

[Roll No. 524]

YEAS—242

Allard	Galleghy	Neumann
Archer	Ganske	Ney
Armey	Gekas	Norwood
Bachus	Gilcrest	Nussle
Baker (CA)	Gillmor	Oxley
Baker (LA)	Gilman	Packard
Ballenger	Goodlatte	Parker
Barr	Goodling	Paxon
Barrett (NE)	Gordon	Petri
Bartlett	Goss	Pombo
Barton	Graham	Pomeroy
Bass	Greenwood	Porter
Bateman	Gunderson	Portman
Bereuter	Gutknecht	Pryce
Bilbray	Hall (TX)	Quillen
Billrakis	Hancock	Quinn
Bliley	Hansen	Radanovich
Blute	Hastert	Ramstad
Boehlert	Hastings (WA)	Regula
Boehner	Hayworth	Riggs
Bonilla	Hefley	Roberts
Bono	Heineman	Rogers
Brownback	Herger	Rohrabacher
Bryant (TN)	Hilleary	Ros-Lehtinen
Bunn	Hobson	Roth
Bunning	Hoekstra	Roukema
Burr	Hoke	Royce
Burton	Horn	Salmon
Buyer	Hostettler	Sanford
Callahan	Houghton	Saxton
Calvert	Hunter	Scarborough
Camp	Hutchinson	Schaefer
Canady	Hyde	Schiff
Castle	Inglis	Seastrand
Chabot	Istook	Sensenbrenner
Chambliss	Johnson (CT)	Shadegg
Chenoweth	Johnson, Sam	Shaw
Christensen	Jones	Shays
Chrysler	Kasich	Shuster
Clinger	Kelly	Skeen
Coble	Kim	Skelton
Coburn	King	Smith (MI)
Collins (GA)	Kingston	Smith (NJ)
Combest	Klug	Smith (TX)
Condit	Knollenberg	Smith (WA)
Cooley	Kolbe	Solomon
Cox	LaHood	Souder
Crapo	Largent	Spence
Creameans	Latham	Stearns
Cubin	LaTourette	Stenholm
Cunningham	Laughlin	Stockman
Davis	Lazio	Stump
de la Garza	Leach	Talent
Deal	Lewis (CA)	Tate
DeLay	Lewis (KY)	Tauzin
Diaz-Balart	Lightfoot	Taylor (NC)
Dickey	Linder	Thomas
Doolittle	Livingston	Thornberry
Dornan	LoBiondo	Thornton
Dreier	Longley	Lucas
Duncan	Lucas	Tiahrt
Dunn	Manzullo	Torkildsen
Ehlers	Martini	Traficant
Ehrlich	McCollum	Upton
Emerson	McCrery	Vucanovich
English	McDade	Waldholtz
Ensign	McHugh	Walker
Everett	McInnis	Walsh
Ewing	McIntosh	Wamp
Fawell	McKeon	Watts (OK)
Fields (TX)	Metcalf	Weldon (FL)
Flanagan	Meyers	Weldon (PA)
Foley	Mica	Weller
Forbes	Miller (FL)	White
Fowler	Molinari	Whitfield
Fox	Montgomery	Wicker
Franks (CT)	Moorhead	Wolf
Franks (NJ)	Morella	Young (AK)
Frelinghuysen	Myers	Young (FL)
Frisa	Myrick	Zeliff
Funderburk	Nethercutt	Zimmer

NAYS—185

Abercrombie	Borski	Clyburn
Ackerman	Boucher	Coleman
Baesler	Brewster	Collins (IL)
Baldacci	Browder	Conyers
Barcia	Brown (CA)	Costello
Barrett (WI)	Brown (FL)	Coyne
Becerra	Brown (OH)	Cramer
Beilenson	Bryant (TX)	Danner
Bentson	Cardin	DeFazio
Berman	Chapman	DeLauro
Bevill	Clay	Dellums
Bishop	Clayton	Deutsch
Bonior	Clement	Dicks

Dingell	Klecza	Poshard
Dixon	Klink	Rahall
Doggett	LaFalce	Rangel
Dooley	Lantos	Reed
Doyle	Levin	Richardson
Durbin	Lewis (GA)	Rivers
Edwards	Lincoln	Roemer
Engel	Lipinski	Rose
Eshoo	Lofgren	Roybal-Allard
Evans	Lowe	Rush
Farr	Luther	Sabo
Fattah	Maloney	Sanders
Fazio	Manton	Sawyer
Fields (LA)	Markey	Schroeder
Filner	Martinez	Schumer
Flake	Mascara	Scott
Foglietta	Matsui	Serrano
Ford	McCarthy	Sisisky
Frank (MA)	McDermott	Skaggs
Frost	McHale	Slaughter
Furse	McKinney	Spratt
Gejdenson	McNulty	Stark
Gephardt	Meehan	Stokes
Geren	Meek	Studds
Gibbons	Menendez	Stupak
Gonzalez	Mfume	Tanner
Green	Miller (CA)	Taylor (MS)
Gutierrez	Mineta	Tejeda
Hall (OH)	Minge	Thompson
Hamilton	Mink	Thurman
Harman	Mollohan	Torres
Hastings (FL)	Moran	Torricelli
Hayes	Murtha	Towns
Hefner	Nadler	Tucker
Hilliard	Neal	Velazquez
Hinchev	Obey	Vento
Holden	Olver	Visclosky
Hoyer	Ortiz	Volkmer
Jackson-Lee	Orton	Ward
Jacobs	Owens	Waters
Jefferson	Pallone	Watt (NC)
Johnson (SD)	Pastor	Williams
Johnson, E. B.	Payne (NJ)	Wilson
Johnston	Payne (VA)	Wise
Kanjorski	Pelosi	Woolsey
Kaptur	Peterson (FL)	Wyden
Kennedy (MA)	Peterson (MN)	Wynn
Kennelly	Pickett	Yates
Kildee		

NOT VOTING—7

Andrews	Kennedy (RI)	Waxman
Collins (MI)	Moakley	
Crane	Reynolds	

□ 1756

Mr. DORNAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

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

The resolution was agreed to. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Pursuant to House Resolution 190 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 2020.

□ 1757

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 2020) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent

agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, with Mr. DREIER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill. The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, all time for general debate had expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered under the 5-minute rule by titles and each title shall be considered read.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may accord priority in recognition to a Member who has caused an amendment to be printed in the designated place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Those amendments will be considered read.

The Clerk will designate title I. The text of title I is as follows:

H.R. 2020

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed \$2,900,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed \$2,950,000 to remain available until September 30, 1998, shall be available for information technology modernization requirements; not to exceed \$150,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed \$258,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$104,000,500.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,000,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; \$29,319,000.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend meetings concerned with financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; not to exceed \$14,000 for official reception and representation expenses; \$20,273,000; *Provided,* That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network may procure up to \$500,000 in specialized, unique or

novel automatic data processing equipment, ancillary equipment, software, services, and related resources from commercial vendors without regard to otherwise applicable procurement laws and regulations and without full and open competition, utilizing procedures best suited under the circumstances of the procurement to efficiently fulfill the agency's requirements: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this account may be used to procure personal services contracts.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; purchase (not to exceed fifty-two for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses for student athletic and related activities; uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; for public awareness and enhancing community support of law enforcement training; not to exceed \$7,000 for official reception and representation expenses; room and board for student interns; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*, That the Center is authorized to accept and use gifts of property, both real and personal, and to accept services, for authorized purposes, including funding of a gift of intrinsic value which shall be awarded annually by the Director of the Center to the outstanding student who graduated from a basic training program at the Center during the previous fiscal year, which shall be funded only by gifts received through the Center's gift authority: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, students attending training at any Federal Law Enforcement Training Center site shall reside in on-Center or Center-provided housing, insofar as available and in accordance with Center policy: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated in this account shall be available for training United States Postal Service law enforcement personnel and Postal police officers, at the discretion of the Director; State and local government law enforcement training on a space-available basis; training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation (except that the Director may waive reimbursement and may pay travel expenses, not to exceed 75 percent of the total training and travel cost, when the Director determines that it is in the public interest to do so); training of private sector security officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend State and local course development meetings at the Center: *Provided further*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds to provide for site security and expansion of antiterrorism training facilities: *Provided further*, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to provide short term medical services for students undergoing training at the Center; \$36,070,000, of which \$8,666,000 for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training shall remain available until September 30, 1998.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For expansion of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, for acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, and for ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses, \$8,163,000, to remain available until expended.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Management Service, \$181,837,000, of which not to exceed \$14,277,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1988 for systems modernization initiatives. In addition, \$90,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to reimburse the Service for administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101-380.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including purchase of not to exceed six hundred and fifty vehicles for police-type use for replacement only and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; and services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; for payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where an assignment to the National Response Team during the investigation of a bombing or arson incident requires an employee to work 16 hours or more per day or to remain overnight at his or her post of duty; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement; provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies, with or without reimbursement; \$391,035,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by 18 U.S.C. 924(d)(2); and of which \$1,000,000 shall be available for the equipping of any vessel, vehicle, equipment, or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency if the conveyance will be used in drug-related joint law enforcement operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and for the payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State and local law enforcement officers that are incurred in joint operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: *Provided*, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement any reorganization of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms or transfer of the Bureau's functions, missions, or activities to other agencies or Departments in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1996: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for salaries or administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing, within the Department of the Treasury, the records, or any portion thereof, of acquisition and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement an amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 178.118 or to change the definition of "Curios or relics" in 27 CFR 178.11 or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994 without publishing prior notice in the Federal Register and allowing for public comment: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated

herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c): *Provided further*, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. section 925(c).

