

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

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I am concerned about what we are doing here today. We are being asked to vote on a huge package of bills that we have not seen, we have not read, and we certainly do not know what is in them. We are being asked to agree to dispense with the regular order of the House and simply vote "yes" on a combination of bills, despite the fact that we do not know for sure what bills they are, we do not know how they may or may not have been changed if we did know them, and we do not know what private dealings were struck and may have been inserted into those bills as recently as this afternoon.

Now, many of us support some of the elements that we think are in this package, such as the Medicare add-backs, which our hospitals badly need and which I support; but we do not support other elements of this package. Nevertheless, we are going to be forced to vote on the whole package up or down.

I know this certainly is not the first time we have been asked to vote on a package of bills that we have not seen, but that does not make it right. And I know we all want to go home. We all want to be with our families for the holidays. I certainly also want to do that. But do we not have a responsibility to our constituents to at least know what we are voting on when we vote on the largest nondefense appropriation bill in the Federal Government?

We are going to vote on one element of this package which alone is \$109 billion of taxpayer money. I think it is disturbing that we are going to vote on that without knowing the details. But what is almost as disturbing as what we do not know is the things that we do know, or at least I think we know, about what is in this package. Mr. Speaker, we know that the spending on the Labor-HHS portion of that appropriation bill is, frankly, out of control. Using the Committee on Appropriations' own numbers, the budget deal that we are going to vote on today increases spending by \$12 billion, or nearly 12 percent or nearly 5 times the rate of inflation. And if we take into account all the funding gimmicks, like advanced funding, and we look on an apples-to-apples basis, the actual money that will be spent is \$23 billion more than in this previous year, an over-26 percent increase, nine times the rate of inflation. Frankly, we are squandering too much of the budget surplus that could be used for other purposes.

The bill apparently is going to create untold new programs, and I do not know how many earmarks. It is \$7 billion higher than what the House approved; it is \$4 billion more than what the Senate approved; it is even \$3 billion higher than the President's re-

quest. And of course, we are not sure exactly how all that money has been spent.

Now, despite all of these big spending increases, some are probably going to come to this floor and say this is a cut of \$3.6 billion from previously agreed-upon levels. Let me remind my colleagues that the so-called agreement was to an arbitrary number by a handful of Members under the duress of a threatened veto which never was agreed to by either Chamber.

If I went ahead and objected, Mr. Speaker, I am afraid that would not accomplish much. I know a rule could be brought up, it would be debated, it would be passed, and we would only be delaying the inevitable. But I will urge my colleagues to vote against final passage on this bill. Vote against the huge spending increase that is in this bill; vote against joining all these unrelated bills in one package; vote against a package the contents of which are a mystery to most of us.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,

Washington, DC, December 15, 2000.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted to Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on December 15, 2000 at 4:09 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to Conference Report H.R. 4942.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAHL,
Clerk of the House.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the conference report to accompany H.R. 4577, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, 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 Florida?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4577,
DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2001

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the previous order of the House, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 4577) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the conference report is considered as having been read.

(For conference report and statement, see prior proceedings of the House of today.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) each will control 45 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG).

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would just briefly like to mention the fact that we have produced a four-page legal-sized document that identifies the highlights of this bill. This has been available now for more than 2 days for Members to look at to get a really good understanding of what is in the bill. I would suggest that anyone who wants to find some reason to oppose this bill, they can find it. It is a huge bill. It required hours and days and weeks of negotiation to get us to the point that we are.

Mr. Speaker, this bill should be passed today, and the House should conclude its business. I am going to ask shortly that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), who is the chairman of the subcommittee, manage the balance of the debate, inasmuch as he is the chairman of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Resources, and Education, and Related Agencies; but before I do, Mr. Speaker, I want to ask Members to adopt this legislation and to get quickly to a vote.

I have a brief statement I would like to read before I turn this time over but before that I want to talk with the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to at this point engage the chairman of the committee in a colloquy on the Low Income Energy Assistance Program, which I hope will address the concerns many Members have regarding the lack of an advanced appropriation for fiscal year 2000 in this bill.

We are all aware of the drastic spike in price fuels that has occurred in the past year. Home heating fuels have

doubled in the past year in many regions. In some areas it has increased fivefold. For many seniors and families who are struggling, that spike in energy costs have dealt a crushing blow to their family budgets just to provide the basic essentials of heating their homes.

The LIHEAP program helps over 4 million low-income households by paying on average about half their home heating bills. But due to a lack of funds, this program has been serving only about 15 percent of federally income-eligible households. The recent jump in fuel costs will mean the relative value of that assistance will be cut in half this winter.

Earlier this year, Congress provided an extra \$600 million in the LIHEAP emergency fund that was required by the President in the 2000 supplemental appropriation bill. About \$450 million of those extra dollars were released by September for this winter, and I hope that the administration will release the balance soon.

The conference agreement for fiscal year 2001 contains \$1.4 billion for LIHEAP, an increase of 27 percent, plus an additional \$300 million for the LIHEAP emergency fund. Now, normally this appropriation bill would also provide an advance appropriation for LIHEAP for the next fiscal year so that States have time to plan their programs prior to the time that funds become available. However, as the gentleman knows, due to a provision in the budget resolution which places a cap on the total for advance appropriations, we were not able to include LIHEAP funding for the next fiscal year as an advance appropriation.

□ 1700

It is my hope and understanding that next year we will finish our work on the Committee on Appropriations before the fiscal year starts on October 1. But in the event that we do not, I think we need to signal our intentions to the States now so that they can be assured that LIHEAP funds will be there when they need them despite the lack of an advanced appropriation in this bill.

So I would, therefore, ask the chairman of the committee, is it your intention that we provide at least the same level of support for LIHEAP next year as is included in this bill?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for raising this issue because it has been a big concern for many Members on my side of the aisle as well.

I want to assure Members that LIHEAP is a very high priority for the Committee on Appropriations and we will do everything we can to maintain, at a minimum, the current level of support for this program next year.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for that response.

Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will continue to yield, let me ask further,

in the event that we do not complete the Labor-H bill next year by October 1 and have to pass a continuing resolution after that date, is it your intention to include adequate funding in the first CR for LIHEAP so that States can adequately run their systems programs through the next winter heating season?

If the committee can offer that commitment, I think Members on this side of the aisle will feel much more comfortable in supporting this conference agreement knowing that the normal operations of this program will not be interrupted.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, let me respond to the gentleman that while I hope a continuing resolution would not be necessary next October, I would certainly support including funding for the full winter heating season in the first CR should we find ourselves in that position.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the committee for his strong support for the program and for his commitment to ensure that this lack of an advance appropriation in this bill will not result in the interruption of this critical assistance.

I also want to take this opportunity to thank him for the patience that he has shown as we worked our way through some very troubling difficulties. Thank goodness that they now appear to be behind us, at least for a month.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for his comments. We have had differences throughout the appropriations process, but we were able to come together. This is a good bipartisan bill. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) and I spent a lot of time in the wee hours of this morning trying to bring this bill to the floor today.

Before I turn my time over to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) who is the chairman of the subcommittee, I wanted to say, Mr. Speaker, that we are at that time of the year when holiday thoughts enter our mind; and I recall one of my predecessors who one time made a very, very aggressive wish to the Members for a Merry Christmas after a rather heated discussion. I also want to leave a message about the holiday season if the Members would indulge me for about another minute. It goes like this:

Twice the week before Christmas and all through the House, appropriators were working but beginning to grouse.

The big day was coming but no end in sight. If only we had a number, we could finish tonight.

When back from the White House there came such a clatter, I sprang from my office to see what was the matter.

When what to my pleasant surprise did I see? Speaker Hastert with a number and a look of sheer glee.

Here is what you told me you needed, he said,

And quickly he turned with a nod of his head:

I think Obey and Clinton and Daschle and Lott

Will all be pleased with the number we got. As I turned I was amazed at what did transpire,

13 Cardinals all ready to file . . .

Now Packard! Now Porter! Now Hobson and Taylor!

On Lewis! On Rogers! On Jim Walsh and Kolbe!

From H-218 to the Committee on Rules It is time to wrap up and not a moment too soon . . .

Our job here is done; now let us clear the hall

Let us vote and then dash away, dash away all.

And I wish everyone a very happy, safe holiday season.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I would also like to take this opportunity, and I know he has to leave to take a plane for a very important event which his wife has set up involving a number of Florida children, but in addition to thanking the gentleman for his good cheer and courtesy throughout a tough year, I also want to take this opportunity to wish him in advance a happy birthday, which I understand is tomorrow.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman very much.

I recall late one night we were here and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) missed his wedding anniversary because of a late night session. And if we do not soon get out of here tonight, he is going to miss being awarded a very, very prestigious and impressive honorary degree at an institution of education that he founded back in Wisconsin.

So I wish him the best of luck and congratulations.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, before I get into my explanation of this bill, I want to take a moment to do something I think is very important. This institution takes a lot of abuse but there are some people in this institution who do a tremendous job on behalf of the taxpayers and they deserve, no matter how rushed the Members are, they deserve to be recognized.

I want to start by thanking the committee staff on our side of the aisle, Mark Mioduski and Cheryl Smith, who have worked so incredibly hard all year on the Labor-Health bill. Cheryl not only handles education programs for the minority, but she does the transportation bill, as well. And I know that there were occasions when they went 2½ days or more without a single hour's sleep in order to serve this House, this committee, and its members; and I am very grateful.

I want to thank Mark Murray, who does a terrific job handling both the

Foreign Operations bill and the Legislative Branch appropriations bill; Dave Kilian, who has virtually single handedly handled the Defense bill on our side of the aisle; Tom Forhan, who handles both the Military Construction bill and the District of Columbia bill; Dave Reich and Mike Stephens, who worked together on VA-HUD. And, in addition, Dave handles the Agriculture bill and Mike handles the Interior bill. Sally Chadbourne and Pat Schlueter worked together on the Commerce-Justice-State bill. Sally also does the Energy and Water bill, and Pat does the Treasury-Postal bill.

None of these people would be nearly as effective if it were not for the tireless efforts of Mr. Bonner, who undoubtedly works as hard as any human being on Capitol Hill, and Jade Brennan, who was been here early in the morning until early the next morning day after day and night after night. And I would also like to thank Kori Bernards, who has coordinated our communications efforts too and Norris Cochran and Christina Hamilton, who have helped out in numerous ways.

This small group of people had to deal literally with every funding issue in every department and agency and program of the entire Federal Government. They have had to help Members with their particular problems with government programs and very often have had to deal with the wrath of authorizing issues that have nothing to do with the appropriations but nonetheless get dumped into our bills as a means of clearing them through both Houses. I think that the effort they put forth on behalf of this institution and particularly Members on my side of the aisle is remarkable, and I want to thank them from the bottom of my heart for their long hours, their tremendous knowledge of our Government and legislative process and the enormous commitment that they have made to making this Government and this country a better place.

I also want to pay special thanks to the clerk of the committee, Jim Dyer. I do not think there is a single person on Capitol Hill who is more patient, more fair or more pleasant to deal with on a daily basis in and out. I can say without reservation that, had it not been for his commitment and personal skill, this agreement and many others would never have come together.

Also helping the chairman and the entire committee in the front office are John Mikel, a first rate professional, who for more than a decade has pulled the committee and the House through the thorny thickets of process and budget rules. And Chuck Parkinson has helped schedule our bills and coordinate with the Committee on Rules; and the leadership minority, Dale Oak, who manage the massive job of tracking the hundreds of extraneous items that various Members and other committees attempted to attach to this legislation; and Elizabeth Morra and John Schofield who have handled press for the majority.

Dianne Kane, Sandy Farrow, Brian Mabry, and Theo Powell really make the committee work; and they are a big help not only to the majority but to all of us on the committee. And I want to especially recognize Tony McCann, the Subcommittee on Labor-Health clerk; Carol Murphy; Susan Firth; Geoff Kenyon; Francine Mack-Salvador; and Tom Kelly of the Subcommittee on Labor-HHS staff and all of the associate staff of the members of the Labor-HHS subcommittee on both sides of the aisle. And I also thank Steve Cartesi, the majority clerk on the Senate side, and Jim English on the minority side and all of the other clerks and ranking members' assistants as well on all of the other subcommittees who deal so well and with so much dedication.

I know that there are few people in this country who appreciate how hard all of these people work and how much of a contribution they make to their country and this institution, but I want to say "thank you" to all of them. And I am sure that that feeling is shared on both sides of the aisle.

Now I would simply like to say this, and I will say one more thing about one person before I move to substance: The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) is leaving this institution after a distinguished career which would make any American proud; and I have to say that, whether I have served with him on the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations or on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Education, he has invariably brought a high degree of thoughtfulness, a high degree of fairness, uncommon good judgment and good sense, and immense dedication to the public good.

I can think of no better phrase than to repeat the phrase that we have heard so often, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

John has truly been a credit to this institution, to his party, to his country and to his district. I want to lead us all in a round of applause for the wonderful work that he has done while he has been with us in this institution.

And now, Mr. Speaker, on to the substance.

On Wednesday night, the country heard two very good speeches on reconciliation from Mr. GORE and Mr. Bush. Both emphasized a need for bipartisanship.

Unfortunately, we serve in the institution which has suffered the greatest erosion of bipartisanship in recent years. But this institution does, in my opinion, have a very good model for bipartisanship and that is the Committee on Appropriations.

Even during the last 6 years, we have been able to produce a significant number of bills on a bipartisan basis. In all but one year, the Labor-HHS Education bill has not been one of those bills. That has not been the fault of the distinguished gentleman and my good friend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), the subcommittee chairman.

Nor has it been the fault of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) or his predecessor as full committee chair, Bob Livingston. They have struggled in the best traditions of this committee to reach across the aisle and to build the broadest possible consensus for each bill. But because of the restrictions placed on them by the Committee on the Budget and their leadership, their efforts have not often succeeded in my judgment.

This bill has been a poster child on how not to run a legislative body. And, in fact, in this process, a Member of the majority side of the aisle earlier correctly noted that there are dozens of items in this bill that have nothing whatsoever to do with the appropriations bill.

In fact, there are well over a hundred different authorizations that are being added to this bill by reference. We did not negotiate those items. We are not responsible for them. All we can try to do with our limited staff is to try to make certain that they were not supremely objectionable to this or that faction in the House. And I have to say that this is a spectacular example of how not to run a railroad.

This year has been especially frustrating to those of us who would like to see some of the most critical functions of Government funded on a bipartisan consensus. And the fact is that for 9 months of this year the deliberations of this committee were wasted on phoney budget resolutions that held funding for education, held research, worker protection and other critical programs in this bill at virtually last year's funding level with no adjustment for inflation, with no recognition of the new challenges facing this country and yet the majority passed the bill.

□ 1715

The Senate recognized that was an unrealistic package when they passed a bill somewhat more in line with the Nation's needs. In October, we reached a bipartisan agreement that in my view met the needs of a changing and growing country, but then that bill was blocked from coming to the floor by the majority party leadership. Both parties then went out and campaigned for the education and the health and worker protection programs that were in this bill. But after the election, the majority party leaders then demanded that this bill be cut by more than \$3.7 billion before it could be brought back to the floor. That is a demand they did not make of the interior bill that was almost 15 percent above last year, or the transportation bill that was similarly way above last year, and also a bill such as the energy and water bill which was substantially above last year.

To get an agreement in the last week, we had to cut \$3.7 billion from the earlier agreement, we had to take \$1.4 billion from advance funding for LIHEAP, we had to take \$257 million

out of handicapped education, \$127 million out of efforts to reduce class size, \$180 million out of after-school programs and \$200 million out of biomedical research. I dislike all of those cuts and would point out that they were unnecessary both in terms of meeting the budget limits that Congress imposed on itself in October and they were unnecessary in terms of passing this bill.

But nonetheless, even with these changes, I will support this bill for two reasons: one, because I have in essence a ministerial duty to do so. Sooner or later we have to resolve our differences and this is the day; and, secondly, I think there are other good reasons to vote for this bill. It now provides funding on a program basis that is nearly 15 percent higher than last year for critical education and health programs. Some people are alarmed by that. I am delighted by it. The overall increase in education in this bill is 18 percent. It is a major step forward in providing local schools with the kind of resources that will facilitate the kind of change and improvement in our schools that the American people are anxious to see.

Class size reduction efforts are increased 25 percent. Teacher quality efforts are increased 50 percent. School renovation is funded at a \$1.2 billion level. For Pell grants, and I think this is perhaps the most important issue in the area of higher education in this bill, we have the biggest increase in 25 years, the Pell grant going from a maximum grant of \$3,300 to \$3,750. To the very deep regret of our friend, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER), we did not provide the 15 percent increase for NIH that we had hoped to see. We provided almost that much, about 14 percent; and I am hopeful we will ultimately see our efforts against disease doubled within the 5-year time frame that will end in fiscal 2003.

The most troubling cut in this bill for many Members on this side of the aisle is the advance funding for the low-income fuel assistance program which I just mentioned. Members need to recognize, however, that fuel assistance is funded for the current year not only at the full level provided last year, not only at the request, but at \$300 million above the request. I am convinced that will not be enough, given current energy price increases and long-term weather forecasts; but it is 25 percent more than would be available if we had to go to a continuing resolution. The deletion of that advance funding is unfortunate. It carries with it certain risks that I am uncomfortable about. It does not give State and local governments as much assurance about program levels for next year as would be desirable for planning purposes. It does not assure that all of the money will be allocated next fall before cold weather hits. But we have in the statement of the managers very firm commitments to work to overcome those problems, and I intend to see that the leadership in Congress and

the new President will keep those commitments.

I would also note that there were over 400 authorizations which one party or another attempted to add to this bill. We rejected almost 300 of them. And of those that are in the bill, you will have to talk to the authorizing committees to get a balanced evaluation, because they largely negotiated them. I have just one additional statement to make. I love this institution. I respect every Member in it. I love what it can do when it is at its best in doing things that are needed to help the people we represent, but I honestly do believe that the way this bill was produced is a model of how not to proceed in the future. But in the end finally it has produced an honest product with honest numbers. I think it makes a significant advance forward in meeting the needs that it is supposed to meet.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the time allocated to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) will be controlled by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am sorry that the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who earlier had reserved the right to object and then criticized the bill, might have stayed on the floor because I am directing this portion of my remarks to him. In early 1988, Ronald Reagan came to the floor of this House to give his State of the Union address and slammed down on the Clerk's desk a bill that was probably twice the size of the one that is sitting there right now. It was an omnibus bill that had been passed about this time of year in 1987. President Reagan said, "Never again." In his remarks to the Congress at that time, he lifted words out of a letter that I had written with 147 Members of the House of Representatives saying that this is not the way we ought to do the House's business.

Very frankly, the gentleman from Pennsylvania is correct. Omnibus bills are never a proper way to legislate. But let me say to the gentleman that the Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriation bill was conferenced. We completed the conference on July 27. Appropriators would have brought that measure to the floor right away. Yes, it might have been vetoed by the President, it probably would have been, but we would have started those negotiations with the White House long ago and would have completed them presumably before the end of the fiscal year. We do not support delay in the consideration of this conference report. This is an idea that comes from outside the appropriations process.

I would say to the gentleman, if he were here, one other thing. It echoes the words that my colleague from Wis-

consin mentioned a moment ago. We must have, early in the legislative process, a budget resolution adopted on a bipartisan basis. The White House needs to be on board. The Republicans in the Congress of both Houses need to be on board. The Democrats need to be on board, we must have an agreed number. We need not have all the detail. All we need is two lines: one that defines total spending for the government and one that defines total discretionary spending. That is all we need. Appropriators can then get started.

If you do not have an agreed bipartisan budget resolution early in the process, you have no fiscal discipline. That is exactly what we had this year and in several past fiscal years—no fiscal discipline. We need to get such direction early. We need to get an agreement. We need to make the allocations between the Senate and the House appropriations subcommittees early in the process. Once that is accomplished we can achieve fiscal discipline. You do not end up with these kind of bills done where, he is right, nobody knows quite everything that is in it.

I would add one other thing. Many things that are in this measure were well known on July 27. There are some changes in the appropriation numbers since that time, but they have been available to all Members. Most of the changes that are in the document sitting on the desk have occurred because authorizing measures have been added to the bill. Most of the delay all day yesterday and all day today have come not from appropriation matters but from authorizing matters that should have been dealt with long ago.

I would say to the gentleman, he is on the right track. I commend to him Ronald Reagan's statement. I commend to all Members that statement. We need to do these things on a bipartisan basis, and let appropriators get their work done with some fiscal discipline involved.

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

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. CAPPs).

Mrs. CAPPs. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. Included in this bill is a waiver of Medicare's 24-month waiting period for persons disabled by ALS, Lou Gehrig's Disease. This terrible disease leaves its victims totally unable to care for themselves. Tragically, their life expectancy is often less than the waiting period itself. Medicare coverage will ease their suffering and provide support for their families and friends. This provision comes from a bill authored by my husband, Walter Capps, which I re-introduced and which now has 282 House cosponsors. I want to thank these cosponsors.

While recovering from a car accident, Walter received his physical rehab with a friend suffering from ALS, Tom Rogers. Towards the end of the rehab, Tom arrived one day with a pair of tennis

shoes. He gave them to Walter saying he had no further use for them, he was now confined to a wheelchair. Walter wore these shoes throughout his campaign for this House. He never forgot the struggle that is Tom's and thousands of other ALS victims.

This victory today is for ALS patients and their families who built support for our bill.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. ROGERS), the chairman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State and Judiciary.

(Mr. ROGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous material.)

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following material that updates the statement of the managers to accompany the Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2001 to reflect changes made by the pending bill and other minor technical corrections. It has the support of my good friend, our ranking member, the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO). This matter should be used to determine questions of intent with respect to our bill.

DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS

Following is explanatory language on H.R. 5548, as introduced on October 25, 2000, and subsequent amendments.

The conferees on H.R. 4942 agree with the matter included in H.R. 5548 and enacted in this conference report by reference and the following description of it. The bill was developed through negotiations by subcommittee members of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittees of the House and Senate on the differences in the House passed and Senate reported versions of H.R. 4690. References in the following description to the "conference agreement" mean the matter included in the introduced bill enacted by this conference report, and subsequent amendments. References to the House bill mean the House passed version of H.R. 4690. References to the Senate reported amendment mean the Senate reported version of H.R. 4690.

The House passed H.R. 4690 on June 26, 2000. The Senate reported from Committee a Senate amendment to H.R. 4690 on July 21, 2000. References in the following statement to appropriations amounts or other items proposed by the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment refer only to those amounts and items recommended in the House-passed and Senate-reported versions of H.R. 4690. Any reference to appropriations amounts or other items included in the conference agreement reflects the final agreement on H.R. 4690. This statement reflects how the funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

Senate-reported amendment: The Senate Appropriations Committee considered H.R. 4690 as passed by the House, struck all after the enacting clause, and inserted the text of the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes a revised bill.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$88,713,000 for General Administration, in-

stead of \$83,713,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and \$84,177,000 as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the House report language regarding budget "shortfalls" and racial disparities in Federal capital prosecutions.

The conference agreement includes a \$5,000,000 transfer from the Immigration and Naturalization Service Salaries and Expenses account to continue the planned integration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) IDENT system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) IAFIS system.

The conference agreement includes a \$5,000,000 increase for the Office of Intelligence Policy and Review for Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act applications.

The conference agreement includes bill language contained in the House bill specifying the amount of funding provided for the Department Leadership Program and the Offices of Legislative and Public Affairs.

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

The conference agreement includes \$15,915,000 for the Joint Automated Booking System (JABS) program as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$1,800,000 as proposed in the House bill.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

The conference agreement includes \$205,000,000 for narrowband communications conversion activities as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$95,445,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement provides funding necessary to continue implementation of the Department of Justice Wireless Network (JWN), and for operations and maintenance of legacy systems. The Wireless Management Office (WMO) is directed to submit quarterly status reports on implementation of the JWN, with the first such report due no later than February 15, 2001.

The conference agreement deletes a citation included in the House bill but not included in the Senate-reported amendment.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

The conference agreement includes \$5,000,000 for the Counterterrorism Fund as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. When combined with \$32,844,150 in prior year carryover, a total of \$37,844,150 will be available in the Fund in fiscal year 2001 to cover unanticipated, extraordinary expenses incurred as a result of a terrorist threat or incident.

The conference agreement retains language, included in the House bill and carried in previous Acts, authorizing the Attorney General to make expenditures from the fund, subject to section 605 of this Act. The Senate-reported amendment proposed to give this authority to a new Deputy Attorney General.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

The conference agreement includes \$201,420,000 for the Telecommunications Carrier Compliance program for implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (CALEA), instead of \$278,021,000 as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not include funding for this activity. This amount, when combined with funds previously made available, will provide the full \$500,000,000 authorized and required to implement CALEA.

The conference agreement concurs with the direction in the House report that the Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are to remain focused on the timely implementation of CALEA, and have therefore included \$17,300,000 within the FBI

Salaries and Expenses account for CALEA implementation. The Department of Justice is directed to submit a reorganization proposal no later than November 15, 2000, to ensure coordination of CALEA implementation and other related electronic surveillance issues.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

The conference agreement includes \$161,062,000 for Administrative Review and Appeals, instead of \$159,570,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$112,814,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of the total amount provided, \$159,335,000 is for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and \$1,727,000 is for the Office of the Pardon Attorney.

The conference agreement includes \$9,566,000 for adjustments to base, and \$3,000,000, 37 positions and 19 full-time equivalent workyears (FTE) to address the increased Immigration Judge and appellate caseload. In addition, EOIR is directed to provide such sums as necessary for point-to-point installation of video-conferencing equipment in accordance with EOIR's plan and the Senate report. The conference agreement also includes direction under the INS Examinations Fees account regarding continued support for contract court interpreter services.

DETENTION TRUSTEE

The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 to establish a new Federal Detention Trustee within the Department of Justice as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not address this matter. The conference agreement reflects the concerns expressed in the House report regarding the planning and management of detention space in the Department of Justice. Therefore, the direction included in the House report regarding the authorities and duties of this new Trustee, and the establishment of regional pilot projects to test better mechanisms for addressing detention needs, is adopted by reference. Further, the Department of Justice is expected to consolidate all detention resources under the Trustee as part of the fiscal year 2002 budget submission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes \$41,575,000 for the Office of Inspector General (OIG) instead of \$41,825,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$42,192,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement also assumes that \$1,500,000 in INS fees will be available to the OIG.

