

the source of funds for payment, and to generally license implementation (except exports or reexports that are subject to export license application requirements of Federal agencies other than the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)) as well as payment of awards or settlements in cases to which the United States Government is a party.

Sections 560.525(a)(3) and (a)(5)(i) were amended to generally license the provision of legal services to initiate and conduct U.S. court and other domestic legal proceedings on behalf of persons in Iran or the Government of Iran and to initiate proceedings to resolve disputes between the Government of Iran or an Iranian national and the United States or a United States national, notwithstanding the prohibition on exportation of services to Iran. On August 25, 1997, general reporting, record keeping, licensing, and other procedural regulations were moved from the ITR to a separate part (31 CFR Part 501) dealing solely with such procedural matters. (62 Fed. Reg. 45098, August 25, 1997). A copy of these amendments is attached.

5. During the current 6-month period, OFAC made numerous decisions with respect to applications for licenses to engage in transactions under the ITR, and issued 12 licenses. The majority of denials were in response to requests to authorize commercial exports to Iran—particularly of machinery and equipment for various industries—and the importation of Iranian-origin goods. The licenses issued authorized certain financial transactions, including those relating to disposal of U.S.-owned goods located in Iran and extension of, but not payment under, standby letters of credit. Pursuant to sections 3 and 4 of Executive Order 12959 and consistent with the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 and other statutory restrictions concerning certain goods and technology, including those involved in air-safety cases, Treasury continues to consult with the Departments of State and Commerce on these matters.

The U.S. financial community continues to scrutinize transactions associated with Iran and to consult with OFAC about their appropriate handling. Many of these inquiries have resulted in investigations into the activities of U.S. parties and, where appropriate, the initiation of enforcement action.

6. On March 20, 1997, a seven-count indictment was returned by a grand jury in the District of Maryland against a U.S. resident and two Iranian co-conspirators. The March indictment superseded a two-count indictment handed down on February 13, 1997. Each indictment charged violations of IEEPA and the ITR involving the attempted exportation from the United States to Iran of sophisticated state-of-the-art gas chromatographs used in the electric power industry, which were prevented from reaching Iran.

The U.S. Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Ira-

nian-origin merchandise, primarily carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITR. Various enforcement actions carried over from previous reporting periods are continuing and new reports of violations are being aggressively pursued. Since my last report on March 14, 1997, OFAC has collected four civil monetary penalties totaling nearly \$22,000. The violations relate to the unlicensed import from or export of goods to Iran. Civil penalty action is pending against 37 companies, financial institutions, and individuals for violations of the Regulations.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from March 15 through September 14, 1997, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iran are approximately \$850,000, most of which represent wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State (particularly the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, and the Office of the Legal Adviser), and the Department of Commerce (the Bureau of Export Administration and the General Counsel's Office).

8. The situation reviewed above continues to present an extraordinary and unusual threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. The declaration of the national emergency with respect to Iran contained in Executive Order 12957 and the comprehensive economic sanctions imposed by Executive Order 12959 underscore the United States Government opposition to the actions and policies of the Government of Iran, particularly its support of international terrorism and its efforts to acquire weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them. The Iranian Transactions Regulations issued pursuant to Executive Orders 12957 and 12959 continue to advance important objectives in promoting the nonproliferation and antiterrorism policies of the United States. I shall exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 17, 1997.

#### POSTPONING VOTES ON AMENDMENTS DURING CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2378, TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the consideration of H.R. 2378, the Chairman of

the Committee of the Whole may postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment, and that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may reduce to not less than 5 minutes the time for voting by electronic device on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote by electronic device without intervening business, provided that the time for voting by electronic device on the first in any series of questions shall not be less than 15 minutes.

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

There was no objection.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on (H.R. 2378) 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, 1998, and for other purposes, and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

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

There was no objection.

#### TREASURY, POSTAL SERVICE, AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2378) 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, 1998, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to not to exceed 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and myself.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair designates the gentleman from California [Mr. DREIER] as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATOURETTE] to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1425

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 consideration of the bill, H.R. 2378, with Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman pro tempore, in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of today, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the unanimous consent agreement, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE].

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

Mr. Chairman, today I present to the House H.R. 2378, the fiscal year 1998 Treasury, Postal Service and General Government appropriations bill, a bill that is consistent with our objectives of achieving a balanced budget by 2002, a bill strong on oversight of the agencies that come under this subcommittee's jurisdiction. I present to my colleagues legislation that very dramatically changes and improves the way the White House accounts for political events held there; a bill that continues the aggressive oversight over the Internal Revenue Service's modernization program; and a bill that tackles important issues of integrity in the Customs Service.

Mr. Chairman, this bill balances the competing demands of being fiscally responsible and providing what is needed to fully fund drug and law enforcement programs under our jurisdiction. As reported, H.R. 2378 provides \$12.5 billion in budget authority and is exactly as it's 602(b) allocation in both budget authority and outlays. At the same time, we continue our strong commitment to counter-narcotic and law enforcement programs, providing \$3.4 billion for these efforts, an increase of \$287 million over fiscal year 1997 funding.

This includes \$1.5 billion for drug-related activities, including \$195 million for the Office of National Drug Control Policy's proposed media campaign that is targeted to the youth of this country—that is \$20 million more than the President requested. It also includes \$10 million for the recently authorized Drug-Free Communities Act, and \$47 million for additional Customs Service equipment for drug interdiction and passenger processing.

I am also pleased to report a bill that I think makes a strong stand on oversight. During the fiscal year 1998 hearing cycle, the committee learned of instances of taxpayer subsidization of political events in the White House, overspending in GSA's Federal Building Fund, vulnerability within the Customs Service operations, and an ongoing need to get the Internal Revenue Service on track in the development of

a modernized tax collection system. H.R. 2378 addresses each of these issues.

Let me just highlight a couple of the ways in which we do that. First, there is a moratorium on construction and major repair projects within GSA's Federal Building Program. There are no GSA construction projects funded in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot think of a time when we have had a bill that had no Federal building projects in it.

It includes a requirement that the Office of Professional Responsibility within the Treasury Department undertake a comprehensive and aggressive review of Customs Service operations in order to address concerns that agents and inspectors may be vulnerable to corruption, and it includes a continuation of the requirement that IRS complete and submit a comprehensive capital investment blueprint prior to obligating a penny toward computer modernization.

Let me briefly address one issue all Members should be aware of. As I mentioned earlier, we did discover in our hearing process that taxpayers have traditionally, this is not a new thing, subsidized the cost of political fundraisers in the Executive residence of the White House. I fully acknowledge the political hat that the President wears, and I have no intention of limiting the President's duties as the head of his political party. However, all of us in this body and as American citizens should be opposed to using Federal dollars to pay for political events. Apparently, and despite initial protests, the White House now agrees with that position and supports the changes in this bill that would ensure that taxpayers no longer support political events in the Executive residence.

This bill establishes an entirely new appropriation account to be used for official and political events within the White House. It requires that all political events be paid for up front without the use of taxpayer funds. It requires prompt reimbursements for political and official events held in the Executive residence. It requires the Executive to develop a standard definition for the classification of political or nonpolitical events and, based on input from the minority side, it establishes a \$25,000 revolving fund, capitalized by the national political party of the President who sits in the White House, to accommodate those political events which cannot be scheduled in advance, such as the spontaneous meetings on legislation that the President may have with congressional leaders from his party.

The changes made to the accounting structure of the Executive residence are based on good budgeting, good government and the fundamental principles of appropriation laws. The changes proposed here are the exact ones I would have proposed for a Republican administration, had we known about this practice of Federal taxpayers paying for political events in the White House.

Mr. Chairman, before I yield back my time I do want to thank the gentleman from Maryland, Mr. STENY HOYER, my ranking member, who has worked with me and my staff to produce a bill that all Members can support. I have never had a Member that I have worked with as closely as the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] and I appreciate the cooperation that he has shown.

Mr. Chairman, I would like also to note the work that has been done by our staff. I think the really exceptional work by our staff, two of them of course are now national media figures with the Wall Street Journal, are: The clerk of the subcommittee, Michelle Mrdeza, and Betsy Phillips, who is also the staff assistant. Without their work and the work of our other staff, Jeff Ashford, Melanie Marshall, Jennifer Rouse, and from the minority side Pat Schlueter, we would not have the bill that we have today.

Let me finally mention the personal work of my assistant Jason Isaak and Mr. HOYER's assistant Seth Statler, who have been instrumental in getting this bill to us.

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

□ 1430

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

Mr. Chairman, I want to begin by complimenting the chairman, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], for the fine job he and his staff have done in producing this bill. This bill represents a measured and responsible effort to allocate sufficient funds to each of the agencies covered by the bill so that they can carry out the duties assigned to them in an effective way.

Very frankly, I believe this is the best bill that we have passed in last 3 years; and I congratulate the chairman, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], and our famous staff and others for this accomplishment.

Overall, within the constraints of the Budget Act, our allocation in this bill includes a reduction of \$596 million in budget authority from the 1998 requested sum.

Mr. Chairman, basically this bill deals adequately with the IRS. We have had problems with that. That is the biggest component of the bill. Unfortunately, it does not fund law enforcement quite as much as I would like to see done. That is because of the fiscal constraints that confront us. That is understandable.

With respect to other portions of the bill, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] has pointed out that there are no, I repeat, no GSA projects in this bill. That is unfortunate, I know, from the standpoint of many Members who know that there are needs in their districts. But again, the fiscal constraints that have confronted us have compelled us to that objective.

Mr. Chairman, I simply want to restate that the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] has done an outstanding

job. The members of the committee have worked very hard on this bill. I think it is a bill that Members can be proud of and will feel meets the Congress' responsibility to fund the important agencies that come within the ambit of this bill.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time in general debate.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the order of the House today, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole may postpone a request for a recorded vote on any amendment and may reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the time for voting on any postponed question that immediately follows another vote, provided that the time for voting on the first question shall be a minimum of 15 minutes.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2378

*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 fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, 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 \$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; \$113,410,000: *Provided*, That section 113(3) of the Fiscal Year 1997 Department of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, Public Law 104-208 (110 Stat. 3009-22) is amended by striking "12 months" and inserting in lieu thereof "2 years": *Provided further*, That \$200,000 are provided to conduct a comprehensive study of gambling's effects on bankruptcies in the United States.

##### OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Professional Responsibility, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$1,500,000: *Provided*, That the Under Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement shall task the Office of Professional Responsibility to conduct a comprehensive review of integrity issues and other matters related to the vulnerability of the U.S. Customs Service to corruption, to include examination of charges of professional misconduct and corruption as well as analysis of the efficacy of

departmental and bureau internal affairs systems.

##### AUTOMATION ENHANCEMENT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services for the Department of the Treasury, \$25,989,000, of which \$11,500,000 shall be available to the United States Customs Service for the Automated Commercial Environment project, of which \$5,600,000 shall be available to Departmental Offices for the International Trade Data System, and of which \$8,789,000 shall be available to Departmental Offices to modernize its information technology infrastructure and for business solution software: *Provided*, That these funds shall remain available until September 30, 1999: *Provided further*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated shall be used to support or supplement Internal Revenue Service appropriations for Information Systems: *Provided further*, That of the \$27,000,000 provided under this heading in Public Law 104-208, \$12,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1999: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated for the International Trade Data System may be obligated until the Department has submitted a report on their system development plan to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the \$11,500,000 appropriated for the Automated Commercial Environment may be obligated until the systems architecture plan has been reviewed by the General Accounting Office and approved by the Committees on Appropriations.

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

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for official travel expenses; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and 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; \$30,927,000, of which \$26,034 shall be transferred to the "Departmental Offices" appropriation for the reimbursement of Secret Service personnel in accordance with section 117 of this Act.

##### TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Treasury Building and Annex, \$6,484,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999.

##### 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 law enforcement 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; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement; \$22,835,000: *Provided*, That funds appropriated in this account may be used to procure personal service contracts.

##### VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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), \$88,000,000; of which \$21,528,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including \$3,000,000 for administering the Gang Resistance Education and Training program, \$6,000,000 for firearms trafficking initiatives (including the Youth Crime Gun Initiative, Project LEAD, and the National Tracing Center), \$5,458,000 for increased explosives inspections, \$462,000 for laboratory and investigative supplies, \$5,000,000 for vehicles and laboratory, communication, and information technology equipment, and \$1,608,000 for collection of information on arson and explosives; of which \$1,000,000 shall be available to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; of which \$16,837,000 shall be available to the United States Secret Service, including \$9,323,000 for expenses related to White House Security, \$5,000,000 for investigations of counterfeiting, and \$2,514,000 for forensic support of investigations of missing and exploited children, of which \$514,000 shall be available as a grant on September 30, 1998, for activities related to the investigations of exploited children and shall remain available until expended; of which \$43,635,000 shall be available for the United States Customs Service, including \$15,000,000 for high energy container x-ray systems and automated targeting systems, \$4,000,000 for redeploying agents and inspectors to high threat drug zones, \$5,735,000 for laboratory modernization, \$10,000,000 for vehicle replacement, \$7,800,000 for automated license plate readers, and \$1,100,000 for construction of canopies for inspection of outbound vehicles along the Southwest border; and of which \$5,000,000 shall be available to the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center for a program to transfer technology to State and local law enforcement agencies.

(b) As authorized by section 32401, \$8,000,000 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms 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 to State and local law enforcement and prevention organizations.

(c) As authorized by section 180103, \$1,000,000 to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center for specialized training for rural law enforcement officers.

##### 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 52 for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation) 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 \$9,500 for official reception and representation expenses; room and board for student interns; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$64,663,000, of which up to \$13,034,000 for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training shall remain available until September 30, 2000: *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, at the discretion of the Director, for: training United States Postal Service law enforcement personnel and Postal police officers; 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; training of private sector security officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; and travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training 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 Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to provide short term medical services for students undergoing training at the Center.

#### 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, \$32,548,000, to remain available until expended.

#### INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

##### INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the detection and investigation of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, including cooperative efforts with State and local law enforcement, \$73,794,000, of which \$7,827,000 shall remain available until expended.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Management Service, \$199,675,000, of which not to exceed \$13,235,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000 for information systems modernization initiatives: *Provided*, That beginning in fiscal year 1998 and thereafter, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse Federal Reserve banks in their capacity as depositaries and fiscal agents for the United States for all services required or directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to be performed by such banks on behalf of the Treasury or other Federal agencies.