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Customs Service, including purchase of up to 1,000 motor vehicles of which 960 are for replacement only, including 990 for police-type use and commercial operations; hire of motor vehicles; not to exceed \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and awards of compensation to informers, as authorized by any Act enforced by the United States Customs Service; \$1,389,829,000, of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that Account; of the total, not to exceed \$150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations, and not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be available until expended for research: *Provided*, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of the Customs Service designate a single individual to be port director of all United States Government activities at two ports of entry, one on the southern border and one on the northern border.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

For administrative expenses related to the collection of the Harbor Maintenance Fee, pursuant to Public Law 103-182, \$3,000,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and to be transferred to and merged with the Customs "Salaries and Expenses" account for such purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of marine vessels, aircraft, and other related equipment of the Air and Marine Programs, including operational training and mission-related travel, and rental payments for facilities occupied by the air or marine interdiction or demand reduction programs, the operations of which include: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Customs and other Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Customs Service; and, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Customs, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts; \$60,993,000 of which \$5,644,000 shall remain available until expended; in addition, \$19,733,000 shall be transferred from the Customs Air and Marine Interdiction Programs, Procurement Account to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft which is one of a kind and has been identified as excess to Customs requirements, and aircraft which has been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, Department, or office outside of the Department of the Treasury, during fiscal year 1996, without the prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS
(TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed \$1,406,000, for expenses for the provision of Customs services at certain small airports or other facilities when authorized by law and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, including expenditures for the salary and expenses of individuals employed to provide such services, to be derived from fees collected by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 236 of Public Law 98-573 for each of these airports or other facilities when authorized by law and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States; \$180,065,000: *Provided*, That the sum appropriated herein from the General Fund for fiscal year 1996 shall be reduced by not more than \$600,000 as definitive security issue fees are collected and not more than \$9,465,000 as Treasury Direct Investor Account Maintenance fees are collected, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1996 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$170,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, not otherwise provided for; including processing tax returns; revenue accounting; providing assistance to taxpayers, management services, and inspection; including purchase (not to exceed 150 for replacement only, for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner: \$1,682,742,000, of which \$3,700,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, no amount of which shall be available for IRS administrative costs, and of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for determining and establishing tax liabilities; tax and enforcement litigation; technical rulings; examining employee plans and exempt organizations; investigation and enforcement activities; securing unfiled tax returns; collecting unpaid accounts; statistics of income and compliance research; the purchase (for police-type use, not to exceed \$50), and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner \$4,254,476,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1998 for research: *Provided*, That \$13,000,000 shall be used to initiate a program to utilize private sector debt collection agencies in the collection activities of the Internal Revenue Service in compliance with section 104 of this Act.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

For necessary expenses for data processing and telecommunications support for Internal Revenue Service activities, including: tax systems modernization (modernized developmental systems), modernized operational systems, services and compliance, and support systems; and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; \$1,575,216,000, of which up to \$185,000,000 for tax and information systems development projects shall remain available until September 30, 1998: *Provided*, That of

the funds appropriated for tax systems modernization, \$70,000,000 may not be obligated until the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Service reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on the implementation of Tax Systems Modernization.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL
REVENUE SERVICE

SECTION 1. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriation made available to the Internal Revenue Service for the current fiscal year by this Act may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Internal Revenue Service is authorized to transfer such sums as may be necessary between appropriations with advance approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees: *Provided further*, That no funds shall be transferred from the "Tax Law Enforcement" account during fiscal year 1996.

SEC. 2. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and maintain a training program to insure that Internal Revenue Service employees are trained in taxpayers' rights, in dealing courteously with the taxpayers, and in cross-cultural relations.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase (not to exceed 665 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; training and assistance requested by State and local governments, which may be provided without reimbursement; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; for payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where a protective assignment during the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee require an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at his or her post of duty; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches; presentation of awards; and for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act: *Provided*, That approval is obtained in advance from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; for repairs, alterations, and minor construction at the James J. Rowley Secret Service Training Center; for research and development; for making grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; not to exceed \$12,500 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed \$50,000 to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; for payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; and for uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: \$542,461,000.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

For activities authorized by Public Law 103-322, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as follows:

(a) As authorized by section 190001(e), \$51,686,000, of which: \$33,865,000 shall be available to the United States Customs Service for expenses associated with "Operation

Hardline"; \$2,221,000 to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; \$3,100,000 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for the development and dissemination of ballistic technologies as part of the "Ceasefire" program; \$10,000,000 to the United States Secret Service; and \$2,500,000 to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia; and

(b) As authorized by section 32401, \$12,200,000, for disbursement through grants, cooperative agreements or contracts, to local governments for Gang Resistance Education and Training: *Provided*, That notwithstanding sections 32401 and 310001, such funds shall be allocated only to the affected State and local law enforcement and prevention organizations participating in such projects.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE
TREASURY

SECTION 101. Any obligation or expenditure by the Secretary in connection with law enforcement activities of a Federal agency or a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9703(g)(4)(B) from unobligated balances remaining in the Fund on September 30, 1996, shall be made in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines contained in the House and Senate reports accompanying this Act.

SEC. 102. Appropriations to the Treasury Department in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitation for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 2 per centum of any appropriations in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred between such appropriations. Notwithstanding any authority to transfer funds between appropriations contained in this or any other Act, no transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation in this Act by more than 2 per centum and any such proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be used in connection with the collection of any underpayment of any tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 unless the conduct of officers and employees of the Internal Revenue Service in connection with such collection, including any private sector employees under contract to the Internal Revenue Service, complies with subsection (a) of section 805 (relating to communications in connection with debt collection), and section 806 (relating to harassment or abuse), of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692).

SEC. 105. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute policies and procedures which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

SEC. 106. The funds provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for fiscal year 1996 in this Act for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act shall be expended in a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

This title may be cited as the "Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1996".

□ 1800

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. DREIER). Are there any amendments to title I?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. KELLY

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. KELLY: Page 9, line 20, strike "\$1,389,829,000" and insert "\$1,392,429,000".

Page 14, line 10, strike "\$1,575,216,000" and insert "\$1,571,616,000".

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very simple and straightforward. It reduces the appropriated amount for Internal Revenue Service by \$3.6 million and transfers this amount to the salaries and expenses account for the Customs Service.

Passage of my amendment will mean that the total appropriation for the IRS will be equal with that of the 1995 level, while assisting the Customs Service with the important work that it does on a daily basis.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is simple but it sends a strong and direct message to the American people. We are all making tough discussions across the board to reduce spending and live within our means and I see no reason why we should not expect the IRS to do the same.

These moneys can be better spent by the Customs Service, and I urge my colleagues to support this proposal.

Mr. FRISA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. KELLY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FRISA. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the Kelly-Frisa amendment to equalize funding for the Internal Revenue Service to the same amount appropriated under the 1995 fiscal year.

At a time when we are asking other agencies and programs to be more efficient, to use dollars more wisely, in some cases do with less but still maintain the same level of services, and in other cases where we are appropriating smaller increases for programs to still be able to balance our budget, I think it is essential that we provide no more funding for the Internal Revenue Service for the 1996 fiscal year than we have for the past year.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have had an opportunity to review the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY]. I simply want to state that we have no objection to the amendment and urge its adoption.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. Chairman, I have had the opportunity to discuss this matter with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT]. It is my own view that neither IRS nor Customs have sufficient funds, but I understand the thrust of the amendment and we will not oppose it on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to title I?