The conference agreement directs the Department of Justice to review its procedures for releasing OIG investigatory material and findings and inform the Committees on Appropriations by June 1, 2001, if any procedures should be modified.

The OIG is directed to submit future budget requests separating OIG Leadership Offices and OIG Operational Offices. The OIG Leadership Offices decision unit should include the following: the Inspector General, the Deputy Inspector General, the Counselor to the Inspector General, the Special Counsel, and the Special Investigations and Review Unit. The Operational Offices decision unit should include the following offices: the Audit Division, the Investigations Division, the Inspections Division, and the Management and Planning Division.

The conference agreement directs that the OIG submit a detailed financial plan to the Committees on Appropriations by December 1, 2000.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$8,855,000 for the U.S. Parole Commission, as

proposed in the House bill, instead of the \$7,380,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement adopts by reference the recommendation in the Senate report on detailing attorneys.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes \$535,771,000 for General Legal Activities, instead of \$523,228,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$494,310,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

The recommendation includes base adjustments for all divisions, but does not include an undefined base restoration. The distribution of funding provided is as follows:

Office of the Solicitor General	\$7,118,000
Tax Division	70,991,000
Criminal Division	110,851,000
Civil Division	154,092,000
Environment and Natural Resources	68,703,000
Office of Legal Counsel	4,967,000
Civil Rights Division	92,166,000
Interpol—USNCB	7,686,000
Legal Activities Office Automation	18,877,000
Office of Dispute Resolution	320,000
Total	535,771,000

The conference agreement includes a \$3,000,000 increase for the Civil Rights Division, including funding for civil enforcement for police misconduct, and other highest priority initiatives.

The conference agreement provides \$18,877,000 to remain available until expended for office automation costs as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$18,571,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement adopts language included in the Senate-reported amendment which limits the use of these funds to automation costs and allows such funds to be used for the United States Trustees Program. The conference agreement adopts by reference the Senate report language regarding the Office of Special Investigations, and the House report language regarding extradition reporting and extradition treaties.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

The conference agreement includes a reimbursement of \$4,028,000 for fiscal year 2001 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to the Department of Justice, as proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The conference agreement provides \$120,838,000 for the Antitrust Division as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$113,269,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement assumes that of the amount provided, \$95,838,000 will be derived from current year fee collections and \$25,000,000 from estimated unobligated fee collections available from prior years, resulting in a net direct appropriation of \$0. The use of any remaining unobligated fees balances from prior years is subject to the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605 of this Act.

Appropriations for both the Division and the Federal Trade Commission are financed with Hart-Scott-Rodino Act pre-merger filing fees. Section 630 of this Act modifies the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act to include a three-tiered fee structure that increases the filing threshold for a merger transaction from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000. It is anticipated that the increase in the filing threshold will reduce the number of mergers requiring review by approximately 50 percent.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The conference agreement includes \$1,250,382,000 for the U.S. Attorneys, instead of \$1,247,416,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$1,159,014,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The following narrative reflects how the funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

The conference agreement provides a net increase of \$59,896,000 for pay and inflationary adjustments to enable the U.S. Attorneys to maintain the current operating level. The conference agreement does not include \$7,425,000 requested as base adjustments to substitute direct appropriations for activities previously supported from the Health Care Fraud and Abuse Control (HCFAC) account. The Department of Justice is directed to continue to provide funding for not less than 177 positions and 177 FTE to the U.S. Attorneys from the HCFAC account to support health care fraud activities.

The conference agreement also includes the following program increases:

Firearms Prosecutions.—\$15,259,000, 163 positions and 82 FTE, including 113 attorneys, to augment prosecutions under existing firearms statutes. This amount, when combined with base resources of \$7,125,000, will provide a total of \$22,384,000 for intensive firearms prosecution projects. The direction included in the House report regarding the criteria and process for allocation of these funds is adopted by reference. Further, the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys is directed not to set aside any portion of these funds for headquarters priorities, but rather is to allocate these funds in accordance with the priorities identified by the local districts which will result in a direct increase in prosecutions under existing gun laws. In addition, the conference agreement adopts the Senate direction requiring the annualization of funds provided in fiscal year 2000 for firearms prosecutions, and the reporting requirement regarding panel attorney costs.

Cyber Crime and Intellectual Property.—\$3,974,000, 50 positions and 25 FTE, including 28 attorneys, to augment the investigation and prosecution of computer and intellectual property crimes, including crimes identified in the No Electronic Theft (NET) Act, the National Information Infrastructure Assurance Act, and the Economic Espionage Act. The direction included in the Senate report regarding submission of a report on copyright enforcement is adopted by reference.

Immigration.—\$1,974,000, 24 positions and 12 FTE, including 13 attorneys, to address the growing criminal immigration caseload along the Southwest Border, with particular emphasis to be placed on prosecutions of individuals involved in alien smuggling, document fraud, and illegal aliens with multiple deportations. The conference agreement adopts by reference the direction included in the House report regarding submission of a spending plan for these resources.

Indian Country.—\$5,000,000, 60 positions and 30 FTE, including 33 attorneys, to enhance Federal investigation and prosecution activities in Indian Country to meet Federal statutory responsibilities related to Indian Country.

Legal Education.—\$2,300,000 to continue establishment of a distance learning facility at the National Advocacy Center (NAC). This amount, when combined with \$15,316,000 in base resources, provides a total of \$17,616,000 under this account for legal education at the National Advocacy Center (NAC). These funds are to be spent in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report.

Within the total amount available to the U.S. Attorneys, the conference agreement in-

cludes \$2,612,000 for technology demonstration projects, and adopts by reference the direction included in the Senate report regarding distribution of these resources. In addition, \$1,000,000 is included from within base resources to continue a violent crime task force demonstration project, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement also adopts by reference the direction included in the House and Senate reports regarding the unstaffed offices report, as well as the direction included in the Senate report regarding an office in Western Kentucky. In addition, the Senate report language regarding property flipping, computer network privatization, and a fiscal year 1995 quarterly reporting requirement are adopted by reference.

The conference agreement does not adopt the recommendations included in the Senate report regarding the reallocation of existing staffing to the Southwest border and within the Missouri River Valley, spending freezes among object classifications, elimination of base funds for office relocations, limitations on expansion of gun prosecution initiatives, or pre-trial sentencing guidelines.

In addition to identical provisions that were included in both the House bill and Senate-reported amendment, the conference agreement includes the following provisions: (1) providing for 9,439 positions and 9,557 workyears for the U.S. Attorneys, instead of 9,381 positions and 9,529 workyears as proposed in the House bill, and 9,120 positions and 9,398 workyears as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment; (2) allowing not to exceed \$2,500,000 for the National Advocacy Center as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment; and (3) providing \$1,000,000 for violent crime task forces to remain available until expended as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate bill withholding 50 percent of funds available to U.S. Attorneys until the Attorney General establishes certain rules and penalties in accordance with the Senate version of the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The conference agreement provides \$125,997,000 for the U.S. Trustees for fiscal year 2001, to be entirely funded from offsetting collections, instead of \$126,242,000 proposed in the House bill and \$127,212,000 proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not provide amounts the budget request assumed would carry forward to fiscal year 2002. The conference agreement adopts by reference the Senate report language on the National Advocacy Center (NAC). The conference agreement also adopts House report language on the reprogramming of offsetting collections.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides \$1,107,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, instead of \$1,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$1,214,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

The conference agreement includes \$572,695,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service Salaries and Expenses account, instead of \$560,438,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$550,472,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The following narrative reflects how the funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

The amount included in the conference agreement includes a \$4,713,000 net increase in base adjustments, as follows: \$19,774,000 for pay and inflationary increases, offset by

decreases of \$4,852,000 for one-time equipment purchases and \$10,209,000 from the transfer of the Seized Assets Management Program to the Assets Forfeiture Fund. Within the amount provided, a total of \$1,735,000 is included for the Warrant Information Network and other networks and on-line services, and \$725,000 is for recurring costs of the Electronic Surveillance Unit as directed in the Senate report. The conference agreement does not adopt the recommendation included in the Senate-reported amendment to transfer funding from this account for U.S. Marshals Service costs associated with the Justice Prisoner Alien Transportation System (JPATS), but instead provides \$25,503,000 for U.S. Marshals Service requirements under this account.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$27,389,000 in program increases for the following:

Courthouse Security Staffing and Equipment.—\$21,211,000, for courthouse security personnel and equipment. Of this amount, \$6,711,000, 89 positions and 45 FTE are provided for courthouse security personnel at new and expanded courthouses expected to open in fiscal year 2001. Language included in the House report regarding the submission of a spending plan and allocation of resources in excess of requirements is adopted by reference.

In addition, \$14,500,000 is provided for courthouse security equipment, as follows:

USMS Courthouse Security Equipment	
[In thousands of dollars]	
New Courthouses	\$8,173
Las Vegas, NV	(1,023)
Cleveland, OH	(1,012)
Columbia, SC	(1,122)
Greenville, TN	(353)
Corpus Christi, TX	(1,078)
Laredo, TX	(989)
Providence, RI	(920)
Helena, MT	(658)
Wheeling, WV	(245)
Denver, CO	(773)
Other Security Requirements	5,684
Nationwide Equipment Maintenance Requirement	643
Total, USMS Security Equipment	14,500

The Marshals Service is directed to use the \$5,684,000 provided for Other Security Requirements to address the highest priority security equipment needs for existing courthouses and new courthouses with the greatest deficiencies, and to submit a spending plan for these funds no later than December 1, 2000.

Electronic Surveillance Unit.—\$3,150,000, and up to 6 positions and 3 FTE, for personnel and equipment for the Electronic Surveillance Unit.

Special Assignments.—\$2,500,000 for security at high threat and/or high profile trials and for protective details for judicial personnel involved in these trials, including the World Trade Center bombing trial. The Marshals Service is directed to annualize this increase in fiscal year 2002. Concerns have been expressed regarding the exclusion of the Marshals Service from the threat assessment and decision-making process regarding certain special and other protective assignments. In addition, the level of protection at Federal facilities by the General Services Administration (GSA) is inadequate relative to the amount the Marshals Service and other agencies are charged by GSA for these services. The Department is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 15, 2000, on the role afforded to the Marshals Service in the threat assess-

ment and decision-making process for special and other protective assignments, and to provide recommendations to augment the Marshals Service's role in this activity. Further, the Department is directed to provide a report on the adequacy of support provided by GSA for facility protection, relative to the amount GSA is charging for these services.

Financial Management.—\$378,000, 8 positions and 4 FTE to improve financial management.

Cost Saving Initiatives.—\$150,000 for implementation and support of a variety of cost saving initiatives as directed in the Senate report. Should additional funds become available through savings achieved, the Marshals Service may use those funds for additional staff only in accordance with Section 605 of this Act.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the concerns expressed in the Senate report regarding the Special Operations Group (SOG) and directs the Marshals Service to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than January 15, 2001, on the utilization of the SOG, as well as the resource requirements necessary to ensure that the SOG can fulfill its intended mission.

The conference agreement includes language providing not to exceed 4,034 positions and 3,895 FTE for the Marshals Service, instead of 4,168 positions and 3,892 FTE as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision. The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed in the Senate-reported amendment prohibiting the Marshals Service from providing a protective vehicle for the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) unless certain conditions are met. A similar provision was not included in the House bill. However, the Marshals Service is directed to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than January 15, 2001, on the usage of a protective vehicle by the Director of ONDCP.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes \$18,128,000 in direct appropriations for the U.S. Marshals Service Construction account, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$25,100,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes the following distribution of funds:

USMS Construction	
[In thousands of dollars]	
Birmingham, AL	\$472
Fort Smith, AR	400
Hartford, CT	200
Wilmington, DE	100
Bowling Green, KY	300
Boston, MA	650
Ann Arbor, MI	200
Detroit, MI	650
Wilmington, NC	775
Buffalo, NY	150
Tulsa, OK	300
Philadelphia, PA	400
Hato Rey, PR	793
Spartanburg, SC	1,441
Greenville, MS	1,187
Other Renovation Projects	9,500
Security Specialists/Construction Engineers	610
Total, Construction	18,128

The Marshals Service is directed to use the \$9,500,000 provided for Other Renovation Projects for the highest priority security construction needs in locations with a security score of 50 or less, and to submit a spending plan for these funds no later than December 1, 2000.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FUND

The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, to continue the operations of JPATS on a revolving fund basis through reimbursements from participating agencies, instead of through a direct appropriation under this account as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does include a direct appropriation of \$13,500,000 for a one-time capitalization of the Fund to procure two Sabreliner-class aircraft as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The conference agreement provides \$597,402,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention as proposed in both the House bill and the budget request, instead of \$539,022,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, an increase of \$72,402,000 over the fiscal year 2000 direct appropriation. The increase has been provided as follows: (1) \$63,180,000 is for increased jail days; (2) \$675,000 is for increased medical costs; and (3) \$500,000 is for prisoner medical guard services.

The conference agreement does not include language in this section proposed in both the House bill and Senate-reported amendment regarding contracts with private entities for the confinement of Federal detainees, but instead addresses this matter as a new general provision under Title I of this Act. Language is included, as proposed in the House bill, permanently making available amounts appropriated under this account to be used to reimburse the Federal Bureau of Prisons for certain costs associated with providing medical care to certain pre-trial and pre-sentenced detainees. The Senate-reported amendment addressed this matter elsewhere under Title I of this Act.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The conference agreement includes \$125,573,000 for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses, instead of \$95,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$156,145,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Language is included allowing not to exceed \$5,000,000 to be made available for secure telecommunications equipment and networks related to protected witnesses, as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement does not include a provision allowing up to \$77,067,000 to be transferred from this account to the Federal Prisoner Detention account as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The conference agreement includes \$8,475,000 for the Community Relations Service as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$7,479,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement adopts the funding increases provided in the Senate report. In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision allowing the Attorney General to transfer up to \$1,000,000 of funds available to the Department of Justice to this program, as proposed in the House bill. The Attorney General is expected to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate if this transfer authority is exercised. In addition, a provision is included allowing the Attorney General to transfer additional resources, subject to reprogramming procedures, upon a determination that emergent circumstances warrant additional funding, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The conference agreement provides \$23,000,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund as proposed in Senate-reported amendment, instead of no funding as proposed in the House bill.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$2,000,000 for administrative expenses for fiscal year 2001, the full amount requested and the same amount proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement adopts the bill language in the House bill.

PAYMENT TO RADIATION COMPENSATION
EXPOSURE TRUST FUND

The conference agreement provides \$10,800,000 for the compensation trust fund, instead of \$3,200,000 provided in the House bill and \$14,400,000 in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes bill language from the Senate-reported amendment allowing claimants who qualify under the original statute to be paid and does not provide funding for the expansion of the program authorized under Public Law 106-245.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement provides a total of \$328,898,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement as proposed in the House bill, of which \$325,898,000 is derived from direct appropriations, and \$3,000,000 is from prior year carryover. The House bill included \$328,898,000 in direct appropriations, while the Senate-reported amendment proposed \$316,792,000. The distribution of the total available funding is as follows:

Reimbursements by Agency
[In thousands of dollars]

Drug Enforcement Administration	\$108,190
Federal Bureau of Investigation ..	112,468
Immigration and Naturalization Service	15,808
Marshals Service	1,984
U.S. Attorneys	86,582
Criminal Division	814
Tax Division	1,380
Administrative Office	1,672
Total	328,898

The conferees note that the report requested in fiscal year 2000 has not yet been delivered to the Committees on Appropriations.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total of \$3,235,600,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Salaries and Expenses account, instead of \$3,229,505,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$3,077,581,000 as recommended in the Senate-reported amendment. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides that not less than \$437,650,000 shall be used for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to national security, instead of \$400,650,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and \$159,223,000 as proposed in the House bill. The following narrative reflects how the funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

The conference agreement includes a net increase of \$136,080,000 for adjustments to base as follows: increases totaling \$137,219,000 for pay and inflationary increases, including \$27,711,000 for increased costs associated with the transfer of Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) employees to the Federal Employee Retirement System (FERS), increased Federal health insurance premium costs, and continued direct funding for the National Instant Check System; offset by decreases totaling \$1,139,000 for non-recurring equipment purchases.

The conference agreement adopts the concerns and direction included in the House re-

port regarding the FBI's inability to execute its budget within the funding levels provided. The conference agreement provides the full amount requested for base adjustments to support the FBI's current staffing and operating level as reflected in the budget request. The conference agreement also includes a provision that identifies the funded position and FTE levels provided in the bill, which are consistent with the full base funding requested and program increases provided in the conference agreement. The FBI is directed to continue to provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations which delineate by direct and reimbursable the funded and actual agent and non-agent staffing level for each decision unit, with the first report to be provided no later than January 15, 2001.

The following distribution represents the conference agreement:

FBI SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FISCAL YEAR 2001
(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Criminal, Security and Other Investigations:			
Organized Criminal Enterprises	3,984	3,993	450,678
White Collar Crime	4,284	4,184	483,273
Other Field Programs	10,551	10,304	1,307,024
Subtotal	18,819	18,481	2,240,975
Law Enforcement Support:			
Training, Recruitment, and Applicant Forensic Services	1,003	984	120,454
Information, Management, Automation & Telecommunications	692	680	156,004
Technical Field Support & Services ..	569	562	166,121
Criminal Justice Services	232	229	141,642
Subtotal	4,667	4,637	801,178
Program Direction: Management and Administration	2,083	2,024	193,447
Total, Direct Appropriations	25,569	25,142	3,235,600

The FBI is reminded that changes in this distribution are subject to the reprogramming requirements in section 605 of this Act.

In addition, the conference agreement includes a total of \$59,712,000 in program enhancements for the FBI, of which \$58,348,000 is for initiatives to enhance the FBI's ability to investigate threats related to domestic terrorism and cyber crime, as follows:

\$25,000,000 is for Digital Storm and digital collection for foreign counter-intelligence. The FBI is directed to provide a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than December 15, 2000, for Digital Storm.

\$2,000,000 is for Joint Terrorism Task Forces. The FBI is directed to provide a report and spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations, no later than December 15, 2000, on this program.

\$10,000,000 is for intelligence gathering and analysis, of which \$1,305,000 (24 positions and 12 FTE) is for FISA preparation; \$5,606,000 is for contract translation services; and \$3,089,000 (55 positions and 28 FTE) is for intelligence research specialists. The conference agreement does not adopt the recommendation included in the Senate report to require the conversion of special agents to 55 intelligence research specialists. While the conference agreement does provide an enhancement for this activity, the FBI is directed to use attrition to convert support positions to intelligence research specialist positions to meet additional requirements in this area.

\$20,000,000 is for other activities, of which the FBI may spend up to \$1,364,000 for National Integrated Ballistics Network (NIBIN) Connectivity; \$3,700,000 (26 positions and 13 FTE) for a counterintelligence initiative; \$3,936,000 for the Automated Computer Examination System (ACES) and Computer Analysis and Response Team equipment;

\$5,500,000 for the Special Technologies and Applications Unit; and \$5,500,000 for Digital Storm. Should the FBI require additional resources to address personnel requirements, the Committees would be willing to entertain a reprogramming under Section 605 from funding provided for these enhancements.

\$612,000 (8 positions and 4 workyears, including 2 agents) is for the Intellectual Property Rights Center, as provided for in the House report, to improve intelligence and analysis related to intellectual property. The reporting requirement included in Senate report regarding copyright enforcement is adopted by reference.

\$2,100,000 is for implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA), for a total of not less than \$17,300,000 within the FBI to be used for this purpose. The conference agreement adopts the direction in the House report that the Department and the FBI remain focused on the timely implementation of CALEA, and therefore the Department of Justice is directed to submit a reorganization proposal to address coordination of CALEA implementation and other related electronic surveillance issues no later than November 15, 2000. This reorganization is expected to ensure continued coordination between the Department and the FBI on all matters involving CALEA implementation, as well as to ensure prioritization of financial and personnel resources required for a continued and sustained implementation effort.

National Instant Check System (NICS).—The conference agreement includes \$67,735,000 in direct appropriations to continue operations of the NICS, as well as to provide system enhancements, including funds for "hot" backup for the Interstate Identification Index (III) and other system availability improvements.

The fiscal year 2001 budget request for the FBI included no direct funding for the NICS, and instead proposed to finance the costs of this system through a user fee. The conference agreement includes a provision under Title VI of this Act which prohibits the FBI from charging a fee for NICS checks, and instead provides funding to the FBI for its costs to operate the NICS.

FBI Technology Upgrade Plan.—The conference agreement includes total funding of \$100,700,000, 14 positions and 7 FTE, for this initiative (previously referred to as the Information Sharing Initiative/e-FBI). This amount is to be derived from \$80,000,000 made available in prior years, and \$20,700,000 in fiscal year 2001 base funding. The House bill proposed a total of \$139,344,000 for this initiative, to be derived from \$80,000,000 in prior year funds, \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 base funds, and \$39,344,000 in fiscal year 2001 program increases. The Senate-reported amendment proposed a total of \$40,000,000 for this initiative, to be derived from prior year funds, and eliminated \$20,000,000 in fiscal year 2001 base funding for this activity. The conference agreement does not include the rescission of \$40,000,000 in prior year funds for these activities as proposed under Title VII of the Senate-reported amendment.

The conference agreement approves the plan dated September 2000, entitled "FBI Technology Upgrade Plan, Reprioritized Three Year Implementation Plan." Therefore, the conference agreement includes the full amount necessary for year one costs as identified on page 47 of the September 2000 implementation plan. The FBI is directed to provide quarterly status reports to the Committees on implementation of this plan, including funding obligations, with the first such report due no later than February 15, 2001.

National Infrastructure Protection/Computer Analysis Response Teams (CART).—The FBI is directed to convert 14 part-time positions for Computer Analysis Response Teams (CART) examiners to full-time positions from personnel not currently assigned to computer intrusion/infrastructure protection squads, similar to direction included in the Senate report. The conference agreement also adopts the direction included in the Senate report regarding training, promotion and retention of CART members and computer intrusion/infrastructure protection squads. The Senate direction regarding development of a cadre of computer experts from other agencies and the private sector is adopted by reference.

Victim/Witness Specialists.—The conference agreement includes a new general provision under Title I of this Act authorizing funds to be provided to the FBI to improve services for crime victims from the Crime Victims Fund. These services are to be limited to victim assistance as described in the Victims of Crime Act and shall not cover non-victim witness activities such as witness protection or non-victim witness management services, paralegal duties or community outreach. The FBI is further directed to work with the Office of Victims of Crime (OVC) in developing position descriptions, grade level and hiring requirements, training and annual reporting requests for these specialists. The conference agreement assumes \$7,400,000 will be needed to support 112 victim/witness specialists to be distributed as directed in the Senate report. The Committees on Appropriations expect to be notified of the final distribution of these specialists.

Other.—The Senate report language regarding copyright enforcement, continued collaboration with the Southwest Surety Institute, the Northern New Mexico anti-drug initiative, mitochondrial DNA, crimes against children, and background checks for school bus drivers is adopted by reference. The conference agreement also adopts by reference the House report language regarding the Housing Fraud Initiative, the Jewelry and Gem program, and submission of a comprehensive information technology report.

In addition, the FBI is directed to fully reimburse the private ambulance providers for their costs in support of Hostage Rescue Team operations in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana, in December, 1999.

In addition to identical provisions that were included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, the conference agreement includes a provision, modified from language proposed in the House bill, providing not to exceed 25,569 positions and 25,142 FTE for the FBI from funds appropriated in this Act. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes \$16,687,000 in direct appropriations for construction for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), instead of \$1,287,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$42,687,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The agreement provides an increase of \$15,400,000 over the fiscal year 2000 level for the FBI Academy firearms range modernization project, as follows: \$1,900,000 for relocation and consolidation of an ammunition storage facility and for lead abatement at existing outdoor ranges; and \$13,500,000 for completion of Phase I and Phase II of this project.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$1,363,309,000 for the Drug Enforcement Ad-

ministration (DEA) Salaries and Expenses account, instead of \$1,362,309,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$1,345,655,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. In addition, \$83,543,000 is derived from the Diversion Control Fund for diversion control activities. The following narrative reflects how the funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

Budget and Financial Management.—The conference agreement adopts by reference the concerns and direction included in both the House and Senate reports regarding budget and financial management. The conference agreement also includes a provision that identifies the funded position and FTE levels provided in the bill, which are consistent with the full base funding requested and program increases provided in the conference agreement.

The following table represents funding provided under this account:

DEA SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(In thousands of dollars)

Activity	Pos.	FTE	Amount
Enforcement:			
Domestic Enforcement	2,252	2,183	\$407,261
Foreign Cooperative Investigation	732	699	206,644
Drug and Chemical Diversion	142	143	16,156
State and Local Task Forces	1,678	1,675	242,257
Subtotal	4,804	4,700	872,318
Investigative Support:			
Intelligence	883	900	112,904
Laboratory Services	381	378	44,463
Training	99	98	20,309
RETO	355	353	85,190
ADP	133	130	140,479
Subtotal	1,851	1,859	403,345
Management and Administration	865	853	87,646
Total, DEA	7,520	7,412	1,363,309

DEA is reminded that any deviation from the above distribution is subject to the reprogramming requirements of section 605 of this Act.

The conference agreement provides a net increase of \$43,616,000 for base adjustments, as follows: increases totaling \$48,293,000 for pay and other inflationary costs to maintain current operations, offset by decreases totaling \$4,677,000 for costs associated with one-time and non-recurring equipment purchases, GSA rent decreases, and the transfer of funding for a demand reduction project to the Office of Justice Programs.

In addition, the conference agreement includes program increases totaling \$64,200,000, as follows:

Investigative and Intelligence Requirements.—\$48,100,000 is provided for the following investigative and intelligence enhancements:

\$3,100,000, 19 positions (11 agents) and 9 FTE within Domestic Enforcement for the Special Operations Division (SOD) to expand support for the Southwest Border Initiative and to address money laundering and financial investigations.

