and financial reporting assistance to the Commissions.

The ANC's have the responsibility for advising the District government on matters of public policy and issues such as planning, transportation, social services, health, safety, and sanitation, especially as they relate to their respective neighborhood commission areas. The 37 chartered ANC's serve as a liaison between the District government and the community.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

The amount recommended for the Office of the Mayor is \$7,217,000 and 71 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels represent a decrease of \$1,990,000 and an increase of 4 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Mayor provides leadership in advocating the priorities and needs of the District's constituents through the development of policies formulated by input from the citizens and ensuring that the independent, nonelected entities that operate the District government reflect these policies.

Commercial Revitalization Program

The Committee has included an additional appropriation of \$1,500,000 to the Office of the Mayor for continuation of the Commercial Revitalization Program initiated during fiscal year 2001. The Committee directs the Mayor to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Rep-

representatives on the status of all projects developed under this program.

The Committee calls continued attention to the importance of the District's progress in addressing the basic safety, quality of life, and management issues that affect residents' willingness to live in the District. Based on the data received in response to the reporting requirement Congress imposed last year, progress has been mixed. Noteworthy improvements occurred in a number of areas (more drug treatment slots, backlog reduced in special education evaluations.) At the same time, obvious challenges remain (e.g., grants management). In certain areas, the paucity of data furnished underscores the importance of ensuring reliable baseline data to enable the District to manage and monitor performance and measure success.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommends \$1,946,000 and 27 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$130,000 and no new FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. The Office of the Secretary serves as the administrative and logistical staff support to the Mayor and the immediate executive offices of the Mayor. The Office of the Secretary is the sole custodian of the seal of the District of Columbia and authenticates its proper use. The secretary attests to the authenticity of executive branch official records.

CITYWIDE CALL CENTER

The Committee recommends \$1,959,000 in intra-District funds and 38 FTE for the Citywide Call Center. The Center is a new agency for fiscal year 2001 that creates an independent entity to manage citizen and customer inquiries of the District government. In fiscal year 2001, the Center is funded by other district agencies through the intra-District funding process.

The mission of the Citywide Call Center is to serve as the District's primary point of entry for citizens and customers attempting to access non-emergency services and information. The Center will connect callers to agencies and individuals and enter and track service requests.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

The Committee recommends \$23,386,000 and 73 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001 for the City Administrator. This level represents an increase of \$10,565,000 and 20 FTE positions above fiscal year 2000.

The Office of the City Administrator provides direction and coordination to agencies for effective management and service delivery, as defined by the Mayor and the residents of the District of Columbia.

D.C. OFFICE OF PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends the requested budget of \$11,285,000 and 147 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$840,000 and no new FTE positions from fiscal year 2000 levels. The Office of Personnel is responsible for providing com-

prehensive human resource management programs and services to attract, develop, and retain a highly qualified workforce and to facilitate organizational effectiveness.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends \$2,744,000 and 1 FTE position for fiscal year 2001. This recommendation represents a decrease of \$1,022,000 and 9 FTE positions below fiscal year 2000. Human Resource Development was created in April 1997 by Mayoral Order to facilitate and better manage investments in the workforce, such as training and administrative reform initiatives. The Center for Workforce Development, also created in 1997, manages training activities. Its mission is to develop, coordinate, and support government training throughout the District. The agency has been targeted to receive an additional \$1,042,000 and 9 FTE positions in fiscal year 2001. These additional funds are to restore reductions in personal services and other services and charges. These funds will be made available upon certification by the District's Chief Financial Officer.

OFFICE OF FINANCE AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends the requested \$2,153,000 and 35 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This request represents an increase of \$1,375,000 and 24 FTE positions above fiscal year 2000 levels. The Office of Finance and Resource Management is responsible for collecting and paying utility and telecommunications services for District government agencies.

OFFICE OF CONTRACTING AND PROCUREMENT

The Office of Contracting and Procurement is responsible for improving the cost, quality, and timeliness of delivery of goods and services by the District's supplier base and is headed by the Chief Procurement Officer. The Committee recommends \$15,337,000 and 223 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels represent an increase of \$1,187,000 and no new FTE positions for fiscal year 2001.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Technology Officer is responsible for providing and enforcing direction, policy, and standards to the various government agencies regarding the procurement and implementation of technology-based solutions. The Committee recommends \$11,770,000 and 60 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels represent an increase of \$8,030,000 and 18 FTE positions above fiscal year 2000 levels.

OFFICE OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

The Office of Property Management [OPM] has primary responsibility for facility management services within the District government. OPM performs acquisition, construction, leasing, facility management, repair and alteration, facility modernization, and security services for the tenant occupants of its facilities. The Committee recommends \$8,550,000 and 63 FTE positions for fiscal year

2001. This represents a decrease of \$602,000 and 16 FTE positions below fiscal year 2000 levels.

CONTRACT APPEALS BOARD

The Committee recommends the requested budget of \$734,000 and 6 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$47,000 and no new FTE positions. The Contract Appeals Board hears, reviews, and decides contracting disputes between the District government and the contracting community. The Contract Appeals Board is a quasi-judicial body authorized to hear all claims brought by contractors against the District government arising out of or related to a contract.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS AND ETHICS

The Committee recommends for fiscal year 2001 the requested budget of \$3,250,000 and 50 FTE positions. This represents an increase of \$12,000 and no new FTE positions. The Board of Elections and Ethics is charged with administering and enforcing the election laws of the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE

The Committee recommends \$1,209,000 and 15 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$231,000 and no new FTE positions. The Office of Campaign Finance is responsible for independently administering and enforcing District laws pertaining to the financial disclosure process and the conduct of political campaigns and candidates, lobbyists, public officials, and political committees.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEE RELATIONS BOARD

The Committee recommends \$652,000 and 4 FTE positions in fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$20,000 and no new FTE positions. The Public Employees Relations Board is responsible for the impartial resolution of labor-management disputes in the District government.

OFFICE OF EMPLOYEE APPEALS

The Committee recommends \$1,434,000 and 15 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001, to be derived from general revenues. This reflects an increase of \$97,000 and no new FTE positions. This office is responsible for adjudicating appeals in which District employees have challenged decisions regarding adverse actions, reductions in force, grievances, performance evaluations, classification of positions, erroneous employee overpayments, and issues of privacy and records management.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

The Committee recommends \$367,000 for fiscal year 2001, representing no change from the fiscal year 2000 level. The Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments provides a forum for the cooperative resolution of regional issues such as substance abuse, traffic congestion, public safety, inadequate housing, and air and water pollution.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Committee recommends \$12,399,000 and 105 FTE positions in fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$5,572,000 and 45 FTE positions above fiscal year 2000 levels. These increases are due to programmatic enhancements such as the expansion of a Medicaid Fraud Unit and an additional 21 FTE to strengthen the audit, inspection and investigative functions of the agency. The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for the prevention and detection of fraud, abuse, waste, and mismanagement in the programs and operations of the District government.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$75,683,000 and 956 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This reflects an increase of \$551,000 and a decrease of 9 FTE positions over the fiscal year 2000 levels. Through comprehensive financial management, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [OCFO] is responsible for bringing fiscal stability, accountability, and integrity to the District government to support public services and restore stakeholder confidence in the government of the District of Columbia.

The Committee recommendation represents the consolidated budget for all divisions in the OCFO: (1) Executive Direction; (2) Office of Budget and Planning; (3) Office of Grants Management and Development; (4) Office of the Chief Information Officer; (5) Office of Financial Operations and Systems; (6) Office of Finance and Treasury; and (7) Office of Tax and Revenue.

Executive Direction includes the immediate office of the CFO and offices providing communications, legal, procurement, personnel and financial management support for the District's core financial operation and to the financial operations of the District's program agencies.

The Office of Budget and Planning serves as executive advisor on the budget for the District of Columbia. It prepares, monitors, analyzes, and executes the District's budget and financial plan, including operating funds, capital funds, and enterprise funds.

The Office of Grants Management and Development is the certified State agency for receiving Federal grants. It is responsible for obtaining and administering the maximum amount of Federal, foundation, and corporate resources to support the policies and programs of the District government.

The Office of the Chief Information Officer is responsible for the development and maintenance of Districtwide financial systems. The office is the implementing agency for the new financial management system and is responsible for the integration and planning of financial management operations and systems.

The Office of Financial Operations and Systems maintains financial data integrity and provides a stable and disciplined processing environment to generate accurate and consistent information to the stakeholders of the District of Columbia.

The Office of Finance and Treasury is responsible for the management of the District's assets and liabilities.

The Office of Tax and Revenue is responsible for ensuring the effective administration and enforcement of the District's business,

income, excise, and real property tax laws. The office initiates tax compliance and collections efforts, processes taxpayers' returns and refunds, and provides tax-related assistance and information for District residents.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

The Committee recommends a total of \$205,638,000 for fiscal year 2001, of which \$15,000,000 will be collected from business improvement district tax revenue.

Following is a tabulation of the allocated funds by agency or department:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Business Services and Economic Development	\$22,515,000	\$26,753,000	.....	\$26,753,000	\$26,753,000	.....	\$26,753,000	\$4,238,000	.....
Office of Zoning	1,275,000	1,763,000	.....	1,763,000	1,763,000	.....	1,763,000	488,000	.....
Department of Housing and Community Develop- ment	57,939,000	48,273,000	.....	48,273,000	48,273,000	.....	48,273,000	(9,666,000)	.....
Department of Employment Services	63,690,000	80,812,000	.....	80,812,000	80,812,000	.....	80,812,000	17,122,000	.....
Board of Appeals and Review	240,000	244,000	.....	244,000	244,000	.....	244,000	4,000	.....
Board of Real Property Assessments and Ap- peals	291,000	300,000	.....	300,000	300,000	.....	300,000	9,000	.....
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs ..	28,625,000	28,013,000	(\$1,500,000)	26,513,000	28,013,000	(\$1,500,000)	26,513,000	(612,000)	.....
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	870,000	1,869,000	.....	1,869,000	1,869,000	.....	1,869,000	999,000	.....
Public Service Commission	5,327,000	5,678,000	.....	5,678,000	5,678,000	.....	5,678,000	351,000	.....
Office of the People's Counsel	2,823,000	3,020,000	.....	3,020,000	3,020,000	.....	3,020,000	197,000	.....
Department of Insurance and Securities Regula- tion	6,990,000	7,359,000	.....	7,359,000	7,359,000	.....	7,359,000	369,000	.....
Office of Cable Television and Telecommunica- tions	2,886,000	3,571,000	(517,000)	3,054,000	3,571,000	(517,000)	3,054,000	685,000	.....
Total, Economic Development and Regu- lation	193,471,000	207,655,000	(2,017,000)	205,638,000	207,655,000	(2,017,000)	205,638,000	14,184,000	.....

BUSINESS SERVICES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends \$26,753,000 and 97 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001 for the Department of Business Services and Economic Development. These levels represent an increase of \$4,238,000 and 42 FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The department is responsible for facilitating the creation and growth of wealth in the District of Columbia and the expansion of its revenue base by developing and implementing programs and policies for the retention, expansion, and attraction of commerce and trade; and developing and maintaining stable, diverse and attractive neighborhoods throughout the District. This department is comprised of three major programs: Office of Economic Development/Office of Motion Picture and Television Development, Office of Planning, and Office of Local Business Development.