If not, the Clerk will designate title II.

The text of title II is as follows:

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code; \$85,080,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That six-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1996.

PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND FOR NONFUNDED LIABILITIES

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for meeting the liabilities of the former Post Office Department to the Employees' Compensation Fund pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 2004, \$36,828,000.

This title may be cited as the "Postal Service Appropriations Act, 1996".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title II?

If not, the Clerk will designate title III.

The text of title III is as follows:

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

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102; \$250,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be expended for any other purpose and any unused amount shall revert to the Treasury pursuant to section 1552 of title 31 of the United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be considered as taxable to the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); not to exceed \$19,000 for official entertainment expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; \$39,459,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence at the White House and official entertainment expenses of the President; \$7,522,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109-110, 112-114.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, operation, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$90,000 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$324,000: *Provided*, That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$3,175,000.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and 3 U.S.C. 107; \$3,867,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$6,459,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration; \$25,736,000, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$55,426,000, of which no more than \$6,631,000 shall be available for the Office of National Security and International Affairs, no more than \$6,699,000 shall be available for the Office of General Government and Finance, no more than \$7,368,000 shall be available for the Office of Natural Resources, Energy and Science, no more than \$4,085,000 shall be available for the Office of Health and Personnel, no more than \$3,867,000 shall be available for the Office of Human Resources, no more than \$2,325,000 shall be available for the Office of Federal Financial Management, no more than \$5,198,000 shall be available for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, no more than \$2,407,000 shall be available for the Office of Federal Procurement Policy, no more than \$16,912,000 shall be available for the Office of the Director, the Office of the Deputy Director, the Office of the Deputy Director for Management, the Office of Communications, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office of Legislative Affairs, the Office of Economic Policy, the Office of Administration, the Legislative Reference Division, and

the Budget Review Division, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of 44 U.S.C. chapter 35: *Provided*, That, as provided in 31 U.S.C. 1301(a), appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That this proviso shall not apply to printed hearings released by the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to title I of Public Law 100-690; not to exceed \$8,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement; \$20,062,000, of which \$10,200,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available to the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center for counternarcotics research and development projects and shall be available for transfer to other Federal departments or agencies, and of which \$600,000 shall be transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration for the El Paso Intelligence Center: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year; \$1,000,000.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS
PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$104,000,000 for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, of which no less than \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities; and of which up to \$52,000,000 may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments at a rate to be determined by the Director; and of which up to \$3,000,000 may be available to the Director for transfer to Federal agencies, or State and local entities, or non-profit organizations to support special demonstration projects that provide systematic programming to reduce drug use and trafficking in designated targeted areas: *Provided*, That the funds made available under this head shall be obligated within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, except those funds made available to the Director to support special demonstration projects which shall be obligated by June 1, 1996.

This title may be cited as the "Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1996".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there amendments to title III?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will be brief. In this title, unfortunately, as I mentioned in my opening statement, we find a number of cuts that I think are inappropriate.

Mr. Chairman, I am not, frankly, going to offer any amendments. Some are not in order and I understand that and I have discussed with the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT], my friend the gentleman's perception that a couple of these are not in order.

For instance, asking to reinstate the funding for the Council of Economic Advisors, the White House residents, the special assistants to the President, the National Security Council, the Office of Administration and the Office of Management and Budget, all of which have been cut.

Mr. Chairman, I simply rise to express opposition to some of these cuts; not all. The OMB, obviously, is subject to scrutiny review and to such budget action as we deem appropriate. But in terms of the internal agencies of the White House itself, that is the President's personal staff to accomplish his objectives as President, not as leader of the executive department but as President and chief policymaker of the land.

The fact of the matter is, Mr. Chairman, I said earlier, in times past we did not cut those sums under President Reagan and President Bush. There were some exceptions to that statement that I have just made, but it proved the rule.

I regret that we had these cuts, contrary to my chairman, I believe some of them are pretty significant, but we will not be offering amendments at this time and I will hope that we can restore these in conference.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to title III?

If not, the Clerk will designate title IV.

The text of title IV is as follows:

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES
COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO
ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled established by the Act of June 23, 1971, Public Law 92-28; \$1,682,000.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended; \$26,521,000, of which no less than \$1,500,000 shall be available for internal automated data processing systems, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated for automated data processing systems may be obligated until the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission provides to the House Committee on Appropriations a systems requirements analysis on the development of such a system.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$19,742,000: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

The revenues and collections deposited into the Fund established pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of Federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of Federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, taxes, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract, in the aggregate amount of \$5,066,822,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$367,777,000 shall remain available until expended for construction of additional projects at locations and at maximum construction improvement costs (including funds for sites and expenses and associated design and construction services) as follows:

New Construction:

Colorado:
Lakewood, Denver Federal Center, U.S. Geological Survey Lab Building, \$10,321,000
Florida:
Tallahassee, U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$9,606,000
Georgia:
Savannah, U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$1,039,000
Louisiana:
Lafayette, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$11,826,000
Maryland:
Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Food and Drug Administration, Phase II, \$65,764,000

Nebraska:
Omaha, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$21,370,000

Nevada:
Las Vegas, U.S. Courthouse, \$38,404,000

New Mexico:
Albuquerque, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$2,450,000

New York:
Brooklyn, U.S. Courthouse, \$49,040,000
Central Islip, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$75,641,000

North Dakota:
Pembina, Border Station, \$4,445,000

Ohio:
Youngstown, U.S. Courthouse, \$6,974,000

Pennsylvania:
Scranton, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$9,638,000

South Carolina:
Columbia, U.S. Courthouse Annex, \$1,425,000

Texas:
Austin, Veterans Affairs Annex, \$3,176,000
Brownsville, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, \$10,981,000

Washington:
Blaine, U.S. Border Station, \$6,168,000
Point Roberts, U.S. Border Station, \$1,406,000

West Virginia:
Martinsburg, Internal Revenue Service Computer Center, \$25,363,000

Non-Prospectus Projects Program, \$12,740,000:

Provided, That each of the immediately foregoing limits of costs on new construction projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 per centum unless advanced approval is obtained from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That the \$6,000,000 under the heading of non-prospectus construction projects, made available in Public Laws 102-393 and 103-123 for the acquisition, lease, construction and equipping of flexiplace work telecommuting centers, is hereby increased by \$5,000,000 from funds made available in this Act for non-prospectus construction projects, all of which shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That of the \$5,000,000 made available by this Act, half shall be used for telecommuting centers in the State of Virginia and half shall be used for telecommuting centers in the State of Maryland: *Provided further*, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 1997, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: *Provided further*, That claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects, acquisitions of buildings and purchase contract projects pursuant to Public Law 92-313, be liquidated with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate to the extent savings are effected in other such projects; (2) not to exceed \$713,086,000 shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations which includes associated design and construction services: *Provided further*, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 per centum unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate of a greater amount:

Repairs and Alterations:

Arkansas:
Little Rock, Federal Building, \$7,551,000

California:

Sacramento, Federal Building (2800 Cottage Way), \$13,636,000

Colorado:
Lakewood, Denver Federal Center Building 25, \$29,351,000
District of Columbia:
Heating Plant Stacks, \$11,141,000
Lafayette Building, \$33,157,000
ICC/Connecting Wing Complex/Customs (phase 2/3), \$58,275,000
Treasury Department Building, Repair and Alteration, \$7,194,000
White House, Roof Repair and Restoration, \$2,220,000

Illinois:
Chicago, Federal Center, \$45,971,000

Maryland:
Woodlawn, SSA East High-Low Buildings, \$17,422,000

New York:
New York, Silvio V. Mollo Federal Building, \$4,182,000

North Dakota:
Bismarck, Federal Building, Post Office and U.S. Courthouse, \$7,119,000

Pennsylvania:
Philadelphia, SSA Building, Mid-Atlantic Program Service Center, \$11,376,000

Puerto Rico:
Old San Juan, Post Office and U.S. Courthouse, \$25,701,000

Texas:
Dallas, Federal Building (Griffin St.), \$5,641,000

Washington:
Richland, Federal Building, U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, \$12,724,000

Nationwide:
Chlorofluorocarbons Program, \$50,430,000
Elevator Program, \$13,109,000
Energy Program, \$25,000,000
Advance Design, \$24,608,000
Basic Repairs and Alterations, \$307,278,000:

Provided further, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading "Repairs and Alterations", may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 1997, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for Advanced Design, \$100,000 shall be made available for architectural design studies for renovation of the National Veterinary Services Laboratory and a biocontainment facility at the National Animal Disease Center, Ames, Iowa: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading "Repairs and Alterations" or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects; (3) not to exceed \$181,963,000 for installment acquisition payments including payments on purchase contracts which shall remain available until expended; (4) not to exceed \$2,341,100,000 for rental of space which shall remain available until expended; and (5) not to exceed \$1,389,463,000 for building operations which shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That funds available to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses in connection with any construction, repair, alteration, and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Build-

ings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses in connection with the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That the General Services Administration shall establish a "Federal Triangle Office" reporting directly to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings Service for the purpose of completing the design and construction of the Federal Triangle Building: *Provided further*, That the Federal Triangle Office shall continue to utilize the procurement and operating procedures established for the project pursuant to the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1104), and to implement and enforce the Development Agreement and other contracts and agreements developed for the project: *Provided further*, That the Administrator is authorized to enter into and perform such leases, contracts, or other transactions with any agency or instrumentality of the United States, the several States or the District of Columbia, or with any person, firm, association, or corporation as may be necessary to implement the Federal Triangle Project: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this authorization, buildings constructed pursuant to the purchase contract authority of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a), buildings occupied pursuant to installment purchase contracts, and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of the General Services Administration shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, as amended, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 1996, excluding reimbursements under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) in excess of \$5,066,822,000 shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

POLICY AND OVERSIGHT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for government-wide policy and oversight activities associated with asset management, property management, supply management, travel and transportation, telecommunications and information technology; to fund the Board of Contract Appeals; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses: \$62,499,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, necessary for utilization of excess and surplus personal property; transportation; procurement; supply; and information technology activities; the utilization survey, deed compliance inspection, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis,

and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; accounting, records management, and other support services incident to adjudication of Indian Tribal Claims by the United States Court of Federal Claims; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$49,130,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$32,549,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138; \$2,181,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of such Acts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 1. The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with the cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U.S.C. 129).

SEC. 2. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 3. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1996 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements. Any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 4. No funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 1997 request for United States Courthouse construction that does not meet the standards for construction as established by the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget and does not reflect the priorities of the Administrative Office of the Courts as set out in its approved five-year construction plan.

SEC. 5. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to accept and retain income received by the General Services Administration on or after October 1, 1993, from Federal agencies and non-Federal sources, to defray costs directly associated with the functions of flexiplace work telecommuting centers.

SEC. 6. Of the \$11,000,000 made available by this Act and Public Laws 102-393 and 103-123 for flexiplace work telecommuting centers, not less than \$2,200,000 shall be available for immediate transfer to the Charles County Community College, to provide facilities, equipment, and other services to the General Services Administration for the purposes of establishing telecommuting work centers in Southern Maryland (Charles, Calvert, and St. Mary's County) for use by Government agencies designated by the Administrator of General Services: *Provided*, That the language providing authority to pay a public entity in the State of Maryland, not to exceed \$1,300,000 for the purpose of establishing telecommuting work centers in Southern Maryland, under the heading "Federal Build-

ings Fund Limitations on Availability of Revenue" in Public Law 103-329 (108 Stat. 2400), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. Not to exceed 5 percent of funds made available under the heading "Operating Expenses" and "Office of Policy and Oversight" may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

For necessary expenses to carry out the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, \$2,150,000.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and direct procurement of survey printing, \$21,129,000, together with not to exceed \$2,430,000 for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$193,291,000: *Provided*, That the Archivist of the United States is authorized to use any excess funds available from the amount borrowed for construction of the National Archives facility, for expenses necessary to move into the facility.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, as amended, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended by Public Law 100-598, and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, Public Law 101-194, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses; \$7,776,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, and advances for reimbursements to

applicable funds of the Office of Personnel Management and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; \$85,524,000 and in addition \$102,536,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of health benefits printing, for the retirement and insurance programs, of which \$11,300,000 shall be transferred at such times as the Office of Personnel Management deems appropriate, and shall remain available until expended for the costs of automating the retirement recordkeeping systems, together with remaining amounts authorized in previous Acts for the recordkeeping systems: *Provided*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That, except as may be consistent with 5 U.S.C. 8902a(f)(1) and (i), no payment may be made from the Employees Health Benefits Fund to any physician, hospital, or other provider of health care services or supplies who is, at the time such services or supplies are provided to an individual covered under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, excluded, pursuant to section 1128 or 1128A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7-1320a-7a), from participation in any program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of Personnel Management established pursuant to Executive Order 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, accept donations of money, property, and personal services in connection with the development of a publicity brochure to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission: *Provided further*, That no funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement a reduction in force in the Office of Federal Investigations prior to June 30, 1996.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act, as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles: \$4,009,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$6,181,000 for administrative expenses to audit the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

For payment of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849), as amended, \$3,746,337,000 to remain available until expended.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS,
EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

For payment of Government contributions with respect to employees retiring after December 31, 1989, as required by chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, such sums as may be necessary.

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND
DISABILITY FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, and annuities under special Acts to be credited to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended, and the Act of August 19, 1950, as amended (33 U.S.C. 771-75), may hereafter be paid out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—OFFICE OF PERSONNEL
MANAGEMENT

SECTION 1. Section 1104 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking "(except competitive examinations for administrative law judges appointed under section 3105 of this title)"; and

(ii) by striking the semicolon at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof a period; and

(B) by striking the matter following paragraph (2) through "principles."; and

(2) in subsection (b) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4) At the request of the head of an agency to whom a function has been delegated under subsection (a)(2), the Office may provide assistance to the agency in performing such function. Such assistance shall, to the extent determined appropriate by the Director of the Office, be performed on a reimbursable basis through the revolving fund established under section 1304(e)."

SEC. 2. Subparagraph (B) of section 8348(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting "in making an allotment or assignment made by an individual under section 8345(h) or 8465(b) of this title," after "(law)."; and

(2) by striking "title 26;" and inserting "title 26 or section 8345(k) or 8469 of this title;".

SEC. 3. Section 4(a) of the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-226; 108 Stat. 111) is amended—

(1) by deleting "FISCAL YEARS 1994 AND 1995" and inserting in lieu thereof: "VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—"; and

(2) in paragraph (1)(A) by striking "and before October 1, 1995,".

SEC. 4. Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second section designated as section 3329 (as added by section 4431(a) of Public Law 102-484)—

(A) by redesignating such section as section 3330; and

(B) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(f) The Office may, to the extent it determines appropriate, charge such fees to agencies for services provided under this section and for related Federal employment information. The Office shall retain such fees to pay the costs of providing such services and information."; and

(2) in the table of sections for chapter 33 by amending the second item relating to section 3329 to read as follows:

"3330. Government-wide list of vacant positions."

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-12), Public Law 103-424, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$7,840,000.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$32,899,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

This title may be cited as the "Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996".

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order against title IV? Are there any amendments to title IV?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Again, I am not going to offer an amendment, again because I have not had that amendment protected by the rule. I regret that, and under the rule that we have adopted, unless I cut from this title, I cannot restore an item that has been cut out entirely. I think that is an unfortunate procedural situation into which I have been put and other Members of the Congress have been put.

Having said that, although I will not offer an amendment, I am hopeful that in conference we will restore the ACIR. That is an organization established some years ago to serve as an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

The new leadership of this House and the Senate has talked about a significant change. That change would incorporate shifting additional responsibilities back to the States and local governments in terms of getting rid of unfunded mandates and in terms of block granting certain programs. All of that gives additional responsibilities to the States and local governments and heightens the focus on how we are interrelating as a Federal Government with our States and localities.

Mr. Chairman, I think it regrettable that a small agency, with which many of us have participated in years past as state legislators, is being put on the chopping block by the committee's action. But, again, it is not in order for me to offer this amendment, so I will not, but I am hopeful, Mr. Chairman, that we will have, if the Senate puts it back in, the ability to retain it in conference. It is a very small sum of money, with, in my opinion, a very large payoff.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to title IV?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, because I have not offered an additional amendment, I understand the Chairman's observation. The Federal Election Commission is an agency that has great interest in this body. Obviously, it deals with each and every one of us in terms of overseeing our accounts.

It has the responsibility of monitoring our campaign finance laws and our disclosure. Clearly the nub of campaign reform was allowing the public to know from whom we receive money, how much money we receive, and how we spend that money so the public can make an informed judgment as to whether or not there is a nexus between the positions we take and the financial support that we get.