\$43,000,000, 2 positions and 1 FTE within Automated Data Processing to continue deployment of Phase II of FIREBIRD. When combined with \$44,870,000 in existing base resources, a total of \$87,870,000 is available for this program in fiscal year 2001 to enable FIREBIRD to be fully deployed to all domestic offices and Western Hemisphere offices. Of this amount, \$28,000,000 is for deployment, \$10,477,000 is for technology renewal, and \$49,393,000 is for operations and maintenance and telecommunications costs. DEA is directed to continue to provide quarterly FIREBIRD status and obligation reports to the Committees on Appropriations.

\$2,000,000 within Intelligence, of which \$1,800,000 is for enhancements to the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and \$200,000 is to meet expanded participation in the National

Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX) information system. The House direction regarding a comprehensive report on participation and utilization of EPIC is adopted by reference.

Domestic Enhancements.—\$14,600,000 is provided for the following domestic counter-drug enhancements:

\$4,600,000, 25 positions (15 agents) and 13 FTE within Domestic Enforcement to establish an additional Regional Enforcement Team (RET). This amount, when combined with existing base resources, provides a total of \$24,195,000 for RETS in fiscal year 2001.

\$1,500,000, 14 positions (9 agents) and 7 FTE within Domestic Enforcement to enhance heroin enforcement, providing a total of \$30,291,000 in fiscal year 2001 for this effort, as recommended in the Senate report. The Senate direction regarding black tar heroin is adopted by reference.

\$1,500,000 within Domestic Enforcement to enhance methamphetamine enforcement, providing a total of \$27,459,000 in fiscal year 2001 for this effort, as recommended in the Senate report.

\$1,000,000 within State and Local Task Forces to enhance State and local methamphetamine training activities, as recommended in the Senate report.

\$6,000,000 within Research, Engineering and Technical Operations (RETO) to procure three additional single-engine helicopters for drug enforcement activities along the Southwest border.

In addition, the conference agreement includes a total of \$20,000,000 under the Community Oriented Policing Services Methamphetamine/Drug "Hot Spots" program to assist State and local law enforcement agencies with the costs associated with methamphetamine clean-up.

Budget and Financial Management.—\$1,500,000, 8 positions and 4 FTE within Program Management and Administration to improve DEA's financial and resource management oversight, including funds to support DEA's Federal Financial System and for additional staffing for Finance and Resource Management.

Other.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$20,000,000 for the special investigative unit (SIU) program. Within the amount available, DEA may establish a joint Haitian/Dominican Republic SIU on the island of Hispaniola. DEA is reminded that the Committees on Appropriations are to be notified in accordance with section 605 of this Act prior to the expansion of this program to any additional countries. There are continued concerns about endemic corruption within the Mexico SIU program which has severely limited its effectiveness. DEA is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than February 1, 2001, on progress made in resolving these problems and recommendations to make the Mexico program effective.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the direction included in the House report regarding continued participation in the HIDTA program, quarterly reports on source and transit countries, quarterly reports on implementation of the Caribbean initiative, and a report on requirements in the region. The conference agreement does not include funding under DEA for continuation of the demand reduction initiative recommended in the House report, but has instead transferred base funding for this program from DEA Domestic Enforcement to the Office of Justice Programs. DEA is also directed to better coordinate its operations with other Federal agencies, including INS and the FBI, along the Southwest Border, and to pursue co-location of offices whenever practical. The direction included in the Senate report regarding DEA's presence in Chile is adopted by reference. Within the amounts

provided under this account, DEA may use up to \$500,000 for a study on methods to eliminate the effectiveness of anhydrous ammonia in methamphetamine production, as authorized.

Drug Diversion Control Fee Account.—The conference agreement provides \$83,543,000 for DEA's Drug Diversion Control Program for fiscal year 2001, as provided in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. This amount includes an increase of \$3,213,000 for adjustments to base, including the annualization of 25 positions provided in fiscal year 2000 for customer service improvements and drug data analysis. The conference agreement assumes that the level of balances in the Fee Account are sufficient to fully support diversion control programs in fiscal year 2001. As was the case in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, no funds are provided in the DEA Salaries and Expenses appropriation for this account in fiscal year 2001.

The conference agreement includes bill language, modified from language proposed in the House bill, providing not to exceed 7,520 positions and 7,412 FTE for DEA from funds provided in this Act. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes no new funding for this account as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$5,500,000 as proposed in the House bill. A total of \$19,500,000 in prior year carryover balances is available to fund planned fiscal year 2001 expenditures.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$3,125,876,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), instead of \$3,121,213,000 as provided in the House bill, and \$2,895,397,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. In addition to the amounts appropriated, the conference agreement assumes that \$1,549,480,000 will be available from offsetting fee collections instead of \$1,438,812,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,524,771,000 as proposed by the Senate. Thus, including resources provided under the Construction account, the conference agreement provides a total operating level of \$4,808,658,000 for INS, instead of \$4,670,689,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,553,470,000 as proposed by the Senate, representing a \$548,242,000 (13%) increase over fiscal year 2000. The following narrative reflects how funds provided in the conference agreement are to be spent.

INS Organization and Management.—The conference agreement incorporates concerns expressed in the House report that a lack of resources is no longer an acceptable response to INS's inability to adequately address its mission responsibilities. The conference agreement includes the establishment of clearer chains of command—one for enforcement activities and one for services to non-citizens—as one step towards making the INS a more efficient, accountable, and effective agency. Consistent with the concept of separating immigration enforcement from services, the conference agreement continues to provide for a separation of funds, as in the fiscal year 1999 and 2000 Appropriations Acts. The conference agreement separates funds into two accounts, as requested in the budget and proposed in the House bill: Enforcement and Border Affairs, and Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction. INS enforcement funds are provided in the Enforcement and Border Affairs account. All immigration-related benefits and naturalization, support and program resources are provided in the Citizenship and

Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction account. Neither account includes revenues generated in various fee accounts to fund program activities for both enforcement and services functions, which are in addition to the appropriated funds and are discussed below. Funds for INS construction projects continue to be provided in the INS Construction account.

The conference agreement includes bill language which provides authority for the Attorney General to transfer funds from one account to another in order to ensure that funds are properly aligned. Such transfers may occur notwithstanding any transfer limitations imposed under this Act but such transfers are still subject to the reprogramming requirements under Section 605 of this Act. It is expected that any request for transfer of funds will remain within the activities under those headings.

The conference agreement includes \$2,547,057,000 for Enforcement and Border Affairs, and \$578,819,000 for Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction.

Base adjustments.—The conference agreement provides a total increase of \$101,008,000 and 641 FTE for adjustments to base for INS salaries and expenses, offset by a \$89,000,000 and 404 FTE transfer to the INS Exams Fees account for the naturalization and backlog reduction initiatives, as proposed in the budget request. The conference agreement does not include transfers to the Exams Fees account, the Breached/Bond Detention account, and the Justice Prisoner Alien Transportation System (JPATS) Fund, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

For the Enforcement and Border Affairs account, the conference agreement provides an increase of \$86,255,000 and 889 FTE for pay and inflationary adjustments for Border Patrol, Investigations, Detention and Deportation, and Intelligence. This represents the full amount requested less \$11,770,000 for the annualization of border patrol agents not yet hired, and \$3,343,000 for the portion of the fiscal year 2000 annualized pay raise which has already been paid in the current fiscal year. Funds have not been included for the proposed increase in the journeyman level for border patrol agents and immigration inspectors.

For the Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction account, the conference agreement includes an increase of \$14,752,000 for pay and inflationary adjustments for the existing activities of Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support, and Management and Administration; offset by a transfer of \$89,000,000 in naturalization and backlog reduction activities to the Exams Fees account, as proposed in the budget. The amount provided for base adjustments represents the full amount requested less \$690,000 for the portion of the fiscal year 2000 annualized pay raise which has already been paid in the current fiscal year. In addition, \$35,000,000 is continued within the base to support naturalization and other benefits processing backlog reduction activities.

None of these amounts include offsetting fees, which are used to fund both enforcement and services functions.

In addition, program increases totaling \$22,768,000 are provided, as follows:

Border Control and Management.—\$100,612,000 is provided for additional border patrol staffing, technology, land border inspections, and Joint Terrorism Task Forces, as follows:

\$52,000,000, 430 positions and 215 FTE, are for new border patrol agents. It is noted that again in fiscal years 1999 and 2000, the INS has failed to hire the 1,000 new border patrol agents provided in each of those years.

Should the INS be unable to recruit the required agents again in fiscal year 2001, the INS is to submit a reprogramming in accordance with section 605 of this Act, prior to expenditure of the funds provided for the hiring of border patrol agents for any other purpose.

While some level of border control is being witnessed on parts of the Southwest border, particularly in San Diego, as a result of increased border patrol agents and technology, in other areas of the country border control remains a growing problem, particularly in the Northwest, Southeast, and other areas of the Southwest border. The House report language regarding consultation and submission of a deployment plan for new border patrol agents and direction in the House report regarding quarterly hiring status reports are adopted by reference. Senate report language prohibiting the transfer of any border patrol agents or technology from the Northwest border to the Southwest border is also adopted by reference.

\$33,835,000 is for additional border patrol equipment and technology, for the following activities:

- \$598,000 is for replacement patrol boats to combat alien smuggling on the Great Lakes, the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

- \$17,500,000 is for the deployment of additional Integrated Surveillance Intelligence Systems (ISIS) along the Northern and Southern borders. When combined with existing base funds, a total of \$35,500,000 is available for ISIS. INS is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations and provide a deployment plan for these systems no later than December 15, 2000, which reflects the highest priority locations on both the Northern and Southern borders.

- \$15,737,000 is for additional border patrol equipment and technology. The conference agreement includes a total of \$30,737,000 for additional border patrol equipment and technology, of which \$15,737,000 is provided as a program increase and \$15,000,000 is to be derived from within existing base resources. Funding provided is to be used for high priority equipment, including fiber optic scopes, hand-held search lights, vehicle infrared cameras, Global Positioning Systems, infrared scopes, night vision goggles, hand-held range-finder night vision binoculars, and pocket scopes. INS is directed to provide a spending plan for these funds to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 15, 2000.

\$6,277,000, 72 positions and 36 FTE are for additional inspectors at land border Ports of Entry (POE). INS is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations and provide a deployment plan no later than December 15, 2000 which reflects the highest priority locations for distribution of these resources.

\$7,000,000, 58 positions and 29 FTE are for additional investigators and operational costs associated with INS participation in Joint Terrorism Task Forces to address immigration-related issues in terrorism cases.

Additionally, the conference agreement includes a \$1,500,000 increase for the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC), providing a total of \$12,500,000 for the LESL in fiscal year 2001.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the House report language regarding the relocation of Tucson Sector helicopter operations and related housing costs, a joint plan on combating illegal immigration through Federal lands and parks, and establishment of a joint task force to study emergency medical services for illegal aliens.

Interior Enforcement/Removal of Deportable Aliens.—\$120,856,000 is provided for interior enforcement, including the tracking, detention, and removal of aliens, as follows:

\$87,306,000, 120 positions and 60 FTE are for an additional 1,167 detention beds, including 1,000 beds in State and local facilities, and 120 juvenile detention beds, as proposed in the House report.

\$15,550,000 is for additional JPATS movements, as proposed in the House report. The conference agreement does not include the proposed transfer of funds from INS to the JPATS Fund for this activity which was recommended in the Senate report.

\$11,000,000, 100 positions and 50 FTE are for 23 additional Quick Response Teams, as proposed in the House report. The House report language regarding consultation and submission of a deployment plan and direction regarding quarterly status reports are adopted by reference.

In addition, the conference agreement includes an additional \$3,000,000 under the Community Oriented Policing Services program to expand the program to provide video-teleconferencing equipment and technology to allow State and local law enforcement to confirm the status of an alien suspected of criminal activity.

\$3,000,000, 28 positions and 14 FTE are for expansion of the on-going Criminal Alien Apprehension Program (CAAP), pursuant to Public Law 105-141. The Senate report language regarding Salt Lake City is adopted by reference, and INS is directed to report its intention regarding this matter to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 1, 2000. The House report language regarding consultation and submission of a deployment plan is adopted by reference.

\$4,000,000, 26 positions and 13 FTE are for INS to enter INS criminal alien records into the National Criminal Information Center (NCIC) in order to address the current backlog and to ensure that INS does not lose its NCIC privileges. The direction included in the House report regarding development of a comprehensive plan to address this problem is adopted by reference.

Concerns have been expressed regarding the adequacy of the current training course for Detention Enforcement Officers (DEO) in light of the increasingly violent detainee population and other factors. INS is directed to complete a comprehensive assessment of its current DEO training course and provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than July 1, 2001, with recommendations for improvements.

The conference agreement reflects concerns regarding INS' failure to vigorously pursue an effective interior enforcement strategy, and adopts by reference the direction included in the House report regarding quarterly reporting on detention and removal orders. The Senate report language regarding tuberculosis monitoring is also adopted by reference.

Professionalism and Infrastructure.—The conference agreement includes an increase of \$1,300,000 for the Debt Management Center, as proposed in the Senate report. INS is expected to follow the direction included in the Senate report regarding annualization of this increase in fiscal year 2002.

IAFIS/IDENT.—The conference agreement adopts the recommendation included in the House report directing that \$5,000,000 from within existing INS base funds available for IDENT be transferred to the Justice Management Division to continue the planned IAFIS/IDENT integration project, including systems design and development work and additional operational testing. INS is directed to comply with the direction in the House report regarding further deployment of IDENT.

Within the total amount available to INS, \$2,103,000 is to be used to establish the task force required by Public Law 106-215.

Services/Benefits.—The Congress has provided significant additional resources to the

INS over the past three years to address the naturalization backlog, improve the integrity of the naturalization process, and improve services. The conference agreement provides a total of \$1,004,851,000 for these activities, \$70,134,000 (7%) over the amount requested in the budget, and \$135,222,000 (16%) over the fiscal year 2000 level. However, serious concerns remain about the INS' failure to manage its resources, and the Committees continue to receive complaints from Members of Congress and their constituents about the problems of backlogs in application processing and casework, and deficiencies in other services. Again this year, the conference agreement includes significant additional resources, over and above the President's budget request, for benefits and services. Therefore, INS is directed to conduct a complete review of staffing and resource needs to improve benefits and services in all current INS offices, as well as the need for additional offices, particularly in rural areas. INS is directed to complete this review and report its findings to the Committees on Appropriations, including a proposal to reallocate resources as warranted, no later than December 15, 2000. As part of this review, the INS is directed to pay particular attention to the following areas: Fort Smith, Arkansas; Adak, Alaska; San Francisco, California; Ventura, California; Washington, D.C.; Des Moines, Iowa; Louisville, Kentucky; the Bronx, New York; New York, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Northern New Jersey; Las Vegas, NV; Greer, South Carolina; Nashville, Tennessee; Roanoke, Virginia; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In addition, the conferees are concerned with the diversion of resources from smaller rural offices and direct INS to notify the Committees prior to the reallocation of resources, including the temporary reassignment of personnel, from the area identified in the Senate report.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the direction included in the House report regarding monthly reports on the status of processing immigration benefits applications, continuation of the San Jose customer service pilot, and a report on unreviewed Citizenship USA cases, which is to be submitted no later than November 1, 2000.

In addition to identical provisions included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, the conference agreement includes the following additional provisions, as follows: (1) a limitation of \$30,000 per individual employee for overtime payments, as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$20,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment; (2) a limitation on funding and staffing available to the Offices of Legislative and Public Affairs, as proposed in the House bill; (3) a prohibition on the use of funds to operate the San Clemente and Temecula traffic checkpoints unless certain conditions are met, as proposed in the House bill; and (4) limitations on the number of positions and FTE provided to INS in this Act, modified from language proposed in the House bill.

OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS

The conference agreement assumes \$1,549,480,000 will be available from offsetting fee collections, instead of \$1,438,812,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$1,524,771,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, to support activities related to the legal admission of persons into the United States. These activities are funded entirely by fees paid by persons who are either traveling internationally or are applying for immigration benefits. The following levels are recommended:

Immigration Inspections User Fees.—The conference agreement includes \$494,384,000 of

spending from offsetting collections in this account, the same amount proposed in Senate report, and \$15,505,000 above the amount included in the House report. This amount represents a \$38,999,000 increase over fiscal year 2000 spending, and does not assume the addition of any new or increased fees on airline or cruise ship passengers. The conference agreement includes \$18,489,000 for adjustments to base, the full amount requested. In addition, program increases are provided as follows: \$12,186,000, 154 positions and 77 FTE to increase primary inspectors at new airport terminals; and \$8,324,000 to address additional staffing and other requirements. Funding is not included for the proposed change in the journeyman level for inspectors. INS is directed to consult with Committees on Appropriations and to submit a spending and deployment plan no later than December 1, 2000, which allocates these additional resources to the highest priority locations. Should additional fees become available, the INS may submit a reprogramming in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$1,004,851,000 to support the adjudication of applications for immigration benefits, instead of \$918,717,000 as proposed in the House bill, \$841,017,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and \$934,617,000 as requested in the budget. These funds are derived from offsetting collections in the Examinations Fees account from persons applying for immigration benefits, including collections from a new voluntary premium processing fee as proposed in the House bill and the budget request, and \$35,000,000 in continued direct appropriations under the Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support, and Program Direction account. The conference agreement reflects the INS' revised revenue estimates for collections from existing fees which is \$107,534,000 higher than the amount assumed in the budget request, and \$144,534,000 above the amount available in fiscal year 2000. When combined with additional revenues estimated from the new voluntary premium processing fee, the total amount of collections available in the Examinations Fees account for adjudication of immigration benefits is \$224,534,000 over the amount available in fiscal year 2000. When combined with direct appropriations, the total amount included in the conference agreement for benefits processing, adjudication, and backlog reduction is an increase of \$70,134,000 (7%) above the budget request and \$135,222,000 (16%) above the amount provided in fiscal year 2000. Therefore, the conference agreement does not include the reinstatement of section 245(i) as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. In addition, the conference agreement does not adopt the transfer of \$49,741,000 from Examinations Fees funding to the Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR); and the transfer of \$50,000,000 in non-adjudication related activities from the Salaries and Expenses account to the Examinations Fees account which were proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Within the Examinations Fees account, the conference agreement provides the following: \$25,676,000 for adjustments to base; and program enhancements totaling \$94,841,000, as proposed in the House report, for the following activities: (1) \$16,000,000 for implementing premium business service processing; (2) \$7,500,000 for anti-fraud investigations related to business-related visa applications and marriage fraud; (3) \$13,000,000 for the telephone customer service center, for a total of \$43,000,000, the full amount requested; (4) \$4,200,000 for the indexing and conversion of INS microfilm images, for a

total of \$7,200,000; and (5) \$53,641,000 for replacement of the case tracking system and hardware in field offices and continued development and installation of digital photography and signature capabilities in the Application Support Centers. Included within these amounts is \$6,000,000 for installation of the CLAIMS 4 system in the Los Angeles, California district office which will complete nationwide deployment of the system. INS is directed to submit a spending plan in accordance with the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act which allocates the remaining \$51,134,000 in additional resources made available in the Exams Fees account, and the \$35,000,000 in continued direct appropriations provided for backlog reduction initiatives.

The INS is directed to make available to EOIR from the INS Examinations Fees account not less than \$1,000,000 to be applied toward expenditures related to EOIR's acquisition of contract court interpreter services for immigration court proceedings.

Land Border Inspections Fees.—The conference agreement includes \$1,670,000 in spending from the Land Border Inspection Fund, as proposed in the Senate report, instead of \$1,641,000 as proposed in the House report. The current revenues generated in this account are from Dedicated Commuter Lanes in Blaine and Port Roberts, Washington, Detroit Tunnel and Ambassador Bridge, Michigan, and Otay Mesa, California, and from Automated Permit Ports that provide pre-screened local border residents' border crossing privileges by means of automated inspections.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—The conference agreement includes \$80,600,000 in spending from the Breached Bond/Detention Fund, as proposed in the House report, instead of \$130,634,000 as proposed in the Senate report, and reflects the current estimate of revenues available in the Fund in fiscal year 2001 based upon current law. The conference agreement does not assume the reinstatement of Section 245(i), which was proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and the budget request. Instead, the conference agreement provides a \$37,480,000 increase in the INS Salaries and Expenses account to fully fund the detention requirements requested in the Fund, but for which revenues are insufficient in fiscal year 2001. The agreement does not include the base transfer to the Breached Bond/Detention Fund account, as proposed in the Senate report.

Immigration Enforcement Fines.—The conference agreement includes \$1,850,000 in spending from Immigration Enforcement fines, the amount requested and proposed in the House report, instead of \$5,593,000 as proposed in the Senate report.

H-1B Fees.—The conference agreement includes \$1,125,000 in spending from the H-1B Fee account, the amount requested and the amount proposed in the House report, instead of \$1,473,000 as proposed in the Senate report.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes \$133,302,000 for construction for INS, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$110,664,000 as proposed in the House bill. This amount fully funds the Administration's request, funds \$5,000,000 in habitability, life safety, and other improvements at the Charleston Border Patrol Academy, and provides increases over the requested amount of \$7,353,000 for one-time build out and \$9,814,000 for maintenance, repair, and alteration to accelerate these programs.

The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill and carried in prior Appropriations Acts, prohib-

iting funds from being used for site acquisition, design, or construction of a checkpoint in the Tucson Sector. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$3,476,889,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, instead of \$3,430,596,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$3,573,729,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The agreement assumes that, in addition to the amounts appropriated, \$31,000,000 will be available for necessary operations from unobligated carryover balances from the prior year.

The conference agreement includes funding to begin and or complete the activation of the following facilities:

Victorville, CA	\$5,882,000
Houston, TX	637,000
Brooklyn, NY	8,131,000
Philadelphia, PA	5,718,000
Butner, NC	11,808,000
Loretto, PA expansion	613,000
Pollock, LA	33,511,000
Atwater, CA	22,316,000
Coleman, FL	10,235,000
Honolulu, HI	14,119,000
Ft. Dix, NJ expansion	4,893,000
Yazoo City, MS expansion	674,000
Lompoc, CA expansion	907,000
El Paso, TX expansion	2,357,000
Seagoville, TX expansion	1,208,000
Jesup, GA expansion	200,000

The conference agreement provides an additional \$500,000 for the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to study whether the location of illegal alien holding facilities along the Southern border of the United States contributes to the illegal immigration problems in this country. The conference agreement includes \$4,000,000 for the NIC to address issues related to children of prisoners, as described in the Senate report. Of the amounts provided, up to \$1,000,000 shall be for the NIC to address the issue of staff sexual misconduct involving female inmates as described in the Senate report.

The conference agreement provides \$100,000 for implementation of a pilot internship program at the Federal Correctional Institution in Yazoo City, MS as described in the Senate report. The conference agreement adopts the Senate report language directing BOP to continue to assess the feasibility of construction of a high security facility in Yazoo City, MS as described in the Senate report.

The conference agreement includes a \$3,000,000 enhancement for education programming instead of the \$7,433,000 requested. If additional resources become available either through prior year unobligated balances or as a result of savings in fiscal year 2001, BOP is expected to fund these additional costs.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes \$835,660,000 for construction, modernization, maintenance and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners, the same level as provided in the House bill, instead of \$724,389,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement provides \$681,271,000 for construction of new facilities as outlined below:

[In thousands of dollars]	
<i>Facility</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Facilities with prior funding:	
FCI Forrest City, AR	\$95,814
FCI Yazoo City, MS	86,884
USP Lompoc, CA	118,111
FCI Butner, NC	83,111

<i>ars Facility</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FCI Victorville, CA	116,838
FCI Herlong/Sierra, CA ..	116,861
Facilities with no prior funding:	
USP Western	11,930
USP Southeastern	11,931
FCI Southeastern	5,430
FCI Mid-Atlantic	5,430
FCI Midwestern	5,431
FCI Western	6,000
FCI South Central	5,000
FCI Northeast	5,000
FCI Mid-Atlantic	5,000
Mid-Atlantic Female	2,000
Alaska Prison Study	500
Total	681,271

After reviewing numerous sites in South Carolina, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) narrowed its focus on four potential locations that would be suitable for the construction of correctional facilities. Following a comprehensive Environmental Impact Study completed in April, 2000, the BOP identified two preferred sites in Williamsburg and Marlboro Counties. A Record of Decision (ROD) for the Salters site, Williamsburg County was signed by the Director, BOP on July 19, 2000. On the same date, the ROD was signed for the Bennetsville site, Marlboro County. The BOP is in the process of procuring a design/build contract for the Salters site and is proceeding with the second preferred site, consistent with the ROD and the fiscal year 2001 request.

The Senate provided \$7,954,000 to plan and design a prison in Alaska while the House included no such funding. The managers note that there is no Federal prison in Alaska and State prisons are severely overcrowded and are operating under a court order requiring some prisoners to be transported to lower 48 State prisons. Likewise, Federal prisoners in Alaska must be transported by commercial air to Federal facilities thousands of miles away at a huge cost to taxpayers.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons is directed to prepare a feasibility study on the need for a new prison in Alaska including the number of Federal prisoners who would be housed, the types of detention, rehabilitation, vocational and educational facilities that would be required, and the potential to lease surplus beds to the State of Alaska to reduce its prison overcrowding. The report should also analyze the costs of construction, the cost savings that would be realized from reduced prisoner transportation costs, and potential financing options, including State contributions and private financing and operation. The managers have provided \$500,000 for the study which should be conducted in consultation with the U.S. Marshal for Alaska, the Chief Judge of the United States District Court, the Alaska Commissioner of Corrections and private parties or non-profit corporations with an interest in prison issues. The report should be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 15, 2001.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED
(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

The conference agreement includes a limitation on administrative expenses of \$3,429,000, as requested and as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes \$418,219,000 for Justice Assistance, instead of \$307,611,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$426,403,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes the following:

National Institute of Justice	\$70,000,000
<i>Defense/Law Enforcement Technology Transfer</i>	(12,277,000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	28,755,000
Missing Children	23,048,000
Regional Information Sharing System	25,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center	9,250,000
Management and Administration	41,186,000
Subtotal	197,239,000
Counterterrorism Programs:	
Equipment	109,400,000
Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Program	20,980,000
Training	45,500,000
Exercises	7,000,000
Technical Assistance	2,000,000
Counterterrorism Research and Development	36,100,000
Subtotal	220,980,000
Total, Bureau of Justice Assistance	418,219,000

National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The conference agreement provides \$70,000,000 for the National Institute of Justice, instead of \$41,448,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$46,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Additionally, \$5,200,000 for NIJ research and evaluation on the causes and impact of domestic violence is provided under the Violence Against Women Grants program; \$17,500,000 is provided from within technology funding in the Community Oriented Policing Services account to be available to NIJ to develop new, more effective safety technologies for safe schools; and \$20,000,000 is provided to NIJ, as was provided in previous fiscal years, within the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant for assisting local units to identify, select, develop, modernize and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the following recommendations in the House report which are within the overall amounts provided to NIJ. The Office of Justice Programs is expected to review proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on its intentions regarding: a grant at the current year level for information technology applications for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; a grant for the Snohomish County Medical Examiner's Office to assist in the development of a new death investigation module for the FBI's ViCAP system; and a \$1,800,000 grant for facial recognition.