OFFICE OF ZONING

The Committee recommends \$1,763,000 and 16 FTE positions in fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$488,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The Office of Zoning provides professional, technical, and administrative staff support to the Zoning Commission and the Board of Zoning Adjustment in the maintenance and regulation of the zoning process in the District of Columbia.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends \$48,273,000 and 144 FTE positions for the Department of Housing and Community Development [DHCD]. These levels represent a decrease of \$8,466,000 and an increase of 12 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The DHCD is responsible for: (1) promoting economic development initiatives; (2) creating and maintaining stable and viable mixed income neighborhoods; (3) maintaining and expanding the city's tax base; and (4) encouraging self-sufficiency in its housing programs and policies, for the benefit of District residents, by leveraging public dollars for private funding and resources.

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$80,812,000 and 650 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$17,122,000 and 14 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Department of Employment Services provides opportunities for citizens to prepare for, find, and maintain gainful employment; provides income maintenance to mitigate the effects of unemployment; and ensures the quality of working conditions for wage earners by protecting their health, safety, rights, and benefits.

BOARD OF APPEALS AND REVIEW

The Committee recommends \$244,000, to be derived from general revenues, and 3 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$4,000 and no new FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The Board of Appeals and Review adjudicates appeals by citizens and medical facilities against decisions rendered by District agencies.

BOARD OF REAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND APPEALS

The Committee recommends \$300,000, to be derived from general revenues, and 3 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$9,000 over fiscal year 2000. The Board is responsible for ensuring that real property in the District is assessed at 100 percent of its estimated market value and at rates equal to similar properties.

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends \$26,513,000 and 403 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect a decrease of \$612,000 and an increase of 20 FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs is charged with protecting the health, safety, and welfare of District residents by regulating business activities, land and building use, occupational and professional conduct and standards, rental housing and condominiums, and the physical environment of the District.

OFFICE OF BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,869,000 in funding and 20 FTE positions for the Office of Banking and Financial Institutions [OBFI] for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$999,000 and 10 FTE positions over the fiscal year 2000 levels. The OBFI is responsible for regulating and promoting a climate in which financial institutions will organize to do business in the District of Columbia, contribute to the economic development of the District through the increased availability of capital and credit, and expand advantageous financial services to the public in a non-discriminatory manner.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$5,678,000 and 58 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$351,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The commission is responsible for serving the public interest by ensuring that utilities provide safe, reliable, and quality service at reasonable rates for District of Columbia residential, business, and government ratepayers.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNSEL

The Committee recommends \$3,020,000 and 28 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$197,000 and no new FTE positions above the fiscal year 2000 levels. The Office of the People's Counsel acts as an advocate on behalf of District of Columbia consumers of natural gas, electric, and telephone services in all matters affecting rates or service. The office is authorized to represent no-fault automobile insurance consumers if the commissioner holds rate hearings.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SECURITIES REGULATION

The Committee recommends \$7,359,000 and 89 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$369,000 and

no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation is responsible for implementing and enforcing laws and regulations governing the insurance and securities industry in the District.

OFFICE OF CABLE TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,054,000 and 14 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001 for the Office of Cable Television and Telecommunications [OCTT]. This represents an increase of \$604,000 and no new FTE positions over fiscal year 2000 levels. The OCTT protects, promotes, and advocates the public interest in cable television and telecommunications within the District of Columbia; oversees and coordinates programming for the municipal channels; and coordinates the Office of Cable Television Advisory Committee and the interagency task force on telecommunications.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

The Committee recommends a total of \$762,346,000 in fiscal year 2001 for the public safety and justice activities funded in this appropriation.

A comparative summary by agency follows:

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Metropolitan Police Department	\$305,028,000	\$306,666,000	(\$3,454,000)	\$303,212,000	\$306,666,000	(\$3,454,000)	\$303,212,000	\$1,638,000	.....
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Depart- ment	111,942,000	116,596,000	.....	116,596,000	116,596,000	.....	116,596,000	4,654,000	.....
Police Officers and Fire Fighters' Retirement Sys- tem	39,900,000	49,000,000	.....	49,000,000	49,000,000	.....	49,000,000	9,100,000	.....
Office of the Corporation Counsel	48,325,000	48,095,000	(2,130,000)	45,965,000	48,095,000	(2,130,000)	45,965,000	(230,000)	.....
Settlements and Judgments	26,900,000	23,450,000	.....	23,450,000	23,450,000	.....	23,450,000	(3,450,000)	.....
Department of Corrections	245,877,000	213,293,000	(300,000)	212,993,000	213,293,000	(300,000)	212,993,000	(32,584,000)	.....
District of Columbia National Guard	1,748,000	2,326,000	.....	2,326,000	2,326,000	.....	2,326,000	578,000	.....
Emergency Management Agency	2,641,000	2,978,000	.....	2,978,000	2,978,000	.....	2,978,000	337,000	.....
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure ...	143,000	169,000	.....	169,000	169,000	.....	169,000	26,000	.....
Judicial Nomination Commission	85,000	90,000	.....	90,000	90,000	.....	90,000	5,000	.....
Citizen Complaint Review Board	1,200,000	857,000	.....	857,000	857,000	.....	857,000	(343,000)	.....
Advisory Commission on Sentencing	707,000	733,000	.....	733,000	733,000	.....	733,000	26,000	.....
Office of the Chief Medical Examiner .....	.....	3,977,000	.....	3,977,000	3,977,000	.....	3,977,000	3,977,000	.....
Total, Public Safety and Justice	784,496,000	768,230,000	(5,884,000)	762,346,000	768,230,000	(5,884,000)	762,346,000	(16,266,000)	.....

METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Committee recommends \$303,212,000 and 4,622 FTE positions for the Metropolitan Police Department [MPD] for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$1,638,000 and a decrease of 24 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The MPD is the primary law enforcement agency of the District of Columbia.

Police service areas

The Committee has a continued interest in the progress of the Police Service Areas [PSA] in reducing crime and restoring a sense of order on the streets and in the neighborhoods of our nation's Capital. The Committee again directs the MPD to report quarterly to the Committee on the 83 PSA activities and accomplishments. The reports should include for each PSA: (1) details on steps taken to reduce criminal activity; (2) monthly statistics on criminal activity, classified by crime type; and (3) the number of officers assigned to each PSA and responsibilities of each.

The Committee again directs the MPD to provide quarterly reports on PSA activities to the Committee for fiscal year 2001. The reports should include for each PSA: (1) details on steps taken to reduce criminal activity; (2) monthly statistics on criminal activity, classified by crime type; and (3) the number of officers assigned to each PSA and responsibilities of each.

Underage Drinking By College Students

The Committee is concerned about the incidents of underage drinking in the District, particularly by college students. The Committee directs the Metropolitan Police Department [MPD] to develop an annual plan to minimize such incidents. The MPD is directed to work with each of the universities located in the District to insure coordination for such a plan.

FIRE AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The Committee recommends \$116,596,000 and 1,948 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$4,726,000 and 120 FTE positions compared to the fiscal year 2000 levels. The department is responsible for providing fire prevention, fire-fighting, and emergency medical and ambulance services throughout the District of Columbia.

POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Committee recommends \$49,000,000 for the police and fire retirement system for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$9,100,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The police and firefighters' retirement system provides annuity payments and other retirement and disability benefits for the District Metropolitan Police and Fire Department retirees and survivors.

OFFICE OF CORPORATION COUNSEL

For the Office of the Corporation Counsel [OCC], the Committee recommends \$45,965,000 and 489 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents a decrease of \$460,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The OCC is the legal of-

fice of the District government. It conducts all legal business for the District of Columbia, including all suits instituted by and against the government.

SETTLEMENTS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends \$23,450,000 from general revenues for fiscal year 2001 for the payment of settlements and judgments, which represents a decrease of \$3,450,000 below fiscal year 2000. This special account was established for the settlement of claims and suits and the payment of judgments in all types of tort cases entered against the District government.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Committee recommends \$212,993,000 and 1,815 FTE positions for the Department of Corrections [DOC] for fiscal year 2001. These levels represent a decrease of \$32,584,000 and a reduction of 361 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The DOC protects the public by holding pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates in a secure setting and by increasing the probability that those placed in its care will live law-abiding lives after their release. Toward this objective, the department provides educational training and counseling opportunities to inmates during incarceration.

The Revitalization Act transferred responsibility for sentenced adult felons to the Federal Government and provided for the closure of the Lorton facilities by December 31, 2001. The DOC is currently addressing organizational and management issues necessary for the efficient and effective transition outlined in the act and is developing a comprehensive strategic plan for the operation of the new local jail system after the transfer of all sentenced felons.

D.C. NATIONAL GUARD

The Committee recommends \$2,326,000 and 43 FTE positions for the D.C. National Guard for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$578,000 and 13 new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The National Guard is responsible for protecting life, property, and the interests of the District during civil emergencies. In addition to its more traditional public safety and military activities, the National Guard actively supports various youth programs, economic development, and a drug-free community. It supplements the activities of the D.C. police and other law enforcement agencies on a daily basis.

D.C. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The Committee recommends \$2,978,000 and 39 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$337,000 and no new FTE positions over fiscal year 2000 levels. The Office of Emergency Preparedness has the primary responsibility for directing, administering, and coordinating 24-hour emergency assistance to the District of Columbia.

COMMISSION ON JUDICIAL DISABILITIES AND TENURE

The Committee recommends \$169,000 and 2 FTE positions for the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure for fiscal year 2001. This is an increase of \$26,000 and no new FTE positions. The Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure makes determinations concerning the discipline, involuntary retirement, and reappointment of judges of the D.C. courts.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION COMMISSION

The Committee recommends the full budget request of \$90,000 and 1 FTE position, to be derived from general revenues, for the Judicial Nomination Commission in fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$5,000 and no change in FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Commission is responsible for selecting and recommending nominees to the President to fill judicial vacancies in the D.C. Court of Appeals and the Superior Court.

CITIZEN COMPLAINT REVIEW BOARD

The Committee recommends \$857,000 in local funds and 21 FTE positions for the Citizen Complaint Review Board. This funding level reflects a decrease of \$343,000 below fiscal year 2000. The mission of the Citizen Complaint Review Board is to provide the public with an independent and impartial forum for the review and resolution of complaints against officers of the Metropolitan Police Department and Special Police officers employed by the District of Columbia government.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON SENTENCING

The Committee recommends \$733,000 in local funds and 6 FTE positions for the Advisory Commission on Sentencing. This level is \$26,000 below fiscal year 2000 funding. The mission of the Advisory Commission on Sentencing is to conduct a comprehensive study on criminal sentencing practices in the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER

The Committee recommends \$3,977,000 and 51 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. Beginning in fiscal year 2001, the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner [OCME] is reflected as an independent agency. This agency was formerly part of the Department of Health. The OCME conducts and reports on the medical investigation of all known or suspected homicides, suicides, accidental deaths, medically unattended deaths, and deaths which constitute a threat to the public health and safety.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

A total of \$998,918,000 is recommended for fiscal year 2001 for the operation of the public education system of the District of Columbia.