That is, in my opinion, the nub of campaign reform. It is critical. But if the public does not get that information in a timely fashion, it is not useful to them.

Therefore, in my opinion, it is important to fully fund the FEC. The Chairman's mark is \$2.5 million below the Commission's request. This is not an increase, as the committee suggests. It is only an increase if you assume the \$1.4 million rescission that has not been signed into law. As a matter of fact, that rescission languishes in the other body. As a result, this is a cut in the FEC's appropriation.

The impact of the rescission would be to reduce the staff and, therefore, reduce its ability to oversee our accounts. Again, Mr. Chairman, I think this is an unwise move that we have taken. I am not going to offer an amendment to restore the money, but I want the chairman, as I have told him privately, to know and the House to know, that I intend to work to see if this money can be restored as we go to conference.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to title IV?

If not, the Clerk will designate title V.

The text of title V is as follows:

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

SECTION 501. No part of any appropriation made available in this Act shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices inside or outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. None of the funds made available to the General Services Administration pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 shall be obligated or expended after the date of enactment of this Act for the procurement by contract of any guard, elevator operator, messenger or custodial services if any permanent veterans preference employee of the General Services Administration at said date, would be terminated as a result of the procurement of such services, except that such funds may be obligated or expended for the procurement by contract of the covered services with sheltered workshops employing the severely handicapped under Public Law 92-28. Only if such workshops decline to contract for the provision of the covered services may the General Services Administration procure the services by competitive contract, for a period not to exceed 5 years. At such time as such competitive contract expires or is terminated for any reason, the General Services Administration shall again offer to contract for the services from a sheltered workshop prior to offering such services for competitive procurement.

SEC. 505. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 506. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for the purpose of transferring control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glyncro, Georgia, and Artesia, New Mexico, out of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 507. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 508. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member or committee of Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such officer or employee or pertaining to the United States Postal Service in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member or committee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance of efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any officer or employee of the United States Postal Service, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such officer or employee with any Member or committee of Congress as described in paragraph (1) of this subsection.

SEC. 509. Funds under this Act shall be available as authorized by sections 4501-4506 of title 5, United States Code, when the achievement involved is certified, or when an award for such achievement is otherwise payable, in accordance with such sections. Such funds may not be used for any purpose

with respect to which the preceding sentence relates beyond fiscal year 1996.

SEC. 510. The Office of Personnel Management may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, accept donations of supplies, services, land and equipment for the Federal Executive Institute, the Federal Quality Institute, and Management Development Centers to assist in enhancing the quality of Federal management.

SEC. 511. The United States Secret Service may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, accept donations of money to off-set costs incurred while protecting former Presidents and spouses of former Presidents when the former President or spouse travels for the purpose of making an appearance or speech for a payment of money or any thing of value.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to withdraw the designation of the Virginia Inland Port at Front Royal, Virginia, as a United States Customs Service port of entry.

SEC. 513. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary for any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 515. COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a-10c, popularly known as the "Buy American Act").

SEC. 516. SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—(a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(b) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance under this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

SEC. 517. PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in section 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 518. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at

the end of fiscal year 1996 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1996 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 1997 for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds.

SEC. 519. Where appropriations in this Act are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefore in the budget estimates submitted for appropriations without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to travel performed by uncompensated officials of local boards and appeal boards in the Selective Service System; to travel performed directly in connection with care and treatment of medical beneficiaries of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to travel of the Office of Personnel Management in carrying out its observation responsibilities of the Voting Rights Act; or to payments to interagency motor pools separately set forth in the budget schedules.

SEC. 520. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation: (1) The authority of the special police officers of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, in the Washington, DC Metropolitan area, extends to buildings and land under the custody and control of the Bureau; to buildings and land acquired by or for the Bureau through lease, unless otherwise provided by the acquisition agency; to the streets, sidewalks and open areas immediately adjacent to the Bureau along Wallenberg Place (15th Street) and 14th Street between Independence and Maine Avenues and C and D Streets between 12th and 14th Streets; to areas which include surrounding parking facilities used by Bureau employees, including the lots at 12th and C Streets, SW, Maine Avenue and Water Streets, SW, Maiden Lane, the Tidal Basin and East Potomac Park; to the protection in transit of United States securities, plates and dies used in the production of United States securities, or other products or implements of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing which the Director of that agency so designates; (2) The exercise of police authority by Bureau officers, with the exception of the exercise of authority upon property under the custody and control of the Bureau, shall be deemed supplementary to the Federal police force with primary jurisdictional responsibility. This authority shall be in addition to any other law enforcement authority which has been provided to these officers under other provisions of law or regulations.

SEC. 521. Section 5378 of Title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding: "(8) Chief—not more than the maximum rate payable for GS-14."

SEC. 522. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, there is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States, a United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund (the "Fund"): *Provided*, That all receipts from Mint operations and programs, including the production and sale of numismatic items, the production and sale of circulating coinage, the protection of Government assets, and gifts and bequests of property, real or personal shall be deposited into the Fund and shall be available without fiscal year limitations: *Provided further*, That all expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Treasury for operations and programs of the United States Mint that the Secretary of the Treasury determines, in the Secretary's sole discretion, to be ordinary and reasonable incidents of Mint operations and programs,

and any expense incurred pursuant to any obligation or other commitment of Mint operations and programs that was entered into before the establishment of the Fund, shall be paid out of the Fund: *Provided further*, That not to exceed 6.2415 percent of the nominal value of the coins minted, shall be paid out of the Fund for the circulating coin operations and programs: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may borrow such funds from the General Fund as may be necessary to meet existing liabilities and obligations incurred prior to the receipt of revenues into the Fund and the General Fund shall be reimbursed for such funds by the Fund within one year of the date of the loan and retain receipts from the Federal Reserve System from the sale of circulating coins at face value for deposit into the Fund; and transfer to the Fund all assets and liabilities of the Mint operations and programs, including all Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund assets and liabilities, all receivables, unpaid obligations and unobligated balances from the Mint's appropriation, the Coinage Profit Fund, and the Coinage Metal Fund, and the land and buildings of the Philadelphia Mint, Denver Mint, and the Fort Knox Bullion Depository: *Provided further*, That the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund, the Coinage Profit Fund and the Coinage Metal Fund shall cease to exist as separate funds as their activities and functions are subsumed under and subject to the Fund, and the requirements of 31 USC 5134(c)(4), (c)(5)(B), and (d) and (e) of the Numismatic Public Enterprise Fund shall apply to the Fund: *Provided further*, That at such times as the Secretary of the Treasury determines appropriate, but not less than annually, any amount in the Fund that is determined to be in excess of the amount required by the Fund shall be transferred to the Treasury for deposit as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the term "Mint operations and programs" means (1) the activities concerning, and assets utilized in, the production, administration, distribution, marketing, purchase, sale, and management of coinage, numismatic items, the protection and safeguarding of Mint assets and those non-Mint assets in the custody of the Mint, and the Fund; and (2) includes capital, personnel salaries and compensation, functions relating to operations, marketing, distribution, promotion, advertising, official reception and representation, the acquisition or replacement of equipment, the renovation or modernization of facilities, and the construction or acquisition of new buildings: *Provided further*, That the term "numismatic item" means any medal, proof coin, uncirculated coin, bullion coin, or other coin specifically designated by statute as a numismatic item, including products and accessories related to any such medal, coin, or item.

SEC. 523. Section 531 of Public Law 103-329, is amended by inserting, "of the first section", after "adding at the end".

SEC. 524. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 525. The provision of section 524 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

SEC. 526. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall delegate the authority to procure automatic data processing equipment for the Tax Systems Modernization Program to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall have the authority to revoke such delegation upon the written rec-

ommendation of the Administrator that the Secretary's actions under such delegation are inconsistent with the goals of economic and efficient procurement and utilization of automatic data processing equipment: *Provided further*, That for all other purposes, a procurement conducted under such delegation shall be treated as if made under a delegation by the Administrator pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 759.

SEC. 527. RELIEF OF CERTAIN PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.—For mail classification purposes under section 3626 of title 39, United States Code, and any regulations of the United States Postal Service for the administration of that section, a weekly second-class periodical publication which—

(i) is eligible to publish legal notices under any applicable laws of the State where it is published;

(ii) is eligible to be mailed at the rates for mail under former subsection 4358 (a), (b), and (c) of title 39, United States Code, as limited by current subsection 3626(g) of that title; and

(iii) the pages of which were customarily secured by 2 staples before March 19, 1989; shall not be considered to be a bound publication solely because its pages continue to be secured by 2 staples after that date.