The conference agreement adopts the following recommendations in the Senate report that provides that within the overall amount provided to NIJ, the Office of Justice Programs is expected to review proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations on its intentions regarding: a \$400,000 grant for continued research into non-toxic drug detection and identification aerosol technology; a \$300,000 grant for Washington State Breaking the Cycle; and a \$100,000 grant for perfluorocarbon tracer.

Within the amount provided, the conference agreement directs that increased amounts over fiscal year 2000 be made available for computerized identification systems and the DNA Research Technology and Development Program, as proposed in the Senate report.

The conference agreement provides \$15,000,000 for an education and development initiative to promote criminal justice excellence at Eastern Kentucky University in conjunction with the University of Kentucky.

The conference agreement includes \$600,000 for NIJ to develop, test, and validate a prototype national Vulnerability Assessment (VA) methodology for assessing the security of chemical facilities against terrorist and criminal attacks, consistent with the requirements of Public Law 106-40. This report is expected to include recommendations for the Attorney General on the appropriate security classification and public release of information likely to be generated by a national VA of chemical facilities, including an analysis of expected risks and benefits. One year after enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a comprehensive report on the findings derived from the development of the VA methodology. The information contained in this report will be used only to describe and validate conditions at chemical facilities in general and will contain no identifications of specific chemical facilities.

Defense/Law Enforcement Technology Transfer.—Within the total amount provided to NIJ, the conference agreement includes \$12,277,000 to assist NIJ, in conjunction with the Department of Defense, in converting non-lethal defense technology to law enforcement use. Within the amount provided is funding for the continuation of the law enforcement technology center network, which provides States with information on new equipment and technologies, as well as assisting law enforcement agencies in locating high cost/low use equipment for use on a temporary or emergency basis. The current year level is provided for the technology commercialization initiative at the National Technology Transfer Center and other law enforcement technology centers. The current year level is provided for the Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Training to evaluate and assist in providing technology needs of rural State and local law enforcement officers, as part of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) system. \$1,500,000 is also provided to develop plans to establish a National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center in Alaska as described in the Senate report.

The conference agreement includes an \$8,000,000 increase for smart gun technology research and development.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).—The conference agreement provides \$28,755,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics, instead of \$25,505,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$27,305,000 as proposed by the Senate-reported amendment. The recommendation includes \$500,000 for inflationary cost increases, \$725,000 to collect Computer Crime and Cyber-Fraud Statistics as described in the Senate report and \$2,000,000 for tribal criminal justice statistics.

Missing Children.—The conference agreement provides \$23,048,000 for the Missing Children Program instead of \$25,473,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and \$19,952,000 as proposed in the House bill. Within the amounts provided the conference agreement assumes the following:

(1) \$9,298,000 for the Missing Children Program within the Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance, including the following: \$6,500,000 for State and local law enforcement to continue specialized cyberunits and to form new units to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation which are based on the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and online service providers that have been established by the

Department of Justice and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

(2) \$11,450,000 for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, of which \$100,000 is provided for a case manager as described in the Senate report; \$2,250,000 is for CyberTipline, Cyperspace training and continuation of a study regarding the victimization of children on the Internet as described in the Senate report. Additional funding is also provided for a legal and technical assistance section. OJP is directed to work with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to identify law enforcement agencies which currently utilize computers in their patrol vehicles and create a program to use computers to disseminate information on missing children as described in the Senate report.

(3) \$2,300,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center for training of State and local law enforcement officials investigating missing and exploited children cases.

Regional Information Sharing System (RISS).—The conference agreement includes \$25,000,000 for RISS, instead of \$20,000,000 and a \$5,000,000 transfer from the COPS program as proposed in the House bill and \$30,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

White Collar Crime Information Center.—The conference agreement includes \$9,250,000 for the National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC), as proposed in the House bill, instead of no funding as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Counterterrorism Assistance.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$220,980,000 to continue the initiative to prepare, equip, and train State and local entities to respond to incidents of chemical, biological, radiological, and other types of domestic terrorism, instead of \$152,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$257,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Funding is provided as follows:

Equipment.—\$109,400,000 is provided for grants to equip State and local first responders, including, but not limited to, firefighters and emergency services personnel, as follows:

- \$97,000,000 for Domestic Preparedness Equipment Grants to be used to procure specialized equipment required by State and local first responders to respond to terrorist incidents involving chemical, biological, radiological, and explosive weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The conference agreement continues the direction included in the fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act, allowing funds to be allocated only in accordance with an approved State plan, and adopts the direction included in the Senate report requiring 80 percent of each State's funding to be provided to local communities with the greatest need. Within the total amount provided for these grants, up to \$2,000,000 shall be made available for continued support of the Domestic Preparedness Equipment Technical Assistance program at the Pine Bluff Arsenal;

- \$5,000,000 is for equipment grants for State and local bomb technicians, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed in the House report; and

- \$7,400,000 is for pre-positioned equipment, as proposed in the Senate report.

Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Program (NLD).—\$20,980,000 is for the NLD Domestic Preparedness Program authorized under the National Defense Authorization Act, 1997, and previously funded by the Department of Defense, to provide training and other assistance to the 120 largest U.S. cities. On April 6, 2000, the President proposed the transfer of responsibility for completion of the NLD

program to the Department of Justice. The conference agreement provides the full amount necessary to complete the NLD program, of which \$8,100,000 is for training and \$6,880,000 is for exercises for the remainder of the 120 cities; \$3,000,000 is for Improved Response Plans; and \$3,000,000 is for management and administrative costs associated with this program. Within the amounts provided for Domestic Preparedness Equipment grants, the Office of Justice Programs may provide equipment to NLD cities if such equipment is necessary to fulfill the requirements of the program. The conference agreement includes a series of new programs to address training and exercise requirements on a national basis, and expects the Office of Justice Programs to provide any future training and exercises assistance through these programs. The Senate report language regarding administration of this program is adopted by reference.

Training.—\$45,500,000 is for training programs for State and local first responders, to be distributed as follows:

- \$33,500,000 is for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, of which \$15,500,000 is for the Center for Domestic Preparedness at Ft. McClellan, Alabama, including \$500,000 for management and administration of the Center; \$5,250,000 is for the Texas Engineering Extension Service at Texas A&M; and \$12,750,000 is to be equally divided among the three other Consortium members;
- \$8,000,000 is for additional training programs to address emerging training needs not provided for by the Consortium or elsewhere. In distributing these funds, OJP is expected to consider the needs of firefighters and emergency services personnel, and State and local law enforcement;
- \$3,000,000 is for continuation of distance learning training programs at the National Terrorism Preparedness Institute at the Southeastern Public Safety Institute to provide training through advanced distributive learning technology and other mechanisms; and
- \$1,000,000 is for continuation of the State and Local Antiterrorism Training Program.

Exercises.—\$7,000,000 is for exercise programs, of which \$4,000,000 is for grants to assist State and local jurisdictions in planning and conducting exercises to enhance their response capabilities, and \$3,000,000 is for planning, execution, and analysis of TOPOFF II. The direction included in the Senate report regarding distribution of exercises grants in accordance with approved State plans is adopted by reference.

Technical Assistance.—\$2,000,000 is for technical assistance to States and localities, as proposed in the Senate report.

Counterterrorism Research and Development.—\$36,100,000 is for counterterrorism research and development, of which \$18,000,000 is for the Dartmouth Institute for Security Technology Studies (ISTS), \$18,000,000 is for the Oklahoma City National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT), and \$100,000 is for a pilot project to develop an RDT&E system similar to the Department of Defense System, as proposed in the Senate report. Within the amount provided for MIPT, up to \$4,000,000 is to be used to support the development of performance standards in a biological and chemical environment for respirators and personal protective garments. The MIPT and the ISTS are directed to work with the Technical Support Working Group and the National Domestic Preparedness Office to develop and implement a process whereby WMD equipment is standardized.

The conference agreement includes language modified from language included in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment providing funding for counterterrorism programs.

Management and Administration.—The conference agreement includes \$41,186,000 for Management and Administration, instead of \$39,456,000 as proposed by the House, and \$40,125,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement adopts the House report language concerning the reorganization of the Office of Justice Programs and the submission of a report on the implementation of the reorganization by December 31, 2000.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes \$2,848,929,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, instead of \$2,823,950,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$1,475,254,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement provides for the following programs:

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	\$523,000,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	(60,000,000)
Law Enforcement Technology	(20,000,000)
State Prison Grants	686,500,000
Cooperative Agreement Program	(35,000,000)
Indian Country Earmark ..	(34,000,000)
Alien Incarceration	(165,000,000)
State Environmental Impact Statements	(2,000,000)
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	400,000,000
Indian Tribal Courts Program	8,000,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	69,050,000
Byrne Formula Grants	500,000,000
Drug Courts	50,000,000
Juvenile Crime Block Grant	250,000,000
Violence Against Women Act Programs	288,679,000
State Prison Drug Treatment	63,000,000
Indian Country Alcohol and Crime Prevention	5,000,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program	900,000
Law Enforcement Family Support Programs	1,500,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	1,300,000
Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams	2,000,000
Total	2,848,929,000

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant.—The conference agreement includes \$523,000,000 for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$400,000,000, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, in order to continue the commitment to provide local governments with the resources and flexibility to address specific crime problems in their communities with their own solutions. Within the amount provided, the conference agreement includes language providing \$60,000,000 to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. In addition, the conference agreement extends the set-aside for law enforcement technology, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

State Prison Grants.—The conference agreement includes \$686,500,000 for State Prison Grants as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$76,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of the amount provided, \$450,500,000 is available to States to build and expand prisons, \$165,000,000 is available to States for the reimbursement of the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, \$35,000,000 is available for the Cooperative Agreement Program, \$34,000,000 is available for Indian

tribes, and \$2,000,000 is available for review of State environmental impact statements to determine compliance with Federal requirements and ensure that State projects are not delayed.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.—The conference agreement provides a total of \$565,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program for payment to the States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, instead of \$50,000,000, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and \$585,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. Of the total amount, the conference agreement includes \$400,000,000 under this account for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program and \$165,000,000 for this purpose under the State Prison Grants program, as proposed by the House bill.

Indian Tribal Courts.—The conference agreement includes \$8,000,000, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and no funding in the House bill, to assist tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems by providing resources for the necessary tools to sustain safer and more peaceful communities.

Edward Byrne Grants to States.—The conference agreement provides \$569,050,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, of which \$69,050,000 is for discretionary grants and \$500,000,000 is provided for formula grants under this program.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The conference agreement provides \$69,050,000 for discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance Program to be administered by Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), instead of \$52,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. Within the amount provided for discretionary grants, OJP is expected to review the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions:

- \$2,000,000 for the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE AMERICA) program;
- \$1,600,000 for continued support for the expansion of Search Group, Inc. and the national Technical Assistance and Training Program to assist States, such as West Virginia, to accelerate the automation of fingerprint identification processes;
- \$4,400,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council to continue and expand the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign, McGruff;
- \$800,000 for the Haymarket Center;
- \$5,000,000 for Project HomeSafe for safety packets which include a gun locking device and information on how to handle and store guns safely as described in the Senate report;
- \$150,000 for the Ottawa County, MI, Sheriff's Department to support crime fighting technologies;
- \$1,000,000 for the Tools for Tolerance Program;
- \$500,000 for the Littleton Area Learning Center;
- \$4,500,000 for the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys to support the National District Attorneys Association's participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center;
- \$2,000,000 for the Youth Safe Haven program;
- \$1,900,000 for the Families and Schools Together (FAST) program;
- \$1,500,000 for Project Return in New Orleans, LA;
- \$2,000,000 for the Alaska Native Justice Center;
- \$400,000 for the Ridge House in Reno, NV;
- \$3,000,000 for a grant to the National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law at the

University of Mississippi School of Law to sponsor research and produce judicial education seminars and training for judges, court personnel, prosecutors, police agencies, and attorneys;

- \$350,000 for a grant to Turtle Mountain Community College's Department of Justice for "Project Peacemaker";

- \$300,000 for the Chattanooga Endeavors program;

- \$750,000 for a grant to the University of Kentucky College of Law for teleconferencing equipment for prosecutor training;

- \$1,000,000 for the Fels Center at the University of Pennsylvania for a demonstration fellowship project;

- \$1,400,000 for rural alcohol interdiction, investigations, and prosecutions in the State of Alaska;

- \$150,000 for the MUSC Innovative Alternatives for Women program;

- \$750,000 for the Nevada National Judicial College;

- \$3,000,000 for a grant for the National Fatherhood Initiative;

- \$190,000 to the Hampshire County, MA, TRIAD project;

- \$450,000 for the Gospel Rescue Mission;

- \$2,250,000 the Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force and for expansion of the regional gang tracking system;

- \$2,000,000 for the Rural Crime Prevention and Prosecution program;

- \$1,000,000 for the Night Light program in San Bernardino, CA to assign probation officers to patrol with law enforcement during peak crime hours;

- \$800,000 for the Illegal Firearms Reduction Program in Illinois;

- \$850,000 for the DuPage County Children's Sexual Abuse Center;

- \$1,000,000 for Operation NITRO (Narcotics Interdiction To Reduce Open-Air Drug Markets) in Newark, NJ;

- \$1,800,000 for the Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Training;

- \$2,505,000 for Kentucky Child Advocacy Centers;

- \$1,000,000 for a community court pilot project in Los Angeles, CA;

- \$1,000,000 for a Neighborhood Policing Initiative for the Homeless in Clearwater, FL;

- \$1,000,000 for the National Children's Advocacy Center in Huntsville, Alabama for a Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution Enhancement Initiative;

- \$1,100,000 for the National Training and Information Center;

- \$1,000,000 for the Doe Fund's Ready, Willing and Able program;

- \$30,000 for the Crimestoppers program in Lexington, KY, to expand its efforts to involve citizens in crime prevention;

- \$1,000,000 for the Ben Clark Public Safety Training program for law enforcement officers;

- \$3,000,000 for the Regional Mobile Gang Task Force Enforcement Team in Orange County, CA;

- \$500,000 for the Local Initiative Support Corporation;

- \$300,000 for the National Association of Town Watch's National Night Out crime prevention program;

- \$2,000,000 for a Spokane County crime task force for costs associated with State and local investigations;

- \$750,000 for Operation Child Haven;

- \$150,000 for the Samantha Reid Foundation;

- \$500,000 for the Sunflower House in Shawnee, KS; and

- \$400,000 for the Domestic Violence Services for Women in Substance Abuse Treatment and Substance Abuse Treatment for Women in Domestic Violence Shelters project at the University of Northern Iowa.

The conference agreement adopts the Senate report language supporting the national motor vehicle title information system. Within available resources for Byrne discretionary grants, OJP is urged to review proposals, and provide grants if warranted, to the Alaska Federation of Natives and the Alaska court system for an alcohol law offenders program using Naltrexone and other drug therapies.

Byrne Formula Grants.—The conference agreement provides \$500,000,000 for the Byrne Formula Grant program as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$400,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Drug Courts.—The conference agreement includes \$50,000,000 for drug courts, instead of \$40,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and the House bill. Localities may also obtain funding for drug courts under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program.

The conference agreement recognizes that there are currently over 480 drug courts in the United States. These drug courts play an important role in controlling the behavior and drug addiction of drug-using offenders across the Nation. Among these courts, there are only three comprehensive drug court systems in the country, one of which is in Denver, Colorado. Denver's adult drug court was established in 1994 and recently a juvenile drug court was established. The conference agreement recognizes the Denver concept has demonstrated its efficacy and, with sufficient resources, could serve as a model for other drug courts.

Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant.—The conference agreement provides \$250,000,000 for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program to address the problem of juvenile crime as proposed in the House bill instead of \$100,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Violence Against Women Act Grants.—The conference agreement includes \$288,679,000 for grants to support the Violence Against Women Act, instead of \$283,750,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$284,854,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement provides funding under this account as follows:

General Grants	\$210,179,000
Civil Legal Assistance	(31,625,000)
National Institute of Justice	(5,200,000)
OJJDP-Safe Start Program	(10,000,000)
Violence on College Campuses	(11,000,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs:	
Court-Appointed Special Advocates	11,500,000
Training for Judicial Personnel	2,000,000
Grants for Televised Testimony	1,000,000
Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies	34,000,000
Rural Domestic Violence ..	25,000,000
Training Programs	5,000,000
Total	288,679,000

State Prison Drug Treatment.—The conference agreement includes \$63,000,000 for substance abuse treatment programs within State and local correctional facilities, as proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement prohibits funding in this program from being used for aftercare programs.

Indian Country Alcohol and Crime Prevention.—The conference agreement includes \$5,000,000 for demonstration grants on alcohol abuse and crime in Indian country. No funding was proposed for this program in ei-

ther the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment. These funds are only available for law enforcement activities.

Safe Return Program.—The conference agreement includes \$900,000 as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

Law Enforcement Family Support.—The conference agreement includes \$1,500,000 for law enforcement family support programs, as proposed in both the Senate-reported amendment and the House bill.

Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams.—The conference agreement includes \$2,000,000 for programs to assist law enforcement in preventing and stopping marketing scams against senior citizens, as proposed by both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement adopts by reference the Senate report language on the National Advocacy Center and coordinating with the Federal Trade Commission.

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention.—The conference agreement includes \$1,300,000 for grants to combat motor vehicle theft as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement adopts the House report language by reference concerning false residential and commercial alarms. The conference agreement also includes language proposed in the House bill providing for Guam to be considered a State under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program and the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes a direct appropriation of \$34,000,000 for the Weed and Seed program, instead of \$33,500,000 proposed by the House bill and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes the expectation that an additional \$6,500,000 will be made available from the Assets Forfeiture Super Surplus Fund.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

The conference agreement includes \$1,032,325,000 for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, instead of \$812,025,000 in the Senate-reported amendment and \$595,000,000 in the House bill. This conference agreement assumes that \$5,000,000 will be available to the program in unobligated balances, providing for a total program level of \$1,037,325,000.

Police Hiring Initiatives.—The conference agreement includes \$470,000,000 for police hiring initiatives. Of this amount \$180,000,000 is provided specifically for school resource officers and \$35,000,000 is provided specifically for hiring police officers for Indian Country, with an additional \$5,000,000 from unobligated carryover balances from fiscal year 2000 for Indian Country grants. Since fiscal year 1998, the COPS program has recovered over \$100,000,000 per year in prior year funds. The conference agreement includes a provision requiring the COPS program office to submit a reprogramming request to the Committees on Appropriations before spending any funds made available through prior year deobligations, with an exception for program management and administration funding.

Safe Schools Initiative (SSI).—To address the issue of violence in our schools, the conference agreement includes \$227,500,000 for the Safe Schools Initiative (SSI), including funds for technology development, prevention, community planning and school safety officers. Within this total, \$180,000,000 is from the COPS hiring program to provide school resource officers who will work in partnership with schools and other community-based entities to develop programs to improve the safety of elementary and secondary school children and educators in and

around schools; \$15,000,000 is from the Juvenile Justice At-Risk Children's Program and \$15,000,000 is from the COPS program (\$30,000,000 total) for programs aimed at preventing violence in schools through partnerships with schools and community-based organizations; and \$17,500,000 is provided from the Crime Identification Technology Program to NJ to develop technologies to improve school safety.

Indian Country.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$40,000,000 to improve law enforcement capabilities on Indian lands, both for hiring uniformed officers and for the purchase of equipment and training for new and existing officers, as proposed by the Senate. Of the \$40,000,000 for this program, \$35,000,000 is from direct appropriations and \$5,000,000 is from unobligated balances.

Management and Administration.—The conference agreement includes language that provides that not to exceed \$31,825,000 shall be expended for management and administration of the program.

Non-Hiring Initiatives.—The COPS program reached its original goal of funding 100,000 officers in May of 1999. Accordingly, the conference agreement funds initiatives to ensure there is adequate infrastructure for the new police officers, similar to the focus that has been provided Federal law enforcement. This will enable police officers to work more efficiently, equipped with the protection, tools, and technology they need; to address crime in and around schools; to provide law enforcement technology for local law enforcement; to combat the emergence of methamphetamine in new areas and police "hot spots" of drug market activity; and to make more bullet proof vests available for local law enforcement officers and correctional officers. In addition, the conference agreement provides funding for Community and Gun Violence Prosecutors, law enforcement costs associated with Offender Reentry programs and Police Integrity training. The conference agreement includes funding for the following non-hiring grant programs:

1. **COPS Technology Program.**—The conference agreement includes \$140,000,000 to be used for continued development of technologies and automated systems to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in investigating, responding to and preventing crime. In particular, it supports the sharing of criminal information and intelligence between State and local law enforcement to address multi-jurisdictional crimes.

Within the amounts made available under this program, the conference agreement includes the expectation that the COPS office will award grants for the following technology proposals:

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the Law Enforcement On-Line Program (LEO). The conference agreement directs the Department of Justice to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 2001, on the future of the LEO system. The report shall present the Department's vision for LEO, interoperability of LEO with other FBI and Departmental systems, and the relationship of LEO to the Global Justice Information Network. The report should also include funding requirements and a project time line for achieving the Department's vision and address whether management of LEO should remain with the FBI, or be transferred to JMD;

\$500,000 for a grant to Delaware County, IN, for mobile data terminals for law enforcement vehicles;

\$250,000 for a grant to Clackamas County, OR, for police communications equipment;

\$1,000,000 for a grant to Jackson, MS, for law enforcement technologies and equipment;

\$5,000,000 for a grant to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue the program created in fiscal year 2000 that provides targeted technology to police departments for the specific purpose of child victimization prevention and response. The technology available to help law enforcement find missing children is not at the level it needs to be. Most police departments across the United States do not have personal computers, modems, and scanners. The departments that do rarely have them in areas focusing on crimes against children;

Up to \$3,000,000 for the acquisition or lease and installation of dashboard mounted cameras for State and local law enforcement on patrol. One camera may be used in each vehicle which is used primarily for patrols. These cameras are only to be used by State and local law enforcement on patrol;

\$800,000 for a grant to the National Center for Victims of Crime—INFOLINK;

\$3,000,000 for a grant to allow the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command to implement the public safety master plan for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games;

\$300,000 for a grant to the Kansas City Community Security Initiative to continue developing community policing models in Kansas City neighborhoods;

\$150,000 for a grant to establish a Computer Crime Unit within the Montana Board of Crime Control;

\$1,500,000 for a grant to the New Hampshire Department of Safety to support Operation Streetsweeper;

\$400,000 for a grant to the Western Missouri Public Safety Training Institute for classroom and training equipment to facilitate the training of public safety officers;

\$3,500,000 for a grant to continue the Consolidated Advanced Technologies for Law Enforcement Program at the University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Department of Safety, in cooperation with the National Resource Center and the National Institute of Justice;

\$400,000 for a grant to Mountain Village, CO, for public safety information management systems related to law enforcement;

\$500,000 for a grant to Washington State for an electronic jail booking and reporting system;

\$850,000 for a grant to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for a high technology crime investigative unit;

\$500,000 for a grant to the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement in Little Rock, AR, to continue providing management education, research, forensics, computer, and technical assistance and training to rural law enforcement agencies, tribal police, and railroad police throughout the Nation;

\$130,000 for a grant to Jackson County, MS, for public safety and automated system technologies related to law enforcement;

\$750,000 for grants to the Bennington, Brattleboro, Newport, Montpelier, and Winooski, VT, for police technology systems and equipment;

\$900,000 for a grant to Billings, MT, for patrol car mobile data terminals;

\$100,000 for a grant to the Inglewood, CA, police department for technology systems;

\$600,000 for a grant for telecommunications upgrades in rural areas of Montana to improve law enforcement response times;

\$750,000 for a grant to the Macon, GA, Police Department for technology equipment and software;

\$700,000 for a grant for a voice trunking system to assist law enforcement in eastern North Carolina;

\$1,000,000 for a grant to the North Star Borough for centralized and computer aided dispatch equipment and a study of needs;

\$60,000 for a grant to Monroe County, MI, for a data transmission mechanism for squad cars;

\$600,000 for a grant to the State Police of Virginia for computers and related equipment;

\$5,000,000 for a grant for the Utah Communications Agency Network (UCAN) for enhancements and upgrades of security and communications infrastructure to assist with the law enforcement needs arising from the 2002 Winter Olympics;

\$250,000 for a grant to Lane County, OR, for an area information records system;

\$550,000 for a grant to the Clearwater Economic Development Association to provide funding to sheriffs' offices in Clearwater, Idaho, Lemhi, Lewis and Nez Perce counties, ID, to buy radio communications equipment;

\$200,000 for a grant to the Pawtucket, RI, Police Department for patrol car mobile data terminals;

\$150,000 for a grant to Bolivar County, MS, for public safety equipment and automated system technologies to improve county law enforcement;

\$500,000 for a grant to the Maine State Police to upgrade their police radio system;

\$350,000 for a grant to Huntingdon County, PA, for rural law enforcement technology needs;