A comparative summary by agency follows:

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
District of Columbia Public Schools	\$717,288,000	\$804,549,000	(\$35,106,000)	\$769,443,000	\$805,049,000	(\$35,106,000)	\$769,943,000	\$87,761,000	+ \$500,000
Teachers' Retirement System	10,700,000	200,000	.....	200,000	200,000	.....	200,000	(10,500,000)	.....
State Education Office .....	.....	1,679,000	.....	1,679,000	1,679,000	.....	1,679,000	1,679,000	.....
D.C. Resident Tuition Support	17,000,000	17,000,000	.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	.....	17,000,000	.....	.....
Public Charter Schools	27,885,000	105,000,000	.....	105,000,000	105,000,000	.....	105,000,000	77,115,000	.....
University of the District of Columbia	82,024,000	86,110,000	(9,677,000)	76,433,000	86,110,000	(9,677,000)	76,433,000	4,086,000	.....
Public Library	24,171,000	26,459,000	.....	26,459,000	26,459,000	.....	26,459,000	2,288,000	.....
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	2,111,000	2,241,000	(37,000)	2,204,000	2,241,000	(37,000)	2,204,000	130,000	.....
Total, Public Education System	881,179,000	1,043,238,000	(44,820,000)	998,418,000	1,043,738,000	(44,820,000)	998,918,000	162,559,000	+ 500,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Committee recommends \$769,943,000 and 10,850 FTE positions for the D.C. public schools. These levels represent an increase of \$56,746,000 and 1,040 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The D.C. public schools provide preschool, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and continuing education programs for approximately 70,677 District students.

Failure Free Reading Program

The Committee continues to be concerned about the academic performance of the District's school system, particularly with regard to students who have learning disabilities. The Committee has directed the DCPS to spend \$250,000 on an innovative program entitled Failure Free Reading. The program is in operation in a number of States and has a high success rate, particularly with students in the lowest academic percentile.

Schools Without Violence Program

The Committee continues to be concerned about the safety of students in the District of Columbia Public School [DCPS] system. The Committee has directed the DCPS to spend \$250,000 on a Schools Without Violence program. This program is in effect in over 100 schools nationwide, including large, small, urban and rural schools and is proving successful in all schools. The program unites students, faculty, parents and community in an attempt to transform the fundamental character of schools.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

The Committee recommends \$200,000 for payment to the teachers' retirement system. This amount reflects a decrease of \$10,500,000 below the fiscal year 2000 level. This fund provides payments to teachers retired under the Disability and Service Retirement Program and for survivor benefits and refund payments of retirement contributions made by teachers leaving the retirement program before attaining retirement eligibility. Under the Revitalization Act, the Federal Government assumed the District's pension liability for the retirement plans of the teachers, police officers, firefighters, and judges. Pursuant to the act, the Federal Government pays the future retirement, death, and a share of the disability benefits earned by those beneficiaries vested prior to June 30, 1997 (the freeze date). Benefits earned after the freeze date by teachers, police officers, and firefighters remain the responsibility of the District.

STATE EDUCATION OFFICE

The Committee recommends \$1,679,000 and 9 FTE positions for the State Education Office. Fiscal year 2001 is the first year of operation for the State Education Office, the mission of which is to serve as the State authority for the District in its application for and monitoring of Federal funds in areas that impact education and other areas and to perform specified functions in monitoring and assisting the District's local education agencies. A plan will be

developed in fiscal year 2001 by the State Education Officer to guide the transfer of those State functions and other duties.

TUITION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$17,000,000 and 15 FTE positions to a program that provides resident tuition support in the District of Columbia. The Resident Tuition Support program was established pursuant to the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999, enacted on November 12, 1999. The program provides tuition subsidies to District residents to cover the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions in all 50 States. Unlike their peers in other cities, students in the District lack a network of State-supported colleges and the preferential admissions treatment in-State colleges provide their resident student applicants. The tuition support program will help level the playing field for District high school graduates seeking a college education.

PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOLS

The Committee recommends \$105,000,000 for D.C. public charter schools for fiscal year 2001. This amount represents a \$77,115,000, or 276.5 percent, increase over the fiscal year 2000 level. The fiscal year 2001 budget provides funds for the 28 existing public charter schools currently in operation, as well as funds associated with 8 new charters for fiscal year 2001.

A public charter school is a publicly funded school that is separate from the D.C. public schools [DCPS]. Public charter schools are exempt from D.C. statutes, policies, rules, and regulations established for DCPS and are organized in accordance with the D.C. Nonprofit Corporation Act. A public charter school exercises exclusive control over its educational program, expenditures, administration, personnel, and instructional methods within authorized limitations. The Public Charter Board, composed of seven members, works in conjunction with the D.C. School Board as the eligible chartering authority for public charter schools.

UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Committee recommends \$76,433,000 and 816 FTE positions for the University of the District of Columbia [UDC] for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$4,086,000 and a decrease of 121 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. UDC is a public comprehensive university, federally chartered as a land-grant institution.

D.C. PUBLIC LIBRARY

The Committee recommends \$26,459,000 and 432 FTE positions for the D.C. Public Library [DCPL] for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$2,288,000 and 24 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The DCPL was created to furnish books and other printed materials to meet the educational, cultural, and recreational needs of adults and children in the community, and to provide free access to these materials and services in a manner convenient to all residents. The Public Library system comprises a main library (Martin Luther King Memorial Library),

26 neighborhood facilities and 2 specialized bookmobiles. Special services are provided for the deaf, the homebound, the blind, the physically handicapped, seniors, low-level adult readers, and adult basic education learners.

COMMISSION ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

The Committee recommends a total of \$2,204,000 and 9 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$93,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The Commission on the Arts and Humanities is responsible for acting on matters relating to the arts and by providing funds, services, and information to artists, art organizations, educational institutions, community organizations, government agencies, and the District community at large.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,532,704,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the operation of the human support services of the District of Columbia.

A comparative summary follows:

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Department of Human Services	\$395,344,000	\$386,570,000	(\$1,730,000)	\$384,840,000	\$387,070,000	(\$1,730,000)	\$385,340,000	(\$8,274,000)	+ \$500,000
Department of Health	1,004,296,000	1,015,282,000	(401,000)	1,014,881,000	1,015,282,000	(401,000)	1,014,881,000	10,986,000	.....
Department of Parks and Recreation	30,150,000	32,914,000	(4,059,000)	28,855,000	32,914,000	(4,059,000)	28,855,000	2,764,000	.....
Office on Aging	19,264,000	19,397,000	(266,000)	19,131,000	19,397,000	(266,000)	19,131,000	133,000	.....
Public Benefit Corporation Subsidy	44,435,000	45,313,000	.....	45,313,000	45,313,000	.....	45,313,000	878,000	.....
Unemployment Compensation Fund	7,200,000	6,199,000	.....	6,199,000	6,199,000	.....	6,199,000	(1,001,000)	.....
Disability Compensation Fund	25,250,000	25,936,000	(100,000)	25,836,000	25,936,000	(100,000)	25,836,000	686,000	.....
Office of Human Rights	1,221,000	1,407,000	.....	1,407,000	1,407,000	.....	1,407,000	186,000	.....
Office on Latino Affairs	910,000	912,000	(30,000)	882,000	912,000	(30,000)	882,000	2,000	.....
D.C. Energy Office	4,859,000	4,860,000	.....	4,860,000	4,860,000	.....	4,860,000	4,859,000	.....
Brownfield Remediation .....	.....	10,000,000	.....	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	(10,000,000)
Total, Human Support Services	1,532,929,000	1,548,790,000	(6,586,000)	1,542,204,000	1,539,290,000	(6,586,000)	1,532,704,000	6,361,000	(9,500,000)

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Committee recommends a total of \$385,340,000 and 2,030 FTE positions for the Department of Human Services [DHS] for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect a decrease of \$8,351,000 and an increase of 76 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels.

The DHS is responsible for setting policy and administering delivery of social and mental health services; implementation and administration of the District's program under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act; and implementation of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program.

Covenant House

The Committee has provided \$500,000 to aid in the construction of Covenant House's new Community Service Center, under DHS located east of the Anacostia River. It is serving youth with a high drop-out rate and high teen pregnancy rate. The new Center will provide a child care center, a parent training center, a computer learning lab, and a host of other youth oriented activities that are designed to help at-risk youth. The current Covenant House has already served several thousand youths. The new center will enable Covenant House to serve an even greater number.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The Committee recommends a total of \$1,014,881,000 and 1,236 FTE positions for the Department of Health [DOH]. These levels represent an increase of \$10,768,000 and 131 FTE positions over fiscal year 2000 levels. The DOH is responsible for delivering health care services, implementing and administering the District's health insurance programs, and safeguarding public health within the District.

DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

The Committee recommends the sum of \$28,855,000 and 597 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels represent an increase of \$2,659,000 and 101 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The department develops and provides leisure services to residents of and visitors to the District of Columbia by maintaining the District's parks and recreation facilities.

D.C. OFFICE ON AGING

The fiscal year 2001 recommendation for the D.C. Office on Aging is \$19,131,000 and 23 FTE positions. This level reflects an increase of \$515,000 and no change in FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Office on Aging is responsible for developing and implementing a comprehensive and coordinated system of health, education, employment, and social services for the District's citizens who are 60 years of age and older.

PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION SUBSIDY

The Committee recommends \$45,313,000 as a subsidy to the Public Benefit Corporation for fiscal year 2001 to provide financing support for the Public Benefit Corporation's uncompensated health

care and service delivery to the District. This level is an increase of \$878,000 above the funding level for fiscal year 2000.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND

The Committee recommends \$6,199,000 for fiscal year 2001. This level represents a decrease of \$1,001,000 below the fiscal year 2000 budget. The unemployment compensation fund is a statutory program established to provide unemployment compensation to former District government employees during periods of unemployment that are a result of separation through no fault of their own.

DISABILITY COMPENSATION FUND

The Committee recommends \$25,836,000 for the disability compensation fund for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$686,000 over the fiscal year 2000 budget. The disability compensation fund provides District government employees injured on the job with workers' compensation, including medical care, vocational rehabilitation, compensation for lost wages, and survivor benefits.

OFFICE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee recommends \$1,407,000 and 20 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$186,000 and 4 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The office is charged with investigating complaints of discriminatory practices in employment, housing and commercial space, places of public accommodation, and educational institutions for the private sector as well as in employment for all District government employees.

OFFICE OF LATINO AFFAIRS

The Committee recommends \$882,000 and 4 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This level represents an increase of \$2,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The agency is responsible for ensuring that a full range of education, employment, health, and social services are available to the Latino community in the District of Columbia.

D.C. ENERGY OFFICE

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,860,000 and 19 FTE positions for the Energy Office in fiscal year 2001. These levels represent an increase of \$1,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The office prepares energy plans, identifies energy issues, prepares energy supply and demand forecasts, develops energy emergency contingency plans, provides financial assistance to low-income customers, and participates in various proceedings before the District's Public Service Commission and the Council of the District of Columbia.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee recommends a total of \$278,242,000 for the activities to be funded under this account during fiscal year 2001.