SEC. 528. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for employee training that does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 529. (a) Prior to February 15, 1996, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may, with respect to an individual employed by the Bureau of the Public Debt in the Washington metropolitan region on April 10, 1991, be used to separate, reduce the grade or pay of, or carry out any other adverse personnel action against such individual for declining to accept a directed reassignment to a position outside such region, pursuant to a transfer of any such Bureau's operations or functions to Parkersburg, West Virginia.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to any individual who, prior to February 15, 1996, declines an offer of another position in the Department of the Treasury which is of at least equal pay and which is within the Washington metropolitan region.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to title V?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HOYER

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOYER:
Amendment No. 6: Strike everything from "Sec. 524" on page 63 line 22 through "term." on line 5 page 64.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOYER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes, since we have got this 7 o'clock cutoff that we are supposed to meet here tonight to go to the other provision.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, we had put an hour on this, but I have a lot of Members on my side of the aisle. I would agree to a limitation to 7 o'clock, but I would not want to go further than that.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, that is agreeable. That is fine with me. That way we could finish the amendment up.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's unanimous consent request is that all debate end by 7 o'clock on this amendment and all amendments thereto?

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. And equally divided on the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I agree to this time restraint, notwithstanding the fact this is an issue of great emotional impact and great political interest in this body and throughout the country.

This issue deals with the question of abortion. But I would suggest to the Members of this House, it does not deal with the public funding of abortion and that is the issue on which we have substantial disagreement.

The fact of the matter is, we have carried in this bill for some period of time the issue of the Federal employee health benefit plans. During the last 3 years we struck from the bill a prohibition on the use of funds which the public employees supply to the purchase of their Federal employment health policies.

Now, let me put this in context. There are available to Federal employees approximately 345 health benefit plans. A substantial number of those plans provide for the termination of pregnancy. The choice of whether to secure those plans is that of the employees.

Mr. Chairman, a Federal employee, like private sector employees, is paid three ways in their compensation package. Now, the private sector may have additional. They may have stock options, educational options, training options, all sorts of things of that nature, but essentially a Federal employee has three options.

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Those three options are: Salary. A Federal employee is paid X number of dollars as salary.

In addition, the Federal employee is told, if you work for us, part of your compensation package will be the payment of 72 percent of your health care premium, your being the employee's, not the Federal Government's. That is part of the employee's benefit package.

Third, part of that benefit package is their pension; and we make a contribution towards their retirement, of course, as we do on all other Federal and State and local and private sector employees, a FICA contribution since 1983.

Now, what does that mean? That means the employee has, as a compensation package, those three elements. What the amendment that the Chairman has put back, that the committee and full committee has put back in the bill is a provision that again says that none of the funds in

this bill may be used to purchase health care insurance which covers the termination of pregnancy, that is, abortion.

Now, again, I said, this is a very controversial and emotional debate. But ladies and gentlemen of this House, this deals with the employee's choice, not the Federal Government's choice. When we had the health care debate in this House, many Members on the other side of the aisle and this side of the aisle said that they believed that individuals ought to have their choice in purchasing their health care program, not the Government's choice, not Members of Congress's choice, but the individual's choice. And because they work for the Federal Government they should have no less rights than any other person who works in America and gets a health care benefit as part of their compensation package, not the Federal Government's.

This is no more Federal money than their salary is. After all, and I would hope that everybody would pay attention, we pay them the salary. That is out of Federal dollars. Are we to say you can't spend that money except in certain ways and only as we choose because that is Federal money? Is that what our position is, that we are going to control their salary dollars?

The Federal employee compensation, health care contribution is their money. This amendment undermines their compensation package. It is wrong. It undermines their own free choice, not of an abortion but of how they spend their money.

I want to tell my friends on that side of the aisle who perceive themselves as conservatives, I would hope that a number of them I see on that side of the aisle who are conservatives, who perceive themselves as conservative—the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is pointing to himself. I presume he will vote with me on this amendment. I hope he will.

The fact of the matter is, I perceive conservatives taking the position that really government ought to stay out of, to the greatest extent possible, personal decisions, personal lives. That is how I perceive conservatives, and that you perceive liberals as those who want to get government into people's lives and making decisions for them that you think can be better made by the individual.

I suggest if that is your philosophy you ought to vote with me to strike this language, because you are substituting the Government's decision here for the individual's decision here.

Mr. Chairman, I would urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the Hoyer amendment to strike this prohibition.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my friend from Maryland. Basically, what we did in the bill, between 1984 and 1993, language was carried in the bill which prohibited paying for health coverage that

included abortions under the Federal Health Benefit Plan. This was changed in 1993 to allow that to happen. Very simply, we took the language out that put that restriction in place, returning us back to the original language which had been in place since 1984.

At this point in time, the issue I think boils around should we force taxpayers to pay for something to which there is a great deal of opposition. I think we can argue this thing for hours, and we are not going to change some people's positions on the issue one way or the other. And I certainly understand that and respect people who feel very strongly on both sides of the issue.

But because it is a controversial issue, I believe that is why the original language was put in place back in 1984 which basically said that we would not, through any taxpayer funds, be funding abortions. In essence, as I have mentioned, we are just going back to that original language. That is all we did.

There is concern, I understand, from a number of my colleagues, and quite frankly I share their concern, that the language says that it is only in the case of the life of the mother. It does not include the incest and rape provision that is in what we have come to know as the Hyde amendment.

Unfortunately, to put that language in becomes legislating on an appropriations bill. We are very loathe to do that sort of thing, and we have never carried that language in this bill. So that is the reason it is not in there.

I would say to my colleagues who feel very strongly that that should be part of it, that I agree with them and would work during conference to try to get that language included as well.

Just a brief history on the situation, if you look at how FEHB works, perhaps some enlightenment to those who don't participate in the plan is in order. It is a private insurance system. The Federal Government has a set of private companies who offer insurance to Federal employees. All of us who work for the Federal Government get a list of 25 or 30 insurance companies, and we can select from those companies which one we want to provide our coverage, and we pay the premiums and so on.

In 1995, there were 345 insurance companies under the Federal Employee Health Benefit Plan. Abortion coverage was offered by 178 of them. Not quite half.

Since taxpayer money comes in to make up the Government's matching part of the premium and is used for the Government's matching part of the premium, a portion of this premium is also paid out of the employee's pocket, which obviously they have the right to do with whatever they want to do.

There have been attempts, I think, to compromise on the issue allowing Federal employees to pay for the abortion coverage themselves.

The biggest problem we had, and I offered to work with the gentleman from

Wisconsin [Mr. OBEY] on that, is that it will not work for the simple reason that OPM indicates insurance companies would charge a high price for the coverage, almost as high as the cost of the abortion itself, since the companies would assume that the only employees likely to use it would want it. That means that the only viable option is that contained in this bill which says a Federal employee who wants an abortion would have to pay for it themselves.

The bill prohibits any insurance company from offering abortion coverage under FEHB unless the life of the mother is threatened. It is the same language, again, that was carried from 1984 up until 1993 when insurance coverage for abortions was reinstated after having been banned over that period of years.

I think it is a grave matter of personal conscience. I would urge Members to think this through carefully to try to take the emotion out of the argument, which is difficult to do, but I think it is necessary to do, and oppose the amendment, and really allow us just to return our bill back to what has been in place since 1984.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I thank my good friend for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I urge Members to vote no on the Hoyer amendment, which would gut the every effective language that was put into the legislation by the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT]. Let me just remind Members, as the chairman pointed out so well, the language that is in the bill was current law throughout the 1980's and into the 1990's, but regrettably during the last Congress we were unable to get the language put back into the appropriations bill so we began paying for abortion on demand as part of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is becoming increasingly clear by way of public opinion polls, by way of the kind of feedback that we are all getting from our home districts, that people do not want to subsidize abortion on demand, they do not want taxpayer funds or premium funds being used to subsidize for willful killing of unborn children simply because they are inconvenient, simply because it is a matter of a birth control abortion or for some other reason.

Make no mistake about it. The Hoyer amendment, if it succeeds, would usher in abortion on demand at any time during the pregnancy, and we would have situations where babies are literally dismembered or chemically poisoned simply because we were subsidizing and providing the wherewithal to kill those babies.

Taxpayers do not want any part of this. Let me make that clear. We saw with the national health care reform

debate last year, which unfortunately never happened because all of us heard from our constituents that they did not want to provide premium dollars or tax dollars for this grisly business.