#### 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 650 vehicles for police-type use for replacement only and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; 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 \$15,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies, with or without reimbursement; \$477,649,000; 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 transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to other agencies or Departments in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1998: *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: *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. 925(c): *Provided further*, That no funds in this Act may be used to provide ballistics imaging equipment to any State or local authority who has obtained similar equipment through a Federal grant or subsidy unless the State or local authority agrees to return that equipment or to repay that grant or subsidy to the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That no funds under this Act may be used to electronically retrieve information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or any personal identification code.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

For necessary expenses for construction of a new facility or facilities to house the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms National Laboratory Center and the Fire Investigation Research and Development Center, not to exceed 185,000 occupiable square feet, to remain available until expended \$55,022,000: *Provided*, That these funds shall not be available until a prospectus of authorization for the Laboratory Facilities is approved by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

#### UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Customs Service, including purchase

and lease of up to 1,050 motor vehicles for police-type use and commercial operations; hire of motor vehicles; contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and awards of compensation to informers, as authorized by any Act enforced by the United States Customs Service; \$1,526,078,000, 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 and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2081 and up to \$6,000,000 shall be available until expended for the procurement of automation infrastructure items, including hardware, software, and installation: *Provided*, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fiscal year aggregate overtime limitation prescribed in subsection 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 261 and 267) shall be \$30,000.

#### OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, 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 and 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; \$97,258,000, which shall 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 1998 without the prior approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

#### CUSTOMS SERVICES AT SMALL AIRPORTS

##### (TO BE DERIVED FROM FEES COLLECTED)

Beginning in fiscal year 1998 and thereafter, such sums as may be necessary 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 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, and to remain available until expended.

#### 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.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT  
ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States, \$173,826,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000 for information systems modernization initiatives: *Provided*, That the sum appropriated herein from the General Fund for fiscal year 1998 shall be reduced by not more than \$4,400,000 as definitive security issue fees and Treasury Direct Investor Account Maintenance fees are collected, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1998 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at \$169,426,000, and in addition, \$20,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse the Bureau for administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 102 of Public Law 101-380: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, effective upon enactment, the Bureau of the Public Debt shall be fully and directly reimbursed by the funds described in Public Law 101-136, title I, section 104, 103 Stat. 789 for costs and services performed by the Bureau in the administration of such funds.

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 tax law and account assistance to taxpayers by telephone and correspondence; matching information returns and tax returns; management services; rent and utilities; 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; \$2,915,100,000, of which up to \$3,700,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, and of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

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, \$3,108,300,000: *Provided*, That of the funds made available under this heading in Public Law 104-208, \$10,000,000 are rescinded and in Public Law 104-52, \$4,500,000 are rescinded.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

For necessary expenses for data processing and telecommunications support for Internal Revenue Service activities, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; 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, \$1,292,500,000, which shall be available until September 30, 1999: *Provided*, That under the heading "Information Systems" in Public Law 104-208 (110 Stat. 3009), the following is deleted: "of which no less than \$130,075,000 shall be available for Tax

Systems Modernization (TSM) development and deployment".

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

For necessary expenses for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of said acquisition, including contractual costs associated with operations as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$326,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2000: *Provided*, That none of these funds is available for obligation until September 30, 1998: *Provided further*, That none of these funds shall be obligated until the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury submits to Congress for approval, a plan for expenditure that (1) implements the Internal Revenue Service's Modernization Blueprint submitted to Congress on May 15, 1997; (2) meets the information systems investment guidelines established by the Office of Management and Budget in the fiscal year 1998 budget; (3) has been reviewed and approved by the Internal Revenue Service's Investment Review Board, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Department of the Treasury's Modernization Management Board, and has been reviewed by the General Accounting Office; (4) meets the requirements of the May 15, 1997 Internal Revenue Service's Systems Life Cycle program; and (5) is in compliance with acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL  
REVENUE SERVICE

SECTION 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain a training program to ensure that Internal Revenue Service employees are trained in taxpayers' rights, in dealing courteously with the taxpayers, and in cross-cultural relations.

SEC. 103. The funds provided in this Act for the Internal Revenue Service shall be used to provide, as a minimum, the fiscal year 1995 level of service, staffing, and funding for Taxpayer Services.

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.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase not to exceed 705 vehicles for police-type use, of which 675 shall be 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; for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if 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 \$20,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for sponsorship of a conference for the Women in Federal Law Enforcement, to be held during fiscal year 1998; 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; \$555,736,000.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT,  
AND RELATED EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of facilities, \$5,775,000, to remain available until expended for the Secret Service's Headquarters Building.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE  
TREASURY

SEC. 111. 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, 1998, shall be made in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines contained in the House and Senate reports accompanying this Act.

SEC. 112. 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 limitations 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. 113. The funds provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for fiscal year 1998 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.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. Secret Service may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the

House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. No transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Financial Management Service, and Bureau of the Public Debt, may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. No transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 116. (a) The Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the Department of the Treasury shall not award a contract for Solicitation No. BEP-97-13(TN) or Solicitation No. BEP-96-13(TN) until the General Accounting Office (GAO) has completed a comprehensive analysis of the optimum circumstances for government procurement of distinctive currency paper. The GAO shall report its findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than August 1, 1998.

(b) The contractual term of the distinctive currency paper "bridge" contract shall not exceed 24 months, and the contract shall not be effective until the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury certifies that the price under the terms of any "bridge" contract is fair and reasonable and that the terms of any "bridge" contract are customary and appropriate according to Federal procurement regulations. In addition, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the price and profit levels of any "bridge" contract at the time of certification.

SEC. 117. The Secretary of the Treasury shall pay from amounts transferred to the "Departmental Offices" appropriation, up to \$26,034 to reimburse Secret Service personnel for any attorney fees and costs they incurred with respect to investigation by the Department of the Treasury, Inspector General concerning testimony provided to Congress: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay an individual in full upon submission by the individual of documentation verifying the attorney fees and costs: *Provided further*, That the liability of the United States shall not be inferred from enactment of or payment under this provision: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay any claim filed under this sec-

tion that is filed later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That payment under this provision, when accepted, shall be in full satisfaction of all claims of, or on behalf of, the individual Secret Service agent who was the subject of said investigation.

SEC. 118. (a)(1) Effective beginning on the date determined under paragraph (2), the compensation and other emoluments attached to the Office of Secretary of the Treasury shall be those that would then apply if Public Law 103-2 (107 Stat. 4; 31 U.S.C. 301 note) had never been enacted.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall become effective on the later of—

(A) the day after the date on which the individual holding the Office of Secretary of the Treasury on January 1, 1997, ceases to hold that office; or

(B) the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to affect the compensation or emoluments due to any individual in connection with any period preceding the date determined under paragraph (2).

(b) Subsection (b) of the first section of the public law referred to in subsection (a)(1) of this section shall not apply in the case of any appointment the consent of the Senate to which occurs on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) This section shall not be limited (for purposes of determining whether a provision of this section applies or continues to apply) to fiscal year 1998.

SEC. 119. (a) REQUIREMENT OF ADVANCE SUBMISSION OF TREASURY TESTIMONY.—During the fiscal year covered by this Act, any officer or employee of the Department of the Treasury who is scheduled to testify before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or any of its subcommittees, shall, not less than 7 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal legal public holidays) preceding the scheduled date of the testimony, submit to the committee or subcommittee—

(1) a written statement of the testimony to be presented, regardless of whether such statement is to be submitted for inclusion in the record of the hearing; and

(2) any other written information to be submitted for inclusion in the record of the hearing.

(b) LIMITATION ON TREASURY CLEARANCE PROCESS.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any clearance process within the Department of the Treasury that could cause a submission beyond the specified time, as officially transmitted by the committee, of—

(1) any corrections to the transcript copy of testimony given before the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives or the Senate, or any of its subcommittees; or

(2) any information to be provided in writing in response to an oral or written request by such committee or subcommittee for specific information for inclusion in the record of the hearing.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The time periods established in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to any specific testimony, or corrections, if the Secretary of the Treasury—

(1) determines that special circumstances prevent compliance; and

(2) submits to the committee or subcommittee involved a written notification of such determination, including the Secretary's estimate of the time periods required for specific testimony, information, or corrections.

SEC. 120. (a) NEW RATES OF BASIC PAY FOR UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE UNIFORMED DIVISION.—Section 501 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 4-416), is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1), by striking "Interior" and all that follows through "Treasury," and inserting instead "Interior";

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b)(3);

(3) in subsection (b)(3) (as redesignated)—

(A) by striking "or to officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division"; and

(B) by striking "subsection (b) and inserting instead "this subsection";

(4) by adding after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

"(c)(1) The annual rates of basic compensation of officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, serving in classes corresponding or similar to those in the salary schedule in section 101, shall be fixed in accordance with the following schedule of rates:

### "SALARY SCHEDULE

"Salary class and title	Service Steps								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
"Class 1: Private .....	29,215	30,088	31,559	33,009	35,331	37,681	39,128	40,593	42,052
"Class 4: Sergeant .....	39,769	41,747	43,728	45,718	47,715	49,713			
"Class 5: Lieutenant .....	45,148	47,411	49,663	51,924	54,180				
"Class 7: Captain .....	52,523	55,155	57,788	60,388					
"Class 8: Inspector .....	60,886	63,918	66,977	70,029					
"Class 9: Deputy Chief .....	71,433	76,260	81,113	85,950					
"Class 10: Assistant Chief .....	84,694	90,324	95,967						
"Class 11: Chief of the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division .....	98,383	104,923							

"(2) Effective at the beginning of the first applicable pay period commencing on or after the first day of the month in which an adjustment takes effect under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code (or any subsequent similar provision of law), in the rates of pay under the General Schedule (or any subsequent similar provision of law), in the rates of pay under the General Schedule (or any pay system that may supersede such schedule), the annual rates of basic compensation of officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall be adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury by an amount equal to the per-

centage of such annual rate of pay which corresponds to the overall percentage of the adjustment made in the rates of pay under the General Schedule.

"(3) Locality-based comparability payments authorized under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, shall be applicable to the basic pay under this section. However, locality-based comparability payments may not be paid at a rate which, when added to the rate of basic pay otherwise payable to the officer or member, would cause the total to exceed the rate of basic pay payable for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

"(4) Pay may not be paid, by reason of any provision of this subsection (disregarding any comparability payment payable under Federal law), at a rate in excess of the rate of basic pay payable for level V of the Executive Schedule contained in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code.

"(5) Any reference in any law to the salary schedule in section 101 with respect to officers and members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall be considered to be a reference to the salary schedule in paragraph (1) of this subsection as adjusted in accordance with this subsection.

“(6)(A) Except as otherwise permitted by or under law, no allowance, differential, bonus, award, or other similar cash payment under this title or under title 5, United States Code, may be paid to an officer or member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division in a calendar year if, or to the extent that, when added to the total basic pay paid or payable to such officer or member for service performed in such calendar year as an officer or member, such payment would cause the total to exceed the annual rate of basic pay payable for level I of the Executive Schedule, as of the end of such calendar year.

“(B) This paragraph shall not apply to any payment under the following provisions of title 5, United States Code;

“(i) Subchapter III or VII of chapter 55, or section 5596;

“(ii) Chapter 57 (other than section 5753, 5754, or 5755); or

“(iii) chapter 59 (other than section 5928).

“(7)(A) Any amount which is not paid to an officer or member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division in a calendar year because of the limitation under paragraph (6) shall be paid to such officer or member in a lump sum at the beginning of the following calendar year.

“(B) Any amount paid under this paragraph in a calendar year shall be taken into account for purposes of applying the limitations under paragraph (6) with respect to such calendar year.

“(8) The Office of Personnel Management shall prescribe regulations as may be necessary (consistent with section 5582 of title 5, United States Code) concerning how a lump-sum payment under paragraph (7) shall be made with respect to any employee who dies before an amount payable to such employee under paragraph (7) is made.”

(b) CONVERSION TO NEW SALARY SCHEDULE.—

(1) Effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the rates of basic pay for members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division as follows: Each officer and member receiving basic compensation, immediately prior to the effective date of this section, at one of the scheduled rates in the salary schedule in section 101 of the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1958, as adjusted by law and as in effect prior to the effective date of this section, shall be placed in and receive basic compensation at the corresponding scheduled service step of the salary schedule outlined in section 501(c) of such Act as added by subsection (a) of this section; except that (A) the Assistant Chief and the Chief of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall be placed in and receive basic compensation in salary class 10 and salary class 11, respectively, in the appropriate service step in the new salary class in accordance with section 501(c), and (B) each member whose position is to be converted to the salary schedule under such section 501(c), and who, prior to the effective date of this section has earned, but has not been credited with, an increase in his or her rate of pay shall be afforded that increase before he or she is placed in the corresponding service step in the salary schedule under such section 501(c).

(2) Except in the cases of the Assistant Chief and the Chief of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division, the conversion of positions and individuals to appropriate classes of the salary schedule under section 501(c) of the District of Columbia Police and Fireman's Salary Act of 1958 (D.C. Code, sec. 4-416(c)), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, and the initial adjust-

ments of rates of basic pay of those positions and individuals, in accordance with paragraph (1) of this subsection, shall not be considered to be transfers or promotions within the meaning of section 304 of such Act.

(3) Each member whose position is converted to the salary schedule under such section 501(c) shall be granted credit for purposes of his or her first service step adjustment under the salary schedule in such section 501(c) for all satisfactory service performed by the member since his or her last increase in basic pay prior to the adjustment under that section.

(c) LIMITATION ON PAY PERIOD EARNINGS.—The first section of the Act of August 15, 1950 (64 Stat. 447), as amended (D.C. Code, section 4-1104), is amended—

(1) in subsection (h), by striking the phrase “any officer or member” each place it appears and inserting instead “an officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force, of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, or of the United States Park Police”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (h)(3) as subsection (i); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

“(3)(A) No premium pay provided by this section shall be paid to, and no compensatory time is authorized for, any officer or member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division whose rate of basic pay, combined with any applicable locality-based comparability payment, equals or exceeds the lesser of (I) 150 percent of the minimum rate payable for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule (including any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code or any similar provision of law, and any applicable special rate of pay under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code or any similar provision of law) or (II) the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule contained in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code.

“(B) In the case of any officer or member of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division whose rate of basic pay, combined with any applicable locality-based comparability payment, is less than the lesser of—

“(i) 150 percent of the minimum rate payable for grade GS-15 of the General Schedule (including any applicable locality-based comparability payment under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code or any similar provision of law, and any applicable special rate of pay under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code or any similar provision of law); or

“(ii) the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule contained in subchapter II of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, such premium pay may be paid only to the extent that such payment would not cause such officer or member's aggregate rate of compensation to exceed such lesser amount with respect to any pay period.”