A comparative summary by agency follows:

PUBLIC WORKS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Department of Public Works	\$125,081,000	\$128,292,000	(\$19,703,000)	\$108,589,000	\$128,292,000	(\$19,703,000)	\$108,589,000	\$3,211,000	.....
Department of Motor Vehicles	25,903,000	27,825,000	.....	27,825,000	27,825,000	.....	27,825,000	1,922,000	.....
Taxicab Commission	730,000	673,000	.....	673,000	673,000	.....	673,000	(57,000)	.....
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commis- sion	81,000	82,000	.....	82,000	82,000	.....	82,000	1,000	.....
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro)	135,532,000	138,073,000	.....	138,073,000	138,073,000	.....	138,073,000	2,541,000	.....
School Transit Subsidy	3,450,000	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	3,000,000	(450,000)	.....
Total, Public Works	290,777,000	297,945,000	(19,703,000)	278,242,000	297,945,000	(19,703,000)	278,242,000	7,168,000	.....

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee recommends \$108,589,000 and 1,515 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect an increase of \$2,380,000 and 410 FTE positions from fiscal year 2000 levels. The Department of Public Works is responsible for maintaining the District's physical infrastructure, collecting and disposing of solid waste, and maintaining all of the District's vehicles and equipment except those of the departments of police, fire, public schools, and corrections.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

The Committee recommends \$27,825,000 and 334 FTE positions for the Department of Motor Vehicles [DMV]. This level represents an increase of \$2,432,000 and 77 FTE positions over fiscal year 2000. The DMV, created as a new agency for fiscal year 1999, is responsible for all traffic adjudication hearings, traffic adjudication processing, vehicle inspection, and vehicle registration and driver testing. The mission of the DMV is to improve the District's economic competitiveness and quality of life by fostering the safe operation of motor vehicles on the District's streets in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

D.C. TAXICAB COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$673,000 and 9 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents a decrease of \$57,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The D.C. Taxicab Commission is responsible for the regulation of the public vehicle-for-hire industry in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$82,000, to be derived from general revenues, for fiscal year 2001. This level reflects a \$1,000 increase in funding compared to fiscal year 2000. The commission administers and carries out the delegated powers of the Washington metropolitan area regulation compact. The compact confers upon the commission jurisdiction over the regulation of privately owned for-hire passenger carriers serving the region.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY SUBSIDY

The Committee recommends \$138,073,000 for fiscal year 2001 for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority [WMATA] subsidy, reflecting a \$2,541,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 level. The WMATA is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the Metrorail system, the establishment of recommended fares, and the determination of funding sources for the various programs.

SCHOOL TRANSIT SUBSIDY

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, which is \$450,000 less than the fiscal year 2000 level. This program provides a subsidy for reduced-fare transportation of District

students who use Metrobus or Metrorail for educationally related transportation.

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends \$389,528,000 for receivership programs for fiscal year 2001.

Following is a tabulation of the allocated funds by agency or department:

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Child and Family Services Agency	\$120,555,000	\$168,452,000	(\$1,800,000)	\$166,652,000	\$168,452,000	(\$1,800,000)	\$166,652,000	\$47,897,000	.....
Incentives for Adoption of Children	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	(5,000,000)	(\$5,000,000)
Commission on Mental Health Services	204,422,000	210,569,000	.....	210,569,000	210,569,000	.....	210,569,000	6,147,000	.....
Corrections Medical Receiver	13,300,000	12,307,000	.....	12,307,000	12,307,000	.....	12,307,000	(993,000)	.....
Total, Receivership Programs	343,277,000	396,328,000	(1,800,000)	394,528,000	391,328,000	(1,800,000)	389,528,000	48,051,000	(5,000,000)

RECEIVERSHIPS

The proposed fiscal year 2001 budget includes a separate appropriation account for three of the receiverships that are operating D.C. government agencies. This is the second consecutive year in which the District government has included a budget for the receiverships. Returning those receiverships to District government control is of vital importance because of the loss of control over key governmental management and budget functions that they represent. The lack of budgetary independence is a liability for the District because the receivers have historically claimed that they are underfunded and demand additional resources as a requirement for improved service delivery.

To address this risk, the District government must develop a comprehensive strategy for ensuring the timely return of the receiverships back to District control. Court orders mandate minimum service levels or timely action to remedy inadequately managed programs. These orders contribute to the District's high fixed expenses and limit budgeting flexibility. Providing acceptable service levels and the resulting return of these receiverships to District government control is essential to the city's long-term structural fiscal recovery.

The fiscal year 2001 budget funds the receiverships at levels necessary to meet the requirements set by the courts. This requires larger increases in local funding for these agencies than other agencies within the government.

CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$166,652,000 and 577 FTE positions for the Child and Family Services Agency [CFSA] receivership. These levels represent an increase of \$47,297,000 and 60 FTE positions over the fiscal year 2000 levels. The general receivership, known as the LaShawn Foster Care Receiver, was established in August 1995 to develop an implementation plan for required actions. The CFSA provides child welfare and child protection services pursuant to local and Federal law.

Prior to fiscal year 1999, the CFSA budget was contained within the total budget of the Department of Human Services, although it is operated as an independent agency. For fiscal year 2001, CFSA is shown as a separate human services agency in an effort to determine the financial impact of the LaShawn Foster Care Receiver on the District's budget.

COMMISSION ON MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$210,569,000 and 2,162 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001 for the Commission on Mental Health Services [CMHS]. This represents an increase of \$6,147,000 and a decrease of 66 FTE positions compared to the fiscal year 2000 level. CMHS provides comprehensive mental health services to adults, ensures the availability of mental health services to children and youth, and provides mental health evaluation and treatment of persons referred through the criminal justice system.

On July 13, 1997, CMHS was placed into receivership because of the District's failure to adequately comply with the Dixon court de-

cree, which guarantees patients the right to treatment in the least restrictive setting and requires development of suitable treatment alternatives to inpatient hospitalization. For fiscal year 2001, CMHS is shown as a separate entity in an effort to determine the financial impact of the receivership on the District's budget.

CORRECTIONS MEDICAL RECEIVER

The Committee recommends \$12,307,000 and no positions for the Corrections Medical Receiver [CMR] for fiscal year 2001. These levels reflect a decrease of \$993,000 and 10 FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000. The receiver was appointed in August 1996 to monitor staffing, medical, mental health, and other services at the Central Detention Facility (D.C. Jail). For fiscal year 2001, the CMR is shown as a separate budget item in an effort to determine the financial impact of the receivership on the District's budget.

During fiscal year 2000, the receiver entered into a contract with a new medical provider for the D.C. Jail. With the new contract medical provider, the District government expects the D.C. Jail to transition out of receivership during fiscal year 2001.

FINANCING AND OTHER USES

The Committee recommends a total of \$331,529,000 for the activities to be funded under several accounts during fiscal year 2001.

A comparative summary by agency follows:

FINANCING AND OTHER USES

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra- District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Workforce Investments	\$8,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(\$8,500,000)	.....
Buyouts and Other Management Re- forms	18,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(18,000,000)	.....
Reserve	150,000,000	\$150,000,000	.....	\$150,000,000	.....	.....	.....	(150,000,000)	(\$150,000,000)
Repayment of Loans and Interest	328,417,000	243,238,000	.....	243,238,000	243,238,000	.....	\$243,238,000	(85,179,000)	.....
Repayment of General Fund Deficit	38,286,000	39,300,000	.....	39,300,000	39,300,000	.....	39,300,000	1,014,000	.....
Short-Term Borrowing	9,000,000	1,140,000	.....	1,140,000	1,140,000	.....	1,140,000	(7,860,000)	.....
Inaugural Expenses .....	.....	6,211,000	.....	6,211,000	6,211,000	.....	6,211,000	6,211,000	.....
Certificates of Participation	7,950,000	7,950,000	.....	7,950,000	7,950,000	.....	7,950,000	.....	.....
Wilson Building .....	.....	8,409,000	.....	8,409,000	8,409,000	.....	8,409,000	8,409,000	.....
Optical and Dental Insurance Payments ...	1,295,000	2,675,000	.....	2,675,000	2,675,000	.....	2,675,000	1,380,000	.....
Productivity Bank	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(20,000,000)	.....
Productivity Bank Savings	(20,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000,000	.....
Management Supervisory Service .....	.....	13,200,000	.....	13,200,000	13,200,000	.....	13,200,000	13,200,000	.....
Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund Transfer Payment .....	.....	61,406,000	.....	61,406,000	61,406,000	.....	61,406,000	61,406,000	.....
Operational Improvement Savings .....	.....	(10,000,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	.....	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	.....
Management Reform Savings .....	.....	(37,000,000)	.....	(37,000,000)	(37,000,000)	.....	(37,000,000)	(37,000,000)	.....
Cafeteria Plan Savings .....	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	.....
Total, Financing and Other Uses ..	561,448,000	481,529,000	.....	481,529,000	331,529,000	.....	331,529,000	(226,559,000)	(150,000,000)

RESERVE

The Committee bill includes legislative provisions requiring contingency and emergency reserve accounts to be established and maintained by the District of Columbia government. For the past 2 years, this Committee has included language in the District's appropriations bills that provided for a cash reserve to serve as a true "rainy day" fund to be used only for emergency, nonrecurring expenses. Unfortunately, the Committee has been disappointed that during fiscal year 2000 the District: (1) proposed spending the reserve funds on non-emergency, recurring programs; and (2) failed to maintain a ready cash reserve, as anticipated by the Committee's legislation.

The Committee has consulted with District officials in an effort to draft reserve legislation that will prove both realistic and effective and that will become a permanent part of the District's cash management policy. As a result of these consultations, the Committee has included reserve fund legislation that will assist the District government in achieving the following goals:

- Build and maintain a contingency cash reserve fund equal to 3 percent of the District's total budget appropriated for operating expenditures no later than October 1, 2006.
- Build and maintain an emergency cash reserve equal to 4 percent of the District's total budget appropriated for operating expenditures no later than October 1, 2008.

The contingency reserve fund may be spent only when the Chief Financial Officer certifies that expenditures must be made in the current fiscal year to protect the District's fiscal viability and disbursements are either: (1) for non-recurring or unforeseen needs; or (2) to cover revenue shortfalls the District experiences for cash receipts that are at least 5 percent below forecast for 3 consecutive months (based on a 2 month rolling average).

The emergency cash reserve only may be spent in a state of emergency as defined in either Federal law or the District of Columbia Code.

Neither the contingency nor emergency reserve funds may be used to fund: (1) District receiverships; (2) shortfalls in projected reductions in the District's proposed budgets; or (3) settlements and judgments by or against the District government. Both reserve accounts are to be kept in separate, interest-bearing accounts and must be fully replenished at the beginning of each fiscal year.

The Committee expects that the 3 percent contingency reserve fund and the 4 percent emergency reserve fund will be fully funded prior to the Committee's statutory time lines. The Committee also expects that, commencing in fiscal year 2001, any surplus funds accrued by the District government during any fiscal year in excess of the projected surplus for that fiscal year shall be equally divided and deposited in the reserve funds.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

The Committee recommends \$243,238,000 for fiscal year 2001 for repayment of loans and interest. This level represents a decrease of \$85,179,000 below fiscal year 2000 levels. The substantial decrease in debt service from fiscal year 2000 to fiscal year 2001 is

attributable to debt restructuring and the planned securitization of the tobacco settlement proceeds to retire a portion of the District's long-term debt.

REPAYMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECOVERY DEFICIT

The Committee recommends the request of \$39,300,000 for fiscal year 2001 for repayment of general fund recovery debt. This level represents an increase of \$1,014,000 over fiscal year 2000. The anticipated final repayment of the General Fund Deficit bonds will occur in fiscal year 2003.

The General Fund Recovery Debt represents the debt service associated with the financing of the District's \$331,600,000 accumulated deficit at the end of fiscal year 1990. The projected fiscal year 2001 debt service for the series 1991 B Bonds is \$39,300,000. This debt service is distinct from the debt service reflected in Repayment of Loans and Interest, which is associated with financing the capital improvement program. The \$1,014,000 increase is based on projected interest costs associated with these variable-rate bonds due to market conditions and to letter of credit facility fees for these bonds previously reflected in the Repayment of Loans and Interest budget.

SHORT-TERM BORROWING

The Committee recommends \$1,140,000 in fiscal year 2001 for the payment of interest and other costs associated with District borrowings to meet short-term, seasonal cash needs. This level is \$7,860,000 below the fiscal year 2000 amount and is based on improved cash management and anticipated fiscal year 2001 cash flow requirements.

INAUGURAL EXPENSES

The Committee recommends \$6,211,000 in Federal funds as reimbursement to the District for the anticipated costs that will be incurred by the District during the 2001 Presidential Inauguration. In accordance with Section 737(b) of Public Law 93-198, the District will be reimbursed for necessary expenses incurred in relation to assemblages, marches, and other demonstrations in the District, which relate primarily to the Federal Government.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

The Committee recommends \$7,950,000 for the certificates of participation for fiscal year 2001. This level is identical to fiscal year 2000. This appropriation funds the semiannual lease payments due on the One Judiciary Square Building.

WILSON BUILDING

The Committee recommends \$8,409,000 in local funds for the annual costs due on the John A. Wilson Building. The proposed fiscal year 2001 operating budget includes the scheduled lease payments, along with the projected security costs. The D.C. Council, the Mayor's Office and several other District agencies will occupy the Wilson Building during the first quarter of fiscal year 2001.

OPTICAL AND DENTAL INSURANCE PAYMENTS

The Committee recommends \$2,675,000 in local funds for the Optical and Dental Benefits program. This level represents a \$1,380,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 level. The program provides optical and dental care benefits for non-union District government employees and their dependents.

MANAGEMENT SUPERVISORY SERVICE

The Committee recommends \$13,200,000 in local funds for Management Supervisory Service [MSS] for fiscal year 2001. The MSS budget includes funding for a pay increase of approximately 19 percent to certain managers and supervisors who will be transferred to this new classification. Managers under this classification serve "at-will" and are subject to termination upon 15 days advance notice. Such managers do not have the right to appeal their termination. The District's leadership believes this new classification will allow it to hire the best managers, and, if necessary, terminate ineffective managers.

TOBACCO SETTLEMENT TRUST FUND TRANSFER PAYMENT

The Committee recommends a transfer of \$61,406,000 in local funds to the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund. The purpose of this payment is to provide funding for the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund, which will fund program and financial investments.

In November 1998, the District of Columbia and 46 states and various jurisdictions signed a Master Settlement Agreement with the tobacco industry, ending a 4-year battle over treatment costs incurred for smoking-related illnesses. Under this settlement, the tobacco companies are scheduled to pay \$253,000,000,000 over a 25-year or longer period. The receiving governments may use the funds for any purpose, including securing the issuance of revenue bonds.

The District government created the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund (D.C. Law 13-38) to manage the District's portion of this settlement. In fiscal year 2001, the District plans to securitize the settlement payments in exchange for one lump sum payment that will then be used to pay existing debt, thereby creating relief from the debt service payments associated with that debt. The \$61,406,000 represents the amount of debt service that the District expects to save as a result of this transaction.

OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENT SAVINGS

The District's proposed budget recommends \$10,000,000 to be derived from Operational Improvement Savings. In fiscal year 2001, a new Operational Improvement Division [OID] will be created in the Office of the City Administrator to improve operations in agencies and the delivery of services. As a result of achieving operational improvements, OID expects to generate \$10,000,000 in savings.

The Committee neither recommends nor objects to the Operational Improvement Savings line item in the District's budget. While the goal of OID is laudable, the District has demonstrated

little success in producing verifiable savings in categories that it has calculated into its annual budget submissions. So that the District government and Congress can monitor the success of Operational Improvements Savings, the Committee directs the District's Chief Financial Officer to submit quarterly reports to the Mayor, District Council, the Authority, and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives. The first report is due on January 15, 2001. The report should identify the source of savings by department or agency and program. In addition, the report should specify whether the savings are the result of a reduction in operational costs on an aggregate basis, a reduction of unit costs of operations, the streamlining of staffing patterns, the reduction of contract costs, or any other sources of savings or increased revenues.

MANAGEMENT REFORM SAVINGS

The District's proposed budget recommends \$37,000,000 in management reform savings for fiscal year 2001. The projected savings amount represents a \$30,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 level of \$7,000,000. The District government expects to achieve these savings by eliminating up to 1,000 vacant full-time equivalent [FTE] positions. In order to ensure that savings are achieved in fiscal year 2001, the process will be completed by the end of fiscal year 2000.

The District plans to create vacancies as a result of retirements and by vacancies currently existing throughout the government. Within selected District agencies, retirement incentives will be made available to employees. In agencies under the authority of the Mayor, there are approximately 3,000 employees who will be eligible for regular retirement or early-out retirement by September 30, 2000. In addition, it is estimated that approximately 1,000 locally-funded vacancies exist throughout the District government.

The Committee commends the District government for its goal of \$37,000,000 in management reform savings and will closely monitor the District government's ability to meet its target of eliminating up to 1,000 FTE positions by September 30, 2000. The Committee directs the District's Chief Financial Officer to provide the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives with a detailed accounting of the elimination of all FTE positions by October 31, 2000. The accounting should verify whether the position was eliminated by retirement or by the elimination of a vacant position and identify the position by job title, agency or department, and salary.

CAFETERIA PLAN SAVINGS

The District's proposed budget includes \$5,000,000 in anticipated savings with the implementation of Internal Revenue Service [IRS] Section 125, allowing the pre-tax treatment of selected employee benefits.

During fiscal year 2001, the District government will institute a Cafeteria Plan benefits program, pending the certification of funds by the Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to IRS Section 125, the District will implement a Cafeteria Plan benefits program for the

pre-tax treatment of health insurance premiums, offer pre-tax funded flexible medical spending accounts and pre-tax funded dependent care accounts.

ENTERPRISE AND OTHER FUNDS

The Committee recommends \$654,056,000 for enterprise funds for fiscal year 2001.

Following is a tabulation of the allocated funds by agency or department:

ENTERPRISE AND OTHER FUNDS

Agency/activity	Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request	Intra-District	Fiscal year 2001 request less intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation	Intra-District	Committee rec- ommendation less intra-District	Bill compared with—	
								Fiscal year 2000 approved	Fiscal year 2001 request
Water and Sewer Authority	\$236,075,000	\$230,614,000	.....	\$230,614,000	\$230,614,000	.....	\$230,614,000	(\$5,461,000)	.....
Washington Aqueduct	43,533,000	45,091,000	.....	45,091,000	45,091,000	.....	45,091,000	1,558,000	.....
Total, Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund ..	279,608,000	275,705,000	.....	275,705,000	275,705,000	.....	275,705,000	(3,903,000)	.....
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	234,400,000	223,200,000	.....	223,200,000	223,200,000	.....	223,200,000	(11,200,000)	.....
Sports and Entertainment Commission	10,846,000	10,968,000	.....	10,968,000	10,968,000	.....	10,968,000	122,000	.....
Public Benefit Corporation	155,335,000	149,659,000	(\$71,424,000)	78,235,000	149,659,000	(\$71,424,000)	78,235,000	(5,676,000)	.....
Retirement Board	9,892,000	11,414,000	.....	11,414,000	11,414,000	.....	11,414,000	1,522,000	.....
Correctional Industries Fund	5,660,000	5,428,000	(3,620,000)	1,808,000	5,428,000	(3,620,000)	1,808,000	(232,000)	.....
Washington Convention Center Authority	50,226,000	52,726,000	.....	52,726,000	52,726,000	.....	52,726,000	2,500,000	.....
Total, Enterprise Funds	745,967,000	729,100,000	(75,044,000)	654,056,000	729,100,000	(75,044,000)	654,056,000	(16,867,000)	.....

WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY AND THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

The Committee recommends a total of \$275,705,000, of which \$230,614,000 is for the Water and Sewer Authority [WASA] and \$45,091,000 is for the Washington Aqueduct for fiscal year 2001. This represents a decrease of \$5,461,000 for WASA from fiscal year 2000 levels and an increase of \$1,558,000 over the fiscal year 2000 level for the Washington Aqueduct.

The WASA is responsible for providing retail water service to the District of Columbia and limited water service to portions of the surrounding metropolitan area. It is also responsible for providing retail wastewater collection and treatment service to portions of certain outlying areas.

The Washington Aqueduct collects, purifies, and pumps potable water for the District of Columbia, Arlington County, and the city of Falls Church, VA. Funding for the Washington Aqueduct comes from the Water and Sewer Authority.

LOTTERY AND CHARITABLE GAMES ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The Committee recommends \$223,200,000 and 100 FTE positions for fiscal year 2001. This represents a decrease of \$11,200,000 and no new FTE positions compared to fiscal year 2000 levels. The Lottery and Charitable Games Board administers the legalized lotteries and online numbers games, and protects the public against fraud and deception through the regulation of lottery and charitable gaming activities in the District of Columbia.

SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT COMMISSION

The Committee recommends \$10,968,000 to be derived from the operations of the commission for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$122,000 above fiscal year 2000 levels. The commission manages the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Stadium and the secondary use of the D.C. National Guard Armory to provide suitable facilities for athletic events, conventions, trade shows, and concerts.

D.C. HEALTH AND HOSPITALS PUBLIC BENEFIT CORPORATION

The Committee recommends \$78,235,000 for the Public Benefit Corporation [PBC]. This represents a decrease of \$10,773,000 from fiscal year 2000 levels. The PBC is responsible for delivering comprehensive high quality, cost effective and timely medical care, with a special community commitment to ensuring care for the District's underserved and indigent.

The PBC operates D.C. General Hospital and several community health centers in the District. The PBC provides inpatient, outpatient, emergency, diagnostic, preventive and rehabilitative services.