\$2,200,000 for a grant to the Alaska Department of Public Safety for technology, policing, and enforcement initiatives;

\$2,500,000 for a grant to the Virginia Department of State Police for law enforcement technologies;

\$200,000 for a grant to the Easley, SC, Police Department for policing equipment upgrades and computer enhancements;

\$110,000 for a grant to the Scotts Bluff County, NE, consolidated communications center to improve law enforcement response times;

\$250,000 for a grant to the Vermont State Police for computer and radio system upgrades and integration;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the Southeastern Law Enforcement Technology Center's Coastal Plain Police Communications initiative for regional law enforcement communications equipment;

\$1,300,000 for a grant to the Alaska Department of Public Safety for the law enforcement photo network to provide statewide access to the Alaska booking, driver, and ID photographic information throughout the State;

\$100,000 for a grant to the Lawrence, MA, Police Department for a police identification management system;

\$300,000 for a grant to Grand Rapids, MI, for computer equipment for police officer vehicles;

\$3,000,000 for a grant to the Milwaukee, WI, police department for communications infrastructure equipment;

\$500,000 for a grant to Nye County, NV, for computer upgrades and other technologies;

\$750,000 for a grant to the Vermont Department of Public Safety for mobile communications technology upgrades for law enforcement;

\$1,650,000 for a grant to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division for emergency response technology equipment, including datamasters;

\$100,000 for a grant to Deschutes County, OR, for mobile data and radio communications upgrades;

\$750,000 for a grant to the City of Paducah and McCracken County, KY, for a Public Safety Mobile Data System to assist law enforcement;

\$400,000 for a grant to the Arkansas Crime Information Center to address software and hardware requirements;

\$500,000 for a grant to the City of Seattle and King County, WA, for technology upgrades and to assist with inter-jurisdictional investigations;

\$1,800,000 for a grant to the State of Alaska for the training of Village Public Safety Officers and the purchase of emergency response equipment;

\$500,000 for a grant to Madison, WI, for communications upgrades needed to address police radio transmitting capacity and inter-agency communications;

\$150,000 for a grant to the Yellowstone County, MT, Sheriff's office for training technologies upgrades;

\$1,500,000 for a grant to Baltimore, MD, for police training programs and equipment;

\$2,000,000 for a grant to Clark County, NV, to upgrade mobile and in-vehicle computers;

\$1,400,000 for a grant to the Virginia State Police's Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Division for technical equipment;

\$500,000 for a grant to the Johnson County, KS, Sheriff's Department for a countywide public safety radio network;

\$400,000 for a grant to the Montgomery, AL, Police Department for an integrated communications system;

\$150,000 for a grant to the Bozeman, MT, police department for high risk activity training equipment;

\$100,000 for a grant to St. Clair County, MI, to assist with law enforcement data needs;

\$600,000 for a grant to the Alabama Department of Public Safety for technology and automated systems to assist law enforcement;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the continuation of the Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System, which will provide for the purchase and deployment of the technology network between all State and local law enforcement agencies in the four Southwest Border States;

\$200,000 for a grant to Hall County, NE, for mobile data computers for law enforcement;

\$100,000 for a grant to Burrillville, RI, for a communications system to assist law enforcement;

\$200,000 for a grant to Irvington, NJ, for police technology needs;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for videoteleconferencing equipment necessary to assist State and local law enforcement in contacting the Immigration and Naturalization Service to allow them to confirm the identification and status of illegal and criminal aliens in their custody;

\$2,000,000 for a grant to Ventura County, CA, for an integrated justice information system;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the Southwest Alabama Justice Integration Project;

\$5,000,000 for a grant for the Ohio WEBCHECK system;

\$1,750,000 for a grant to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for an integration technology program;

\$1,750,000 for a grant to the California Highway Patrol for a communications system;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for SmartCOP in Alabama;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for Project Hoosier SAFE-T;

\$2,920,000 for a grant for the Access to Court Electronic Data for Criminal Justice Agencies project;

\$600,000 for a grant to modernize and update law enforcement technologies and equipment in East Baton Rouge Parish, Livingston Parish and Ascension Parish, LA;

\$1,000,000 for a grant to the Riverside, CA, police department for mobile data terminals;

\$1,000,000 for a grant to Orange County, CA, for a seamless, integrated communications technology system;

\$260,000 for a grant to Shively, KY, for police department communications improvements;

\$1,500,000 for a grant for the Citrus Heights, CA, police force for computer networking and radios;

\$250,000 for a grant for the Suffolk County, NY, Police Department Technology Crimes Initiative;

\$750,000 for a grant for Riviera Beach, FL, for a police mobile radio system;

\$750,000 for a grant for Clearwater, FL, for laptop computers and printers for police vehicles and network operations;

\$750,000 for a grant for the cities of Arcadia, and Sierra Madre, CA, to improve crime technology and communications between the cities;

\$600,000 for a grant for a computer-aided dispatch and records management system for the Bells Garden, CA, police department;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the Chattanooga, TN, Police Department to improve information sharing;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the purchase and installation of mobile data computers for the Huntsville, AL, police department;

\$83,000 for a grant for the Long County, GA, police department for a communications system;

\$3,500,000 for a grant for Pinellas County, FL, law enforcement agencies to demonstrate with the Florida Department of Motor Vehicles how facial recognition technology may be used by police;

\$1,300,000 for a grant for vehicle-mounted cameras and equipment for the Jefferson County, KY, police department;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for the Lexington, KY, police department for communications equipment to improve officer safety and effectiveness;

\$350,000 for a grant for the Daviess County, KY, sheriff's department for a wireless mobile information system;

\$250,000 for a grant for the City of Falls Church, VA, police department for a computer-aided dispatch and records management system;

\$3,000,000 for a grant for Yuma, AZ, for telecommunications and technology infrastructure for law enforcement officers;

\$152,000 for a grant for Mexico Beach, FL, to upgrade its dispatch communications service;

\$1,500,000 for a grant for an integrated public safety records management and document imaging system for the Wichita Police Department (KS);

\$500,000 for a grant for the East Valley Regional Community Analysis Center for a data warehousing project;

\$7,500,000 for a grant for a regional law enforcement technology program in Kentucky;

\$1,235,000 for a grant for the Virgin Islands for technology equipment and upgrades;

\$1,500,000 for a grant for a justice tracking information system (JUSTIS) for San Francisco, CA;

\$230,000 for a grant for Glendale, CA, for police training equipment and technologies;

\$1,190,000 for a grant for Pasadena, CA, for a computerized geographic information system;

\$152,000 for a grant for the New Jersey State Police's High-tech Crime Unit for technology equipment;

\$50,000 for a grant for the Tuckahoe, NY, police department for technology upgrades;

\$1,000,000 for a grant for the Greater Atlanta Data Center;

\$300,000 for a grant for the Berkshire County Regional Strategic Response Team in Pittsfield, MA;

\$500,000 for a grant for mobile data terminals for Louisville, KY, to improve information retrieval on-scene and greatly reduce time used to complete paperwork off-scene;

\$750,000 for a grant for the Louisiana State Police for communications and computer system upgrades for the Public Safety Emergency Services Training Center;

\$50,000 for a grant for the Bound Brook, NJ, police department for law enforcement technologies;

\$500,000 for a grant for the Tampa, FL, police department for in-vehicle video cameras; \$750,000 for a grant for the North Carolina State Highway Patrol for mobile data terminals;

\$1,000,000 for the Center for Criminal Justice Technology;

\$500,000 for a grant for the San Joaquin County, CA, sheriff's office for technology enhancements; and

\$1,000,000 for a grant for Minnesota for a radio system to improve law enforcement communications in rural Minnesota.

2. COPS Methamphetamine/Drug "Hot Spots" Program.—The conference Agreement provides \$48,500,000 for State and local law enforcement programs to combat methamphetamine production, distribution, and use, and to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration for assistance to State and local law enforcement for proper removal and disposal of hazardous materials at clandestine methamphetamine labs. The monies may also be used for policing initiatives in "hot spots" of drug market activity. The House bill proposed \$45,675,000 and the Senate-reported amendment proposed \$41,700,000 for this purpose.

Within the amount provided, the conference agreement includes \$20,000,000 to be reimbursed to the Drug Enforcement Administration as described above. The conference agreement expects the COPS office to award grants for the following programs:

\$2,000,000 to the Washington State Methamphetamine Initiative for a comprehensive program to address methamphetamine enforcement, treatment, and cleanup efforts;

\$2,500,000 to the Midwest (Missouri) Methamphetamine Initiative to train and provide related equipment to State and local law enforcement officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;

\$2,000,000 to the Kansas Bureau of Investigation to combat methamphetamine and to train officers in those types of investigations;

\$750,000 to the Indiana State Police for a methamphetamine program to address training, equipment, and removal requirements;

\$250,000 to the State Police of Virginia for an intensified methamphetamine enforcement program;

\$800,000 to Southern Utah law enforcement agencies to be used to purchase remote methamphetamine detection laboratories to identify infrastructure decay caused by the disposal of hazardous and toxic chemicals;

\$1,000,000 for the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics to combat methamphetamine and to train officers on the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;

\$600,000 for the South Dakota Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse to expand its Community Mobilization Project to include a methamphetamine prevention project;

\$500,000 to the State of Illinois to combat methamphetamine and to train officers in those type of investigations;

\$800,000 to the State of Idaho to train State and local law enforcement officers in the proper recognition, collection, removal, and destruction of methamphetamine;

\$1,000,000 for the Iowa Methamphetamine Clandestine Lab Task Force;

\$1,500,000 for the Arkansas Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative, of which, \$150,000 is for the Arkansas State Crime Lab to hire three additional chemists and \$1,350,000 is for the Arkansas State Police for training, enforcement, and cleanup efforts;

\$350,000 to the Nebraska Clan Lab Team for the Nebraska Methamphetamine Fighting Initiative;

\$1,000,000 for the Western Wisconsin Methamphetamine Law Enforcement Initiative;

\$1,000,000 for personnel, equipment, and training for Arizona law enforcement to combat methamphetamine;

\$250,000 for the Nye County, NV, Methamphetamine Initiative;

\$750,000 to the Alabama Department of Public Safety to combat methamphetamine production and distribution;

\$250,000 for the Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Narcotics Enforcement Division to address methamphetamine diversion, production, distribution, and enforcement efforts;

\$400,000 for the Vermont State Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force;

\$2,200,000 for the Tri-State Methamphetamine Training Program (IA/SD/NE) to train officers from rural areas on methamphetamine interdiction, covert operations, intelligence gathering, locating clandestine laboratories, case development, and prosecution;

\$1,000,000 to form a Western Kentucky Methamphetamine training program and provide equipment and personnel;

\$1,000,000 for the Eastern Appalachian Taskforce on Methamphetamine Eradication in Tennessee, including \$100,000 to establish videoconferencing with the Hamilton County District Attorney's Office;

\$250,000 for the Polk County, FL, sheriff's office to support additional law enforcement officers, intelligence gathering and forensic capabilities, training and community outreach programs for an expanded methamphetamine program;

\$750,000 for Central Kentucky to assist local police and sheriffs' departments with costs associated with combating the production and distribution of methamphetamine;

\$1,500,000 for the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation for costs associated with combating the production and distribution of methamphetamine; and

\$300,000 for the Ascension Parish, LA, sheriff's office to support officer training and outreach programs.

The conference agreement expects the COPS office to review requests from the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement's Methamphetamine Strategy and Merced County, CA, and provide grants, if warranted.

3. COPS Safe Schools Initiative (SSI)/School Prevention Initiatives.—The conference agreement includes \$15,000,000 to provide resources for programs aimed at preventing violence in public schools, and to support the assignment of officers to work in collaboration with schools and community-based organizations to address crime and disorder problems, gangs, and drug activities, as proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. Within the overall amounts recommended for this program, the conference agreement includes the expectation that the COPS office will examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

\$3,000,000 for training by the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children for law enforcement officers selected to be part of the Safe Schools Initiative;

\$541,000 for the Milwaukee schools' Summer Stars program;

\$250,000 for the Sioux Falls, SD, school district to expand an alternative educational support program for at-risk youth;

\$250,000 for the Safe Schools program at the University of Montana;

\$500,000 for the School Security and Technology Center in New Mexico;

\$375,000 for the Kenosha County, WI, Sheriff's Department to address school resource officer needs;

\$350,000 for Berkeley, CA, for an intercom and surveillance safety system;

\$250,000 for the King County, WA, school resource officer program;

\$750,000 to the University of Louisville Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence in Urban Schools;

\$350,000 for Bennington, VT, for a teen delinquency prevention project;

\$1,500,000 for the Youth Advocacy Program;

\$350,000 for the Alaska Community in Schools Mentoring program;

\$750,000 for Compton, CA, for the Youth Center and After School Initiative;

\$2,000,000 for the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement for the school violence research center;

\$375,000 for the Waukesha, WI, Police Department to address school resource officer requirements;

\$150,000 for the Nevada Foundation for Youth Development;

\$495,000 for the Home Run Program;

\$500,000 for the Safer School Initiative in Maricopa County, AZ;

\$1,300,000 to setup the Aggressors, Victims and Bystanders Demonstration Project for Palm Beach County, FL, middle schools;

\$120,000 for the Copiague School District School Safety Program; and

\$80,000 for the Lindenhurst School Violence Program.

4. COPS Bullet-Proof Vests Initiative.—The conference agreement includes \$25,500,000 to provide State and local law enforcement officers with bullet-proof vests. The House bill provided \$25,000,000 for this program and the Senate-reported amendment provided \$26,000,000.

5. Police Corps.—The conference agreement includes \$29,500,000 for the Police Corps as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment instead of \$15,000,000 as proposed in the House bill.

6. Crime Identification Technology Act Program [CITA].—As included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, the conference agreement provides \$130,000,000 for the CITA program, to be used and distributed pursuant to the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998, Public Law 105-251. Under that Act, eligible uses of the funds are (1) upgrading criminal history and criminal justice record systems; (2) improvement of criminal justice identification, including fingerprint-based systems; (3) promoting compatibility and integration of national, State, and local systems for criminal justice purposes, firearms eligibility determinations, identification of sexual offenders, identification of domestic violence offenders, and background checks for other authorized purposes; (4) capture of information for statistical and research purposes; (5) developing multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency communications systems; and (6) improvement of capabilities in forensic sciences, including DNA.

Jennifer's Law (P.L. 106-177) authorizes funds for States to apply for competitive grants to cover the costs associated with entering complete files on unidentified victims into the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC). This law provides incentives for States to report to the NCIC information on unidentified, deceased persons and will give law enforcement officials the opportunity to identify missing children who are reported as "unidentified". The conference agreement notes that funding provided under CITA is authorized to fund these costs and encourages States to use CITA funds for this purpose.

Within the amounts provided, the Office of Justice Programs is directed to provide grants to the following:

\$500,000 for Hamilton County, OH, for a juvenile case management system and integrated automated fingerprint information system;

\$150,000 for Kalamazoo County, MI, to integrate its criminal justice system data online;

\$100,000 for Ogden, UT, for public safety and automated system technologies;

\$2,500,000 for the Missouri State Court Administrator for the Juvenile Justice Information System to enhance communication and collaboration between juvenile courts, law enforcement, schools, and other agencies;

\$1,250,000 for the Alaska Department of Public Safety for an information network;

\$150,000 for Logan County, OH, to support a regional planning criminal information infrastructure system;

\$4,000,000 for the State Police of NH, for a VHF trunked digital radio system;

\$4,700,000 for the State of Minnesota for a criminal justice integrated information system, of which \$700,000 shall be allocated to Hennepin County;

\$2,000,000 to automate the criminal records management system in San Diego, CA;

\$1,500,000 to upgrade the Indianapolis Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and

\$1,500,000 for an information technology project in Wayne County, MI, to improve communications and information sharing between local, State and Federal law enforcement.

Safe Schools Technology.—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the conference agreement includes \$17,500,000 for Safe Schools technology to continue funding NIJ's development of new, more effective safety technologies such as less obtrusive weapons detection and surveillance equipment and information systems that provide communities quick access to information they need to identify potentially violent youth. The conference agreement adopts by reference the Senate report language regarding a competitive grant to a university based technology center.

Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Act).—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the conference agreement provides \$35,000,000 for States to upgrade criminal history records so that these records can interface with other databases holding information on other categories of individuals who are prohibited from purchasing firearms under Federal or State statute. Additionally, the national sexual offender registry (NSOR) component of the Criminal History Records Upgrade Program has two principal objectives. The registry assists States in developing complete and accurate in-State registries. It will also assist States in sharing their registry information with the FBI system which identifies those offenders for whom special law enforcement interest has been noted.

DNA Backlog Grants/Crime Laboratory Improvement Program (CLIP).—Within the amounts available for crime identification technology, the conference agreement includes \$30,000,000 for grants to reduce DNA backlogs and for the Crime Laboratory Improvement Program (CLIP). The CLIP/DNA Program supports State and local government crime laboratories to develop or improve the capability to analyze DNA in a forensic laboratory, as well as other general forensic science capabilities. Within the amounts provided under CITA, it is expected that the Office of Justice Programs will provide grants to the following programs: \$400,000 to the Southeast Missouri Crime Laboratory; \$450,000 to the Rhode Island State Crime Laboratory; \$650,000 to the Georgia State Crime Laboratory; \$950,000 to the Iowa Forensic Science Improvement Initiative; \$2,500,000 to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division's forensic laboratory; \$2,000,000 to the Marshall University Forensic Science program; \$4,000,000 to the West

Virginia University Forensic Identification Program; \$500,000 to the Vermont Forensic Laboratory; \$2,500,000 to the National Center for Forensic Science at the University of Central Florida; \$500,000 to the National Academy for Forensic Computing and Investigation in Charlotte, NC; \$500,000 to Ohio forensic science laboratory improvements; \$150,000 to the Kansas Bureau of Investigations for a new latent fingerprint examination instrument; \$650,000 to the Bellevue, WA, Police Department's Forensic Services Unit; \$700,000 to the Arizona Department of Public Safety Southern Regional Crime Laboratory for forensic equipment; and \$2,600,000 to the National Forensic Science Technology Center.

The conference agreement encourages the CLIP/DNA program to support within existing funds the Mississippi Crime Lab in improving its capacity to analyze and process forensic, DNA and toxicology evidence and in upgrading its technology.

The conference agreement adopts the Senate report language directing OJP to conduct a study of the funding requirements for the operation of forensic science laboratories given the caseload growth and backlog.

7. Community Prosecutors.—The conference agreement includes \$100,000,000 for the Community Prosecutors program. The House bill and the Senate-reported amendment did not include funding for this program. Of the funds provided, \$25,000,000 is for continuation of the current community prosecutors program and \$75,000,000 is for community prosecutors in high gun violence areas. The \$75,000,000 is to be used exclusively for community prosecutors to prosecute cases involving violent crimes committed with guns, and violations of gun statutes in cases involving drug trafficking and gang-related crime in high gun violence areas. The Department of Justice is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2000, outlining how the \$75,000,000 for community prosecutors in high gun violence areas will be spent. The report shall include but not be limited to the following information: (1) a definition of a high gun violence area; (2) the amount of funding per prosecutor that will be provided; and (3) an explanation of how local communities will be able to continue to employ the prosecutors that are hired after the grant has expired.

8. Offender Reentry.—In recognition of the public safety issues generated by the increasing number of offenders who have served their sentences and are returning from jails and prisons to our communities, the conference agreement includes \$30,000,000 for the law enforcement costs related to establishing offender reentry programs. The House bill did not include funding for this program and the Senate-reported amendment included \$7,000,000 for this program within State Prison Grants.

Offender reentry programs establish partnerships among institutional corrections, community corrections, social services programs, community policing and community leaders to prepare for more successful returns of inmates to their home neighborhoods. The \$30,000,000 provided is intended to fund law enforcement participation and coordination of offender reentry programs. These funds are not provided to teach job training skills or provide alcohol or drug abuse treatment. The Department of Justice is directed to submit an implementation plan to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 2000, outlining how the funds will be spent. The report shall include the following: (1) a description of the law enforcement costs that will be funded; (2) an explanation of how the non-law enforcement costs such as job training, education, and

drug treatment will be funded; (3) an explanation of how this program is being coordinated with the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services; and (4) an explanation of how local communities will be able to fund the operational costs of this program after their grants expire.

9. Police Integrity Program.—The conference agreement provides \$17,000,000 for police integrity training to provide training and technical assistance grants to develop and implement new policing methods and strategies. Neither the House bill nor the Senate-reported amendment included funding for this initiative.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes \$298,597,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, instead of \$287,097,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$279,697,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes the understanding that changes to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs are being considered in the reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974. However, absent completion of this reauthorization process, the conference agreement provides funding consistent with the current Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The conference agreement includes language that provides that funding for these programs shall be subject to the provisions of any subsequent authorization legislation that is enacted.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.—Of the total amount provided, \$279,097,000 is for grants and administrative expenses for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs including:

1. \$6,847,000 for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) (Part A).

2. \$89,000,000 for Formula Grants for assistance to State and local programs (Part B).

3. \$50,250,000 for Discretionary Grants for National Programs and Special Emphasis Programs (Part C). Within the amount provided for Part C discretionary grants, OJJDP is directed to review the following proposals, provide a grant if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions regarding:

\$3,000,000 for Parents Anonymous, Inc., to develop partnerships with local communities to build and support strong, safe families and to help break the cycle of abuse and delinquency. The conference agreement directs Parents Anonymous to open up an active dialog with those organizations no longer associated with the program. With a concerted effort by all parties, problematic issues can be resolved which will ultimately benefit the cause of child abuse prevention;

\$1,000,000 to continue the Achievable Dream after-school program for at-risk youth;

\$3,000,000 to continue funding for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts which provides continuing legal education for family and juvenile law;

\$1,900,000 for continued support of law-related education;

\$1,500,000 for continuation of the Center for Research on Crimes Against Children which focuses on improving the handling of child crime victims by the justice system;

\$1,500,000 for equipment and programming costs at the Brown County, SD, Juvenile Detention Center;

\$750,000 for juvenile drug treatment services in Cook County, IL;

\$250,000 to the Low Country Children's Center;

\$1,500,000 to expand the Milwaukee Safe and Sound Program to other Milwaukee neighborhoods;

\$150,000 to the Mel Blount Youth Home; \$300,000 to the New Mexico PAL program; \$250,000 to the juvenile assessment center in Billings, MT, for child and family intervention programs;

\$150,000 to Sioux Falls, SD, Turning Point locations, including the Bowden Youth Center;

\$300,000 to the New Mexico Cooperative Extension Service 4-H Youth Development Program;

\$1,000,000 for Project Escape;

\$400,000 to the Institute for Character Development, Civic Responsibility, and Leadership at Neumann College;

\$750,000 to Utah State University's Youth and Families with a Promise program;

\$120,000 to the South Dakota Unified Judicial System to continue the Intensive Juvenile Probation program;

\$250,000 to the Hawaii Navigator Project; \$500,000 to the North Eastern Massachusetts Law Enforcement Council;

\$150,000 to the Vermont Coalition of Teen Centers;

\$250,000 to the Better Way program in Muncie, IN;

\$350,000 to drug prevention programs in Shelby County, KY;

\$150,000 to the South Dakota Network Against Family Violence and Sexual Assault;

\$100,000 to the Alfred University Coordinating County Services for Families and Youth program;

\$500,000 to the Kansas YouthFriends program;

\$500,000 to perform a national demonstration of the Learning for Life Program which is then to be replicated by the Gulf Ridge Council and others;

\$1,500,000 to the State of Alaska for a child abuse investigation program;

\$1,250,000 to Aberdeen, SD, for a youth enrichment program;

\$438,000 to the National Association of State Fire Marshals for implementing a national juvenile fire-setter intervention mobilization plan that will facilitate and promote the establishment of juvenile fire-setter intervention programs based on existing model programs at the State and local level;

\$3,000,000 for the "Innovative Partnerships for High Risk Youth" demonstration;

\$7,500,000 for the Youth ChalleNGe Program;

\$300,000 to Prevent Child Abuse America for the programs of the National Family Support Roundtable;

\$2,000,000 to continue the L.A.'s Best youth program;

\$500,000 to the Culver City Juvenile Crime Diversion Initiative;

\$275,000 to the Sports Foundation to work with at-risk youth;

\$300,000 to the No Workshops * * * No Jump Shots program to provide case management, counseling and mandatory workshops for at-risk youth;

\$1,000,000 to the Greater Heights program to provide at-risk youth with mentoring, positive activities, networking and alternatives to incarceration;

\$500,000 to Our Next Generation;

\$1,000,000 to the Youth Crime Watch of America;

\$150,000 to Operation Quality Time;

\$1,300,000 to the Suffolk University Center for Juvenile Justice;

\$1,000,000 for Drug Free America;

\$750,000 to New Mexico State University to establish an After School Services Pilot Program for at-risk youth;

\$250,000 for the Culinary Education Training for At-Risk Youth in Miami-Dade, FL;

\$1,000,000 to Mount Vernon, NY, to provide after-school services to at-risk youth;

\$500,000 to the Lourdes Health Network in Pasco, WA, for extension of the school year

program for youth and adolescents at risk of delinquency;

\$250,000 to the Ella H. Baker House to support its juvenile delinquency intervention and prevention programs;

\$365,000 to Project Bridge to continue to assist at-risk youths in Riverside County, CA;

\$500,000 to Wichita State University for a juvenile justice program;

\$500,000 to the Wayne County Department of Community Justice for an at-risk youth program including prevention and intervention services;

\$1,000,000 for the West Farms program to assist at-risk youth; and

\$50,000 for the Maryhurst Youth Center.

The conference agreement recognizes Project CRAFT (Community Restitution and Apprenticeship-Focused Training) as a successful model and proven intervention technique in the rehabilitation and reduced recidivism of accused and adjudicated juvenile offenders. The OJP is encouraged to work in cooperation with the Department of Labor to replicate Project CRAFT in order to offer at-risk and adjudicated youth pre-apprenticeship training and job placement in the residential construction trades.

4. \$12,000,000 to expand the Youth Gangs (Part D) program which provides grants to public and private nonprofit organizations to prevent and reduce the participation of at-risk youth in the activities of gangs that commit crimes.