(d) SAVINGS PROVISION.—On the effective date of this section, any existing special salary rates authorized for members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division under section 5305 of title 5, United States Code (or any previous similar provision of law) and any special rates of pay or special pay adjustment under sections 403-405 of the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990, as amended, applicable to members of the United States Secret Service Uniformed Division shall be rendered inapplicable.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Sections 405(b)(1) and 405(c)(1) of the Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 1466) are hereby repealed.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of this section shall become effective on the first day of the first pay period beginning after the date of enactment.

SEC. 121. Section 117 of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (as contained in section 101(f) of division A of Public Law 104-208) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 122. In tax-year 1998, and each tax-year thereafter, the Internal Revenue Service shall pay qualified transmitters who electronically forward and file tax returns (form 1040 and related information returns) properly formatted and accepted by the Internal Revenue Service, up to \$3.00 per return so filed: *Provided*, That the transmitter provides the necessary electronic filing service without charge to the taxpayer whose return is so filed: *Provided further*, That in those instances where the transmitter receives a tax return from an electronic return originator (ERO) and/or a paid preparer, the transmitter may only accept the payment from the Internal Revenue Service if the ERO and/or the paid preparer has certified to the Internal Revenue Service that no fee was charged to the taxpayer for electronic filing of the return: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall reduce its paper returns processing seasonal workforce commensurate with any increase in electronic filing resulting from this initiative.

SEC. 123. Subsection (a) of section 5378, title 5 U.S.C., is amended to read as follows:

“(a) The Secretary of the Department of the Treasury, or his designee, shall fix the rates of basic pay for positions within the police forces of the United States Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, except that no entry-level police officer shall receive basic pay for a calendar year that is less than the basic rate of pay for General Schedule GS-7 and no executive security official shall receive basic compensation for a calendar year that exceeds the basic rate of pay for General Schedule GS-15.”

SEC. 124. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, paragraph (3)(A) of section 9703(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “1996, and 1997”;

(2) by inserting in lieu thereof “and 1996”; and

(3) by adding at the end of the first sentence of (3)(A) the following new sentence: “No further transfers from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund will be made to the Special Forfeiture Fund after those amounts transferred from excess unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1996.”

(b) Paragraph (3)(C) of section 9703(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by adding after the last sentence of that paragraph as amended by Public Law 104-208, the following sentence: “Unobligated balances remaining pursuant to section 4(B) of 9703(g) shall also be carried forward.”

(c) Paragraph (4)(B) of section 9703(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking “, subject to subparagraph (C),” from the first and only sentence of that paragraph.

This title may be cited as the “Treasury Department, Appropriations Act, 1998”.

## TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

### PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

#### PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND FOR REVENUE FORGONE

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, \$86,274,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue



to be free: *Provided further*, That 6-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, 1998.

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 United States Code 2004, \$34,850,000.

This title may be cited as the "Postal Service Appropriations Act, 1998".

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

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE  
WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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, United States Code: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be considered as taxable to the President.

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; \$51,199,000: *Provided*, That \$873,000 of the funds appropriated may not be obligated until the Director of the Office of Administration has submitted, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate have approved, a systems architecture plan, a milestone schedule for the development and implementation of all projects included in the systems architecture plan, and an estimate of the funds required to support the fiscal year 1998 capital investments associated with that plan: *Provided further*, That \$9,800,000 of the funds appropriated shall be available for reimbursements to the White House Communications Agency.

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, \$8,045,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109–110, 112–114.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under section 3717 of title 31, United States Code: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall (1) implement a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical; and (2) prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, by not later than December 1, 1997, a report setting forth a detailed description of such system and a schedule for its implementation: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$200,000, to remain available until expended for renovation and relocation of the White House laundry, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109–110, 112–114.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
THE OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE  
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; \$3,378,000: *Provided*, That \$69,800 of the funds appropriated may not be obligated until the Director of the Office of Administration has submitted, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate have approved, a systems architecture plan, a milestone schedule for the development and implementation of all projects included in the systems architecture plan, and an estimate of the funds required to support the fiscal year 1998 capital investments associated with that plan.

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; \$334,000: *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.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021), \$3,542,000.

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; \$3,983,000: *Provided*, That \$30,000 of the funds appropriated may not be obligated until the Director of the Office of Administration has submitted, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate have approved, a systems architecture plan, a milestone schedule for the development and implementation of all projects included in the system architecture plan, and an estimate of the funds required to support the fiscal year 1998 capital investments associated with that plan.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$6,648,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles \$28,883,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until expended for a capital investment plan which provides for the modernization of the information technology infrastructure: *Provided*, That \$2,023,000 of the funds appropriated may not be obligated until the Director of the Office of Administration has submitted, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate have approved, a systems architecture plan, a milestone schedule for the development and implementation of all projects included in the system architecture plan, and an estimate of the funds required to support the fiscal year 1998



capital investments associated with that plan.

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, \$57,240,000, 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 House and Senate Committees on Appropriations or the House and Senate Committees on Veterans' Affairs or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That this proviso shall not apply to printed hearings released by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations or the House and Senate Committees on Veterans' Affairs.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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; and 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; \$43,516,000, of which \$25,500,000 shall remain available until expended, consisting of \$1,000,000 for policy research and evaluation and \$24,500,000 for the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center for counternarcotics research and development projects of which \$1,000,000 shall be obligated for state conferences on model State drug laws and of which \$7,500,000 shall be available for a program to transfer technology to State and local law enforcement agencies: *Provided*, That the \$24,500,000 for the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center shall be available for transfer to other Federal departments or agencies: *Provided further*, 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.

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, \$146,207,000 for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, of which \$5,000,000 shall be used for a newly designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area in the three State area of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia; of which \$1,000,000 shall be used for a newly designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area in central Florida; of which no less than \$77,000,000 shall be transferred to State

and local entities for drug control activities, which shall be obligated within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act and up to \$69,207,000 may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments at a rate to be determined by the Director: *Provided*, That funding shall be provided for existing High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas at no less than the fiscal year 1997 level.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities to support a national anti-drug campaign for youth, and other purposes, as authorized by Public Law 100-690, as amended, \$205,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, \$195,000,000 shall be to support a national media campaign, to reduce and prevent drug use among young Americans: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided for the support of a national media campaign may be obligated until the Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy, submits a strategy for approval to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes (1) a certification that funds will supplement and not supplant current anti-drug community based coalitions; (2) a certification that none of the funds will be used for partisan political purposes; (3) an implementation plan for securing private sector contributions including, but not limited to, in-kind contributions; and (4) a system to measure outcomes of success of the national media campaign: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided for the support of a national media campaign, \$46,000,000 shall not be obligated prior to September 30, 1998: *Provided further*, That of the amount provided, \$10,000,000 shall be to initiate a program of matching grants to drug-free communities, as authorized in the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997.

This title may be cited as the "Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1998".

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, \$1,940,000.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, \$30,350,000, of which no less than \$2,500,000 shall be available for internal automated data processing systems, and of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated for salaries and expenses, \$750,000 shall be transferred to the General Accounting Office for the sole purpose of entering into a contract with the private sector for a management review, and technology and performance audit, of the Federal Election Commission, and \$300,000 may be transferred to the Government Printing Office.

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 vehi-

cles, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; \$21,803,000: *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 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, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract, in the aggregate amount of \$4,835,934,000, of which (1) \$300,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for Basic Repairs and Alterations which includes associated design and construction services: *Provided*, 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 amounts provided in this or any prior Act for Repairs and Alterations may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this Act or any previous Act for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount originally made available, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 percent when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate of a greater amount: *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 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; (2) \$142,542,000 for installment acquisition payments including payments on purchase contracts which shall remain available until expended; (3) \$3,607,129,000, to remain available until expended, for building operations, leasing activities, and rental of space; and (4) \$680,543,000 which shall remain available until expended for projects and activities previously requested and approved under this heading in prior fiscal years: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this authorization, and hereafter, 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 1998, 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 \$4,835,934,000 shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

#### POLICY AND OPERATIONS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and oversight activities associated with asset management activities; utilization and donation of surplus personal property; transportation; procurement and supply; Government-wide and internal responsibilities relating to automated data management, telecommunications, information resources management, and related technology activities; utilization survey, deed compliance inspection, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis, and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; agency-wide policy direction; Board of Contract Appeals; 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; and not to exceed \$5,000 for official reception and representation expenses; \$107,487,000.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$33,870,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$10,000 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, §2,208,000: *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 SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. 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. 402. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 403. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1998 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 404. No funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 1999 request for United States Courthouse construction that (1) does not meet the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; and (2) does not reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved 5-year construction plan: *Provided*, That the fiscal year 1999 request must be accompanied by a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 405. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency which does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in compliance with the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).

SEC. 406. Section 10 of the General Services Administration General Provisions, Public Law 100-440, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 407. Funds provided to other Government agencies by the Information Technology Fund, GSA, under 40 U.S.C. 757 and sections 5124(b) and 5128 of Public Law 104-106, Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996, for performance of pilot information technology projects which have potential for Government-wide benefits and savings, may be repaid to this Fund from any savings actually incurred by these projects or other funding, to the extent feasible.

SEC. 408. The Administrator of the General Services is directed to ensure that the materials used for the facade on the United States Courthouse Annex, Savannah, Georgia project are compatible with the existing Savannah Federal Building-U.S. Courthouse facade, in order to ensure compatibility of this new facility with the Savannah historic district and to ensure that the Annex will not endanger the National Landmark status of the Savannah historic district.

SEC. 409. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), is amended by striking section 2.

(b) Section 3214 of title 39, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "(a) Subject to subsection (b), a" and inserting "A"; and

(2) by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 410. There is hereby appropriated to the General Services Administration such sums as may be necessary to repay debts to the United States Treasury incurred pursuant to section 6 of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation Act of 1972, as amended (Public Law 92-578, 86 Stat. 1266, 40 U.S.C. 875), and in addition such amounts as are necessary for payment of interest and premiums, if any, related to such debts.

SEC. 411. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund Limitations on Revenue," claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

SEC. 412. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall sell the property described in subsection (b) through a process of competitive bidding, in accordance with procedures and requirements applicable to such a sale under section 203(e) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 484(e)).

(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in subsection (a) is the property known as the Bakersfield Federal Building, located at 800 Truxton Avenue in Bakersfield, California, including the land on which the building is situated and all improvements to such building and land.

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill through page 65, line 11, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

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

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there any points of order to that portion of the bill through page 65 line 11?

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against an item within the bill found on page 15, line 7 through 11, on the ground that it violates clause 2(b) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Will the gentleman identify the proviso that begins on line 7.

Mr. COLLINS. On page 15, line 7 through 11.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, we would concede to the point of order that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. COLLINS] has raised.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is conceded and sustained. The proviso that begins on line 7 is stricken from the bill.

Are there any further points of order against that portion of the bill through page 65, line 11?

Are there any amendments to that portion of the bill?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BLAGOJEVICH

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Has the gentleman from Illinois supplied the desk with the amendment?

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Yes. We have plenty of copies.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would reserve a point of order, not being sure which amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAGOJEVICH:

Page 5, line 6, after the first dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 12, line 2, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. Mr. Chairman, I will be very brief.

The amendment that I am sponsoring today with my colleague, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MEEHAN], is simple and straightforward. Our amendment will appropriate \$1 million in the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill to be used to expand the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, an initiative which works with local law enforcement officials to trace the source of illegal guns found in the possession of juvenile criminals.

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

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his amendment. And on our behalf, we would certainly accept the amendment.

I yield back to the gentleman.

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

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation of a point of order, and I accept the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BLAGOJEVICH]. But I would like to note that I do have concerns about other high priorities in this bill that are not being met at this time.

The amendment would rescind, as the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BLAGOJEVICH] has pointed out, the \$1 million funding for the Inspector General of the Treasury and place that money in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for funding of the youth programs. And I would accept that amendment.

Mr. BLAGOJEVICH. I thank the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], and again, I want to thank the ranking member.

Before yielding back the balance of my time, I would simply close by saying that both the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], the chairman, and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] are great Members worth emulating; and since they were complimentary to their staffs, I would like to thank my staffer, Deanne Benos, for her work, as well as the staffer of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MEEHAN], Glen. I do not know his last name. I only met him 7 minutes ago. But he seemed to be very devoted and diligent, and I want to thank Glen for his help, as well.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to urge support for an amendment I am offering in conjunction with Mr. MEEHAN to increase funding for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative by \$1 million. This successful program has proven to be an effective blueprint for local law enforcement in shutting the doors of the black market of illegal guns that supplies juvenile criminals.

Crimes committed with increasingly accessible available guns account almost entirely for the terrible surge of violent crime by youths that the Nation has experienced over the past decade. In my hometown of Chicago, where 15,000 to 20,000 crime guns are confiscated by police each year, the plague of gun violence has become the leading cause of death for teenagers, and individuals too young to purchase handguns legally, commit the largest number of firearm homicides than any other age group.

As a matter of fact, gun crime is virtually the only type of juvenile crime that is on the rise in our Nation. While juvenile arrests for homicides with guns have quadrupled, arrests for most crimes without guns haven't risen since 1984.

Now more than ever, law enforcement officials need to get to the source of these guns. We are learning that combating juvenile crime goes beyond simply apprehending the culprit. There are deeper layers to this problem that must be examined: Most notably, cutting off the illegal flow of these weapons to young criminals and gang members through both black markets and the iron pipeline that supplies guns to criminals in States with tough guns laws from States with weaker gun laws.

For the past year, the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative has created partnerships in 17 cities throughout our Nation to trace guns used in juvenile crimes. In the program's first year, 37,000 crime guns were traced back to their sources. On many occasions, this information has led to the arrest of individuals who supply guns to young people—young people who later use them to commit violent crimes.

By expanding the volume of tracing, participating cities have not only provided data needed to identify community crime patterns, but have contributed important analyses that can be useful in deciding how best to focus investigative resources to reduce the illegal firearms supply that has had such a devastating effect on our Nation's youth.

Studies from the program have also led us to some startling, yet helpful information that is leading local law enforcement officials in communities across our Nation to decide how best to focus investigative resources to reduce the illegal firearms supply used in violent crime.

As a representative of the city of Chicago, I look forward to the expansion of this successful program, which will give our law enforcement officials more tools to stop violent juvenile crime I urge adoption of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BLAGOJEVICH].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there further amendments to the portion of the bill read through page 65, line 11?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SUNUNU

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

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Will the gentleman supply the Clerk with a copy of the amendment.

Mr. HOYER. Reserving a point of order, Mr. Chairman, I do not have the amendment in front of me.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. A point of order is reserved.

The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SUNUNU:

Page 50, line 7, after "chapter 35" insert the following: "including \$200,000 to be used under those provisions to coordinate implementation of chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Congressional Review Act)".