D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD

The Committee recommends \$11,414,000 and 14 FTE positions for the operations of the D.C. Retirement Board (the Board) for fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of \$1,522,000 and 1 new FTE position compared to fiscal year 2000. The Board invests, con-

trols, and manages the assets of the D.C. teachers' retirement fund, the D.C. police officers' and firefighters' retirement fund.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FUND

The Committee recommends \$1,808,000 and 12 FTE positions for correctional industries in fiscal year 2001. This represents an increase of 4 FTE positions above fiscal year 2000. Correctional industries is responsible for rehabilitating the inmates of the D.C. Department of Corrections [DOC] by equipping them with the skills to earn a livelihood after release from the institution. The agency's inmate labor force is decreasing due to the transfer of DOC inmates to federal and contract facilities.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends \$52,726,000 for fiscal year 2001, an increase of \$2,500,000 above the fiscal year 2000 level. The Washington Convention Center Authority serves as a public enterprise fund to expand the District's tax base by promoting and hosting large national and international conventions and trade shows.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

The Committee recommends \$1,162,799,000 for capital projects in fiscal year 2001, including \$751,579,000 from local funds, \$204,049,000 in Federal grants, \$66,446,000 from the District's transportation highway trust fund and \$140,725,000 from the water and sewer funds.

Committee recommendations under Department of Corrections and Department of Public Works reflect changes requested by District government in a letter to the Committee dated July 11, 2000 from Otis E. Williams, Deputy Chief Financial Officer.

Following is a tabulation of the allocated funds by agency or department:

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee recommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Office of Personnel: Human Resource Information System, Benefits Management System	\$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Office of the Chief Technology Officer:		
District Reporting System:		
D.C. Wide Area Network	6,507,000	6,507,000
Geographic Information System	6,000,000	6,000,000
Telecommunication	2,600,000	2,600,000
MPD Distributed Prisoner Booking	2,400,000	2,400,000
Tech City:		
Unified Communication Centers	20,850,000	20,850,000
IT Infrastructure Implementation	11,700,000	11,700,000
Data Warehousing	13,610,000	13,610,000
E-Government	11,200,000	11,200,000
Data Center Consolidation	10,300,000	10,300,000
SHARE Facility Upgrade	1,100,000	1,100,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Total, Office of the Chief Technology Officer	86,267,000	86,267,000
Office of Property Management:		
Upgrade HVAC System, Reeves Municipal Center	1,875,000	1,875,000
Asbestos Abatement	2,000,000	2,000,000
Renovation Old Juvenile Court Building	3,700,000	3,700,000
Government Centers:		
Improve Property Management ITS	14,000,000	14,000,000
Petworth/Georgia Avenue DMV Facility	2,100,000	2,100,000
Minnesota Avenue and Benning Road Metro	4,900,000	4,900,000
Electronic Security Standards and Intergration	5,310,000	5,310,000
Energy Conservation	– 1,000,000	– 1,000,000
Total, Office of Property Management	32,885,000	32,885,000
Board of Elections and Ethics: Voting Tabulation System	1,000,000	1,000,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer:		
Facility Improvements:		
E Street Facility Upgrade	5,000,000	5,000,000
Payroll/Personnel System	1,500,000	1,500,000
Financial Systems Integration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Total, Office of Property Management	8,500,000	8,500,000
Office of Business and Economic Development:		
Banking Database System	500,000	500,000
Neighborhood Revitalization:		
Columbia Heights	2,000,000	2,000,000
Georgia Avenue/Shaw	6,000,000	6,000,000
Vacant Property Revitalization	21,300,000	21,300,000
Total, Office of Business and Economic Development	29,800,000	29,800,000
Department of Housing and Community Development: Affordable Housing Acquisitions	20,000,000	20,000,000
Metropolitan Police Department:		
Base Building Renovation	– 17,000,000	– 17,000,000
Mission Critical Helicopter	2,000,000	2,000,000
Information Technology Initiatives	12,000,000	12,000,000
Central Cellblock	– 2,215,000	– 2,215,000
Renovate Holding Cells	– 213,000	– 213,000
Property Streamlining:		
Fleet Facility	7,980,000	7,980,000
Property Warehouse	3,000,000	3,000,000
Special Operation Division Facility	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Metropolitan Police Department	10,552,000	10,552,000
Fire and Emergency Medical Services:		
Apparatus Replacement	4,300,000	4,300,000
Engine 20 Replacement	1,484,000	1,484,000
Emergency Generator Installed at all Facilities	1,000,000	1,000,000
Fire Training Simulator	824,000	824,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Total, Fire and Emergency Medical Services	7,608,000	7,608,000
Department of Corrections:		
General Renovations:		
Renovation of Cell Doors and Motors	6,388,000	8,378,000
Upgrade Fire Alarm and Sprinkler System	1,716,000	1,716,000
Upgrade Central Security Electronics	742,000	742,000
General Improvements:		
Lighting Upgrade	1,646,000	1,646,000
Plumbing Upgrades in Housing Area	3,590,000	1,795,000
Installation of Hotwater System	2,206,000	1,103,000
HVAC Replacement	14,000,000	7,000,000
Total, Department of Corrections	30,288,000	22,380,000
Public Schools:		
General Improvements:		
Roof Replacement	7,000,000	7,000,000
Boiler Replacement	7,193,000	7,193,000
Emergency Generators	99,000	99,000
HVAC Replacement	21,895,000	21,895,000
Underground Storage Tanks	10,246,000	10,246,000
Window Replacement	– 4,500,000	– 4,500,000
Maintenance Improvements:		
Miscellaneous Asbestos	6,000,000	6,000,000
Electrical Modifications	7,052,000	7,052,000
American with Disabilities Act Compliance	4,849,000	4,849,000
Equipment Upgrade	2,498,000	2,498,000
Interior Finish	4,500,000	4,500,000
Modernization	– 9,500,000	– 9,500,000
Emergency Projects	11,300,000	11,300,000
New School	40,000,000	40,000,000
School Modernization:		
Key Elementary	1,370,000	1,370,000
Ongoing Initiatives	105,365,000	105,365,000
Duke Ellington School of Arts	3,000,000	3,000,000
Total, Public Schools	218,367,000	218,367,000
University of the District of Columbia:		
Permanent Improvements	1,574,000	1,574,000
Interactive Classroom	270,000	270,000
Arts/Science Extension	2,371,000	2,371,000
Renovate Academic Lab	12,501,000	12,501,000
Total, University of the District of Columbia	16,716,000	16,716,000
Public Library:		
HVAC Renovations at Martin Luther King Library and Library Facilities	2,613,000	2,613,000
Elevator Replacement at Martin Luther King and Branch Librar- ies	2,750,000	2,750,000
General Improvements Various Branch Libraries	3,000,000	3,000,000
Library Information Technology Investment	3,907,000	3,907,000
Material Flow Management System	330,000	330,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Vehicle Replacement	647,000	647,000
Total, Public Library	13,247,000	13,247,000
Commission on the Arts and Humanities:		
Artbank II	890,000	890,000
Neighborhood Murals	783,000	783,000
Community Initiatives	724,000	724,000
Downtown Projects	595,000	595,000
Total, Commission on the Arts and Humanities	2,992,000	2,992,000
Department of Human Services:		
Renovation of CCNV Shelter	– 5,600,000	– 5,600,000
Dix Pavilion Renovations	– 29,180,000	– 29,180,000
Renovation of Elliot Building, Forest Haven	5,381,000	5,381,000
Gayle School Renovation	250,000	250,000
Total, Department of Human Development	– 29,149,000	– 29,149,000
Department of Health:		
Animal Shelter	690,000	690,000
STD Clinic	1,250,000	1,250,000
Immunization Program	1,125,000	1,125,000
Medicaid Management System	1,063,000	1,063,000
Capital Health Capacity, 1131 Spring Road, NW	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Department of Health	14,128,000	14,128,000
Department of Recreation and Parks:		
Technology Acquisition	1,400,000	1,400,000
Facility Expansion:		
Kennilworth Parkside Recreation Center	5,000,000	5,000,000
Fort Station Recreation Center	2,300,000	2,300,000
Lafayette Recreation Center	1,710,000	1,710,000
Joe Cole Recreation Center	1,405,000	1,405,000
Hagan Cultural Center	1,875,000	1,875,000
Georgetown Recreation Center	400,000	400,000
Parkview Recreation Center	1,100,000	1,100,000
Anacostia Recreation Center	1,300,000	1,300,000
Trinidad Recreation Center	3,800,000	3,800,000
D.C. Wide Property Improvement	3,200,000	3,200,000
New Construction:		
New Recreation Center Emery	5,000,000	5,000,000
New Recreation Center Kelly Miller	6,650,000	6,650,000
New Recreation Center Randall	4,482,000	4,482,000
New Recreation Center Girard Street	1,700,000	1,700,000
Vehicle Replacement	3,930,000	3,930,000
Recreation and Aquatic Center Rhode Island Avenue	5,400,000	5,400,000
Recreation Complex Children's Island	500,000	500,000
Site Renovations:		
Fort Greble Recreation Center	1,900,000	1,900,000
Park Lighting	17,400,000	17,400,000
Capital East Natatorium	1,600,000	1,600,000
Watkins Recreation Center	300,000	300,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Roper Recreation Center	800,000	800,000
Total, Department of Parks and Recreation	73,152,000	73,152,000
Public Benefit Corporation (D.C. General Hospital):		
Roof Replacement	750,000	750,000
Window Replacement	900,000	900,000
Boiler Plant Renovation	1,500,000	1,500,000
PAX System	1,800,000	1,800,000
Walker-Jones CHC Renovation	450,000	450,000
Total, Public Benefit Corporation	5,400,000	5,400,000
Department of Public Works:		
Major Equipment Acquisition:		
Heavy Equipment Acquisition	32,949,000	32,949,000
Supercan—Rat Abatement	3,000,000	3,000,000
Facility Renovations:		
Fenwich Building Renovation	5,500,000	5,500,000
Parking Garage, West Virginia Avenue	4,000,000	4,000,000
Storage Facility, West Virginia Avenue	5,000,000	5,000,000
Tire Shop, West Virginia Avenue	500,000	500,000
Facility Relocations	15,300,000	15,300,000
Solid Waste Transfer Station, Fort Totten Transfer Station	5,600,000	5,600,000
Local Street Improvements:		
Project Hope Station Dwellings	2,409,538	2,410,000
Georgetown Streetscape Renovation	9,000,000	9,000,000
Highway Trust Fund and Federal Grants:		
Transportation Electrical System Improvements Fiscal Year		
2001 Streetlight Replacement Contract	1,332,450	1,332,000
Streetlight System Upgrade	4,062,850	4,062,000
Fiscal Year 2001 Electrical Systems Upgrade	233,450	233,000
Highway Aid Match Fund:		
Emergency Transportation Projects	1,278,650	1,279,000
Traffic Congestion Mitigation	775,450	775,000
Fiscal Year 2001 National Recreational Trails Program	3,636,400	3,636,000
Traffic Safety Improvements:		
Traffic Accident Reporting and Analysis System	213,675	214,000
Pavement Skid Testing	344,600	345,000
Hazard Elimination	4,430,600	4,431,000
Railroad/Highway Crossing Safety	127,600	128,000
Transportation Plan Review	227,600	228,000
Review for Road and Bridge Construction Projects	554,600	555,000
Highway Safety Improvement Program/Safety Management		
System	982,600	983,000
Streetlight and Traffic Operations Design	1,999,600	2,000,000
Bridge Rehabilitation and Replacement:		
Rehabilitation 22nd Street Bridge over K Street, NW	2,635,320	2,636,000
K Street, NW, 21st Street to 25th Street	4,326,320	4,327,000
Rehabilitation Southern Avenue Bridge over Suitland Park-		
way	10,723,320	10,724,000
Rehabilitation of Mall Tunnel	28,510,320	28,511,000
City Wide Culvert Inventory	465,320	466,000
City Wide Consultant Bridge Inspection	2,285,320	2,286,000
Rehabilitation Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge	81,112,330	81,113,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
Roadway Resurfacing:		
Fiscal Year 2001 F.A. Resurfacing (NHS)	626,248	626,000
Fiscal Year 2001 F.A. Resurfacing (STP)	675,400	675,000
Fiscal Year 2001 1st F.A. Resurfacing	5,108,030	5,108,000
Fiscal Year 2001 2nd F.A. Resurfacing	2,170,000	2,170,000
Fiscal Year 2001 3rd F.A. Resurfacing	6,138,000	6,138,000
Fiscal Year 2001 4th F.A. Resurfacing	5,520,000	5,520,000
Fiscal Year 2001 5th F.A. Resurfacing	9,854,000	9,854,000
Fiscal Year 2001 6th F.A. Resurfacing	5,710,000	5,710,000
Fiscal Year 2001 7th F.A. Resurfacing	4,332,000	4,332,000
Fiscal Year 2001 1st F.A. Citywide Pavement	1,466,000	1,466,000
Fiscal Year 2001 2nd F.A. Citywide Pavement	1,732,000	1,732,000
Roadside Improvements: Fiscal Year 2001 Corridor Tree Im- provement Plan	477,250	478,000
Traffic Safety Improvements:		
Branch Avenue, SE, M Street to O Street	1,211,750	1,210,000
Fiscal Year 2001 Hot Thermoplastic Pavement Marking Contract	579,500	580,000
Roadside Reconstruction:		
Brentwood Road, NE, 9th Street	3,386,450	3,387,000
First Street, NE, K Street to New York Avenue	2,283,450	2,284,000
19th Street, NW, G Street to Pennsylvania Avenue	883,450	884,000
Q Street NW, 14th Street to Rhode Island Avenue	1,838,450	1,839,000
4th Street, SW, C Street to I Street	3,222,450	3,223,000
Eastern Avenue, NE, Riggs Road	2,134,450	2,135,000
5th Street, NW, Van Buren Street	1,229,450	1,230,000
Western Avenue, NW, Brandywine Street	1,688,450	1,689,000
Fiscal Year 2001 Wheelchair/Bicycle Ramps Citywide	610,450	611,000
Streetscape Improvements Central Business	8,404,450	8,405,000
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality:		
Fiscal Year 2002 Integrated Ridesharing	645,150	645,000
Fiscal Year 2002 Telework Resource Center (Telecom- mute)	364,300	364,000
Fiscal Year 2002 Commuter Operations Center	1,269,150	1,269,000
Fiscal Year 2002 Employer Outreach	828,150	828,000
Fiscal Year 2002 Guaranteed Ride Home	1,250,150	1,250,000
Endzone	54,300	54,000
Northeast Inspection Station	7,024,300	7,024,000
Metrochek Pilot Demonstration Project	6,000,275	6,000,000
Federal Planning and Management Systems:		
Barney Circle Replacement Projects Environment	853,435	853,000
Tour Bus Facility Feasibility Analysis	341,435	341,000
Parking Inventory	284,436	284,000
Fiscal Year 2001 State Planning and Research Program ..	13,850,856	13,851,000
Research Development and Technology	5,400,436	5,400,000
Fiscal Year 2002 Metropolitan Planning	10,782,426	10,782,000
Total, Department of Public Works	353,747,390	353,754,000
Department of Motor Vehicles: DMV Information Technology	16,575,000	16,575,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority:		
Metrobus	23,700,000	23,700,000
Metrorail Rehabilitation	46,200,000	46,200,000
New York Avenue Metro	25,000,000	25,000,000