5. \$10,000,000 for Discretionary Grants for State Challenge Activities (Part E) to increase the amount of a State's formula grant by up to 10 percent, if that State agrees to undertake some or all of the ten challenge activities designed to improve various aspects of a State's juvenile justice and delinquency prevention program.

6. \$16,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program (Part G) to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the drop-out rate among at-risk youth by bringing young people in high crime areas together with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors. OJJDP is directed to provide a \$3,000,000 grant for the Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America program.

7. \$95,000,000 for the At Risk Children's Program (Title V). Under Title V juvenile justice programs, the At Risk Children's Program provides funding to support comprehensive delinquency prevention plans formulated at the community level. The program targets truancy and school violence; gangs, guns, and drugs; and other influences that lead juveniles to delinquency and criminality.

Safe School Initiative (SSI).—The conference agreement includes \$15,000,000 within Title V grants for the Safe School initiative as proposed in the Senate report. Within the amount provided, OJJDP is directed to review the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on its intentions regarding:

\$3,600,000 to the Hamilton Fish National Institute on School and Community Violence;

\$1,250,000 to the Teens, Crime, and Community Program;

\$200,000 to the Decatur Mentoring Project in Decatur, IL;

\$250,000 to an Allegheny County, PA, youth development program;

\$1,000,000 to establish and enhance after-school programs for at-risk youth in Baltimore, MD;

\$750,000 to the University of South Alabama for Youth Violence Prevention Research;

\$900,000 to the Stop Truancy Outreach program;

\$58,000 to the Southern Kentucky Truancy Diversion program;

\$1,000,000 to the "I Have a Dream" foundation for at-risk youth program;

\$500,000 to the Family, Career, and Community Leaders of America (FCCLA), STOP the Violence—Students Taking On Prevention Project; and

\$1,000,000 to the Little Rock School District to create a safe, secure and healthy school environment.

Tribal Youth Program.—The conference agreement includes \$12,500,000 within the Title V grants for programs to reduce, control and prevent crime, as proposed in the Senate report.

Enforcing the Underage Drinking Laws Program.—The conference agreement includes \$25,000,000 within the Title V grants for programs to assist States in enforcing underage drinking laws, as proposed in the Senate report. Within the amounts provided for underage drinking, OJP shall make awards of \$700,000 to expand Oregon Partnership programs and \$500,000 to the Sam Houston State University and Mothers Against Drunk Driving for the National Institute of Victims Studies.

Drug Prevention Program.—The conference agreement includes \$11,000,000 as proposed in the House bill to develop, demonstrate and test programs to increase the perception among children and youth that drug use is risky, harmful, or unattractive.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The conference agreement includes \$8,500,000 for the various programs authorized under the Victims of Child Abuse Act (VOCA), as proposed in the House bill. The following programs are included in the agreement:

\$1,250,000 to Regional Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 213 of VOCA;

\$5,000,000 to establish local Children's Advocacy Centers, as authorized by section 214 of VOCA;

\$1,500,000 for a continuation grant to the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse for specialized technical assistance and training programs to improve the prosecution of child abuse cases, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA; and

\$750,000 for a continuation grant to the National Network of Child Advocacy Centers for technical assistance and training, as authorized by section 214a of VOCA.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

The conference agreement includes \$35,624,000, instead of \$33,224,000 as proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. This includes \$33,224,000 for the death benefits program and \$2,400,000 for the disability benefits program. In addition to the \$2,400,000 appropriated for disability benefits, it is estimated there will be \$500,000 in available disability carryover balances for a total of \$2,900,000 for disability payments in fiscal year 2001.

In addition, the conferees understand that there is an estimated \$2,300,000 unobligated balance available for the Education Assistance to Dependents Program in fiscal year 2001. This amount is estimated to be sufficient to cover the cost of this program, which has recently been expanded to provide benefits to the children and spouses of Federal, State and local public safety officers permanently disabled in the line of duty as long ago as 1978.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The conference agreement includes the following general provisions for the Department of Justice:

Section 101.—The conference agreement includes section 101, identical in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, which

makes up to \$45,000 of the funds appropriated to the Department of Justice available for reception and representation expenses.

Sec. 102.—The conference agreement includes section 102, modified from language proposed in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, which continues certain authorities for the Department of Justice contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, fiscal year 1980, until enactment of subsequent authorization legislation.

Sec. 103.—The conference agreement includes section 103, as proposed in the House bill, which prohibits the use of funds to perform abortions in the Federal Prison System. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 104.—The conference agreement includes section 104, as proposed in the House bill, which prohibits the use of funds to require any person to perform, or facilitate the performance of, an abortion. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 105.—The conference agreement includes section 105, as proposed in the House bill, which states that nothing in the previous section removes the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services to female inmates who seek to obtain abortions outside a Federal facility. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 106.—The conference agreement includes section 106, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, which allows the Department of Justice to spend up to \$10,000,000 for rewards for information regarding acts of terrorism against a United States person or property at levels not to exceed \$2,000,000 per reward.

Sec. 107.—The conference agreement includes section 107, as proposed in the House bill, which continues the current 5 percent and 10 percent limitations on transfers among Department of Justice accounts. The Senate-reported amendment included a minor technical difference in the language.

Sec. 108.—The conference agreement includes section 108, as proposed in the House bill, which sets forth the grant authority of the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs and makes these authorities permanent. The Senate-reported amendment included such authorities only for fiscal year 2001.

Sec. 109.—The conference agreement includes section 109, as proposed in the House bill, which continues a provision in the fiscal year 2000 Appropriations Act to allow assistance and services to be provided to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 110.—The conference agreement includes a new provision, numbered as section 110, which modifies section 641 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) to reduce the fees charged to au pairs, camp counselors, and participants in summer work travel programs for collection of certain information. The Senate-reported amendment included a provision to repeal section 641 and section 110 of the IIRIRA, while the House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 111.—The conference agreement includes section 111, modified from language proposed in the House bill, which relates to the payment of certain compensation from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice. A similar provision was included as section 113 of the Senate-reported amendment.

Sec. 112.—The conference agreement includes section 112, as proposed in the House bill, which establishes fees for genealogy

services and voluntary premium processing for Immigration and Naturalization Service activities. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 113.—The conference agreement includes section 114, proposed as section 110 in the Senate-reported amendment, which allows funds to be provided to the FBI from the Crime Victims Fund to improve services to crime victims. Additional direction regarding implementation of this provision is included under the FBI Salaries and Expenses account. In addition, the conference agreement assumes that funding will continue to be provided to the U.S. Attorneys to support the current number of victim witness coordinators in fiscal year 2001, as was provided from the Fund in fiscal year 2000.

Sec. 114.—The conference agreement includes section 115, proposed as section 112 in the Senate-reported amendment, which permanently allows funds appropriated to the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to be used to place prisoners in privately operated prisons provided that the Director of BOP determines such placement is consistent with Federal classification standards. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 115.—The conference agreement includes section 116, proposed as section 114 in the Senate-reported amendment, which makes available up to \$1,000,000 for technical assistance from funds appropriated for part G of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 116.—The conference agreement includes section 117, proposed as section 115 in the Senate-reported amendment, which makes available funds provided in fiscal year 2000 for certain activities. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 117.—The conference agreement includes section 118, proposed as section 116 in the Senate-reported amendment, which permanently prohibits funds from being provided to any local jail that runs a "pay to stay" program. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 118.—The conference agreement includes a new provision which allows the Attorney General to enter into contracts and other agreements for detention and incarceration space and facilities on any reasonable basis. The House bill and the Senate-reported amendment included similar language elsewhere in Title I of this Act.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$29,517,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) instead of \$29,433,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$29,600,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The USTR is directed to provide the necessary space within its Geneva offices for use by Department of Commerce Import Administration personnel working with the USTR on issues related to antidumping and countervailing duties.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$48,100,000 for the salaries and expenses of the International Trade Commission (ITC) instead of \$46,995,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$49,100,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement incorporates by reference report

language in both the Senate and House reports.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes \$337,444,000 in new budgetary resources for the operations and administration of the International Trade Administration (ITA) for fiscal year 2001, of which \$3,000,000 is derived from fee collections, instead of \$321,448,000 as proposed by the House bill, and \$318,686,000 as proposed by the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not include Senate-reported amendment language regarding Executive Direction and Administration funding. ITA is, however, directed to adhere to the re-programming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act, and to submit a spending plan.

The following table reflects the distribution of funds by activity included in the conference agreement:

Trade Development	\$64,747,000
Market Access and Compliance	25,555,000
Import Administration	40,645,000
U.S. & F.C.S	194,638,000
Executive Direction and Administration	11,859,000
Fee Collections	(3,000,000)
Total, ITA	334,444,000

Trade Development (TD).—The conference agreement provides \$64,747,000 for this activity. Of the amounts provided, \$50,992,000 is for the TD base program, \$9,750,000 is for the National Textile Consortium, \$3,000,000 is for the Textile/Clothing Technology Corporation, and \$250,000 is for the requested export database. Existing members of the National Textile Consortium should receive funding at the fiscal year 2000 level and the remaining \$750,000 is available for new members on a competitive basis. Further, the conference agreement includes \$255,000 for the Access Mexico program and \$500,000 for continuation of the international global competitiveness initiative as recommended in the House report.

Market Access and Compliance (MAC).—The conference agreement includes a total of \$25,555,000 for this activity. Of the amounts provided, \$18,755,000 is for the base program, \$500,000 is for the strike force teams initiative as provided in the current year, and \$6,300,000 is for the trade enforcement and compliance initiative, the full amount requested in the budget. Senate report language regarding the Mid-American Regional Council is incorporated by reference.

Import Administration.—The conference agreement provides \$40,645,000 for the Import Administration. Requested program increases are included as follows: \$1,250,000 for overseas compliance; \$2,225,000 for China and Japan compliance; and \$3,000,000 for import surge monitoring enforcement. Funding for a trade-law technical assistance center and a World Trade Organization initiative is not included. Senate report language on ITA and USTR work is included by reference.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (US & FCS).—The conference agreement includes \$194,638,000 for the programs of the US & FCS, the same amount provided in the House bill and \$23,923,000 above the Senate-reported amendment. House report language regarding the Rural Export Initiative, the Global Diversity Initiative, and base resources is adopted by reference. Senate report language regarding the US & FCS's work on the Appalachian-Turkish Trade Project is adopted by reference.

Executive Direction and Administration.—The conference agreement includes \$11,859,000 in

direct appropriations and \$847,000 in prior year carryover, providing total availability of \$12,706,000 for the administrative and policy functions of the ITA. The conference agreement does not include Senate-reported amendment language regarding Executive Direction and Administration funding.

House report language regarding trade missions, buying power maintenance, and trade show revenues is included by reference.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes \$64,854,000 for the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA) instead of \$53,833,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$61,037,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement assumes \$425,000 will be available from prior year carryover. Of the amount provided, \$31,328,000 is for Export Administration base, including Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) implementation and \$7,250,000 is for CWC inspections; \$25,033,000 is for Export Enforcement, including \$500,000 for computer export verification as in the current year and \$1,000,000 for the Chemical Weapons Convention Treaty; \$4,051,000 is for Management and Policy Coordination; and \$4,867,000 is for the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO). The House report language regarding the final year of operation for the CIAO is incorporated by reference.

The conference agreement does not include under this heading, a provision proposed in the House bill regarding the processing of licenses for the export of satellites to the People's Republic of China. The conference agreement includes an identical provision under "Department of State, Diplomatic and Consular Programs", as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes \$411,879,000 for Economic Development Administration (EDA) grant programs instead of \$361,879,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$218,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Of the amounts provided, \$286,700,000 is for Public Works and Economic Development, \$49,629,000 is for Economic Adjustment Assistance, \$31,450,000 is for Defense Conversion, \$24,000,000 is for Planning, \$9,100,000 is for Technical Assistance, including University Centers, \$10,500,000 is for Trade Adjustment Assistance, and \$500,000 is for Research. EDA is expected to allocate the funding as directed in the House report. The conference agreement does not include set-aside funding for specific sectors or populations that was requested in the budget. The authorized, traditional programs provide support for all communities facing economic hardship. Within the funding for Economic Adjustment Assistance, EDA is expected to increase funding for assistance to the timber and coal industries above fiscal year 2000 levels. In addition, EDA is expected to provide resources for communities affected by economic downturns due to United States-Canadian trade-related issues, New England fisheries impacted by regulations, and communities impacted by NAFTA, as directed in the Senate report.

The conference agreement makes funding under this account available until expended, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$28,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the EDA instead of \$26,499,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$31,542,000 as proposed in the

Senate-reported amendment. This funding will allow EDA to increase its level of administrative operations to manage increased program funding levels. The EDA is directed to aggressively pursue all opportunities for reimbursement, deobligations, and use of non-appropriated resources to achieve efficient and effective control of EDA programs.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement includes \$27,314,000 for the programs of the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$27,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. House report language regarding the Entrepreneurial Technology Apprenticeship Program is included by reference.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION
INFRASTRUCTURE
ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$53,745,000 for salaries and expenses of the activities funded under the Economic and Statistical Analysis account, instead of \$49,499,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$53,992,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Funding is included to begin the necessary task of updating and improving statistical measurements of the U.S. economy, international transactions, and the effects of e-business, as referenced in the Senate report. House report language regarding the Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounting initiative is included by reference.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The conference agreement provides total spending of \$733,633,000 for the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2001, instead of a direct appropriation of \$670,867,000 as proposed in the House bill, and a direct appropriation of \$693,610,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$157,227,000 for the Salaries and Expenses of the Bureau of the Census for fiscal year 2001, instead of \$140,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$158,386,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The agreement represents a \$17,227,000 increase over the fiscal year 2000 level. The distribution of funding is as follows:

Current Economic Statistics	\$103,228,000
Current Demographic Statistics	50,100,000
Survey Development and Data Surveys	3,899,000
Total	157,227,000

For current economic statistics programs, the conference agreement provides a total of \$103,228,000, of which \$11,295,000 is for adjustments to base, and \$3,000,000 is for program enhancements for the following initiatives: \$2,000,000 to begin the measurement of electronic businesses, and \$1,000,000 to support efforts to improve the timeliness, quality and coverage of export trade statistics. The conference agreement fully funds base requirements for these programs to ensure that key reports on manufacturing, general economic and foreign trade statistics are maintained and issued on a timely basis. The conference agreement does not include additional funding requested to begin funding a specialized Survey of Minority Owned Business Enterprises under this account, because such action is inconsistent with the long-standing practice of requiring specialized surveys to be funded by an affected agency or entity. The conference agreement adopts the Senate report language requiring a re-

port on reimbursements to be submitted with the fiscal year 2002 budget request.

The Bureau of the Census is directed to make the following changes beginning with the data collection on or after October 1, 2000, to the monthly report entitled "Preliminary: U.S. Imports for Consumption of Steel Products": (1) to delineate all products listed in such report into the following categories: alloy steel products, stainless steel products, and carbon steel products; (2) to add the following specialty steel categories to the report: alloy steel and silicon electrical steel; and (3) to divide in the report all steel line pipe products into the following categories: line pipe products 16 inches or less in diameter, and line pipe products over 16 inches in diameter.

Concerns have been expressed regarding recent actions taken by the Bureau of the Census to change the manner in which data are collected from the Shipper's Export Declaration, and the burden this may impose on some shippers. The Bureau is requested to provide a report on this matter to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 15, 2000.

It is the Congress' understanding that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will not be designating or defining any changes to metropolitan areas during fiscal year 2001. In order to ensure public acceptance of revised standards for defining metropolitan areas, OMB will continue to work with the Congress to resolve outstanding issues before adopting revised standards. With respect to the titling of Combined Areas that may be defined in 2003, OMB is urged to adopt a standard as follows: (1) the name of the largest principal city of the largest Core Based Statistical Area should appear first in the Combined Area title; and (2) in accordance with local opinion, up to two additional names could be included in the Combined Area title, provided that the additional names are the names of principal cities in the Combined Area or suitable regional names; and the resulting title of the Combined Area would be distinct from the title of any Metropolitan Area, Micropolitan Area, or Metropolitan Division defined in 2003 or beyond. With respect to titling of Metropolitan Areas, OMB is urged to continue to work with the Congress to address local concerns.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides a total spending level of \$576,406,000 for periodic censuses and programs, of which \$276,406,000 is provided as a direct appropriation, and \$300,000,000 is from prior year unobligated balances, instead of a direct appropriation of \$530,867,000 as proposed in the House bill, and a direct appropriation of \$535,224,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Decennial Census Programs.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$390,898,000 for completion of the 2000 decennial census, of which \$130,898,000 is provided as a direct appropriation, and \$260,000,000 is derived from prior year carryover, instead of a direct appropriation of \$392,898,000 as proposed in the House bill, and a direct appropriation of \$389,716,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The following represents the distribution of total funds provided for the 2000 Census in fiscal year 2001:

Program Development and Management	\$24,055,000
Data Content and Products Field Data Collection and Support Systems	55,096,000
Address List Development Automated Data Process and Telecommunications Support	122,000,000
	1,500,000
	115,038,000

Testing and Evaluation	55,000,000
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Pacific Areas	5,512,000
Marketing, Communications and Partnerships ..	9,197,000
Census Monitoring Board ..	3,500,000
Total, Decennial Census	390,898,000

The Bureau is directed to continue to provide monthly reports on the obligation of funds against each framework. Reallocation of resources among the frameworks listed above is subject to the requirements of section 605 of this Act, as is allocation of any additional unobligated balances not allocated in this conference agreement.

The conference agreement includes language designating the amounts provided for each decennial framework, modified from language proposed in the House bill. Should the operational needs of the decennial census necessitate the transfer of funds between these frameworks, the Bureau may transfer such funds as necessary subject to the standard transfer and reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act. In addition, the conference agreement includes language designating funding under this account for the expenses of the Census Monitoring Board as proposed in the House bill. The Senate bill did not include a similar provision.

Other Periodic Programs.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$185,508,000 for other periodic censuses and programs, of which \$40,000,000 is derived from prior year unobligated balances available from the decennial census, instead of a direct appropriation of \$137,969,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$145,508,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The following table represents the distribution of funds provided for non-decennial periodic censuses and related programs:

Economic Statistics Programs	\$45,928,000
<i>Economic Censuses</i>	<i>(42,846,000)</i>
<i>Census of Governments</i>	<i>(3,082,000)</i>
Demographic Statistics Programs	96,380,000
<i>Intercensal Demographic Estimates</i>	<i>(5,583,000)</i>
<i>Continuous Measurement Demographic Survey Sample Redesign</i>	<i>(4,769,000)</i>
<i>Electronic Information Collection (CASIC)</i>	<i>(6,000,000)</i>
<i>Geographic Support</i>	<i>(35,108,000)</i>
<i>Data Processing Systems ...</i>	<i>(23,305,000)</i>
Suitland Federal Center	43,200,000
Total	185,508,000

The Secretary of Commerce is directed to submit to the Congress, no later than September 30, 2001, a written report on any methodological, logistical, and other issues associated with the inclusion in future decennial censuses of American citizens and their dependents living abroad, for apportionment, redistricting, and other purposes for which decennial census results are used. This report shall include estimates of the number of Americans living abroad in the following categories: Federal civilian employees, military personnel, employees of business enterprises, employees of non-profit entities, and individuals not otherwise described.

Suitland Federal Center.—The conference agreement includes a total of \$43,200,000 for activities related to renovation of Census Bureau facilities at the Suitland Federal Center, of which \$40,000,000 is provided from prior year unobligated balances and \$3,200,000 is provided from direct appropriations. This amount represents the Census Bureau's costs

associated with renovation of this facility, as follows: \$3,200,000 for planning and design work, and \$40,000,000 for above-standard costs. The construction and tenant build-out costs for this facility are to be funded by the General Services Administration (GSA), not the Census Bureau, and the conference agreement includes new language prohibiting Census Bureau funds from being used for these purposes. Language is also included, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, requiring quarterly reports from the Census Bureau and GSA on this project.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$11,437,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$10,975,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement includes, by reference, Senate report language regarding funding for the critical infrastructure program, and House report language regarding reimbursements.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes \$43,500,000 for the Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction (PTFP) program, instead of \$31,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$50,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. NTIA is expected to use this funding for the existing equipment and facilities replacement program, and to maintain an appropriate balance between traditional grants and those to stations converting to digital broadcasting. NTIA is directed to place emphasis on distance learning initiatives targeting rural areas, as described in Senate report.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

The conference agreement includes \$45,500,000 for NTIA's Information Infrastructure Grants program, instead of \$15,500,000 as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. Senate report language regarding the overlap of funding under this heading with funding for the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, with respect to law enforcement communication and information networks is included by reference. The conference agreement includes language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment regarding uses of spectrum. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter. Senate report language regarding proposals for several grant programs is not included in the conference agreement. House report language regarding telecommunications research is included by reference.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides a total funding level of \$1,038,732,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and requested in the budget, instead of \$904,924,000 as proposed in the House bill. Of the amount provided in the conference agreement, \$783,843,000 is to be derived from fiscal year 2001 offsetting fee collections, and \$254,889,000 is to be derived from carryover of prior year fee collections. This amount represents an increase of \$167,732,000, or 19 percent, above the fiscal year 2000 operating level for the PTO. The PTO has experienced significant growth in recent years due to increased application filings for patents and trademarks, and funding is provided to address these increased filings.

The conference agreement includes bill language limiting the amount of carryover that may be obligated in fiscal year 2001, as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement includes House report language concerning PTO's partnership with the National Inventor's Hall of Fame and Inventure Place, and Senate report language concerning the official insignias of Native American Tribes, and agency budget forecasts.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$8,080,000 for the Technology Administration, instead of \$7,945,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$8,216,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement continues direction as in fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000 regarding the use of Technology Administration and Department of Commerce resources to support foreign policy initiatives and programs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

The conference agreement includes \$312,617,000 for the internal (core) research account of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), instead of \$292,056,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$305,003,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

The conference agreement provides funds for the core research programs of NIST as follows:

Electronics and Electrical Engineering	\$40,127,000
Manufacturing Engineering	19,821,000
Chemical Science and Technology	33,360,000
Physics	31,556,000
Material Sciences and Engineering	54,658,000
Building and Fire Research	17,124,000
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	52,551,000
Technology Assistance	17,349,000
Baldrige Quality Awards ...	5,205,000
Research Support	36,599,000
Infrastructure Protection Research Grants	5,000,000
Subtotal	313,350,000
Deobligations	(733,000)
Total	312,617,000

In addition, the conference agreement includes funding for the Physics program as referenced in the Senate report. Of the funding provided for Computer Science and Applied Mathematics, \$3,000,000 is for expert review teams, and \$4,000,000 is for internal critical infrastructure protection activities. Funding is included for the Building and Fire Program at \$1,192,000 above the budget request, and \$2,000,000 is to continue the disaster research program on effects of windstorms on protective structures and other technologies begun in fiscal year 1998. A total of \$282,000 is authorized to be transferred to the NIST working capital fund, as referenced in the House bill instead of \$6,200,000 as referenced in the Senate-reported amendment. Language regarding the placement of NIST personnel overseas is included as in the House report.

Funding of \$5,000,000 is provided for a new program to award research grants for critical infrastructure protection. NIST is re-

quired to submit an implementation plan for this new, competitive grant program, prior to obligation of funding.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The conference agreement includes \$250,837,000 for the NIST external research account, instead of \$104,836,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$262,737,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.—The conference agreement includes \$105,137,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program (MEP), instead of \$104,836,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$109,137,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes no funding for new initiatives. Additional funding is provided for the centers. The conference agreement incorporates direction in the Senate report that the Northern Great Plains Initiative e-commerce project should assist small manufacturers with marketing and business development purposes in rural areas.

Advanced Technology Program.—The conference agreement includes \$145,700,000 for the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), instead of \$153,600,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and no funding as proposed in the House bill. The amount of carryover funding available in fiscal year 2001 is \$45,000,000, providing total available funding of \$190,700,000 for fiscal year 2001.

The recommendation provides the following: (1) \$84,800,000 for continued funding requirements for awards made in fiscal years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000; (2) \$60,700,000 for new awards in fiscal year 2001; and (3) \$45,200,000 for administration, internal NIST lab support and Small Business Innovation Research requirements.

The conference agreement includes bill language, modified from the Senate language, designating \$60,700,000 for new ATP awards.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides \$34,879,000 for construction, renovation and maintenance of NIST facilities, instead of \$26,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$28,879,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Of the amount provided, \$14,000,000 is for grants and cooperative agreements as referenced in Section 209 of this Act; and \$20,879,000 is for safety, capacity, maintenance, and repair projects at NIST, including funding to address electrical service issues at NIST's Boulder campus.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides a total funding level of \$2,627,500,000 for all programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), instead of \$2,230,959,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$2,687,070,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of these amounts, the conference agreement includes \$1,869,170,000 in the Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) account, \$682,899,000 in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account, and \$75,431,000 in other NOAA accounts.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes \$1,869,170,000 for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration instead of \$1,608,125,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$1,958,046,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

In addition to the new budget authority provided, the conference agreement allows a transfer of \$68,000,000 from balances in the

account entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Related to American Fisheries", as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$72,828,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. In addition, the conference agreement assumes prior year deobligations totaling \$16,650,000, \$4,000,000 in offsets from fee collections, and \$3,200,000 to be transferred from the Coastal Zone Management Fund to the ORF account.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the House bill designating the amounts provided under this account for the six NOAA lines offices. The Senate-reported amendment contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes language, similar to language proposed in the House bill and carried since the 1999 Appropria-

tions Act, designating the amount available for Executive Direction and Administration and prohibiting augmentation of specified offices through formal or informal personnel details, transfers, or reimbursements above 42 personnel. The Senate-reported amendment contained no such provision.

The conference agreement includes language proposed in the House bill making the use of deobligated balances subject to standard reprogramming procedures. NOAA is directed that any use of deobligations above \$16,650,000 is subject to the procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act. In addition, the conference agreement includes House bill language limiting administrative charges assessed on assigned activities, as in the current year. The Senate-reported amendment included no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include language in the Senate-reported amendment regarding lawsuits. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement does not include \$34,000,000 in controversial new fisheries and navigation safety fees that were proposed in the budget request. House and Senate report language regarding these fees is incorporated by reference.