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

Mr. SUNUNU. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman is amenable to this, we quickly reviewed the amendment. We believe if his staff indicates that there may be flex, because this is a very small number, that we would not object to this amendment.

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the gentleman will accept the amendment, and I will yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Maryland withdraw his reservation of a point of order?

Mr. HOYER. Yes, sir, I do.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I also accept the amendment. I would like to reserve the option to review the resource requirements that OMB has when this bill proceeds to conference with the Senate. I realize it does not create any new money, but it earmarks money within the OMB.

What the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SUNUNU] is trying to do I think is correct, to provide for efficient implementation of the Congressional Review Act, but I would simply like to review this issue when it does get to conference. But I would accept the amendment of the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. SUNUNU. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I thank him very much. Just to emphasize that point, this allocates \$200,000 of the \$5 million reserved for administrative cost at

OMB to implement an important piece of the legislation, the Congressional Review Act, that was passed as part of the 104th Congress to try to ensure proper congressional oversight on new rules and regulations that have a tremendous effect on small business.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The question is on amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. SUNUNU].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there further amendments to this portion of the bill as read?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 413. Section 201(b) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 481) as amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Administrator shall as far as practicable provide any of the services specified in subsection (a) of this section to any other Federal agency, mixed ownership corporation (as defined in chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code), or the District of Columbia, upon its request."

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against language on page 65, lines 12 through 20, because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriation bill and therefore violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states, in pertinent part, that "no amendment to a general appropriation bill shall be in order if changing existing law."

The amendment modifies existing powers and duties and changes existing law. I would ask for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentlewoman from Kentucky [Ms. NORTHUP] desire to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. NORTHUP. Mr. Chairman, regarding the point of order, I understand that this probably will be considered legislating on appropriations, to be subject to the point of order. However, I want to reserve my right to strike the last word and speak to the merits of it when this is concluded.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, we also concede the point of order. This was a spirited debate in our subcommittee and full committee, but it is clearly, given the fact of the circumstances under which this bill has been brought to the floor, it is legislation on an appropriation and clearly would not be protected as a result of that.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I would ask be heard on the point of order. I will not take but a few seconds.

As the Chair and ranking member have said, this was fully debated in the

full committee consideration. It clearly is legislation on an appropriation bill. It belongs in government operations. It does not belong on an appropriations bill. I personally think the Cooperative Purchasing Agreement is a good government measure. I am glad that it is in this bill, and it certainly does not deserve to be taken out by an amendment that is not in order for debate.

So I strongly support the point of order having been raised, and I thank the chairman for his attention.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

If not, the point of order is conceded and sustained and section 413 is stricken from the bill.

Ms. NORTHUP. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, recognizing that the provisions of the Cooperative Purchasing Agreement have been struck, I do want to bring to the attention of the House that the language that was struck was passed in its entirety by the Senate and that that language was also voted by the Committee on Appropriations to be included in this bill.

So while it has been struck on the technical provisions, I do think that the intent and the interest and the perspective of the Committee on Appropriations, the entire committee in the House and the Senate, are clear on this issue. And so I look forward in the conference committee to look at this again and to see if we cannot resolve the questions that divide us.

In particular, I want to bring up that the blind community is very concerned about the fact that the complete repeal repealed provisions that have allowed them for many years, under other statutes, to engage in certain business arrangements with the Federal Government and local and State governments.

While I understand that they support the repeal with regard to State and local governments, they do have concerns about their continued operations of the supply depots. I think it is very important, when we iron out these substantive problems that we have, that we make sure that we do not do anything that would upset the existing arrangement with that community.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO MORRIS K. UDALL SCHOLARSHIP AND EXCELLENCE IN NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY FOUNDATION

For payment to the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental Trust Fund, to be available for purposes of Public Law 102-259, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended.

JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION RECORDS REVIEW BOARD

For the necessary expenses to carry out the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Collection Act of 1992, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That \$100,000 shall be available only for the purposes of the prompt and orderly termination of the John F. Kennedy Assassination Records Review Board, to be concluded no later than September 30, 1998.

#### 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, \$25,290,000, 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 (including the Information Security Oversight Office) 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, \$202,354,000: *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 provide adequate storage for holdings.

##### REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities and presidential libraries, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, \$10,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999.

#### 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, \$5,500,000, 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; \$8,078,000.

#### 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; 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; and payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where

Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty; \$85,350,000; and in addition \$91,236,000 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 printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: *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, 1998, 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.

#### 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, \$960,000; and in addition, not to exceed \$8,645,000 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, such sums as may be necessary.

#### 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.

#### 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; \$8,116,000.

#### UNITED STATES TAX COURT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$33,921,000: *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, 1998".

#### TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### THIS ACT

SECTION 501. 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. 502. 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. 503. 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. 504. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available in fiscal year 1998 and hereafter, for the purpose of transferring control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glynco, Georgia, and Artesia, New Mexico, out of the Treasury Department.

SEC. 505. 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 Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; 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 other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 506. The Office of Personnel Management may, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and hereafter, accept donations of supplies, services, land, and equipment for the Federal Executive Institute and Management Development Centers to assist in enhancing the quality of Federal management.

SEC. 507. 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 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 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. 508. 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. 509. (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. 510. 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 sub-contract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 511. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 1998 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1998 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 1999, 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. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation any official

background investigation report on any individual, except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

(1) such individual has given his or her express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 513. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any appropriation contained or otherwise made available in this Act for any fiscal year shall be available for paying Sunday premium or night differential pay to any employee unless such employee actually performed work during the time corresponding to such premium or differential pay, except that differential pay may be paid to an employee in a paid leave status if that employee is permanently assigned to work a shift entitled to such pay and has been in night differential pay status for a minimum of 26 weeks immediately prior to the date of paid leave.

SEC. 514. In addition to any other amount appropriated for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Election Commission in this Act, for necessary expenses of the Commission for internal automated data processing systems, \$4,200,000, to remain available until expended except that such amount shall not be available for obligation until the conditions set forth in section 515(a) (requiring the filling of Commission vacancies and prohibiting the reappointment of Commission members) have been satisfied.

SEC. 515. (a) CONDITIONS ON ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR FEC.—The additional amount provided in this Act under the heading "Federal Election Commission—Salaries and Expenses" for internal automated data processing systems of the Federal Election Commission shall not be available for obligation until—

(1) all vacancies that existed in the membership of the Commission as of July 15, 1997, have been filled; and

(2) there is enacted into law a prohibition on the reappointment of members of the Commission.

(b) PROHIBITING REAPPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 306(a)(2)(A) of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (2 U.S.C. 437c(a)(2)(A)) is amended by striking "for terms of 6 years" and inserting "for a single term of 6 years".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE; TRANSITION RULE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply with respect to individuals appointed as members of the Federal Election Commission on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(B) TREATMENT OF CURRENT COMMISSIONERS.—No individual serving as a member of the Federal Election Commission as of the date of the enactment of this Act may be reappointed as a member of the Commission after the expiration of the individual's current term of service.

(3) COORDINATION OF PROVISIONS.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall be considered to satisfy the condition set forth in subsection (a)(2).

□ 1445

Mr. HOYER (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill through page 80, line 6, up to but not including section 516, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). Is there objection to the

request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there points of order to the portion of the bill now read, from section 502 to 516, up to but not including section 516? Are there amendments to that portion of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 516. 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.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MRS. LOWEY

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mrs. LOWEY:  
Page 80, strike lines 7 through 15.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair would note that the gentleman's amendment touches not only section 516, but also section 517. Is there objection to its being considered at this time?

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes and that the time be equally divided.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY].

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

Mr. Chairman, the Lowey-Hoyer-Morella amendment will allow Federal employees to choose a health care plan that covers the full range of reproductive health care services just like other American workers. Right now women working for the Federal Government are the only group of American women legally prohibited from obtaining employer-provided insurance that includes abortion coverage. These women cannot use their own money. Remember, it is their salary. They cannot use their own money to purchase such coverage.

Let me be very clear. Congress has taken away the right to choose for more than 1 million American women of reproductive age who rely on FEHBP for their medical care. Two years ago, before we enacted this ban, just about half of the plans covered abortion services. Now women relying on FEHBP for health care must go to an abortion provider on their own and pay for the services out of their own pocket. This prohibition has made it more difficult and more dangerous for Federal employees to get an abortion.

Let me give Members an example, real life, what this is all about. I re-

ceived a letter from a woman in Alabama whose story shows how destructive lack of coverage for abortion services can be. Kim Mathis and her husband, who works for the Federal prison in their town, were expecting twins, but during the pregnancy things went terribly wrong. They learned that the twins had a rare malady with many complications, and there was a very slim chance of either twin surviving the pregnancy.

After consulting with the doctor, Kim and her husband made what she calls "the hardest decision of my life," to terminate the pregnancy. Knowing that that kind of abortion could cost up to \$12,000, the doctor asked them about their insurance. They went home, checked the booklet for the insurance they had through Kim's husband's job at the Federal prison, and saw that all legal abortions were covered. Unfortunately, their booklet was 1 year old.

After the procedure was done, they started getting notices from the insurance company stating that their claims were denied. They found out that because of the law enacted by Congress in November 1995, their coverage for abortion had been terminated. Soon the hospital began harassing them for payment, turned the case over to a collections agency, and after receiving threatening letters and phone calls at work, they were forced to file for bankruptcy.

As Kim wrote to me in a letter, "Our lives and financial future have been ruined. Families like ours should not have to go bankrupt in order to receive appropriate medical care."

We have been wrong, my colleagues, for the last 2 years to pass this restriction. I urge Members to vote for the Lowey-Hoyer-Morella amendment.

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

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First of all, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LIVINGSTON] for his very humane and courageous leadership in ensuring that the legislation before the body today does not have an authorization to provide money to pay for abortion. The Livingston amendment, which is a continuous effort that has been made over the years going back to the early 1980's when I first offered this amendment to the Treasury-Postal bill, ensures that taxpayers and premium payers do not subsidize abortion on demand, and that is what the issue is before us today.

Let me make it very clear that taxpayers pay into this program approximately 73 percent of the total funding for our health insurance. The premium payers, and that is all of us, myself included, and my other colleagues, we pay the remaining 27 percent. But the major share, three-fourths of the money that goes into the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program



comes from the U.S. taxpayers, and they have shown consistently in every poll that they do not want to pay for abortions on demand.

The Hyde amendment and the vote that we had last week, one of the high water marks in terms of the votes that were garnered for the Hyde amendment, make it very clear that even people who take the other side of this issue recognize that there are many of us who conscientiously believe we should have no complicity in the killing or the maiming of unborn children.

Let me also say, Mr. Chairman, and this does afford us this opportunity, that when we talk about abortion, we very often sanitize it. We try to treat it euphemistically. Some people always like to refer to it as choice, but the bottom line is abortion is violence against children. It takes the life of a baby whether it be by dismembering that unborn child or by injecting poisons like salt poison into the baby's amniotic sac, which kills the baby in a very slow and a very painful way.

As we saw earlier in this session, Mr. Chairman, there are other hideous methods of abortion as well, like the partial-birth abortion. Yes, it was banned by the House and by the Senate. The legislation has not yet gone to the White House, but that, too, could be paid for under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program if we do not have this language contained within it.

Let me also point out to my colleagues that the language in the bill makes exceptions for rape, incest and life of the mother, but the majority of the abortions, the majority of those children who otherwise would have their lives snuffed out and subsidized by this body and by the premium payers, would not happen if this language stays in the bill.

I urge Members to vote against this amendment that has been offered. It would subsidize abortion on demand, no doubt about that.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. MORELLA].

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time. She has been a great leader in the prochoice movement and for Federal employees.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the amendment. It is going to simply prevent discrimination against Federal employees. Two years ago, Congress voted to deny Federal employees coverage for abortions provided to most of the rest of the country's work force through their health insurance plans. This decision was discriminatory, and it was another example of Congress chipping away at the benefits of Federal employees in their opportunity to choose an insurance plan that best meets their own health care needs.

The coverage of abortion services in Federal health plans would 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. The many participating plans in the FEHBP may or may not choose to include coverage for abortion services, and prior to last year's decision, about half of the participating plans provided this coverage. Thus an employee who did not wish to choose a plan with abortion coverage could do just that.

Unfortunately, Congress denied Federal employees their access to abortion coverage, therefore discriminating against them and treating them differently from the vast majority of private sector employees. Currently two-thirds of private fee-for-service plans and 70 percent of HMO's provide abortion coverage. It is really insulting to Federal employees that they are being told that part of their own compensation package is not under their control.

Thousands of Federal employees struggle to make ends meet. Many Federal employees are single parents or the sole wage earners in their families. For these workers, the cost of an abortion would be a significant hardship, interfering with a woman's constitutionally protected right to choose. For these women, the lack of this health coverage could result in delayed abortions occurring later in the pregnancy, an outcome no one here wants to see.

Mr. Chairman, this 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 this amendment and reverse the unwise decision made 2 years ago.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER], the very distinguished ranking member of this subcommittee.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I very much appreciate the leadership she has shown on this issue. I want to say that I appreciate the leadership that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has shown as well.

This is a very wrenching issue for every Member of the House. It is my perspective, as the Members know, on this particular issue that this is really not about abortion. It is about Federal employees' pay and benefits. Every other employee in America gets certain benefits from their employer. Those benefits are paid in consequence of and in consideration of the services rendered by the employee to the employer. Therefore, the benefit in this case is not the Federal Government's nor the taxpayer's any longer. It is, in fact, the compensation paid to the employee.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, I know that there is a very serious disagreement on this issue and perception as to whether or not this is the applica-

tion of taxpayers' funds towards a procedure that many taxpayers find unacceptable; in fact, most taxpayers find unacceptable, whether or not they are for Government action to prohibit it.

□ 1500

Mr. Chairman, I would simply say that it has been historically my position and continues to be that this is the Federal employees compensation package. It is not ours to control one way or the other. I know there is a significant dispute on that.

I thank the gentlewoman for offering this amendment so it could be brought again for our attention before the House.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, just so the body is very clear that we are voting on whether or not to permit abortion on demand in the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.

The Committee on Appropriations wisely included language that would preclude the use of funds under the Federal Employees Health Benefits plan for that, and just to remind Members that just under three-fourths of all of the funding that goes into that health plan comes from the taxpayers, and roughly a quarter of that comes from the premium payers, which, again, is us as well. For that reason, this is a publicly funded abortion scheme.

Just to follow up to what my friend from Maryland said a moment ago, it really is up to the Congress to set it. This is not a collective bargaining issue, and it is up to the Congress to establish the parameters of what this program will look like. That is in the statute. There is nothing out of the ordinary with regards to what we are doing here today.