	Fiscal year 2001– 2006 estimate	Committee rec- ommendation for fiscal year 2001– 2006
MetroBarn Repairs	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total, Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	99,900,000	99,900,000
Washington Convention Center: Convention Center Agreements	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, Capital Outlay, General Fund	1,029,975,390	1,022,074,000
Local Funds	759,487,000	751,579,000
Highway Trust Fund	66,439,000	66,446,000
Federal Grants	204,050,000	204,049,000
Water and Sewer Authority:		
Wastewater Projects:		
Blue Plains:		
Bio-Solids Management	74,346,000	74,346,000
Rehabilitation Major Capital Facilities	3,026,000	3,026,000
Sewer Collection: Rehabilitation/Extension Sanitary Sew- ers	1,182,000	1,182,000
Water Projects:		
Storage:		
2MG 4th High Storage Tank	77,000	77,000
12MG Second High Reservoir	188,000	188,000
Distribution System:		
Water Distribution	1,779,000	1,779,000
Replacement/Extension Watermains	120,000	120,000
Cleaning Lining Watermains	14,481,000	14,481,000
Metering and Other Projects:		
Meter Replacement/AMR Installation	4,805,000	4,805,000
Washington Aqueduct	39,022,000	39,022,000
Capital Equipment	1,699,000	1,699,000
Total, Water and Sewer	140,725,000	140,725,000
Total, Capital Outlay	1,170,700,390	1,162,799,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Committee has carefully reviewed the general provisions that were included in last year's appropriations act. Based on this review, the Committee has deleted approximately half of the 76 general provisions. The remaining general provisions relate to fiscal policies deemed necessary for prudent management of the District's resources and several policy goals that are appropriate for the Nation's Capital. The following summarizes the Committee recommendations pertaining to these provisions:

The Committee has retained Sec. 103 (new Sec. 101) specifying that appropriations for particular purposes or objects of expenditure shall be considered the maximum amount that may be expended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set apart exclusively therefor.

The Committee has retained Sec. 105 (new Sec. 102) authorizing appropriations for expenses of travel and dues of organizations concerned with the work of the District of Columbia government when authorized by the Mayor.

The Committee has retained Sec. 106 (new Sec. 103) authorizing payments of refunds and judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government.

The Committee has retained Sec. 109 (new Sec. 104) which prohibits any funds appropriated in this act for operation of educational institutions, the compensation of personnel, or for other educational purposes to be used to permit, encourage, facilitate, or further partisan political activities.

The Committee has retained Sec. 110 (new Sec. 105) which prohibits any funds appropriated in this Act to pay the salary of any employee of the District of Columbia government whose name, title, grade, salary, past work experience, and salary history are not available for inspection by Congress.

The Committee has retained Sec. 111 (new Sec. 106) which appropriates from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as are necessary for making payments authorized by the District of Columbia Revenue Recovery Act of 1977.

The Committee has retained Sec. 112 (new Sec. 107) which prohibits use of appropriations for publicity or propaganda purposes or implementation of any policy including boycott designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

The Committee has retained Sec. 113 (new Sec. 108) which requires the Mayor to develop an annual plan, by quarter and by project, for capital outlay and borrowing.

The Committee has retained Sec. 116 (new Sec. 109) which establishes reprogramming criteria.

The Committee has modified Sec. 117 (new Sec. 110) to require that appropriations be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made, except as otherwise provided by law.

The Committee has retained Sec. 120 (new Sec. 111), which States that for pay purposes, employees of the District of Columbia government shall not be subject to the provisions of title 5 of the United States Code.

The Committee has retained Sec. 121 (new Sec. 112), which requires the Mayor to submit new revenue estimates not later than 30 days after the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year and use these estimates in the budget request for the following fiscal year.

The Committee has retained Sec. 122 (new Sec. 113), which requires that no sole source contract with the District of Columbia government or any agency thereof may be renewed or extended without opening that contract to the competitive bidding process, except that the District of Columbia government may renew or extend sole source contracts for which competition is not feasible or practical.

The Committee has retained Sec. 123 (new Sec. 114), which relates to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

The Committee has retained Sec. 124 (new Sec. 115), which relates to sequestration orders.

The Committee has retained Sec. 125 (new Sec. 116), which allows the District of Columbia government to accept gifts and donations under certain conditions.

The Committee has retained Sec. 126 (new Sec. 117), which prohibits Federal funds from being used by the District of Columbia to provide for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or United States Representative under 4(d) of the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979.

The Committee has consolidated Sections 127, 132, 133, and 134 (new Sec. 118), which set forth the reporting requirements for the District of Columbia Public Schools and the University of the District of Columbia.

The Committee has retained Sec. 128 (new Sec. 119), which allows funds authorized or previously appropriated to the government of the District of Columbia to procure necessary hardware and installation of new software, conversion, testing, and training to improve or replace its financial management system.

The Committee has retained Sec. 129 (new Sec. 120), which places a limit on attorney fees for attorneys who represent a party who prevails in an action, including an administrative proceeding, brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Committee has retained Sec. 130 (new Sec. 121), prohibiting the use of funds for any abortions except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

The Committee has retained Sec. 131 (new Sec. 122), that prohibits the use of funds to implement the Domestic Partners Act.

The Committee has retained Sec. 135 (new Sec. 123), which requires approval by all boards concerned with the District of Columbia Public Schools and the University of the District of Columbia

to vote on and approve the respective annual or revised budgets for such entities before submission to the Mayor for submission of the budget to the Council.

The Committee has retained Sec. 136(b) and (c) (new Sec. 124), on the acceptance and use of grants not included in the ceiling under "Division of Expenses".

The Committee has retained Sec. 137 (new Sec. 125), which requires departments or agencies of the District of Columbia government under the administration of a court-appointed receiver or other court-appointed official to prepare and submit to the Mayor for inclusion in the annual budget, estimates of expenditures and appropriations necessary for the operation and maintenance of the department or agency.

The Committee has retained Sec. 139 (new Sec. 126), which places restriction on the use of official vehicles.

The Committee has retained Sec. 140 (new Sec. 127), which requires detailees to be funded from the department or agency for which they are employed and makes necessary changes to update reduction-in-force legislation.

The Committee has retained Sec. 141 (new Sec. 128), which requires that not later than 120 days after the date a District of Columbia Public School student is referred for evaluation or assessment that the Public Schools assess or evaluate the student who may have a disability and place the student in an appropriate program of special education.

The Committee has retained Sec. 142 (new Sec. 129), which requires that none of the funds made available in this Act be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with the Buy American Act.

The Committee has retained Sec. 143 (new Sec. 130), which requires that none of the funds contained in this Act may be used for purposes of the annual independent audit unless the audit is conducted by the Inspector General and the audit includes a comparison of audited actual year-end results with the revenues submitted in the budget document for such year.

The Committee has retained Sec. 146 (new Sec. 131), which prohibits the use of funds contained in this Act by the Corporation Counsel or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

The Committee has retained Sec. 149 (new Sec. 132), which requires that, no later than November 1 or within 30 calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief Financial Officer shall submit a revised appropriated funds operating budget to the appropriate Committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the Authority.

The Committee has retained Sec. 150 (new Sec. 133), which prohibits the use of funds in this Act for any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug and requires a separate accounting by individuals or entities who receive funds in this Act and carry out a needle exchange program.