The conference agreement does not include a provision, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, permitting the Secretary to have NOAA occupy and operate research facilities at Lafayette, Louisiana.

The following table reflects the distribution of the funds provided in this conference agreement.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Fiscal year—				
	2000 Enacted	2001 Request	2001 House	2001 Senate	2001 Conf.
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE					
Navigation Services:					
Mapping and Charting	35,298	38,456	32,718	40,256	37,437
Address Survey Backlog	18,900	18,000	18,900	22,000	20,450
Subtotal	54,198	56,456	51,618	62,256	57,887
Geodesy	20,159	20,206	21,159	21,134	22,384
Tide and Current Data	12,390	15,089	15,089	12,293	15,089
Acquisition of Data	15,546	17,246	14,546	18,246	18,246
NOAA Corps strength increase				1,000	1,000
Total, Navigation Services	102,293	108,997	102,412	114,929	114,606
Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment:					
Ocean Assessment Program	44,846	41,465	34,348	49,515	49,956
GLERL		6,085		7,000	
Response and Restoration	15,329	20,149	10,991	19,884	11,600
Oceanic and Coastal Research	8,470	8,500	5,410	10,500	9,500
Subtotal—Estuarine & Coastal Assessment	68,645	76,199	50,749	86,899	71,056
Coastal Ocean Program	17,200	18,232	17,087	19,432	18,287
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment	85,845	94,431	67,836	106,331	89,343
Ocean and Coastal Management:					
CZM Grants	54,700	147,400	54,700	60,000	52,000
Program Administration	4,500	6,608	4,500	4,500	4,500
Estuarine Research Reserve System	6,000	12,000	6,000	12,000	9,750
Nonpoint Pollution Control	2,500	4,500	2,500		
Subtotal, Coastal Management	67,700	170,508	67,700	76,500	66,250
Marine Sanctuary Program	23,000	32,000	22,500	23,500	20,500
Total, Ocean & Coastal Management	90,700	202,508	90,200	100,000	86,750
Total, NOS	278,838	405,936	260,448	321,260	290,699
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE					
Information Collection and Analysis:					
Resource Information	107,848	101,988	100,100	117,795	119,945
Antarctic Research	1,234	1,200	1,200	2,000	1,500
Chesapeake Bay Office	2,390	1,500	2,390	3,000	2,500
Right Whale Research		200			
MARFIN	2,750	2,750	2,500	3,500	3,500
SEAMAP	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,400
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys	900	661	661	900	900
Bering Sea Pollock Research	945	945	945	945	945
West Coast groundfish	820	780	820	780	820
New England Stock Depletion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hawaii Stock Management Plan	500		500	500	500
Yukon River Chinook Salmon	1,200	700		1,500	1,500
Atlantic Salmon Research	710	710	710	710	710
Gulf of Maine Groundfish Survey	567	567	567	567	567
Dolphin/Yellowfin Tuna Research	250	250	250	250	250
Pacific Salmon Treaty Program	17,431	10,587	5,587	10,587	7,456
Red Snapper Monitoring and Research				7,500	4,500
SE Cooperative Research					2,500
Hawaiian Monk Seals	750	500	500	800	800
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan	4,000	1,440	1,440	12,300	12,300
Hawaiian Sea Turtles	285	248	248	300	300
Bluefish/Striped Bass	1,000		1,000		1,500
Halibut/Sablefish	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Subtotal	146,980	128,426	122,818	167,334	166,593
Fishery Industry Information:					
Fish Statistics	13,000	18,871	13,000	21,871	17,680
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring	5,500	5,200	5,200	7,100	6,750
PACFIN/Catch Effort Data	3,000	3,000	4,700	3,700	3,000
AKFIN (Alaska Fishery Information Network)	2,500			3,400	3,000
RECFIN	3,700	3,100	3,100	3,700	3,700
GULF FIN Data Collection Effort	3,500		3,000		3,500
Subtotal	31,200	30,171	29,000	39,771	37,630
Information Analyses and Dissemination	20,900	21,403	20,400	21,403	21,150
Computer Hardware and Software	3,500	3,500	750	3,500	3,500
Subtotal	24,400	24,903	21,150	24,903	24,650
Acquisition of Data	25,943	25,944	25,943	26,944	26,900
Total, Information, Collection, and Analyses	228,523	209,444	198,911	258,952	255,773

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	2000 Enacted	2001 Request	2001 House	2001 Senate	2001 Conf.
Conservation and Management Operations:					
Fisheries Management Programs	38,830	37,825	34,680	79,295	62,888
Columbia River Hatcheries	12,055	15,212	12,055	15,742	14,055
Columbia River Endangered Species	288	288	288	288	288
Regional Councils	13,150	13,100	13,150	15,100	13,150
International Fisheries Commissions	400	400	400	400	400
Management of George's Bank	478	478	478	478	478
Pacific Tuna Management/Pelagic Fisheries	2,300	1,250	1,250	3,000	2,650
Fisheries Habitat Restoration	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
NE Fisheries Management	6,000	11,980	6,000	3,980	5,000
NE Consortium				5,000	5,000
NE Cooperative		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Norton Sound Fisheries		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Coral Reefs		5,000		3,000	
Subtotal, Fisheries Mgmt. Programs	75,501	109,533	90,301	143,283	120,909
Protected Species Management	6,200	8,988	6,950	11,288	9,038
Dolphin Encirclement	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Driftnet Act Implementation	3,439	3,278	3,278	5,250	3,775
Marine Mammal Protection Act	7,583	7,225	7,225	8,225	8,125
Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan	43,500	55,450	42,800	47,765	55,338
Native Marine Mammals	950	700	200	1,200	950
Observers/Training	2,650	4,500	5,700	4,925	6,475
Subtotal	67,622	83,441	69,453	81,953	87,001
Habitat Conservation	9,200	11,079	9,200	11,079	10,140
Enforcement & Surveillance	17,950	22,354	17,950	22,354	22,354
Total, Conservation, Management & Operations	170,273	226,407	186,904	258,669	240,404
State and Industry Assistance Programs:					
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,600	2,590	2,590	2,590	2,590
Anadromous Grants	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Interstate Fish Commissions	7,750	4,000	7,750	8,750	8,000
Subtotal	12,450	8,690	12,440	13,440	12,690
Fisheries Development Program:					
Product Quality and Safety/Seafood Inspection	9,500	8,328	8,328	8,778	8,328
Hawaiian Fisheries Development	750			750	750
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation				300	
Subtotal	10,250	8,328	8,328	9,828	9,078
Total, State and Industry Programs	22,700	17,018	20,768	23,268	21,768
Total, NMFS	421,496	452,870	406,583	540,889	517,945
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH					
Climate and Air Quality Research:					
Interannual & Seasonal	16,900	14,986	12,900	14,986	14,943
Climate & Global Change Research	67,000	67,095	63,000	68,895	68,500
GLOBE	3,000	5,000			3,000
Climate Observations & Services		24,000		14,000	12,250
Subtotal	86,900	111,081	75,900	97,881	98,693
Long-term Climate & Air Quality Research	30,000	30,525	29,409	33,025	33,019
Information Technology/High Performance Computing	12,750	12,750	12,000	12,750	12,750
Subtotal	42,750	43,275	41,409	45,775	45,769
Total, Climate and Air Quality Research	129,650	154,356	117,309	143,656	144,462
Atmospheric Programs:					
Weather Research	37,350	37,075	35,850	38,075	37,500
STORM	2,000			1,000	350
Wind Profiler	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350
Subtotal	43,700	41,425	40,200	43,425	42,200
Solar/Geomagnetic Research	7,000	6,182	6,000	6,182	6,000
Total, Atmospheric Programs	50,700	47,607	46,200	49,607	48,200
Ocean and Great Lakes Programs:					
Marine Prediction Research	27,325	22,595	19,725	30,245	32,525
GLERL	6,825		7,125		7,000
Sea Grant Program	59,250	59,250	61,250	64,750	62,250
National Undersea Research Program	13,800	5,750		17,000	15,800
Total, Ocean and Great Lakes Programs	107,200	87,595	88,100	111,995	117,575
Acquisition of Data	12,952	12,952	12,952	12,952	12,952
Total, OAR	300,502	302,510	264,561	318,210	323,189
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE					
Operations and Research:					
Local Warnings and Forecasts	444,487	466,471	459,252	463,237	462,180
Susquehanna River Basin flood system		1,125	1,250	1,500	1,313
Aviation forecasts	35,596	35,596	35,596	35,596	35,596
Advanced Hydrological Prediction System	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
WFO Maintenance	3,250	5,250	3,250	5,250	4,250
Weather Radio Transmitters			3,000		4,308
Subtotal	480,758	508,936	503,348	505,403	508,647
Central Forecast Guidance	37,081	38,001	37,081	38,001	37,500
Atmospheric and Hydrological Research	3,000	3,068	3,000	3,068	3,034
Total, Operations and Research	520,839	550,005	543,429	546,472	549,181
Systems Acquisition:					
Public Warnings and Forecast Systems:					
NEXRAD	38,836	38,802	38,802	38,802	38,802
ASOS	7,345	7,423	7,345	7,423	7,423
AWIPS/NOAA Port	32,150	38,642	32,150	38,642	35,396

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	2000 Enacted	2001 Request	2001 House	2001 Senate	2001 Conf.
Total, Systems Acquisition	78,331	84,867	78,297	84,867	81,621
Total, NWS	599,170	634,872	621,726	631,339	630,802
NAT'L ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE					
Satellite Observing Systems:					
Ocean Remote Sensing	4,000	4,000		4,000	4,000
Environmental Observing Systems	53,300	53,912	50,800	56,412	53,300
Global Disaster Information Network		5,500			3,000
Total, Satellite Observing Systems	57,300	63,412	50,800	60,412	60,300
Data and Information Services	38,700	32,454	40,700	35,754	49,700
Environmental Data Management Systems	12,335	12,335	12,335	12,335	12,335
Regional Climate Centers	2,750		2,750	3,600	2,900
Total, EDMS	53,785	44,789	55,785	51,689	64,935
Total, NESDIS	111,085	108,201	106,585	112,101	125,235
PROGRAM SUPPORTS					
Administration and Services:					
Executive Direction and Administration	19,387	19,902	19,902	19,902	19,902
Systems Acquisition Office	712	712	700	712	712
NMFS Study				750	750
Subtotal	20,099	20,614	19,900	21,364	21,364
Central Administrative Support	31,850	33,132	31,850	33,132	33,132
Minority Serving Institutions		17,000			15,000
Total, Administration and Services	51,949	53,746	51,750	54,496	69,496
Aircraft Services	10,760	11,009	11,000	14,309	11,809
Rent Savings (Transferred to ATB)	(4,656)		(4,656)		
Total, Program Support	58,053	64,755	58,094	68,805	81,305
Fleet Planning and Maintenance	13,243	9,294	7,000	19,004	11,010
Facilities:					
NOAA Facilities Maintenance	1,809	1,941	1,800	1,941	1,870
Environmental Compliance	2,000	3,899	2,000	3,899	2,000
Suitland				14,700	
Columbia River Facilities	3,365		3,365	3,465	3,365
NERRS Construction				3,000	
Boulder Facilities (GSA) Operations	3,850	5,350	3,850	4,000	4,000
NARA Records Mgmt		262		262	
Total, Facilities	11,024	11,452	11,015	31,267	11,235
Direct Obligations	1,793,411	1,989,890	1,736,012	2,042,875	1,991,420
Offset for Fee Collections (Adjustment)	(4,000)		4,000	4,000	4,000
Reimbursable Obligations	195,767	204,400	204,400	204,400	204,400
Offsetting Collections (data sales)	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600
Offsetting Collections (fish fees/IFQ CDQ)	4,000				
Subtotal, Reimbursables	199,367	208,000	212,000	212,000	212,000
Total, Obligations	1,992,778	2,197,890	1,948,012	2,254,875	2,203,420
Financing:					
Deobligations (Prior year recoveries)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(36,000)	(10,000)	(16,650)
Unobligated Balance transferred, net					
Offsetting Collections (data sales)	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)	(3,600)
Offsetting Collections (fish fees/IFQ CDQ)	(4,000)		(4,000)		(4,000)
Federal Funds	(134,927)	(147,700)	(147,700)	147,700	(147,700)
Non-federal Funds	(60,840)	(56,700)	(56,700)	(56,700)	(56,700)
Subtotal, Financing	(239,367)	(244,000)	(248,000)	(218,000)	(228,650)
Budget Authority	1,753,411	1,953,890	1,700,012	2,036,875	1,974,770
Financing From:					
Promote and Develop American Fisheries	(68,000)	(68,000)	(68,000)	(66,278)	(68,000)
Coastal Zone Management Fund	(4,000)	(3,200)	(4,000)	(3,200)	(3,200)
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (fish fees)		(20,000)			
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (navigation fees)		(14,000)			
Disaster Relief—Norton Sound		(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Disaster Relief—NE Fisheries		(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)
Subtotal, ORF	1,310,677	1,501,890	1,240,012	1,610,875	1,883,570
Additional Adjustments:					
Domestic Travel					(4,000)
Foreign Travel					(2,400)
General Office Supplies					(5,000)
Non-Maritime/Non-capitalized equipment					(3,000)
Subtotal, ORF	1,681,411	1,828,690	1,608,012	1,947,397	1,869,170
Total, ORF	1,681,411	1,828,690	1,608,012	1,947,397	1,869,170
PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION					
Systems Acquisition:					
CAMS		15,823	4,500	17,823	19,823
AWIPS	16,000	17,300	16,000	17,300	16,300
ASOS	3,855	5,125	3,855	5,125	3,855
NEXRAD	8,280	9,580	8,280	9,580	8,280
Computer Facilities Upgrades	11,100	15,085	11,100	15,085	15,085
Polar Spacecraft and Launching	190,979	213,619	206,965	213,639	210,310
Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching	266,615	290,824	290,824	290,824	290,824
Radiosonde Replacement	7,000	7,000	2,000	7,000	5,000
GFDL Supercomputer	5,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	4,000
Evansville Dopple Radar		5,500			5,500
NOAA Weather Radio Expansion/Enhancement		6,244		6,244	
National Data Archive (NEDAAS)		4,000		4,000	2,000
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	508,829	597,100	554,024	593,620	580,977

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	2000 Enacted	2001 Request	2001 House	2001 Senate	2001 Conf.
Construction:					
WFO Construction	9,526	9,526	9,136	9,526	9,526
NERRS Construction	6,750	8,000	6,000	8,000	7,500
Botanical Gardens	1,500				3,500
Alaska Facilities	9,750	1,000		19,000	19,000
National Marine Life Center				1,000	800
Great Bay NERRS, NH					5,000
Kasitsna Bay Lab/Kachemak Bay					5,000
NORC Rehabilitation (Suitland)	3,045				
Marine Sanctuaries	3,000	3,000	3,000		
Suitland Facility	3,000				15,000
Norman, OK		3,000		3,000	3,000
Lajolla Bluffs, CA		4,600		4,600	
Western Region Consolidation		200		200	
Coastal Service Center Wing (SC)				4,000	
Aquatic Resources					5,000
Pribilof Island Cleanup (AK)				7,000	6,000
Folly Beach Seabrook Tract (SC)				2,000	2,000
Subtotal, Construction	36,571	29,326	18,136	57,326	81,326
Fleet Replacement					
Fishery Research Vessel Placement	51,567	8,300		8,300	8,300
Adventurous Refurbishment		8,000		8,000	8,000
Fairweather Refurbishment					6,800
Naval Surplus vessels for coastal research (YTT)					5,000
Subtotal, Fleet Replacement	51,567	16,300		16,300	28,100
Deobligations (PAC)	(7,400)	(7,504)	(8,704)	(7,504)	(7,504)
Offset from House floor action:					
Total, PAC	589,567	635,222	563,456	659,742	682,899
Pacific Coast Salmon Recovery					
Coastal Impact Assistance Fund	58,000	160,000	58,000	58,000	74,000
Fisheries Assistance Fund		100,000			
Fisherman's Contingency		10,000			
Foreign Fish. Observer Fund	953	951	951	953	952
Fisheries Finance Program	189	191	189	191	191
(Individual Fisheries Quota)	338	6,628	238	338	288
(100)	(100)	(100)			
Total, NOAA	2,330,458	2,741,682	2,230,846	2,666,621	2,627,500

The following narrative provides additional information related to certain items included in the preceding table.

NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE

The conferees have provided a total of \$290,699,000 under this account for the activities of the National Ocean Service, instead of \$260,448,000 as recommended in the House bill and \$321,260,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Mapping and Charting.—The conference agreement provides \$37,437,000 for NOAA's mapping and charting programs, reflecting continued commitment to the navigation safety programs of the NOS and concerns about the ability of the NOS of continue to meet its mission requirements over the long term. Within the total funding provided under Mapping and Charting, the conference agreement includes \$2,580,000 for the joint hydrographic center established in fiscal year 1999, one-time funding of \$300,000 for the Seacoast Science Center, and \$1,500,000 for shoreline mapping as requested in the budget.

The conference agreement also includes \$20,450,000 within the line item Address Survey Backlog/Contracts exclusively for contracting with the private sector for data acquisition needs. This is \$2,450,000 above the request and is intended to increase efforts to address the backlog through contract support.

Geodesy.—The conference agreement provides \$22,384,000 for geodesy programs, including \$19,634,000 for the base program; not less than \$500,000 for the South Carolina Geodetic Survey as referenced in the Senate report; not less than \$1,000,000 for the implementation of the National Height Modernization (NHM) system in North Carolina; not less than \$1,000,000 for the California Spatial Reference Center; and not less than \$250,000 for the National Geodetic Survey to implement the NHM study.

Tide and Current Data.—The conference agreement includes \$15,089,000 for this activity, including \$12,293,000 for the base program and \$2,796,000 for the continued implementation of the Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS) program, as referenced in the House report.

The conference agreement includes \$2,000,000 above the request for data acquisition and for building NOAA corps officer strength and for additional days at sea.

Ocean Assessment Program.—The conference agreement includes \$49,956,000 for the activity, including the following: \$12,658,000 for the base program; \$5,800,000 to continue the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology; \$900,000 for the South Florida ecosystem restoration program; \$2,000,000 to support coral reef studies in the Pacific and Southeast, of which \$1,000,000 is for Hawaiian coral reef monitoring, \$500,000 is for reef monitoring in Florida, and \$500,000 is for reef monitoring in Puerto Rico through the Department of Natural Resource; \$4,425,000 for *pfisteria* and other harmful algal bloom research and monitoring, of which \$500,000 is for a pilot project to preemptively address emerging problems prior to the occurrence of harmful blooms, to be carried out by the South Carolina Department of Marine Resources; \$2,500,000 for the JASON project; and \$2,923,000 for the NOAA Beaufort/Oxford Laboratory. In addition, the conference agreement includes \$18,750,000 for the Coastal Services Center, including funds for initiation of a collaborative program in Hawaii for the U.S. Pacific Basin, consistent with activities identified in the fiscal year 2000 conference report, and funding for planning and design for additional space at the Coastal Services Center.

Office of Response and Restoration.—The conference agreement includes \$11,600,000 for the activity, including: \$2,674,000 for the Estuarine and Coastal Assessment program, \$5,210,000 for the Damage Assessment program, \$1,000,000 in accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and \$2,716,000 for a new base program to provide greater flexibility for program managers to address response and restoration functions. No funding is provided for coral restoration.

Oceanic and Coastal Research.—The conference agreement includes \$9,500,000 for this activity, which includes \$6,970,000 for base, \$1,250,000 for fish forensics and enforcement, and \$1,280,000 for the Marine Environmental Health Research Laboratory (MEHRL). The

conference agreement includes language as proposed in the Senate report regarding national overhead costs associated with managing the missions and operations of the research facilities funded in the Oceanic and Coastal Research activity and the National Ocean Service is directed to transfer budget and management operations for the MEHRL and the Charleston Lab to the Coastal Services Center.

The conference agreement does not include the proposed transfer of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) from Oceanic and Atmospheric Research to NOS, as proposed in the Senate report.

Coastal Ocean Program (COP).—The conference agreement provides \$18,287,000 for the Coastal Ocean Program, of which \$5,287,000 is provided for research related to hypoxia, *pfisteria*, and other harmful algal blooms, including the "dead-zone" in the Gulf of Mexico, as referenced in the House report. The managers of COP are directed to follow the direction included in the Senate report concerning research on small high-salinity estuaries and the land use-coastal ecosystem study. The conference agreement also assumes continued funding at the current level for restoration of the South Florida ecosystem.

Coastal Zone Management.—The conference agreement includes \$66,250,000 for this activity, of which \$52,000,000 is for grants under sections 306, 306A, and 309 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), and \$4,500,000 is for program administration. NOAA is directed to prepare an assessment of the National impact of this program and submit such assessment to the Committees on Appropriations no later than March 15, 2001. The conference agreement does not include funding for the Non-Point Pollution program authorized under section 6217 of the CZMA. The conference agreement also includes \$9,750,000 for the National Estuarine Research Reserve System (NERRS) operations

and maintenance program, an increase of \$3,750,000 above the current year level.

Marine Sanctuary Program.—The conference agreement includes \$20,500,000 for the National Marine Sanctuary Program. Of this amount, \$500,000 is provided to support the activities of the Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Commission as outlined in the House and Senate reports.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The conference agreement includes a total of \$517,945,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), instead of \$406,583,000, as recommended in the House bill and \$540,889,000, as recommended in the Senate report.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$4,000,000 to be collected under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to support the Community and Individual Fishery Quota Program.

Resource Information.—The conference agreement provides \$119,945,000 for fisheries resource information. Within the funds provided for resource information, \$88,145,000 is provided for the base programs. The conference agreement includes \$4,250,000 for west coast groundfish. NMFS is directed to distribute this funding to appropriate labs based on the current year distribution, and no labs should receive less than current year funding. Funding above the amounts for the base program is as follows: \$1,700,000 is to expand stock assessments; \$850,000 is for MARMAP; \$2,500,000 is for the Gulf of Mexico consortium; and \$200,000 is for the Atlantic Herring and Mackerel initiative. In addition, NMFS is expected to continue to provide on-site technical assistance to the National Warmwater Aquaculture Research Center and provide \$250,000 from base resources for the harvest technology unit under this direction included in the Senate report. In addition, \$500,000 is provided for the Hawaiian Community Development Program and fishery demonstration projects for native fisheries, as referenced in the Senate report.

In addition, within the total funds provided for resource information, the conference agreement includes: \$6,500,000 for the Gulf of Alaska for continued implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, as referenced in the Senate report; \$1,000,000 for research on Alaska near shore fisheries, to be distributed as in the current year; \$850,000 for the Chesapeake Bay oyster recovery partnership; \$300,000 for research on the Charleston bump; \$300,000 for research on shrimp pathogens; \$150,000 for lobster sampling; \$600,000, for bluefin tuna tagging initiative for the New England Aquarium; \$300,000 for Chinook Salmon research in the NMFS Auke Bay laboratory; \$750,000 for Magnuson-Stevens Act implementation; \$200,000 for the Northeast Fisheries Science Center for the Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program, under the direction in the Senate report; \$300,000 for research on Southeastern sea turtles; \$200,000 for the Kotzebue Sound test fishery for king crab and sea snail; \$1,000,000 for the State of Alaska for the Bering Sea crab; \$350,000 for the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources Biological Identification Program; and \$1,000,000 for the Tri-Coastal Marine Stock Assessment. In addition, within the amounts provided for Resource Information, \$8,000,000 is included to continue the aquatic resources environmental initiative. NOAA is directed to continue working with the Xiphophorus Genetic Stock Center to improve the understanding of fish genetics and evolution.

NMFS is directed to continue collaborative research with the Center for Shark Research and other qualified institutions to provide the information necessary for effective management of the highly migratory shark fish-

ery and conservation of shark fishery resources.

Funding for the Chesapeake Bay Multi-Species Management Strategy has been moved to the Chesapeake Bay Office line, for a total of \$2,500,000 for the office, of which \$500,000 is for multi-species management, including blue crabs.

Under the MARFIN line, \$3,250,000 is provided for base activities, including \$750,000 for activities relating to red snapper research, and \$250,000 is provided for Northeast activities.

Funding for right whale research and recovery activities is provided under the Endangered Species line. Under the Yukon River Chinook Salmon line, \$1,000,000 is provided for base activities, and \$500,000 is provided for the Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association. Under the Pacific Salmon Treaty Program, \$5,587,000 is provided for base activities, \$1,844,000 is provided for the Chinook Salmon Agreement, and funding is provided for the North Pacific Research Board, as referenced in the Senate report. The conference agreement includes \$12,300,000 for Steller sea lion recovery, to be allocated according to the direction in the Senate report. Senate language regarding the Administration's reduction of funding for Steller sea lion recovery is included by reference.

Senate language regarding computer hardware and software funding is included by reference.

Funding for bluefish/striped bass has been provided as follows: \$450,000 for the NMFS base research program, \$800,000 for the Cooperative Marine Education and Research Program in New Jersey, and \$250,000 for other existing bluefish/striped bass research.

Funding of \$2,500,000 is provided for a cooperative research program to address the lack of sufficient funding for research for the southeast.

Fishery Industry Information.—The conference agreement provides \$37,630,000 for this activity. Within the \$6,750,000 provided for Alaska groundfish monitoring, the conference agreement includes \$3,125,000 for the base program, of which \$1,600,000 is to implement requirements of the American Fisheries Act and the crab and scallop fisheries management plans; \$1,000,000 for a winter pollock survey in Alaska; and current year levels for NMFS rockfish research, crab management, and external rockfish research. In addition, the conference agreement provides \$175,000 for the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition, \$300,000 for the NMFS Alaska region infield monitoring program, and \$150,000 for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association CDQ.