Let me also remind Members that this pro-life rider was in effect from 1984 to 1993, and it has also been in effect for the last two years.

It has already passed in the other body, and my hope is it will continue so we have no complicity in the killing of unborn children.

I urge a no vote on the amendment Lowey-Hoyer-Morella amendment.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to my good friend, the distinguished gentlewoman from the State of Connecticut [Mrs. JOHNSON].

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to clarify what we are talking about here. First of all, respectfully, I totally and completely disagree with the comments of the gentleman from New Jersey. We are not talking about abortion on demand. The Supreme Court decision does not allow abortion on demand and we all know that, and in the third trimester it is very hard in America to get an abortion, as it should be, and in the mid-trimester it is very difficult, as it should be.



Now, we are talking about whether or not Federal employees ought to have access to the same legal medical procedures as other Americans. Remember, these are people who are paying taxes to fund the health benefits of the people who work at General Electric. We spend \$80 billion every year subsidizing private sector health plans, and our Federal employees pay that. Yet you would deny them the same benefits that they are funding for other Americans.

If you want to make abortion illegal, bring the bill to the floor and let us vote on it; but do not make Federal employees second-class citizens. Do not make the kind of woman that the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY] just described.

I have one here, but it takes too long to talk about it. Here was a 36-year-old mother, she and her husband dying to have a family. She had a child with no brain at all. On medical advice she was urged to abort it, did, wants to have another child. She is an older mother, there are risks. She is trying to preserve her fertility because she desperately wants to have not one child, but several. After extensive testing, the medical community said this child has no chance of life at all, it has no brain at all, and you need to abort it and go on.

So I just ask for equal treatment of Federal employees. It is only fair.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased to yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO], a woman who has been a fighter on this issue and so many others.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore (Mr. LATOURETTE). The gentlewoman from Connecticut is recognized for 30 seconds.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment, which will end the prohibition of abortion coverage for American women, coverage under the FEHB health plan. It seems that every time we turn around we see that some on the other side of the aisle would like to draw back the line of a woman's right to choose.

This is a constitutional right to choose. This is a choice and decision that should be made by a woman, her family, in consultation with her clergy, and with her doctor. No matter what income level, no matter where she lives or what she does for a living, every woman has a right to make this decision on her own. We have no right to take that decision away.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment. Let us stop discriminating against government workers.

The CHAIRMAN. All time under the unanimous-consent agreement has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. LOWEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 517. The provision of section 516 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

#### CERTAIN HISTORIC U.S. ORIGIN FIREARMS IMPORTS

SEC. 518. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with the denial of an application for the importation of military firearms (or ammunition, components, parts, accessories, and attachments for such firearms) submitted under section 38(b)(1)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(B)), as added by section 8142(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1988), if the application meets the otherwise applicable requirements of section 178.112 and 178.113 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 1996), and the application is not for the importation of articles on the United States Munitions Import List from a proscribed country. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the term "proscribed country" means a country with respect to which the proscriptions contained in section 47.52 of title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, apply.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentlewoman will state her point of order.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against section 518 on page 80 because it proposes to change existing law and constitutes legislation in an appropriations bill, and, therefore, violates clause 2 of rule XXI.

The rule states in pertinent part no amendment to a general appropriations bill shall be in order if in changing law. The amendment does not apply solely to the appropriations under consideration.

I am asking for a ruling from the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. HOYER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to speak on the point of order, we will concede the point of order. We have reviewed it, and the gentlewoman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, we would concede the point of order is correct. While I strongly favor this provision, given the circumstances that this bill is brought to the floor, this provision is clearly legislation on an appropriations bill.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Chairman, if section 518 were passed as part of the

Treasury and Postal Operations Appropriation bill, I believe the result would be an increase in gun violence and increased danger to the lives and safety of our Nation's police officers.

Section 518 would effectively allow foreign governments to resell millions of dangerous, high-powered M1 carbine semiautomatic weapons, M-1 garand rifles, and .45 caliber M1911 pistols in the United States as curios and relics. Importing such high-powered weapons would flood the U.S. gun market, thereby lowering the price of these military weapons, making them more affordable for dangerous criminals.

Congressman PATRICK KENNEDY and Congresswoman CAROLYN MALONEY introduced legislation earlier this year that would help keep our streets safe by permanently banning the importation of these military weapons. The point of order offered today will only prevent the importation of such weapons for 1 year. It is time for Congress to follow Mr. KENNEDY's leadership and pass his bill to provide protection for America's families and police officers by ending the importation of these high-powered military weapons once and for all.

If anyone thinks that these curios and relics are not dangerous and should be imported freely into the United States, I would like to draw their attention to two critical facts. First, with the addition of three inexpensive pieces of hardware, the M-1 carbine—a semiautomatic weapon—can be easily converted into an automatic submachine gun with the potential of firing up to 30 rounds in a matter of seconds. This would effectively squash any rapid response law enforcement officers could ever hope to give.

Second, in the last several years, police officers have been killed and crimes committed at an alarming rate by these dangerous weapons. Nine officers have lost their lives to these so-called relics since 1990. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, nearly 2,000 M-1 garand rifles and M1911 pistols were traced to crime scenes in 1995 and 1996. In New York, 71 of these so-called curios and relics were linked to crimes committed during the past 2 years.

Foreign governments should not be allowed to profit off of our misery. We need to make sure that we put a stop to that while trying to reduce gun violence. It is bad policy to allow anyone, including our own Government, to profit off of the agony and pain of others.

Gun violence takes a serious financial toll on our society and on our Nation's healthcare system. According to a May 1997 Violence Policy Center study, firearm injuries cost society approximately \$20.4 billion in 1990. Of that figure, at least \$17.4 billion represents the value of lost productivity due to premature deaths. According to the Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, direct healthcare expenditures for firearm-related injuries in the United States in 1995 was \$4 billion. This figure is high because firearm wounds are the most costly injuries to treat.

Aside from the physical healing that takes place after gun violence there is also the emotional healing. Gun violence leaves families in shambles. It leaves the loved-ones to pick up the pieces of their lives and an empty hole in the hearts of family and friends that can never again be filled. I know from my own experience that gun violence can completely alter the course of a person's life—it did mine.

Congress shouldn't allow foreign countries to dump their weapons in our country. We all

know what happens when high-powered weapons fall into the hands of the wrong people. Although some may consider these weapons collectors' items, they are lethal weapons. We need to permanently end the importation of these weapons.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. KENNEDY] wish to be heard?

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I would like to join in raising the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard on this point of order?

The point of order is conceded and sustained, and section 518 is stricken from the bill.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 519. No funds appropriated for the United States Postal Service under this or any other Act may be expended by the Postal Service to expand the Global Package Link Service.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Chairman, section 519, found on page 81, lines 13 through 16 of the legislation before us, applies not only to current appropriations, but incorporates by reference the permanent appropriations authority contained in title 39 United States Code section 2401(a), and thus violates clause 2 of rule XXI of the House prohibiting reporting a provision which changes existing law.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be on the point of order heard?

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Chairman, regarding the point of order, I understand this provision is probably subject to a point of order and will be stricken, but I want to reserve my right to strike the last word after it is completed and make a few comments.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FATTAH] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the ranking minority Member on Postal Service in support of the point of order, and would hope that the Chair would concur that clause 2 of rule XXI would be in play as relates to this amendment, and that it should be struck because it attempts to add legislative language to an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Maine [Mr. ALLEN] wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chairman, the point of order just made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. MCHUGH] was made against section 519 of the bill, which would restrict the U.S. Postal Service's Global Package Link System.

That provision does not belong in this bill. Not only is it inappropriate in an appropriations bill, but it is also bad policy. What this provision seeks

to prohibit is the expansion of the Global Package Link System by the Postal Service.

In changing the authority governing the Postal Service's operations, it violates the House rule against legislating on an appropriations bill.

Legislation affecting the Postal Service is clearly within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, on which I serve. The committee will be looking at Global Package Link as part of postal reform, and that is an appropriate course for review, rather than through this rider.

The Global Package Link, or GPL, is a valuable program that helps U.S. businesses gain new markets and opportunities overseas, which means more jobs here at home. GPL was established by the Postal Service at the request of U.S. catalog companies, who wanted a faster and better way to ship their packages to international customers.

One of these customers is L.L. Bean, which is in my districts in Freeport, Maine. GPL is good for American business and good for jobs. It is innovative. Other competitors like UPS could establish similar systems and streamline their own overseas delivery service.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Chair would ask the gentleman to confine his remarks to the point of order and not the merits of the section.

Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard?

Mr. KOLBE. Just to say, reluctantly, I accept the point of order, that it is legislation on the appropriations bill. Given the circumstances of bringing this bill to the floor, this would not be in order on this bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Does any other Member wish to be heard?

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, we concede the point of order on this side.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The point of order is conceded and sustained, and section 519 is stricken from the bill.

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

Mr. Chairman, the Global Package Link provision, authored by Representative Northrup, (R-KY) would prohibit the United States Postal Service (USPS) from expanding its Global Package Link international parcel service for one year, while a Government Accounting Office (GAO) report is completed on the issue of international mail. The GPL, an "electronic Customs preparatory system" was developed by the USPS in direct response to its customers demands. It allows our nation's largest and leading retailers such as Lands' End, Neiman Marcus, J.C. Penny, L.L. Bean and others to deliver merchandise to their catalog customers in the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan. These and many other companies support and rely upon the Postal Service to send their products via the GPL service.

By way of legitimately responding to a postal matter under the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on the Postal Service, the Subcommittee in July asked the GAO to investigate charges that the GPL service enjoys

any unfair advantages over shipments by private carriers. We expect to have a report on this matter early next year.

The Blair Corporation, a large mail-order company located in my State of Pennsylvania provided some very thoughtful comments on the Northrup provisions. Thoughtful, because unlike the numerous mail-order firms currently using the Postal Service's GPL service, it is not a current user. The President of Blair Corporation states:

"We cannot believe that our Congress would stop a valuable international delivery service, which has become very important to expanding the exports of U.S. direct mail companies, and could become the means by which our company and others like it are able to enter the international market, without even a hearing before the appropriate Committees of Congress, which understand postal operations and their importance to the direct mail industry."

This attempt to prevent the Postal Service from operating as any other business would, when so many in the Congress as well as the business community have pleaded with the Postal Service to become more businesslike and more efficient, is ironic. Global Postal Link and other Postal Service innovations are a serious response by the Postal Service to those pleas. This amendment will wipe out an important Postal Service effort to become more businesslike and will represent a serious blow to many mail order companies and damage this country's export efforts. We urge you to reject this effort to end-run the authorizing committees and vote "yes" to strip the "Northrup" Amendment from H.R. 2378."

In conclusion, the Northrup provision is framed as a limitation on funds, but contains legislative language. It does not belong on an appropriation bill. This is a violation of House Rules.

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, understanding that the last provision that we struck was the Global Package Link freeze for one year, I just want to take this opportunity to comment on the importance of this issue.

We all believe that we need to expand all trading opportunities that businesses in this country have. In particular it is important that we open and expand opportunities for overnight delivery services.

The concern that the committee had and that I raised in the committee is that when we open these opportunities, we should not allow the United States Post Office to create a monopoly so that only they can deliver overnight packages.

That is what you do when our government, a government entity, negotiates with another government that this overnight link occurs only if the packages are brought in by the Postal Service.

These arrangements allow the Post Office to bypass both customs, pricewise and timewise, so that they can deliver overnight and no private carriers can. We believe all private carriers should have an opportunity to expand trade in this country.

So it is not in an effort to limit what companies in this country have and the

opportunities they have, but, rather, to expand those opportunities through multiple carriers.

We felt like the one-year freeze was a fair balance. Since that has been struck, I want to say that I am reassured by the Committee on Postal Oversight that they are going to take up this issue, that they are going to hold hearings, and that they are going to try to find the fair balance in their reauthorization bill that will come before us early next year.

We all agree that it needs to be looked at; we all agree that it needs to be examined. I look forward to the promise of the subcommittee chairman or the committee chairman of the Committee on Postal Oversight that his committee will do a fair and equitable job at looking at this.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

SECTION 601. Funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to pay travel to the United States for the immediate family of employees serving abroad in cases of death or life threatening illness of said employee.

SEC. 602. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 1998 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 603. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1345, any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States which provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide such services for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of such services: *Provided*, That any per diem allowance made pursuant to this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed pursuant to section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 604. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with section 16 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, law enforcement, and undercover surveillance vehicles), is hereby fixed at \$8,100 except station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$9,100: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$3,700 for police-type vehicles, and by not to exceed \$4,000 for special heavy-duty vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101-549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles.

SEC. 605. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-24.

SEC. 606. Unless otherwise specified during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person (1) is a citizen of the United States, (2) is a person in the service of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act who, being eligible for citizenship, has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States prior to such date and is actually residing in the United States, (3) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States, (4) is an alien from Cuba, Poland, South Vietnam, the countries of the former Soviet Union, or the Baltic countries lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence, (5) is a South Vietnamese, Cambodian, or Laotian refugee paroled in the United States after January 1, 1975, or (6) is a national of the People's Republic of China who qualifies for adjustment of status pursuant to the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992: *Provided*, That for the purpose of this section, an affidavit signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status have been complied with: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government. This section shall not apply to citizens of Ireland, Israel, or the Republic of the Philippines, or to nationals of those countries allied with the United States in the current defense effort, or to international broadcasters employed by the United States Information Agency, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies.

SEC. 607. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 749), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (87 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 608. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order 12873 (October 20, 1993),

including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive Order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 609. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 610. No part of any appropriation for the current fiscal year contained in this or any other Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve the nomination of said person.

SEC. 611. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 612. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Postal Service Fund (39 U.S.C. 2003) shall be available for employment of guards for all buildings and areas owned or occupied by the Postal Service and under the charge and control of the Postal Service, and such guards shall have, with respect to such property, the powers of special policemen provided by the first section of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318), and, as to property owned or occupied by the Postal Service, the Postmaster General may take the same actions as the Administrator of General Services may take under the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318a, 318b), attaching thereto penal consequences under the authority and within the limits provided in section 4 of the Act of June 1, 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 281; 40 U.S.C. 318c).

SEC. 613. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a resolution of disapproval duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 614. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1998, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(1) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by section 616 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997, until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 1998, in an amount that

exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section 616; and

(2) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 1998, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) by more than the sum of—

(A) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 1998 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(B) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 1998 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in fiscal year 1997 under such section.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which subsection (a) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under subsection (a) were subsection (a) applicable to such employee.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this section and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 1997, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this section may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 1997, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this section.

(e) This section shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 1997.