The Committee has retained Sec. 151 (new Sec. 134), which places restrictions on District leases.

The Committee has retained Sec. 152 (new Sec. 135), which places restrictions on the management of existing District government property.

The Committee has retained Sec. 161 (new Sec. 136), which prohibits use of any funds in this Act to pay the salary of any chief financial officer of any office of the District of Columbia government who has not filed a certification with the Mayor and the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia that the officer understands the duties and restrictions applicable to the officer and the agency as a result of this Act.

The Committee has retained Sec. 162 (new Sec. 137), which requires that the budget for fiscal year 2002 that is submitted by the District to Congress specify potential adjustments that might become necessary in the event that the management savings achieved by the District during the year do not meet the level of management savings projected in the proposed budget.

The Committee has retained Sec. 163 (new Sec. 138), which requires any document showing the budget for an office of the District of Columbia government that contains a category of activities labeled as “other”, “miscellaneous”, or a similar general, non-descriptive term, include a description of the types of activities covered in the category and a detailed breakdown of the amount allocated for each such activity.

The Committee has retained Sec. 167 (new Sec. 139), which prohibits use of funds contained in this Act to enact or carry out any law, rule, or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

The Committee has retained Sec. 173 (new Sec. 140), which provides that nothing in this Act bars the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel from reviewing or commenting on briefs in private lawsuits, or from consulting with officials of the District government regarding such lawsuits.

The Committee has added a new provision, Sec. 141, which states that nothing in the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreements Act of 1977 may be construed to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from negotiating and entering into cooperative agreements and grants authorized by law which affect real property of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia if the principal purpose of the cooperative agreement or grant is to provide comparable benefits for Federal and Non-Federal properties in the District of Columbia.

The Committee has included a new general provision, Sec. 142, that requires the Chief Financial Officer to develop a comprehensive financial management policy for the District of Columbia.

Section 143 is a new general provision that amends existing law to outline the duties of the Chief Financial Officer in a non-control year or following the lapse of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.

The Committee has added a new provision, Sec. 144, which provides that, notwithstanding the provisions of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act or any other District of Columbia law, employees of the District of Columbia

government will only receive overtime compensation for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

The Committee has added a new provision, Sec. 145, which permits the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency to continue to operate its ongoing drug-free workplace testing program during the period that its plan is being reviewed for approval by the Department of Health and Human Services, pursuant to Sec. 503 of Public Law 100-71.

The Committee has modified Sec. 170 (new Sec. 146) to require the Mayor to continue to submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations and Governmental Affairs, commencing October 1, 2000, on the District's progress in addressing the following issues: (1) crime, including the homicide rate, implementation of community policing, the number of police officers on local beats, and the closing down of open-air drug markets; (2) access to drug abuse treatment, including the number of treatment slots, the number of people served, the number of people on waiting lists, and the effectiveness of treatment programs; (3) management of parolees and pre-trial violent offenders, including the number of halfway house escapes and steps taken to improve monitoring and supervision of halfway house residents to reduce the number of escapes to be provided in consultation with the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency; (4) education, including access to special education services and student achievement to be provided in consultation with the District of Columbia Public Schools; (5) improvement in basic District services, including rat control and abatement; (6) application for and management of Federal grants, including the number and type of grants for which the District was eligible but failed to apply and the number and type of grants awarded to the District but which the District failed to spend the amounts received; and (7) indicators of child well-being.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports on general appropriations bills identify each Committee amendment to the House bill “which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.”

Items providing funding for fiscal year 2001 which lack authorization are as follows:

Commercial Revitalization Program	\$1,500,000
D.C. Public School System	500,000
D.C. Department of Human Services	500,000
Metrorail Construction	25,000,000

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI, OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, the Committee ordered reported S. 3041, an original District of Columbia Appropriations bill, subject to amendment and subject to its budget allocations, by a recorded vote of 27–1, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Stevens	Mr. Shelby
Mr. Cochran	
Mr. Specter	
Mr. Domenici	
Mr. Bond	
Mr. Gorton	
Mr. McConnell	
Mr. Burns	
Mr. Gregg	
Mr. Bennett	
Mr. Campbell	
Mr. Craig	
Mrs. Hutchison	
Mr. Kyl	
Mr. Byrd	
Mr. Inouye	
Mr. Hollings	
Mr. Leahy	
Mr. Lautenberg	
Mr. Harkin	
Ms. Mikulski	
Mr. Reid	
Mr. Kohl	

Mrs. Murray
 Mr. Dorgan
 Mrs. Feinstein
 Mr. Durbin

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
 STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2000,
 PUBLIC LAW 106-113

DIVISION A

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I—FISCAL YEAR 2000 APPROPRIATIONS

* * * * *

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR INCENTIVES FOR ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

【For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia to create incentives to promote the adoption of children in the District of Columbia foster care system, \$5,000,000: *Provided*, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2001 and shall be used in accordance with a program established by the Mayor and the Council of the District of Columbia and approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading may be used to cover the costs to the District of Columbia of providing tax credits to offset the costs incurred by individuals in adopting children in the District of Columbia foster care system and in providing for the health care needs of such children, in accordance with legislation enacted by the District of Columbia government.】

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia to create incentives to promote the adoption of children in the District of Columbia foster care system, \$5,000,000: Provided, That such funds shall remain available until September 30, 2002, and shall be used to carry out all of the provisions of title 38, except for section 3808, of the Fiscal Year 2001 Budget Support Act of 2000, D.C. Bill 13-679, enrolled June 12, 2000.

* * * * *

GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 168. (a) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby transferred from the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (hereinafter referred to as the “Authority”) to the District of Columbia the sum of \$5,000,000, *to remain available until expended*, for the Mayor, in consultation with the Council of the District of Columbia, to provide offsets against local taxes for a commercial revitalization program, such program to be available in enterprise zones and low and moderate income areas in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That in carrying out such a program, the Mayor shall use Federal commercial revitalization proposals introduced in Congress as a guideline.

(b) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—The amount transferred under subsection (a) shall be derived from interest earned on accounts held by the Authority on behalf of the District of Columbia.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Mayor shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives on the progress made in carrying out the commercial revitalization program.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC.
308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93–344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount of bill	Committee allocation	Amount of bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees of amounts in the First Concurrent Resolution for 2001: Subcommittee on the District of Columbia:				
General purpose, defense discretionary				
General purpose, non-defense discretionary	441	441	¹ 441	444
Mandatory				
Projections of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2001			(²)	408
2002				36
2003				
2004				
2005 and future year				
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2001	NA	332	NA	304

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
FEDERAL FUNDS					
Federal payment for Resident Tuition Support	17,000	17,000	17,000	.....	.....
Federal payment for Incentives for Adoption of Children	5,000	5,000	.....	- 5,000	- 5,000
Federal payment for Commercial Revitalization program .....	.....	.....	1,500	+ 1,500	+ 1,500
Federal payment to DCPS .....	.....	.....	500	+ 500	+ 500
Federal Payment to the Chief Financial Office of the District of Columbia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal payment to the Citizen Complaint Review Board	500	.....	.....	- 500	.....
Federal payment to the Department of Human Services	250	.....	500	+ 250	+ 500
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee Operations	176,000	134,300	134,200	- 41,800	- 100
Federal payment to the District of Columbia Courts	99,714	103,000	109,080	+ 9,366	+ 6,080
Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	33,336	38,387	38,387	+ 5,051	.....
Federal payment to the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia	93,800	103,527	108,527	+ 14,727	+ 5,000
Federal payment of Washington Interfaith Network .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's National Medical Center	2,500	.....	.....	- 2,500	.....
Federal payment for Metropolitan Police Department	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Federal payment to the General Services Administration (Lorton Correctional Complex)	6,700	.....	.....	- 6,700	.....
Federal payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund	1,000	.....	.....	- 1,000	.....
Federal payment for Study of Tax Reform in the District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal payment for Simplified Personnel System .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metrorail construction .....	.....	25,000	25,000	+ 25,000	.....
(By transfer) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal payment for the National Museum of American Music .....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	- 3,000
Federal payment for Brownfield remediation .....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000

Presidential Inauguration .....	.....	6,211	6,211	+ 6,211	.....
Total, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	436,800	445,425	440,905	+ 4,105	— 4,520
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS					
Operating Expenses					
District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	(3,140)	(6,500)	(6,500)	(+ 3,360)	.....
Governmental direction and support	(167,356)	(197,771)	(194,271)	(+ 26,915)	(— 3,500)
Economic development and regulation	(190,335)	(205,638)	(205,638)	(+ 15,303)	.....
Public safety and justice	(778,770)	(762,346)	(762,346)	(— 16,424)	.....
Public education system	(867,411)	(998,418)	(998,918)	(+ 131,507)	(+ 500)
Human support services	(1,526,361)	(1,542,204)	(1,532,704)	(+ 6,343)	(— 9,500)
Public works	(271,395)	(278,242)	(278,242)	(+ 6,847)	.....
Receivership Programs	(342,077)	(394,528)	(394,528)	(+ 52,451)	.....
Workforce Investments	(8,500)	.....	.....	(— 8,500)	.....
Buyouts and Management Reforms	(18,000)	.....	.....	(— 18,000)	.....
Reserve	(150,000)	(150,000)	.....	(— 150,000)	(— 150,000)
Financing and Other	(384,948)	(331,529)	(331,529)	(— 53,419)	.....
Procurement and Management Savings	(— 21,457)	.....	.....	(+ 21,457)	.....
Total, operating expenses, general fund	(4,686,836)	(4,867,176)	(4,704,676)	(+ 17,840)	(— 162,500)
Enterprise Funds					
Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct	(279,608)	(275,705)	(275,705)	(— 3,903)	.....
Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board	(234,400)	(223,200)	(223,200)	(— 11,200)	.....
Sports and Entertainment Commission	(10,846)	(10,968)	(10,968)	(+ 122)	.....
Public Benefit Corporation	(89,008)	(78,235)	(78,235)	(— 10,773)	.....
D.C. Retirement Board	(9,892)	(11,414)	(11,414)	(+ 1,522)	.....
Correctional Industries Fund	(1,810)	(1,808)	(1,808)	(— 2)	.....
Washington Convention Center	(50,226)	(52,726)	(52,726)	(+ 2,500)	.....
Total, Enterprise Funds	(675,790)	(654,056)	(654,056)	(— 21,734)	.....
Total, operating expenses	(5,362,626)	(5,521,232)	(5,358,732)	(— 3,894)	(— 162,500)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2000 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2000 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capital Outlay					
General fund	(1,218,638)	(1,029,975)	(1,022,074)	(- 196,564)	(- 7,901)
Water and Sewer Fund	(197,169)	(140,725)	(140,725)	(- 56,444)	.....
Total, Capital Outlay	(1,415,807)	(1,170,700)	(1,162,799)	(- 253,008)	(- 7,901)
Total, District of Columbia funds	(6,778,433)	(6,691,932)	(6,521,531)	(- 256,902)	(- 170,401)
Total:					
Federal Funds to the District of Columbia	436,800	445,425	440,905	+ 4,105	- 4,520
District of Columbia funds	(6,778,433)	(6,691,932)	(6,521,531)	(- 256,902)	(- 170,401)