Let me remind Members, too, that as part of the Federal employees health benefits plan taxpayers foot approximately 70 percent of the contribution. I think everyone knows that Federal employees, including Members of Congress, do not pay the whole freight, if you will, the entire bill when it comes to our Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

An overwhelming amount of it, 70 percent, 72 percent to be exact, is footed by the taxpayer. So this is a government-taxpayer-funded issue, not unlike the Hyde amendment. So I would remind Members that if they are for the Hyde amendment they have to be against the Hoyer amendment and for the underlying language that Chairman LIGHTFOOT put in.

You know, I think it is becoming increasingly clear as well, Mr. Chairman, and the fight and debate that is going on in the Committee on the Judiciary on the partial birth abortion whereby children are literally almost completely born only to be killed by the abortionist by sucking the brain out of the baby. And this goes on. And those who accuse those of us on this side of trying to inflame or in any way emotionalize this issue, it is the pro-abortion side, I would submit, that has to apologize or at least explain why they do this kind of violence, why they inflict this kind of violence on unborn children.

Well, the dirty secret of the abortion movement itself are the methods themselves, the chemical poisonings that go on, the injections of high concentrated salt solutions that literally pickle the baby alive inside the mother's uterus, usually takes about 2 hours for the baby to die. It is a very slow and gruesome death. The child swallows, gulps the salt-filled amniotic water, the water inside the amniotic sac, to die a very cruel death.

That is what we would subsidize if we go with the Hoyer amendment, because saline abortions are done in those HMO's and in those hospitals and under the auspices of the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

We would also be subsidizing the dismemberment of unborn children, again, the dirt secret of the abortion movement, a child literally dismembered, arms, legs, torso, head, completely cut.

Nobody wants to talk about that. People roll their eyes and say we are bringing emotion into this. These are the plain facts of what abortion does to a baby.

It is violence. We need to be providing positive, nonviolent alternatives to women who have distressful pregnancies, not providing and facilitating by way of taxpayer dollars the killing of their unborn children.

Let me also point out that the Federal Employees Health Benefits Pro-

gram does not distinguish between lower and upper income employees. Without the Lightfoot language, taxpayers subsidize most of the costs of all Federal employees and their families, even those making over \$100,000, so we would be paying for abortions for them as well.

I want to just conclude by reminding Members unborn children are not wants, a pregnancy is not a disease, and if we go with Mr. HOYER's amendment we will be saying that if a child, simply because he or she is inconvenient or unwanted, we will provide the where-withal, we will provide the means, the money to have that child destroyed.

□ 1830

Reject the Hoyer amendment, it is anti-child, and support the underlying language of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. LIGHTFOOT].

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, for the information of the Members, it appears, because of the leadership on the majority side's desire to move toward a decision on the issue regarding the audit report tonight, that we would like to conclude this debate tonight and resume tomorrow morning, so that it would be our intention not to further debate this issue tonight. That is my understanding; that is the chairman's intention as well. Quite obviously, we are waiting for our leaderships to get here because they want to get to that issue, and I know their interest is to get Members out in a timely fashion this evening. We are prepared to do that. I have discussed that with the chairman. They are not here at this point in time. I presume they will be here shortly.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement we can proceed with debate until that time.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Let me follow up on my previous statement.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to have a number of people talk about this issue. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] just talked. Mr. SMITH and I are very close friends. We have a disagreement on this issue, and it is an issue on which he is a very, very sincere advocate, an able advocate, and deeply convicted advocate of his position. I think his position is a position that is intellectually and morally very defensible, period. I have no quarrel with him on that.

I do, however, make the suggestion again that in this context the gentleman is placing Federal employees in a position that no other employees in America are placed in, and that is:

"If you work for General Motors, you get a health care plan, and you choose a policy if you have alternatives. Now, you happen to have, as a Federal employee, more alternatives than you have perhaps at General Motors. But the fact of the matter is that is perceived as your compensation package,

your money, your selection of the insurance policies."

Mr. Chairman, this is not about the Federal Government, and Medicare, and Medicaid paying for an abortion. It is about giving to an employee compensation in the form of a health care contributions to the purchase of an insurance policy. That employee then applies to his or her choice.

Now, just as we, the Federal Government, pays FICA, that is then mine or pays my salary. It is mine or pays my retirement. That is then vested. They cannot take it back from me. This is not their choice of where it goes. This health care benefit is theirs. It is HENRY HYDE's. It is STENY HOYER's. It is JIM LIGHTFOOT's. It is whoever's. It is ours, and we then apply that looking through the list of what policy do I want to purchase? It is not the Federal Government making that choice for us. It is not the Federal Government buying that policy.

Yes, it is Federal dollars. But as I said before my friends got to the floor, the dollars that we are paid in salary are Federal dollars. I ask, "Are we to be then told that, look, those are Federal dollars, and you can't spend them except in a fashion with which we, the Federal Government, agree?" I asked that question rhetorically, but I am wondering if there is a response to it.

Those dollars are the dollars of our employees, not ours, not our dollars, and that is, I respectfully suggest to my good friends, the significant difference between this and the issue of Medicaid, or Medicare, or some other program where the Federal Government actually pays for the services rendered.

Now, I know the deep convictions are that anything that might further the objective is objectionable itself. I understand that. I think that is a fair argument, and I understand that position. It is a position with which I disagree, but not that I lack respect for.

Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that, as the debate develops tomorrow, that Members will have the opportunity to see the difference between this issue raised on this bill, and the issue raised in the Labor-Health bill, and that difference will be seen as dollars of the employee as opposed to the dollars of the Federal Government.

Yes, the source is the same, but the ownership is different. The ownership is significantly different.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Nevada [Mrs. VUCANOVICH].

Mrs. VUCANOVICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. HOYER. This amendment would strike the language in H.R. 2020 that would prohibit the use of funds to pay for abortion or to be used for administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under Federal employees health benefit program. This program provides coverage for abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the

fetus were carried to term. Currently, the American taxpayer bears the burden of providing almost 72 percent of the funds used to purchase health insurance for Federal Employees. That again raises the question: "Should the Federal Government be in the business of funding abortions?" The answer is, of course, no.

The Federal Government does not need to provide funding for abortion coverage in basic health coverage for Federal employees. Abortion is usually not considered part of basic health insurance coverage. Even the Nation's largest provider of individual and group health insurance Mutual of Omaha, specifically excludes all elective abortions from its coverage.

Perhaps some here feel that abortion should be covered because it is simply another medical procedure, much like removing an unwanted tumor or wart. However, the Supreme Court of the United States has said that the Government can distinguish between abortion and "other medical procedures" because "abortion is inherently different from other medical procedures. No other procedure involves the purposeful termination of a potential human life."

At a time when 70 percent of Americans oppose Federal funding of abortion it is appropriate for Congress to uphold the sanctity of life and limit Federal funding of abortion. I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the Hoyer amendment.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR].

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the Hoyer amendment and in support of the basic right of women to choose, regardless of whether they work in the private sector or they serve in the Federal Government as public servants.

We all are well aware of the fact that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Roe versus Wade* that a woman's right to a safe and legal abortion is constitutionally guaranteed. This is the law of the land. The provision of the bill that my colleagues and I seek to strike would single out Federal employees and prohibit them from choosing a health care policy which provides a full range of reproductive health services including abortion.

What you may not realize is that currently two-thirds of private fee-for-service plans and 70 percent of health maintenance organizations provide abortion coverage. As most insurance plans today provide coverage for reproductive health care including abortion, to deny Federal health benefit participants this health service is harmful to women's health.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a pro-choice or pro-life issue, it is an issue of discrimination. This provision blatantly discriminates against women who work for the Federal Government, singling them out and denying them the same access to safe reproductive

health care that non-Federal workers in State, local, and the private sector would receive.

This is an issue of basic fairness and equity, Mr. Chairman. Fairness to our Nation's public servants who wake up every day and work to serve their country. These women deserve the same quality of care that non-Federal employees have access to every day. These women pay into their health insurance plans, such as Blue Cross-Blue Shield or Atena just like women in the private sector. The difference would be that these women, unlike women in the private sector, would not receive coverage for abortion. Excluding abortion procedures is taking away part of the medical coverage that thousands of Americans currently have. Are we going to treat these hard-working women as second-class citizens because they are employed by the Federal Government? I hope not.

I urge my colleagues to join me in standing up today in support of women's rights—in support of women's health—let's strike this blatantly discriminatory and harmful provision in the bill.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BARTLETT].

(Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend and colleague from Maryland [Mr. HOYER]. This is a very simple and straightforward issue. Should the taxpayers and people who are conscientiously opposed be forced to pay for and subsidize abortion on command?

Mr. Chairman, the Congress and the Supreme Court have been very clear on this issue. This amendment flies in the face of the Hyde amendment which this Congress has, on several occasions, upheld which simply says that the Federal Government should not be in the practice of funding abortions with taxpayer money. In upholding the Hyde amendment, the court has said that, and I quote:

Abortion is inherently different from other medical procedures because no other procedure involves a purposeful termination of a potential life.

Let us not fund abortion on demand with taxpayer money. Let us not force those who are conscientiously opposed to pay for these abortions.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY].

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, currently, Federal employees, like other American workers, are permitted to choose a health care plan that covers the full range of reproductive health services. The new majority wants to change that and take American women backward. This is one of the first steps in the radical right's campaign to eliminate the right to choose.

The issue before us today is whether or not this House will allow American

women the freedom to choose a private health insurance plan that includes coverage of abortion.

The Hoyer amendment is about giving American women options—of the 345 FEHBP plans, just about half—178—currently cover abortion. If women want to participate in a plan that covers abortions they can. If they find abortion objectionable they can belong to a plan that doesn't cover abortion. The choice is theirs—not mine—and not this institution's.

This is the status quo—and unless we approve Mr. HOYER's amendment, this House will be taking away health care coverage that Federal employees currently have. There are 1.2 million women of reproductive age who rely on FEHBP for their medical care—1.2 million American women who would lose the right to choose if the Hoyer amendment isn't adopted.

In fact, the provision that Mr. HOYER seeks to strike is so extreme that it doesn't even allow FEHBP plans to cover abortions in the case of rape and incest.

□ 1845

So if you are a Federal employee and you have been raped and become pregnant, the new majority says that you cannot use your own private insurance to have an abortion. That is an outrage.

Basic women's health care includes the full range of reproductive health services, including abortion. We should not be singling this procedure out. I urge my colleagues to support the Hoyer amendment.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes, as we continue the tour of the East Coast, to the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

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

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment by the gentleman from Maryland.

From 1983 to 1993, Congress limited the coverage of abortion services under FEHBP, except in cases in which the life of the woman was at risk. In the fiscal year 1994 Treasury-Postal appropriations bill, we finally restored the coverage that had been provided to most of the rest of this country's work force through their health insurance plans. Today, this bill once again denies this health coverage to Federal employees.

The coverage of abortion services in Federal health plans does not mean that abortions are being subsidized by the Federal Government. Currently, the Government simply contributes to the premiums of Federal employees in order to allow them to purchase private health insurance. Abortion services do not add to the cost of an insurance plan; the additional cost amounts to a few cents per month to cover the cost of administration.

The bill's provision is all the more inequitable because it does not even cover abortions in the case of rape and incest, coverage provided under the Medicaid program and the Hyde amendment. If the funding ban is reinstated, Federal employees will have to pay for abortions with their own money, even in the cases of rape and incest.

Thousands of Federal employees have incomes below or close to the Federal poverty line. For these workers, the cost of an abortion would be a significant hardship, interfering with a woman's constitutionally protected right to choose. And it discriminates against Federal employees.

Mr. Chairman, the Hoyer amendment simply restores the rights of Federal employees to the same health care services covered by most private sector health plans. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the Hoyer amendment. The Federal Government should not be in the business of funding abortions nor should taxpayers be forced to underwrite the cost of abortions for Federal employees.

The Federal Government currently contributes approximately 72 percent of the money toward the purchase of health insurance for its employees. Thus, taxpayers do provide a majority share of the funds to purchase health insurance for the Federal civilian work force. If this amendment were adopted the American taxpayers would be forced to underwrite the costs of abortion for Federal employees. In addition to taxpayer funds paying for abortions, premiums contributed by conscientiously opposed Federal employees will also be used to subsidize abortion on demand.

Abortion is not just another form of "routine health care". In upholding the Hyde amendment, the Supreme Court has said that the Government can distinguish between abortion and "other medical procedures." The court said, "Abortion is inherently different from other medical procedures, because no other procedure involves the purposeful termination of a potential life."

Mr. Chairman, the language that Mr. LIGHTFOOT incorporated into this bill which would prohibit OPM from allowing Federal employee health insurance plans to cover abortion, except when the mother's life is at stake should remain a part of the Treasury, Postal Service appropriation bill as it has from 1984 through fiscal year 1993, and this amendment should be defeated.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Hoyer amendment to strike the language that prohibits Federal employees from choosing health care plans that include abortion services.

This is the latest in a series of assaults on a woman's right to choose. The consequence of this assault, like the others being pursued through the appropriations process, is to leave women's rights under Roe versus Wade hollow—and effectively repeal of those rights without directly reversing the Supreme Court's decision.

Earlier this spring, the House passed a ban on privately funded abortions in military hospitals overseas. Then came the provision preventing international family planning organiza-

tions from using their own funds to provide abortions. Now the assault continues with a ban on abortion services for Federal employees.

One ban after another—choice opponents are on their way to rolling back a woman's right to choose.

This is a discriminatory change from current policy. Choice opponents in the Congress are now singling out Federal employees to restrict a constitutional right. This is not about Federal funding—employee's own salaries are being withheld. It is about infringing upon employees' rights to bargain for their own benefits.

Congress has no place obstructing private insurance companies from offering services that are necessary to women's health. At least two-thirds of private health insurance plans currently include coverage for abortions.

Prohibiting Federal employees from choosing insurance plans that offer abortion services endangers their health. The question for our House colleagues is whether they can justify limiting Federal employees' constitutionally protected rights and limiting their health care options simply because these women receive benefits through the Federal Employees Health Benefits Plan. I strongly believe we cannot.

Today's vote is part of a larger agenda to roll back a woman's right to choose without directly reversing Roe versus Wade. This provision hurts Federal employees, and I urge my colleagues to vote for equal rights and health services for Federal employees and their dependents.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] which would strike the bill's provisions prohibiting the use of funds to pay for abortions under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program [FEHBP].

The Republican majority seeks to return us to the nefarious policy adopted during the Reagan/Bush years where women enrolled in FEHBP were denied access to the full range of legal reproductive health options that are available to women enrolled in private sector health plans. Two years ago, that policy was rightfully put to an end by the Clinton administration which determined that the participating plans and enrollees should be free to make the choices concerning the availability and access to abortion coverage.

Today, no participating health plan is forced to cover abortions, and no participating employee or annuitant is forced to join a plan that covers them. The Office of Personnel Management allows each plan decide on its own whether to provide abortion coverage. This year, only 178 of 345 participating plans do. FEHBP participants have the option of choosing from among the wide variety of plans available the one which best meets their health care needs.

Sections 524 and 525 of this bill will limit the reproductive choices available to women covered by FEHBP. I support their elimination and urge adoption of the Hoyer amendment.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the previous unanimous-consent agreement limiting debate on this amendment, that there be 80 minutes of debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto, and that the time be equally divided and controlled by myself and

the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] tomorrow when the committee resumes its sitting on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS) having assumed the chair, Mr. DREIER, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2020) making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL AUDITING BY HOUSE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 192) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 192

Whereas on January 4, 1995, the House of Representatives voted 430-1, that "during the One Hundred Fourth Congress, the Inspector General, in consultation with the Speaker and the Committee on House Oversight, shall coordinate, and as needed contract with independent auditing firms to complete, a comprehensive audit of House financial records and administrative operations, and report the results in accordance with Rule VI," [House Resolution 6, Section 107];

Whereas on July 18, 1995, the House Inspector General in cooperation with the independent auditing firm presented the findings of the first-ever audit of the House of Representatives under the provisions of the House Resolution;

Whereas this first-ever audit included both the financial and administrative functions of the House, representing a wide range of activities;

Whereas the audit does not reach conclusions in all areas due in part to a "method of accounting underlying the preparation and dissemination of financial management information [that] was simplistic and ill-suited for an organization the size of the House," [Report of Independent Accountants, July 18, 1995];

Whereas "In addition to the deficiencies in accounting and reporting, and in information systems, there are other weaknesses in the House's internal control structure...the severity of these weaknesses affects the reliability of the financial statements, because in the absence of an effective internal control structure, there can be no assurance that all House transactions were properly recorded, accumulated and reported in accordance with the rules, policies and procedures of the House," [Report of Independent Accountants, July 18, 1995];

Whereas it is the sense of the House, including the leadership of both parties, that a followup audit should be completed to further examine the transactions and reports contained therein; and