(f) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including section 8431 of title 5, United States Code, and any rule or regulation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this section shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(g) Nothing in this section shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this section at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this section not in effect.

(h) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this section if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

SEC. 615. During the period in which the head of any department or agency, or any other officer or civilian employee of the Government appointed by the President of the United States, holds office, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such department head, agency head, officer, or employee, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is expressly approved by the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate. For the purposes of this section, the word "office" shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, and/or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, or section 611 of this Act, funds made available for fiscal year 1998 by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order Numbered 12472 (April 3, 1984).

SEC. 618. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality for the salaries or expenses of any employee appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character excepted from the competitive service pursuant to section 3302 of title 5, United States Code, without a certification to the Office of Personnel Management from the head of the Federal department, agency, or other instrumentality employing the Schedule C appointee that the Schedule C position was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the employee to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed services detailed to or from—

- (1) the Central Intelligence Agency;
- (2) the National Security Agency;
- (3) the Defense Intelligence Agency;
- (4) the offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;
- (5) the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;
- (6) any agency, office, or unit of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; and
- (7) the Director of Central Intelligence.

SEC. 619. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 1998 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment and that all of its workplaces are not in violation of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

SEC. 620. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act may be used to pay for the expenses of travel of employees, including employees of the Executive Office of the President, not directly responsible for the discharge of official governmental tasks and duties: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the family of the President, Members of Congress or their spouses, Heads of State of a foreign country or their designees, persons providing assistance to the President for official purposes, or other individuals so designated by the President.

SEC. 621. Notwithstanding any provision of law, the President, or his designee, must certify to Congress, annually, that no person or persons with direct or indirect responsibility for administering the Executive Office of the

President's Drug-Free Workplace Plan are themselves subject to a program of individual random drug testing.

SEC. 622. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or "new age" belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988;

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace; or

(6) includes content related to human immunodeficiency virus-acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) other than that necessary to make employees more aware of the medical ramifications of HIV/AIDS and the workplace rights of HIV-positive employees.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 623. No funds appropriated in this or any other Act for fiscal year 1998 may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4355 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form, or agreement if such policy, form, or agreement does not contain the following provisions: "These restrictions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by Executive Order 12356; section 7211 of title 5, United States Code (governing disclosures to Congress); section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by the Military Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosure to Congress by members of the military); section 2302(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosures of illegality, waste, fraud, abuse or public health or safety threats); the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982 (50 U.S.C. 421 et seq.) (governing disclosures that could expose confidential Government agents); and the statutes which protect against disclosure that may compromise the national security, including sections 641, 793, 794, 798, and 952 of title 18, United States Code, and section 4(b) of the Subversive Activities Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. section 783(b)). The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by said Executive Order and listed statutes are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling." *Provided*, That notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, a nondisclosure policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States Government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States Government. Such nondisclosure forms shall also

make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

SEC. 624. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 625. (a) IN GENERAL.—No later than September 30, 1998, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Congress a report that provides—

(1) estimates of the total annual costs and benefits of Federal regulatory programs, including quantitative and nonquantitative measures of regulatory costs and benefits;

(2) estimates of the costs and benefits (including quantitative and nonquantitative measures) of each rule that is likely to have a gross annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more in increased costs;

(3) an assessment of the direct and indirect impacts of Federal rules on the private sector, State and local government, and the Federal Government; and

(4) recommendations from the Director and a description of significant public comments to reform or eliminate any Federal regulatory program or program element that is inefficient, ineffective, or is not a sound use of the Nation's resources.

(b) NOTICE.—The Director shall provide public notice and an opportunity to comment on the report under subsection (a) before the report is issued in final form.

SEC. 626. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act, may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the employee has authorized such disclosure or that such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 627. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish scientific certification standards for explosives detection canines, and shall provide, on a reimbursable basis, for the certification of explosives detection canines employed by Federal agencies, or other agencies providing explosives detection services at airports in the United States.

SEC. 628. None of the funds made available in this Act or any other 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. 629. Notwithstanding section 611, interagency financing is authorized to carry out the purposes of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

SEC. 630. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 631. None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used to acquire information technologies which do not comply with part 39.106 (Year 2000 compliance) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless an agency's Chief Information Officer determines that non-compliance with part 39.106 is necessary to the function and operation of the requesting agency or the acquisition is required by a signed contract with the agen-

cy in effect before the date of enactment of this Act. Any waiver granted by the Chief Information Officer shall be reported to the Office of Management and Budget, and copies shall be provided to Congress.

#### PERSONAL ALLOWANCE PARITY AMONG NAFTA PARTIES

SEC. 632. (a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, shall initiate discussions with officials of the Governments of Mexico and Canada to achieve parity in the duty-free personal allowance structure of the United States, Mexico, and Canada.

(b) REPORT.—The United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress within 90 days of enactment of this Act on the progress that is being made to correct any disparity between the United States, Mexico, and Canada with respect to duty-free personal allowances.

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—If parity with respect to duty-free personal allowances between the United States, Mexico, and Canada is not achieved within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the United States Trade Representative and the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit recommendations to Congress for appropriate legislation.

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill, through page 101, line 18, be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Are there points of order to the portion of the bill read?

If not, are there amendments?

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. FILNER

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FILNER:

Add at the end of the bill on page 101, after line 18 the following new section:

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used for any tax-related mailing to any person if the social security account number issued to any individual for purposes of section 205(c)(2)(A) of the Social Security Act is included—

(1) on the outside of such mailing, or

(2) as part of the contents of such mailing unless—

(A) the contents are in an envelope (or other appropriate wrapper) which is sealed, and

(B) such number may not be viewed without opening such envelope (or wrapper).

For purposes of this section, the term "tax-related mailing" means any mailing related to the administration of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

Mr. FILNER (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. FILNER. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared from the majority side to accept

this amendment. I know that the Committee on Ways and Means has expressed some concerns about some of the language, and I would advise the gentleman that I would certainly protect those interests in the conference that the Committee on Ways and Means has expressed. They have not objected and suggested that this amendment should not be accepted here today. I am prepared to accept it.

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

Mr. FILNER. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thought the amendment might be offered and withdrawn, but in light of the chairman's action, I certainly am not going to object to this amendment. We will look at it and work with the gentleman between now and conference to see if it is workable, and, if it is workable, the gentleman has brought up a good idea. I understand also that Mr. BILBRAY of California is in agreement with the gentleman.

□ 1515

Mr. FILNER. I thank the chairman and the ranking member.

The amendment orders the IRS, because they have refused to do it informally, to stop the printing of Social Security numbers on the front of mailings to taxpayers or on their refund checks. This allows a practice that has become known as identity theft. People steal your Social Security number and then steal your money.

So I appreciate the Chair and the ranking member for accepting this amendment to stop the IRS complicity in identity theft.

Mr. Chairman, I stand to offer an amendment to the Treasury/Postal Appropriations bill because our constituents cannot wait to have the Internal Revenue Service protect them from identity theft. It is up to Congress to safeguard them from a serious attack on personal privacy—an insidious practice that has become known as identity theft—which is facilitated by the IRS.

My amendment to the Treasury/Postal Appropriations bill will forbid the IRS from visibly printing our Social Security numbers on the mailing labels of the tax booklets the IRS mails to us every year. It will also stop the IRS from printing Social Security numbers on the refund checks that millions of people receive annually in a way that they are visible through the window envelope. Identity theft is one of the fastest growing crimes of the 1990's. Identity thieves make off with billions of dollars each year, and each day more than 1,000 people are being defrauded.

With just your name and Social Security number, a thief can open credit lines worth \$10,000, rent apartments, sign up for utilities, and even earn income. Your credit rating is ruined, you risk being rejected for everything from a college loan to a mortgage, and it's up to you to fix it all.

Law enforcement generally will not pursue identity theft cases. That is why it is crucial that we act now—to prevent the IRS from making identity thieves' work even easier by

allowing public view of Social Security numbers on their mailings and refund checks.

I don't like to ask the Congress to pass judgment of a relatively simple issue. When I asked the IRS to change this practice, all I got was a bureaucratic runaround. I was told that this was a very complex issue and there is no way that they could correct it before the 1999 filing season. I find it incomprehensible that neither the agency nor its contractor can change a computer program for booklets that will be mailed in 1998. The IRS apparently has decided to be the conduit for identity theft—with the Postal Service as a *de facto* accomplice.

My amendment will force the IRS to make this change in time to protect one of the most precious keys to our personal information—our Social Security numbers—before the coming tax filing season.

To do any less would expose millions of us to devastating personal and financial losses, and the most important loss of all—our good name.

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

Mr. FILNER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman from California yielding to me.

Mr. Chairman, what we are saying is that the IRS should not be violating the rules and the procedures that we impose on everyone else; that this is a privacy issue. The IRS has got to be kept within proper boundaries. Technologies need to reflect the privacy laws of this country, and we should be leading by example. Even the IRS should be leading through example to show the rest of society how we should operate.

Posting this information on the front of a piece of mail, where anybody can look at it that opens up that mailbox, really should be addressed. The private sector would probably go to jail for doing this. I do not think those of us in the public sector should be exempt from those privacy rules.

Mr. FILNER. I thank my colleague; I thank the Chair and the ranking member.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore* [Mr. LATOURETTE]. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. FILNER].

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDERS:

Page 101, after line 18, insert the following new section:

SEC. 633. None of the funds made available in this Act for the United States Custom Service may be used to allow the importation into the United States of any good, ware, article, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor, as determined pursuant to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that both the majority and the minority have accepted this amendment and I thank them.

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

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, yes, that is correct. I am prepared to accept the amendment by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS], which would amend the bill to prohibit Customs using any of its funding to allow any imports into the United States of goods that are produced by forced or indentured child labor.

This is a limitation on an expenditure and it would underscore the existing legal barrier. This is already an existing barrier that we have on imports which sometimes, however, may not be adequately enforced. I think the provision that the gentleman is suggesting here is simply a reinforcement of what is existing law, that Customs should vigorously enforce the law with regard to imported merchandise that uses forced child labor.

So in my view it supports and clarifies the current legal requirement and a practice that is very much in law, and I urge the Members to support this amendment.

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

Mr. SANDERS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his amendment. I agree with the remarks of the chairman, the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE], and we would accept the amendment on this side.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. KOLBE] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER]. Indentured child labor is one of the ugliest forms of slavery that exists in this world. This Congress should stand up for those children. We should not be importing products made by indentured child labor, and I thank both parties for their support.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. SANDERS].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN *pro tempore*. Are there further amendments to the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read the last two lines.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the "Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1998".

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Chairman, it is with regret that I rise today in opposition to the Treasury-Postal appropriations bill. This bill contains many worthwhile programs that are deserving of funding. However, the manner in which this bill came to the floor denied Members the opportunity to vote for or against the cost of living pay increase for Members of Congress. I strongly believe we should be honest enough with ourselves and with the American people to openly support or oppose this increase instead of sitting silently by while it automatically goes into effect.

When I introduced my legislation, H.R. 2219, to prevent Members from receiving the

1998 pay adjustment, I did so because I believe it is irresponsible for us to increase our own pay at a time when we have not met our obligation to the American people to balance the Federal budget. Only days after I introduced my legislation, the Republican leadership in both houses was widely quoted in the press as saying the pay raise was dead for the year. But instead of letting it die a well-deserved death, they made late night, back room deals and brought this bill to the House floor in a manner accorded precious few pieces of legislation. They brought it to the floor with no rule to ensure that the pay raise would go into effect.

I made a commitment to the people of east Texas to eliminate the Federal deficit before I would agree to raise my pay. I made a commitment to ensure that Medicare is solvent before we raise our pay. I made a commitment to ensure that veterans' benefits are fully funded before we raise our pay. I made a commitment to ensure that every student has an opportunity for a college education before we raise our pay.

The infrastructure across our country is crumbling. However, this body narrowly defeated a proposal earlier this year to increase spending for the infrastructure. The Republican leadership has made it clear to members of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee that BESTEA will break the budget agreement and that they will oppose this legislation, even though there is additional money in the highway trust fund. They want to continue to use the trust fund to mask the size of the deficit on the one hand, but on the other they are willing to raise our pay. Their logic doesn't make any sense. Why should we pass legislation to benefit 535 people when we can't get an agreement that will benefit millions of people?

The Taxpayer Relief Act raised the estate tax exemption from \$600,000 to \$1 million by the year 2007. There should be no estate tax. We should not be raising our pay until we have eliminated this punitive tax. Why should we pass legislation to benefit 535 people when we can't get an agreement to protect a family farm?

When I introduced my bill, I said that I hoped my fellow Members would join me in opposing a congressional pay raise until we have taken care of the people. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we have not taken care of the people. I can only hope that the conferees will accept the Senate language and deny this disingenuous attempt at a pay raise.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the gentleman from Arizona, the distinguished chairman of the Treasury, Postal Appropriations Subcommittee, and the gentleman from Florida, the distinguished chairman of the Civil Service Subcommittee, for pledging to resolve an issue that is very important to me.

In the course of our discussions about this bill, we have all agreed to resolve the issue of pay equity between administrative appeals judges and administrative law judges. I appreciate the good work that the chairman has done on this bill. He knows that I would have liked to have offered an amendment on this subject, but I appreciate his desire to resolve pay equity issues through the authorizing committee, in this case, the Civil Service Subcommittee on Government Reform and Oversight, on which I serve. It is important to raise



this issue, however, during consideration of this legislation that addresses so many Federal employee issues, and I appreciate Mr. KOLBE and Mr. MICA's pledge to resolve this issue.

Last spring, along with my colleague TOM DAVIS, I wrote to OPM in hopes that they could resolve this issue. Unfortunately, they could not; we need a legislative solution to resolve this problem. As you know, there are 23 administrative appeals judges at the Social Security Administration. These judges review numerous decisions made by administrative law judges, yet they are not compensated at the same level. The appeals council is now the only administrative appellate body whose members are paid less than the judges whose orders and decisions they review. Historically, AAJ's and ALJ's have been compensated at the same level, but in 1990, when we passed the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act, the Congress did not include administrative appeals judges in the new administrative law judges special pay category. What I want to do is simply ensure that administrative appeals judges are paid at the same level as those judges whom they review, administrative appeals judges.

I thank Chairman MICA for his commitment to finally resolve this issue in the Civil Service Subcommittee. I look forward to working with him in this endeavor.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of striking section 413 of H.R. 2378. As a former local official, I know that every dollar counts, and that local taxpayers are being asked to shoulder an ever-increasing burden of services the Federal Government no longer provides. That is why I support a money saving program for local and State governments, and why I now support striking its repeal in this appropriations bill.

The cooperative purchasing program, which Congress passed into law in 1994—section 1555 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act—was designed to allow local and State governments, school districts, and public hospitals to purchase goods and services at the super-discounted Federal rate, saving local taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars per year. But special interests have manipulated the legislative process in order to repeal the program and block local entities from getting the most for their tax dollars. They would have Washington let local governments be fleeced.

Here's how the cooperative purchasing program is supposed to work: A school district has to purchase computers, chalkboards and basic furniture. Thanks to the cooperative purchasing program, the school district could buy the supplies and services it needed directly from vendors at the discounted prices the General Services Administration [GSA] negotiated. GSA is the procurement agency for the Federal Government.

These GSA-negotiated prices are often the lowest anywhere. The Federal Government is a very large consumer of all kinds of goods and services. That is why it is able to negotiate discounted prices. The 1994 law simply allowed State and local governments and public agencies to benefit from those prices. It is a good example of allowing government officials to think and act efficiently.

Nursing homes and public hospitals would also benefit, since they must purchase equipment, medical devices, and life-saving drugs for elderly citizens and the ill, especially peo-

ple with AIDS. Basic local government would also operate more efficiently and less expensively, since local governments could purchase many products and services at discounted prices, saving State and local taxpayers billions of dollars.

Initiated by the National Performance Review, led by Vice President Gore, cooperative purchasing aims to bring efficient practices to local and State governments without onerous regulations or government mandates. If for some reason a locality did not want to use the cooperative purchasing program, it would not have to. Cooperative purchasing is also completely voluntary for industry, and it costs the Federal Government nothing.

The bottom-line savings would be realized by local taxpayers, who pay the bill of local government. A pilot project in West Virginia demonstrated that police departments could purchase cruisers at the GSA discount price, saving local governments close to 10 percent. Furniture is available at a discount of 25 percent. Pharmaceuticals and medical devices are available at up to a 37 percent savings.

Although saving money for local taxpayers is a good idea, there are those who oppose it. Certain industry groups benefit from government inefficiency and would like nothing more than to have the law repealed. The pharmaceutical industry wants to see the program repealed, because cooperative purchasing would entitle public hospitals and AIDS clinics to significant discounts on life-saving drugs—why sell AIDS drugs at a life-saving discount when you can sell at full price? The medical equipment industry is also mobilizing against the discounts.

I believe that a reasonable policy is to allow willing industries to participate in the cooperative purchasing program. Indeed, it has received support from a group of Fortune 500 backers, especially in the computer and software industry. In addition, every major association of elected and appointed officials has endorsed the cooperative purchasing program, from mayors to Governors, from school boards to regional hospitals.

Local police departments benefit from a similar, voluntary program administered by the Department of Defense. That program faced initial resistance from certain industry groups, but it has blossomed into a program where hundreds of local police departments are able to purchase police cars, bullet-proof vests, and other crime fighting equipment at money-saving prices.

Strong interest groups have spent large amounts in political contributions to kill the cooperative purchasing program, without even a hearing or congressional debate. Repeal of cooperative purchasing is tantamount to a tax increase on every resident in America.

We have a way to reduce the cost of government. It's called the cooperative purchasing program. Today, the House will keep this idea and this program alive by striking its repeal with a point of order. Let us hope that the House conferees may see to it to preserve the program in conference with the other body.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed that this bill has been considered in a manner that has led to the language repealing section 1555 of the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act being stricken on a point of order.

Mr. Chairman, section 1555 sounds like a good idea, but like many efforts to control the

marketplace through Government price fixing, it can trigger certain law of unintended consequences. The most basic unintended consequence is pretty simple to understand—instead of leading suppliers to lower their prices charged to State and local buyers, section 1555 will lead them to raise their prices to the Federal Government. What else can be expected when the Government suddenly decrees that a discount price available to a volume buyer who constitutes 3 to 4 percent of a manufacturer's sales volume must be provided to perhaps to 30 to 40 percent of that manufacturers sales volume?

Mr. Chairman, this law should be repealed and I am certain that the votes to do so exist in this body. It is unfortunate that the provision has been removed in this manner. I urge the conferees to recede to the Senate on this issue and I am certain that a conference report repealing this unfortunate law would receive overwhelming support in the House.

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Chairman, I rise to express deep regret that the committee bill for FY 1998 would not permit waiver under the rules.

My amendment would have required the creation and enforcement of new standards of security for the firearms inventories of federally licensed gun dealers. Let me explain to the committee why this amendment is so important. First, this amendment will not infringe on the rights of any gun owner to buy a gun. This amendment only creates new Federal guidelines to secure the inventories of firearms in gun shops. It, in fact, makes gun shops safer for gun owners to go and buy a new gun.

Second, this amendment meets a pressing need to make our neighborhoods and streets safer from criminals who use guns stolen from gun shops to commit horrible crimes. On April 19, 1997, a young man named Georgio Gallara age 24 was working at Tony's Pizza and Pasta, a new small business he owned in Sussex County NJ. He was joined by his employee, 22-year-old Jeremy Giordano to go on a pizza delivery. When they arrived to deliver the pizzas, they were brutally gunned down, being shot eight times in the head and neck. When police arrested two men for the murders they found that the gun used in the crime was stolen from a local sporting goods store a couple of weeks earlier.

Guns stolen from gun shops have become a major crime problem in our communities. Since September 1994, licensed firearms dealers have reported 23,775 guns stolen, lost, or missing to the BATF. Up to 32 percent of firearms used in the commission of a crime are obtained by the criminal directly by theft. Stolen guns are a serious threat to our safety.

This amendment will require the BATF, under the direction of the Secretary of Treasury, to create security standards for gun dealers. Gun inventories will have to be secured within the store in order to prevent a common thief from stealing them. Store owners use a safe to put their money in at the end of the business day. Store owners do not leave valuable inventories sitting in window displays vulnerable to smash and grab robberies. Why shouldn't we require gun dealers to secure their inventories especially when so many guns are stolen and used in crimes.

This amendment is based on common sense. Any law abiding gun owner should welcome this improvement as a real means of reducing crime. Critics may call this another



form of gun control, but the only guns this amendment controls are the ones in the hands of violent criminals. Based on this, Mr. Chairman, I ask that my amendment be Treasury/Postal appropriations bill of 1997.

Mr. Chairman, this issue will not go away. I and others will use every means of persuasion to urge the Judiciary Committee to take this up on an expedited basis.

A copy of my amendment follows:

Page 101, after line 18, insert the following:  
MINIMUM SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS  
FOR GUN SHOPS

SEC. 633. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended hereafter by adding at the end the following:  
“(m) SAFETY AND SECURITY STANDARDS FOR GUN SHOPS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, shall issue final regulations that establish minimum firearm safety and security standards that shall apply to dealers who are issued a license under this section.

“(2) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—The regulations issued under this subsection shall include minimum safety and security standards for—  
“(A) a place of business in which a dealer covered by the regulations conducts business or stores firearms;

“(B) windows, the front door, storage rooms, containers, alarms, and other items of a place of business referred to in subparagraph (A) that the Secretary of the Treasury, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, determines to be appropriate; and

“(C) the storage and handling of the firearms contained in a place of business referred to in subparagraph (A).”.

(b) INSPECTIONS.—Section 923(g)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended hereafter—

(1) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “, and” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) with respect the place of business of a licensed dealer, the safety and security measures taken by the dealer to ensure compliance with the regulations issued under subsection (m).”; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “and the place of business of a licensed dealer” after “licensed dealer”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “or” at the end;

(C) in clause (iii), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(iv) not more than once during any 12-month period, for ensuring compliance by a licensed dealer with the regulations issued under subsection (m).”.

(c) PENALTIES.—Section 924(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended hereafter—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “or” at the end;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) being a licensed dealer, knowingly fails to comply with any applicable regulation issued under section 923(m); and”.

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island. Mr. Chairman, I insert this letter into the RECORD, concerning H.R. 2378, Treasury-Postal Service appropriations for fiscal year 1998.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1997.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: In late-July, during mark-up of the Fiscal Year 1998 Treasury-Postal Service-General Government Appropriations bill, the Appropriations Committee accepted an amendment that would allow foreign governments to export to the United States for commercial sale, millions of military weapons the United States previously made available to foreign countries through military assistance programs.

For a range of public health and safety, national security, and taxpayer reasons, we strongly urge you vote to delete this provision from the Fiscal Year 1998 Treasury-Postal Service-General Government Appropriations bill.

Supporters of this amendment describe it as an innocuous measure which simply allows the importation of some obsolete “curios and relics.” In reality, the amendment would allow the import of an estimated 2.5 million weapons of war, including 1.2 million M1 carbines. The M1 carbine is a semi-automatic weapon that can be easily converted into automatic fire and comes equipped with a 15-30 round detachable magazine.

THIS IS A PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUE: Although the backers of the provision claim that these World War II era weapons are now harmless “curios and relics”, in reality they remain deadly assault weapons. According to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the M1 Carbine can easily be converted into a fully-automatic assault rifle. For this reason, the Department of Defense has refused to sell its surplus stocks of these weapons to civilian gun dealers and collectors in the United States.

According to Raymond W. Kelley, the Treasury Department's Under-Secretary for Enforcement, the inflow of these weapons will drive down the price of similar weapons, making them more accessible to criminals. Already, during 1995-1996, ATF has traced 1,172 M1911 pistols and 639 M1 rifles to crimes committed in the United States.

THIS IS A GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT CONCERN: Nearly 2.5 million of these weapons were given or sold as “security assistance” to allied governments. Under United States law, recipients of American arms and military aid must obtain permission from the United States government before retransferring those arms to third parties. Setting a dangerous precedent, this amendment fundamentally undercuts the ability of the United States government to exercise its right of refusal on retransfer of United States arms.

The Reagan, Bush, and Clinton Administrations have all barred imports of these military weapons by the American public. The Appropriations bill explicitly overrides this policy, prohibiting the government from denying applications for the importation of “U.S. origin ammunition and curio or relic firearms and parts.” In effect, the provision would force the Administration to allow thousands of M1 assault rifles and M1911 pistols into circulation with the civilian population, thereby not only threatening public safety but also undermining governmental oversight and taxpayer accountability.

This is also a taxpayer concern. The amendment also presents a windfall of millions of dollars to foreign governments and United States gun dealers. The amendment effectively terminates a requirement that allies reimburse the United States treasury if they sell United States-supplied weapons. According to ATF, each M1 Carbine, M1 Garand rifle, and M1911 pistol currently sells for about \$300-500 in the United States market. The South Korean, Turkish, and Pakistani governments and militaries stand to make millions from the resale of these weapons. South Korea has 1.3 million M1 Garands and Carbines, while the Turkish military and po-

lice have 136,000 M1 Garands and 50,000 M1911 pistols. These weapons were originally given free, or sold at highly subsidized rates, or retrieved as “spoils of war.” The United States Department of Defense does not sell these lethal weapons on the commercial market for profit. Why should we allow foreign governments to do so?

Again, we strongly urge you vote to delete this provision from the Fiscal Year 1998 Treasury-Postal Service-General Government Appropriations bill.

Thank you.

American College of Physicians; American Friends Service Committee, James Matlack, Director, Washington Office; American Jewish Congress, David A. Harris, Director, Washington Office; American Public Health Association, Mohammad Akhter, M.D., Executive Director; Americans for Democratic Action, Amy Isaacs, National Director; British American Security Information Council, Dan Plesch, Director; Ceasefire New Jersey, Bryan Miller, Executive Director; Children's Defense Fund.

Church of the Brethren, Washington Office, Heather Nolen, Coordinator; Church Women United, Ann Delorey, Legislative Director; Coalition to Stop Gun Violence, Michael K. Beard, President; Community Healthcare Association of New York State, Ina Labiner, Executive Director; Concerned Citizens of Bensonhurst, Inc., Adeline Michaels, President; Connecticut Coalition Against Gun Violence, Sue McCalley, Executive Director; Demilitarization for Democracy; Episcopal Peace Fellowship, Mary H. Miller, Executive Secretary.

Federation of American Scientists, Jeremy J. Stone, President; Friends Committee on National Legislation, Edward (Ned) W. Stowe, Legislative Secretary; General Federation of Women's Clubs, Laurie Cooper, GFWC Legislative Director; Handgun Control, Inc., Sarah Brady, Chair; Independent Action, Ralph Santora, Political Director; Iowans for the Prevention of Gun Violence, John Johnson, State Coordinator; Legal Community Against Violence, Barrie Becker, Executive Director; Lutheran Office for Government Affairs, ELCA, The Rev. Russ Siler; Mennonite Central Committee, Washington Office, J. Daryl Byler, Director. National Association of Children's Hospitals & Related Institutions, Stacy Collins, Assoc. Director, Child Health Improve; National Association of Secondary School Principals, Stephen R. Yurek, General Counsel; National Black Police Association, Ronald E. Hampton, Executive Director; National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Rita Smith, Executive Director; National Commission for Economic Conversion and Disarmament, Miriam Pemberton, Director; National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S., Albert M. Pennybacker, Director, Washington Office; National League of Cities; New Hampshire Ceasefire, Alex Herlihy, Co-Chair.

New Yorkers Against Gun Violence, Barbara Hohlt, Chair; Orange County Citizens for the Prevention of Gun Violence, Mary Leigh Blek, Chair; Peace Action, Gordon S. Clark, Executive Director; Pennsylvanians Against Handgun Violence, Daniel J. Siegel, President; Physicians for Social Responsibility, Robert K. Musil, Ph.D., Executive Director; Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Washington Office, Elenora

Giddings Ivory, Director; Project on Government Oversight, Danielle Brian, Executive Director; Saferworld, Peter J. Davies, U.S. Representative.

Texans Against Gun Violence-Houston, Dave Smith, President; Unitarian Universalist Association of Congregations, The Rev. Meg A. Riley, Director, Washington Office for Faith In Action; U.S. Conference of Mayors; Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Richard S. Scobie, Executive Director; Virginians Against Handgun Violence, Alice Mountjoy, President; WAND (Women's Action for New Directions), Susan Shaer, Executive Director; Westside Crime Prevention Program, Marjorie Cohen, Executive Director; YWCA of the U.S.A., Prema Mathai-Davis, Chief Executive Off; 20/20 Vision, Robin Caiola, Executive Director.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the distinguished chairman and ranking member for their work in securing adequate funding for some essential antidrug initiatives. I am particularly proud to support the drug free communities matching grants, which will help community coalitions in the 37th District of California and throughout the country address the Nation's drug problem.

From 1991 to 1996, the proportion of eighth-graders using an illicit drug more than doubled from 11 to 24 percent. Ten years ago, 18.6 percent of high school students reported using at least one illicit drug over the course of a year, and now, 29 percent of high school students report using at least one illicit drug. That is a 58.6-percent increase.

Thanks to the drug-free communities grants, we can change these numbers and parents, teachers, churches, and entire communities can come together to prevent, treat and ultimately, end drug abuse. Creating opportunities for community coalitions to overcome the problem of drug abuse is essential in our effort to maintain and strengthen communities in the 37th District of California, and throughout the entire country.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the authors of this bill for their work in increasing funding for drug enforcement activities.

One million dollars in funding for the designation of central Florida as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area [HIDTA] has been provided in the House Treasury, Postal Service and General Government appropriations bill. I made this request because I feel it is necessary that we commit every available resource to combat the drug scourge in central Florida.

A HIDTA designation would provide additional resources to help better coordinate Federal, State, and local drug activities. My intent is to support local efforts to combat the influx of drugs and the attending crime that results.

In the Orlando area, heroin overdose deaths went from zero in 1993 to 30 last year. More teens died locally of overdoses than almost any other major U.S. city. So you can see the situation we are in. In fact, my area in Orlando also ranked second behind Miami in total cocaine deaths in Florida. This situation has deteriorated to such an extent in Florida that I have asked our drug czar, Barry McCaffrey, to cooperate in qualifying central Florida as a HIDTA which would bring much needed resources to our area and into our State.

There already are HIDTA's operating in many cities and regions throughout the coun-

try—including a successful program in Miami—and they have proved successful in aiding with command and control, manpower and funding issues. Your support for adding central Florida to the HIDTA list guarantees that Florida will continue to have adequate funding to battle the increasing amount of illegal drugs that are trafficking through our state.

Following are additional alarming statistics about drug use which argue for strengthening our resolve to winning the war on drugs for the sake of our children:

1997 CASA (NATIONAL CENTER ON ADDICTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION

By the Time Middle School Students Reach 13—

40% know someone who has used acid, cocaine or heroin.

29% can buy marijuana within a day; 12% can buy marijuana within an hour or less.

27% have friends who use marijuana.

1 in 4 have attended a party in the last six months where marijuana was available.

15% have witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood.

1 in 10 have a schoolmate who died because of drugs or alcohol.

1997 CASA (NATIONAL CENTER ON ADDICTION AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY) SURVEY OF PUBLIC OPINION

By the Time High School Students Reach 17.

Almost 3 out of 4 know someone personally who uses acid, cocaine or heroin.

Two thirds can buy marijuana within a day; 44% within an hour or less.

62% have friends who use marijuana; 21% will say more than half of their friends use marijuana; 34% say at least half of their friends use marijuana.

60% have attended a party in the past six months where marijuana was available; for 30%, more than half of the parties they attend have marijuana.

Half have personally seen drugs sold on their school grounds.

One third have witnessed the sale of drugs in their neighborhood.

1 out of 4 have a schoolmate who died because of drugs or alcohol.

Only 1 in 4 are willing to report a drug user in their school to school officials.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House, with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of New Jersey) having assumed the chair, Mr. LATOURETTE, Chairman pro tempore 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. 2378) making appropriations 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, 1998, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 192, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 403]

YEAS—231

Abercrombie	Filner	McHale
Ackerman	Flake	McHugh
Andrews	Fowler	McKeon
Archer	Frank (MA)	McNulty
Armey	Frelinghuysen	Meehan
Ballenger	Frost	Meek
Barrett (NE)	Gallegly	Mica
Bartlett	Ganske	Millender-
Barton	Gekas	McDonald
Bass	Gephardt	Miller (CA)
Bateman	Gilchrest	Miller (FL)
Bentsen	Gillmor	Mink
Bereuter	Gilman	Moakley
Berman	Green	Mollohan
Bilbray	Greenwood	Moran (VA)
Bilirakis	Hall (OH)	Morella
Bishop	Hansen	Murtha
Blagojevich	Harman	Nadler
Bliley	Hastert	Neal
Blumenauer	Hastings (FL)	Ney
Blunt	Hastings (WA)	Nussle
Boehlert	Hefner	Obey
Boehner	Hilliard	Olver
Bonilla	Hinchey	Ortiz
Bonior	Hobson	Owens
Borski	Hoekstra	Oxley
Boucher	Holden	Packard
Boyd	Horn	Pallone
Brown (CA)	Houghton	Parker
Brown (FL)	Hoyer	Pastor
Brown (OH)	Hunter	Paxon
Burton	Hyde	Payne
Buyer	Jackson (IL)	Pelosi
Callahan	Jackson-Lee	Pickering
Calvert	(TX)	Pickett
Camp	Jefferson	Pomeroy
Cardin	Johnson, E. B.	Porter
Castle	Johnson, Sam	Quinn
Clay	Kanjorski	Rahall
Clayton	Kaptur	Rangel
Clement	Kasich	Regula
Clyburn	Kennedy (MA)	Rodriguez
Combest	Kilpatrick	Roemer
Conyers	Kim	Rogers
Cook	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen
Coyne	Kingston	Roybal-Allard
Crapo	Kleczka	Rush
Cummings	Klink	Sabo
Davis (IL)	Knollenberg	Sawyer
DeGette	Kolbe	Scott
Delahunt	LaFalce	Serrano
DeLay	Lantos	Shaw
Dellums	Latham	Shuster
Diaz-Balart	LaTourette	Sisisky
Dicks	Leach	Skaggs
Dingell	Levin	Skeen
Dixon	Lewis (CA)	Skelton
Doggett	Lewis (GA)	Smith (NJ)
Dooley	Lipinski	Smith (OR)
Doolittle	Livingston	Smith (TX)
Doyle	Maloney (NY)	Solomon
Dreier	Manton	Spence
Dunn	Markey	Stokes
Edwards	Martinez	Stupak
Ehlers	Mascara	Tanner
Ehrlich	Matsui	Tauzin
Engel	McCarthy (NY)	Taylor (NC)
Eshoo	McCollum	Thomas
Farr	McCrery	Tierney
Fattah	McDade	Torres
Fawell	McDermott	Towns
Fazio	McGovern	

Traficant	Watt (NC)	Wolf
Upton	Waxman	Woolsey
Velazquez	Weldon (FL)	Wynn
Vento	Weldon (PA)	Young (AK)
Walsh	Wexler	Young (FL)
Waters	Wicker	

## NAYS—192

Aderholt	Granger	Pombo
Allen	Gutierrez	Portman
Bachus	Gutknecht	Poshard
Baesler	Hall (TX)	Price (NC)
Baker	Hamilton	Pryce (OH)
Baldacci	Hayworth	Radanovich
Barcia	Hefley	Ramstad
Barr	Herger	Redmond
Barrett (WI)	Hill	Reyes
Becerra	Hilleary	Riggs
Berry	Hinojosa	Riley
Bono	Hooley	Rivers
Boswell	Hostettler	Rogan
Brady	Hulshof	Rohrabacher
Bryant	Hutchinson	Rothman
Bunning	Inglis	Roukema
Burr	Istook	Royce
Campbell	Jenkins	Ryun
Canady	John	Salmon
Cannon	Johnson (CT)	Sanchez
Capps	Johnson (WI)	Sanders
Carson	Jones	Sandlin
Chabot	Kelly	Sanford
Chambliss	Kennedy (RI)	Saxton
Chenoweth	Kennelly	Scarborough
Christensen	Kildee	Schaefer, Dan
Coble	Kind (WI)	Schaffer, Bob
Coburn	Klug	Schumer
Collins	Kucinich	Sensenbrenner
Condit	LaHood	Sessions
Cooksey	Lampson	Shadegg
Costello	Largent	Shays
Cox	Lazio	Sherman
Cramer	Lewis (KY)	Shinkus
Crane	Linder	Slaughter
Cubin	LoBiondo	Smith (MI)
Cunningham	Lofgren	Smith, Adam
Danner	Lowey	Snowbarger
Davis (FL)	Lucas	Snyder
Deal	Luther	Souder
DeFazio	Maloney (CT)	Spratt
DeLauro	Manzullo	Stabenow
Deutsch	McCarthy (MO)	Stearns
Dickey	McInnis	Stenholm
Duncan	McIntosh	Strickland
Emerson	McIntyre	Stump
English	McKinney	Sununu
Ensign	Menendez	Talent
Etheridge	Metcalf	Tauscher
Evans	Minge	Taylor (MS)
Everett	Moran (KS)	Thompson
Ewing	Myrick	Thornberry
Foley	Nethercutt	Thune
Forbes	Neumann	Thurman
Ford	Northup	Tiahrt
Fox	Norwood	Turner
Franks (NJ)	Pappas	Visclosky
Gejdenson	Pascrell	Wamp
Gibbons	Paul	Watkins
Goode	Pease	Watts (OK)
Goodlatte	Peterson (MN)	Weller
Goodling	Peterson (PA)	Weygand
Gordon	Petri	Whitfield
Graham	Pitts	Wise

## NOT VOTING—10

Davis (VA)	Goss	White
Foglietta	Oberstar	Yates
Furse	Schiff	
Gonzalez	Smith, Linda	

□ 1544

Messrs. GRAHAM, BRYANT, JENKINS, RADANOVICH, LAMPSON, BOSWELL, CRAMER, BARCIA, PETERSON of Minnesota, FRANKS of New Jersey, and GIBBONS, Ms. NORTHUP, and Messrs. MCINNIS, POSHARD, PRICE of North Carolina, ETHERIDGE, and HINOJOSA, Ms. LOFGREN, and Messrs. SCHUMER, THOMPSON, PITTS, and BONO, Mrs. CUBIN, Mrs. TAUSCHER, and Messrs. HALL of Texas, CHAMBLISS, BAESLER, WATTS of Oklahoma, FORD, REYES, GOODLING, DEUTSCH, DICKEY, STENHOLM,

LAZIO of New York, SESSIONS, KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and COX of California changed their vote from "yea" to "nay".

Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. PAYNE and Ms. PELOSI changed their vote from "nay" to "yea."

□ 1545

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# PERMISSION TO FILE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2160, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the managers on the part of the House may have until midnight tonight, Wednesday, September 17, 1997, to file a conference report on the bill (H.R. 2160) making appropriations for Agriculture, rural development, Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1998, and for other purposes.

This request has been cleared by the minority.

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

There was no objection.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged motion.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California moves that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to adjourn offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

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

## RECORDED VOTE

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 57, noes 359, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 404]

## AYES—57

Allen	DeFazio	Goodling
Andrews	Delahunt	Hilleary
Barrett (WI)	DeLauro	Hinchey
Barton	Deutsch	Jackson (IL)
Berman	Dingell	Kaptur
Berry	Doggett	Largent
Bonior	Emerson	Levin
Cardin	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Clayton	Fazio	Lowey
Coburn	Filner	Markley
Conyers	Ford	McNulty
Coyne	Frank (MA)	Miller (CA)
Davis (FL)	Gephardt	Mink

Moakley
Olver
Owens
Pallone
Pastor
Pelosi

Sanford
Shadegg
Skaggs
Slaughter
Spratt
Stark

Torres
Towns
Vento
Waters
Waxman
Woolsey

## NOES—359

Abercrombie	Engel	Lampson
Aderholt	Ensign	Lantos
Archer	Etheridge	Latham
Armey	Evans	LaTourette
Bachus	Everett	Lazio
Baesler	Ewing	Leach
Baker	Farr	Lewis (KY)
Baldacci	Fattah	Linder
Ballenger	Fawell	Lipinski
Barcia	Flake	Livingston
Barr	Foley	LoBiondo
Barrett (NE)	Forbes	Lofgren
Bartlett	Fowler	Lucas
Bass	Fox	Luther
Bateman	Franks (NJ)	Maloney (CT)
Becerra	Frelinghuysen	Maloney (NY)
Bentsen	Frost	Manton
Bereuter	Gallegly	Manzullo
Bilbray	Ganske	Martinez
Bilirakis	Gejdenson	Mascara
Bishop	Gekas	Matsui
Blagojevich	Gibbons	McCarthy (MO)
Bliley	Gilchrest	McCarthy (NY)
Blumenauer	Gillmor	McCollum
Blunt	Gilman	McCrery
Boehlert	Goode	McDade
Boehner	Goodlatte	McDermott
Bonilla	Gordon	McGovern
Bono	Graham	McHale
Borski	Granger	McHugh
Boswell	Green	McInnis
Boucher	Greenwood	McIntosh
Boyd	Gutierrez	McIntyre
Brady	Gutknecht	McKeon
Brown (CA)	Hall (OH)	McKinney
Brown (FL)	Hall (TX)	Meehan
Brown (OH)	Hamilton	Meek
Bryant	Hansen	Menendez
Bunning	Harman	Metcalf
Burr	Hastert	Mica
Burton	Hastings (FL)	Millender-
Buyer	Hastings (WA)	McDonald
Callahan	Hayworth	Miller (FL)
Calvert	Hefley	Minge
Camp	Herger	Mollohan
Campbell	Hill	Moran (KS)
Canady	Hilliard	Morella
Cannon	Hinojosa	Murtha
Capps	Hobson	Myrick
Carson	Hoekstra	Nadler
Castle	Holden	Nethercutt
Chabot	Hooley	Neumann
Chambliss	Horn	Ney
Chenoweth	Hostettler	Northup
Christensen	Hoyer	Norwood
Clay	Hulshof	Nussle
Clement	Hunter	Oberstar
Clyburn	Hutchinson	Obey
Coble	Hyde	Ortiz
Collins	Inglis	Oxley
Combest	Istook	Packard
Condit	Jackson-Lee	Pappas
Cook	(TX)	Parker
Cooksey	Jefferson	Pascrell
Costello	Jenkins	Paul
Cox	John	Paxon
Cramer	Johnson (CT)	Payne
Crane	Johnson (WI)	Pease
Crapo	Johnson, E. B.	Peterson (MN)
Cubin	Johnson, Sam	Peterson (PA)
Cummings	Jones	Petri
Cunningham	Kanjorski	Pickering
Danner	Kasich	Pickett
Davis (IL)	Kelly	Pitts
Davis (VA)	Kennedy (MA)	Pombo
Deal	Kennedy (RI)	Pomeroy
DeGette	Kennelly	Porter
DeLay	Kildee	Portman
Dellums	Kilpatrick	Poshard
Diaz-Balart	Kim	Price (NC)
Dickey	Kind (WI)	Pryce (OH)
Dixon	King (NY)	Quinn
Dooley	Kingston	Radanovich
Doolittle	Klecza	Rahall
Doyle	Klink	Ramstad
Dreier	Klug	Rangel
Duncan	Knollenberg	Redmond
Dunn	Kolbe	Regula
Edwards	Kucinich	Reyes
Ehlers	LaFalce	Riggs
Ehrlich	LaHood	Riley