Within the funds provided for fish statistics, the conference agreement provides \$13,180,000 for the base program, \$1,000,000 for the National Standard 8 program, \$2,000,000 for research and data collection on fishing communities and economics; and \$1,500,000 for the Atlantic States Marine Fishery Commission as referenced by the Senate report. Of the \$3,700,000 for recreational fishery harvest monitoring, \$500,000 is for the annual collection of data on marine recreational fishing, with the balance to be expended in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report. Funds are also appropriated under the Fish Industry Information activity for the Pacific Fisheries Information Network, including Hawaii, and the Alaska Fisheries Information Network as two separate lines, in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report. In addition, of the funding, \$3,500,000 is provided for the Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Information Network.

Under the Acquisition of Data line, within the total of \$26,900,000, \$957,000 is provided for additional days at sea for data acquisition.

Fisheries Management Programs.—The conference agreement includes \$62,888,000 for this activity. Within this amount, \$29,288,000 is provided for base activities, and \$4,000,000 is for NMFS facilities maintenance. In addition, \$21,000,000 is included to provide increases for data collection on fishery management programs, including \$8,000,000 to respond to lawsuits under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), \$3,000,000 for research regarding Hawaiian sea turtles related lawsuits, and \$10,000,000 for research regarding the Alaska Steller sea lion and pollock lawsuit. Of the \$10,000,000 provided for research regarding litigation concerning Alaska Stellar sea lion and Bearing Sea/Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries, \$6,000,000 is for the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research, \$2,000,000 is for the National Ocean Service, and \$2,000,000 is for the North Pacific Fishery Management. The requested levels for the Atlantic Salmon Recovery Plan, the State of Maine Recovery Plan, and Rancho Nuevo sea turtles are included. Funding is included for continuation of the Bronx River recovery and restoration project as referenced in the House report; \$300,000 for the Connecticut River Partnership; and \$150,000 for Chinook Salmon management; and \$6,700,000 is for American Fisheries Act Implementation, including \$500,000 each for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the State of Alaska.

The conference agreement appropriates a total of \$14,055,000 for NMFS support of the Columbia River hatcheries program. NMFS is expected to support base hatchery operations at a level of \$11,400,000, \$600,000 is for fall chinook rearing, \$1,700,000 is provided for monitoring and evaluation efforts, and \$300,000 is for conservation marking as referenced in the Senate report.

Under the Pacific Tuna Management line, \$400,000 is for swordfish research as referenced in the Senate report and the balance is for JIMAR.

For New England Fisheries Management, \$5,000,000 is provided as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement also includes a transfer of \$15,000,000 from USDA (P.L. 106-78) for NE cooperative fisheries.

Protected Species Management.—Within the funds provided for protected species management, \$750,000 is for continuation of a study on the impacts of California sea lions and harbor seals on salmonids and the West Coast ecosystem, \$1,500,000 is provided for the State of Maine salmon recovery, and \$750,000 is for bottle-nosed dolphins.

Driftnet Act Implementation.—Within the funds provided for Driftnet Act Implementation, \$150,000 is for Pacific Rim Fisheries Program, \$200,000 is for Washington and Alaska participation, and \$250,000 is for Russian EEZ observers.

Marine Mammal Protection Act.—Within funds provided, \$900,000 is for harbor seal research in Alaska.

Endangered Species Recovery Plans.—A total of \$55,338,000 is provided for this activity. Of these amounts, \$1,500,000 is for technical support to the State of Washington, \$850,000 is for Alaskan Steller sea lion recovery, \$2,700,000 is for other species, \$3,338,000 is for sea turtles, \$36,450,000 is for the Pacific salmon recovery initiative, \$3,500,000 is for marine mammals, \$2,000,000 for Atlantic Salmon recovery, and \$5,000,000 is for right whales. Within the amount provided for right whales, NMFS is directed to make tagging whales a priority. NMFS is directed to make \$2,900,000 available to the Northeast Consortium to administer a competitive grants program, open to all Atlantic coastal States, using an independent review panel of experts and scientists in the field, to fund research

on whale-friendly fishing gear and operations, surveys and studies to reduce potential conflicts between right whales and local industries, and other research including tagging, acoustic studies, habitat research and hydrodynamic modeling studies. Of the funding provided, \$2,100,000 is to help meet its responsibilities for the implementation of programs, research, and enforcement activities for the recovery of the right whale, including the use of aerial surveys, of which no more than 30 percent can be used for salaries. Due to the Department of Commerce's delay in providing a spending plan and allocating right whale funds in fiscal year 2000, NMFS is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations no later than January 30, 2001, with a spending plan for fiscal year 2001. In addition, the Committee expects NMFS to develop and submit by July 31, 2001, a five-year research and management plan to facilitate right whale recovery.

Native Marine Mammal Commissions.—The conference agreement recommends that funding be distributed at current year levels.

Observers and Training.—The conference agreement distributes funding as follows: (1) \$425,000 for the North Pacific fishery observer training program; (2) \$1,875,000 for North Pacific marine resources observers; (3) \$350,000 for east coast observers; (4) \$2,275,000 for west coast observers; (5) \$1,200,000 for observers for Hawaii; and (6) \$350,000 for Atlantic coast observers. NMFS is directed to submit a spending plan prior to allocation of funding. Senate language regarding enforcement and surveillance is adopted by reference.

Interstate Fish Commissions.—The conference agreement includes \$8,000,000 for this activity, of which \$750,000 is to be equally divided among the three commissions, and \$7,250,000 is for implementation of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act.

Other.—In addition, within the funds available for the Saltonstall-Kennedy grants program, NMFS is directed to provide to the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation funding to be used in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report, and to provide funds pursuant to the direction included in the House report to support ongoing efforts related to *Vibrio vulnificus*. Senate report language regarding the Hawaiian fisheries development program and the Oceanic Institute is adopted by reference.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes a total of \$323,189,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research activities, instead of \$264,561,000 as recommended in the House bill and \$318,210,000 as recommended in the Senate-reported amendment.

Interannual and Seasonal Climate Research.—The conference agreement includes \$14,943,000 for interannual and seasonal climate research, of which \$2,000,000 is for the Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans, and Space.

Climate and Global Change Research.—The conference agreement includes \$68,500,000 for the Climate and Global Change research program, of which \$750,000 is above base resources for the International Research Institute for Climate Prediction to restore it to the fiscal year 2000 appropriated level of funding. Of the amounts provided, \$1,000,000 is for the variability beyond ENSO activity, \$1,000,000 is the climate forming agents activity, and \$2,000,000 is for refinement of climate models.

Climate Observations & Services.—The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 for climate data and information; \$2,000,000 for baseline observations; \$5,000,000 for ocean observations; \$3,000,000 for the climate ref-

erence network; and \$1,250,000 for an ice research program at the Thayer School of Engineering.

Long-Term Climate and Air Quality Research.—The conference agreement provides \$33,019,000 for this activity. Funding is distributed as follows: \$27,850,000 for base; \$500,000 for the California ozone study; and \$4,669,000 for the Health of the Atmosphere initiative.

Atmospheric Programs.—The conference agreement provides \$37,500,000 for this activity. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 is provided for research related to wind-profile data in accordance with the direction provided in the Senate report. In addition, \$1,500,000 is provided for the U.S. Weather Research Program for hurricane-related research.

STORM.—The conference agreement includes \$350,000 for the Science Center for Teaching, Outreach and Research on Meteorology for the collection and analysis of weather data in the Midwest.

Marine Prediction Research.—The conference agreement includes \$32,525,000 for marine prediction research. Within this amount, the following is provided: \$9,825,000 for the base program; \$1,650,000 for Arctic research; \$2,400,000 for the Open Ocean Aquaculture program; \$3,300,000 for tsunami mitigation, of which \$1,000,000 is for TWEAK; \$150,000 for a Lake Champlain Study; \$2,100,000 for the VENTS program; \$4,300,000 for continuation of the initiative on aquatic ecosystems, including \$300,000 for a nitrogen study; \$1,650,000 for implementation of the National Invasive Species Act, of which \$850,000 is for the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes ballast water demonstrations; \$100,000 for the Lake Champlain Canal Barrier Demonstration, as referenced in Senate report; \$500,000 for additional resources to support Hypoxia research; \$2,600,000 for mariculture research; and \$450,000 for the Pacific tropical fish program to be administered by HIEDA. The conference agreement includes \$2,000,000 for the ocean exploration initiative, as referenced in Senate report; \$500,000 for the International Pacific Research Center at the University of Hawaii, and \$1,000,000 for the SE Atlantic Marine monitoring and prediction center at the University of North Carolina, as referenced in the Senate report.

GLERL.—Within the \$7,000,000 provided for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, the conference agreement assumes continued support for the Great Lakes nearshore and zebra mussel research programs at current levels.

Sea Grant.—The conference agreement includes \$62,250,000 for the National Sea Grant program, of which \$56,250,000 is for the base program. Sea Grant is directed to fund the oyster disease research program at \$2,000,000, an increase of \$500,000, and to maintain current levels for the zebra mussel research program and the Gulf of Mexico oyster program. The Sea Grant program is directed to develop a research plan to address the causes of harmful algal blooms and a monitoring and prevention program and submit to the Committees on Appropriations by June 30, 2001.

National Undersea Research Program (NURP).—The conference agreement includes \$15,800,000 for the National Undersea Research Program (NURP). The Senate report included \$17,800,000 for this program; the House did not include funding for this program. Of the amount provided, \$6,900,000 is for research conducted through the east coast NURP centers and \$6,900,000 is for the west coast NURP centers, including Hawaiian and Pacific center and the west coast and polar regions center. The conferees expect level funding will be available for Aquarius, ALVIN, and program administration. Of the amount provided, \$2,000,000 is for the National Center for Natural Products.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The conference agreement includes a total of \$630,802,000 for the National Weather Service (NWS), instead of \$621,726,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$631,339,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Local Warnings and Forecasts.—The conference agreement includes \$462,180,000 for this activity, including \$452,280,000 for base, \$4,790,000 for mitigation activities, and \$400,000 for the Cooperative Observers Network. The NWS is directed to submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations for the Cooperative Observers Network. Within the total amount provided for Local Warnings and Forecasts, \$270,000 is for the North Dakota Agricultural Weather Network, \$590,000 is for the University of Utah for support to the Winter Olympics; and \$500,000 is for the Mount Washington Observatory, as directed in Senate report. The NWS is directed to follow direction in the Senate report relating to "the 1995 Secretary's Report to Congress on the Adequacy of NEXRAD Coverage and Degradation of Weather Services", and to make appropriate arrangements for Erie, PA and Williston, ND. Of the funds provided for Local Warnings and Forecasts, \$3,350,000 is provided for data buoys, of which \$1,700,000 is for Alaska.

Weather Radio Transmitters.—Of the amount provided, \$2,323,000 is provided for base; \$500,000 is for the state of Illinois, to complete state-wide implementation; \$77,000 is for a transmitter in Mason County, Kentucky; \$100,000 is for Melba, Mississippi transmitters; \$100,000 is for Barrow, Alaska; \$125,000 is for New Hampshire; \$855,000 is for Kentucky, including Elizabethtown; \$150,000 is for South Dakota; and \$78,000 is for a transmitter in Steuben County, Indiana.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The conference agreement includes \$125,235,000 for NOAA's satellite and data management programs. In addition, the conference agreement includes \$580,977,000 under the NOAA PAC account for satellite systems acquisition and related activities.

Satellite Observing Systems.—The conferees have included \$60,300,000 for this activity, an increase of \$3,000,000 for the Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN). Funding for other services is consistent with current year levels. Funding for the wind demonstration project is to be provided in accordance with the direction in the Senate report.

Environmental Data Management.—The conference agreement includes: \$64,935,000 for EDMS activities. For EDMS base activities, the conference agreement includes \$25,000,000. No funds are included to continue weather record rescue and preservation activities or the environmental data rescue program. The conference agreement includes \$500,000 for the Cooperative Observers Network modernization. In addition, \$6,000,000 is included for the Coastal Ocean Data Development Center and \$2,500,000 for the Center for Spatial Data Research at Jackson State University. The conference agreement provides \$15,700,000 to continue the multi-year program of climate database modernization and utilization, as referenced in the House report. The conference agreement includes \$2,900,000 for the Regional Climate Centers.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The conference agreement provides \$81,305,000 for NOAA program support, instead of \$58,094,000 as provided in the House report, and \$68,805,000, as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. Included in this total is \$11,809,000 for Aircraft Services, including an increase to base of \$800,000 for increased fuel costs. Included in the amount

provided, \$15,000,000 is for the new educational program with Minority Serving Institutions. Under Departmental Management, the Commerce Department is directed to submit reports on the Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS) implementation, as referenced in the Senate report.

The conference agreement includes \$750,000 to fund a study to review the ability of NMFS to adequately meet its legal missions and requirements. NOAA is expected to have the review headed by an individual from outside the agency who is familiar with oceans and fishery management issues. The individual selected must seek the assistance of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Society of Public Administration in conducting a top to bottom review of NMFS programs, budgetary requirements, management, and constituent relations. This review must be completed within one year. NOAA is expected to give regular progress reports to the Committees on Appropriations prior to submitting the final written report outlining the findings and recommendations for the future.

FLEET PLANNING AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement includes \$11,010,000 for this activity, instead of \$7,000,000 in the House report, and \$19,004,000 in the Senate-reported amendment. The amount provided includes \$9,294,000 for base and \$1,716,000 for additional days at sea and general maintenance.

FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes \$11,235,000 for facilities maintenance, lease costs, and environmental compliance, instead of \$11,015,000 as proposed in the House report, and \$31,267,000 as recommended in the Senate report. The Department of Commerce is directed to continue working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to address the 39 percent increase in GSA rental charges for the Boulder facility, as referenced in the Senate report language.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes a total of \$682,899,000 in direct appropriations for the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account, and assumes \$7,504,000 in deobligations from this account. The following distribution reflects the fiscal year 2001 funding provided for activities within this account:

Systems Acquisition:	
CAMS	\$19,823,000
ASOS	3,855,000
NEXRAD	8,280,000
Computer Facilities Upgrade	15,085,000
Evansville Doppler	5,500,000
Polar Spacecraft and Launching	210,310,000
Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching	290,824,000
Radiosonde Replacement	5,000,000
AWIPS	16,300,000
National Data Archives ..	2,000,000
GFDL Supercomputer	4,000,000
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	580,977,000
Construction:	
WFO Construction	9,526,000
NERRS Construction	7,500,000
N.Y. Botanical Garden ...	3,500,000
Alaska Facilities	19,000,000
National Marine Life Center	800,000
Norman, Oklahoma	3,000,000
Aquatic Resources	5,000,000
Pribilof Cleanup	6,000,000

Folley Beach Tract	2,000,000
Suitland Facility	15,000,000
Kasitsna Bay Lab/ Kachemak Bay	5,000,000
Great Bay	5,000,000
Subtotal, Construction	81,326,000

Fleet Replacement:	
Fishery Research Vessel Replacement	8,300,000
ADVENTUROUS Refurbishment	8,000,000
FAIRWEATHER Refurbishment	6,800,000
Navy Surplus Coastal Research Vessel	5,000,000
Subtotal, Fleet Replacement	28,100,000

Systems Acquisition.—Of the funding provided for Polar Spacecraft and Launching, \$73,325,000 is for Polar Convergence. A total of \$290,824,000 for the Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching line is provided as requested in the budget.

Construction.—The funds appropriated for National Estuarine Research Reserve construction are to be distributed as follows: \$7,000,000 is for overall NERRS requirements, and \$500,000 is for the Jacques Cousteau NERRS. The funds appropriated for Alaska facilities are to be distributed as follows: \$15,000,000 is for the Juneau Lab, and \$4,000,000 is for the SeaLife Center. The conference agreement includes \$3,000,000 for architecture and engineering of a building for the University of Oklahoma. The conference agreement assumes that funding for NOAA's occupancy of the proposed building will be based on an operating lease arrangement once the building has been constructed by the University of Oklahoma and is ready for NOAA occupancy.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$15,000,000 for NOAA's Suitland, Maryland facility. Funding is provided to cover those costs in addition to the basic building costs provided by the GSA. Bill language is included to prohibit the Department of Commerce from paying the traditional GSA building requirements for the Suitland facility.

Fleet Replacement.—The conference agreement includes funding for the refurbishment of the *Fairweather* in Alaska and the Navy Surplus YTT vessel, other than baseline operations, in South Carolina.

COASTAL AND OCEAN ACTIVITIES

In addition to the funds provided to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the above table and narrative, the conference agreement includes an additional \$420,000,000 for special purposes. Of this amount, \$150,000,000 is for coastal impact assistance as authorized by section 31 of the Outer Continental Shelf Act for fiscal year 2001 only and does not alter the underlying authorization; \$135,000,000 is for ocean, coastal and conservation programs, and \$135,000,000 is for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs. Of the funds provided for ocean, coastal and conservation programs, \$10,000,000 is provided for implementation of Sate nonpoint pollution control plans pursuant to section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act, as amended, other than Alaska; \$30,000,000 is for competitive grants for coastal communities in the Great Lakes region; \$14,000,000 is for the University of New Hampshire marine facilities program; \$1,000,000 is for the Sea Coast Science Center; \$3,000,000 is for the Great Bay Partnership; \$1,000,000 is for the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Marsh Restoration initiative; \$1,000,000 is for the Mississippi Laboratories at Pascagoula,

\$8,000,000 is for the ACE Basin NERRS Research Center construction, \$2,500,000 is for Winyah Bay land acquisition, \$2,000,000 is for ACE Basin Land Acquisition, \$10,000,000 is for the Sealife Center, \$4,000,000 is for Kachameck Bay NERRS research center construction; \$1,000,000 is for the Raritan, N.J. NERRS land acquisition; \$10,000,000 is for DuPage River restoration; \$1,000,000 if for Detroit River restoration, \$500,000 is for lower Rouge River restoration; \$8,500,000 is for Bronx River restoration and land acquisition; \$16,000,000 is for a grant for Eastern Kentucky Pride, Inc., of which \$11,000,000 is for design and construction of facilities for water protection and related environmental infrastructure, and \$5,000,000 is for the aquatic resources environmental initiative; \$3,000,000 is for a grant to the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources for brown marsh research, mitigation and nutria control; \$2,000,000 is for land acquisition in southern Orange County, California for conservation of coastal sage scrub and riparian habitats; \$3,000,000 is for planning, renovation and construction of facilities for a new national estuarine research reserve in San Francisco, California; \$2,000,000 is for a grant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for species management and estuarine habitat conservation; and \$1,500,000 is for a grant to the Pinellas County Environmental Foundation for the Tampa Bay watershed. Of the funds provided for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration programs, \$5,000,000 is for National Estuarine Research Reserve operations, \$12,000,000 is for Marine Sanctuary operations, \$8,500,000 for Coastal Zone Management, \$1,500,000 for CZMA Program Administration, \$4,000,000 is for marine mammal strandings, \$14,000,000 is for the National Ocean Service's protection of coral reefs program, \$11,000,000 is for the National Marine Fisheries Service's Coral reefs program, \$36,000,000 is for additional amounts for the purpose of the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery account, \$6,000,000 is for fisheries habitat restoration, \$15,000,000 is for NOAA's Cooperative Enforcement initiative, \$3,000,000 is for Atlantic coast observers, \$3,000,000 is for Cooperative Research, \$3,000,000 is for Red Snapper research, \$3,000,000 is for Aquaculture, \$5,000,000 is for Harmful Algal Bloom research, \$2,000,000 is for the Ocean Exploration initiative, and \$3,000,000 is for Marine Sanctuary construction. The amounts provided under this heading for certain activities for ocean, coastal and waterway conservation programs are in addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this bill.

Of the \$135,000,000 provided for NOAA programs, NOAA is directed to develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations an implementation plan for the additional funding initiatives by February 28, 2001.

Great Lakes Coastal Restoration Grants.—The conference agreement includes a new appropriation of \$30,000,000 for matching grants to be awarded competitively to state and local governments to undertake coastal and water quality restoration projects in the Great Lakes region. Proposals funded under this program should be consistent with a Great Lakes State's approved coastal management program under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act. Restoration projects eligible for funding would include contaminated site cleanup, stormwater controls, wetland restoration, acquisition of greenways and buffers, and other projects designed to control polluted runoff and protect and restore coastal resources. NOAA is directed to develop and submit to the Committees on Appropriations an implementation plan for this initiative no later than January 15, 2001.

PACIFIC SALMON COASTAL RECOVERY

In fiscal year 2000, funding for the Southern Fund was provided under the NOAA, ORF account heading. The conference agreement includes funding for the Northern Transboundary Fund and Southern Transboundary Fund under this heading, in addition to funding provided within the Department of State. The conference agreement includes the full amount requested for the funds and for a payment to the State of Washington.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$54,000,000 for salmon habitat restoration, stock enhancement, and research. Of this amount, \$18,000,000 is provided to the State of Washington, \$10,000,000 is provided to the State of Alaska, \$9,000,000 is provided to the State of Oregon, and \$9,000,000 is provided to the State of California. In addition, \$6,000,000 is provided for coastal tribes, and \$2,000,000 for river tribes. Of the funds made available to the State of Washington, \$4,000,000 shall be allocated through the Salmon Recovery Funding Board directly to the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and other State and Federal agencies for purposes of implementing the State of Washington's Forest and Fish Report. The monies shall be spent in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Forest and Fish Report and consistent with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act and Clean Water Act. Of the funding made available to the State of Alaska, \$350,000 shall be used to continue the operation of the Crystal Lake hatchery in Petersburg, and \$1,000,000 for the Metlakatla hatchery. None of the \$54,000,000 shall be used for the buy back of commercial fishing licenses or vessels.

The conference agreement includes language proposed in the House bill making funding under this heading subject to express authorization. The Senate-reported amendment did not include this language.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

The conference agreement includes an appropriation of \$3,200,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$4,000,000 as provided in the House bill. This amount is reflected under the National Ocean Service within the Operations, Research, and Facilities account.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The conference agreement includes \$952,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund. The House bill included \$951,000 and the Senate-reported amendment included \$953,000 for this program.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

The conference agreement includes \$191,000 for the expenses related to the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill included \$189,000 for this program.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides \$288,000 in subsidy amounts for the Fisheries Finance Program Account, instead of \$238,000 as provided in the House bill and \$338,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. Funding is provided in accordance with the Senate-reported amendment.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$35,920,000 for the departmental management of the Commerce Department, instead of \$28,392,000, as proposed in the House bill, and \$32,340,000, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment; of which \$4,000,000 is provided for the Department's re-wiring initiative. No funding is provided for the security initiative. Funding of \$19,823,000 is provided

within NOAA for the Commerce Administrative Management System (CAMS). The Commerce Department is directed to submit quarterly reports for implementation of CAMS, the initial report should include an overview of planned CAMS implementation, including milestones, and cost estimates for each stage of deployment. All subsequent reports should outline progress in meeting the milestones and spending targets.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes \$20,000,000 for the Commerce Department Inspector General, instead of \$21,000,000 as recommended in the House bill and \$19,000,000 as recommended in the Senate-reported amendment. The Inspector General is reminded that office closings, staff reductions, or reorganizations are subject to the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 605 of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The conference agreement includes the following general provisions for the Department of Commerce:

Sec. 201.—The conference agreement includes section 201, included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, regarding certifications of advanced payments.

Sec. 202.—The conference agreement includes section 202, identical in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, allowing funds to be used for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Sec. 203.—The conference agreement includes section 203, identical in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, prohibiting reimbursement to the Air Force for hurricane reconnaissance planes.

Sec. 204.—The conference agreement includes section 204, identical in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, prohibiting funds from being used to reimburse the Unemployment Trust Fund for temporary census workers. The Senate-reported amendment included a provision prohibiting reimbursements in relation to the 1990 decennial census.

Sec. 205.—The conference agreement includes section 205, as proposed in the House bill, regarding transfer authority among Commerce Department appropriation accounts. The Senate-reported amendment proposed to increase the percentage of funding available for transfer.

The conference agreement does not include section 206 of the House bill providing for the notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of a plan for transferring funds to appropriate successor organizations within 90 days of enactment of any legislation dismantling or reorganizing the Department of Commerce. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 206.—The conference agreement includes section 206, included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, requiring that any costs related to personnel actions incurred by a department or agency funded in title II of the accompanying Act be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency, with a modification to include loan collateral and grants protection.

Sec. 207.—The conference agreement includes section 207, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, allowing the Secretary to award contracts for certain mapping and charting activities in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act.

Sec. 208.—The conference agreement includes section 208, as proposed in both the

House bill and the Senate-reported amendment with minor technical changes, allowing the Department of Commerce Franchise Fund to retain a portion of its earnings from services provided.

Sec. 209.—The conference agreement includes section 209, modified from a provision in the Senate-reported amendment, to provide \$14,000,000 within the "National Institute of Standards and Technology, Construction of Research Facilities" account, for four construction projects. Of this amount, \$4,000,000 is appropriated to the Institute at Saint Anselm College, \$4,000,000 is for a cooperative agreement with the Medical University of South Carolina, \$3,000,000 is for the Thayer School of Engineering for the biocommodity and biomass research initiative, and \$3,000,000 is appropriated to establish the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection at the Institute for Security Technology Studies. In addition, of the amounts provided within the NOAA PAC account, \$5,000,000 is provided for a grant to Pride, Inc.

Sec. 210.—The conference agreement includes a new provision, numbered as section 210, which establishes the Dr. Nancy Foster Memorial Scholarship program for advanced degrees in marine studies, as part of the National Marine Sanctuary Program.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$37,591,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court, as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$36,782,000 as provided in the House bill.

House report language with respect to law clerk selection is adopted by reference.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The conference agreement includes \$7,530,000 for the Supreme Court Care of the Building and Grounds account, as provided in the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. This is the amount the Architect of the Capitol currently estimates is required for fiscal year 2001.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$17,930,000 for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$17,846,000 as provided in the House bill. This provides funding for base adjustments and two additional assistants. No funding is provided for additional staff in the Clerk's office.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$12,456,000 for the U.S. Court of International Trade as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$12,299,000 as provided in the House bill.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides \$3,359,725,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Judiciary as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$3,328,778,000 as provided in the House bill.

House report language with respect to the Southwest Border is adopted by reference.

An April 2000 review of Federal judges sharing of courtrooms prepared by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) indicated that courtroom sharing by judges should not cause trial delays for a significant number of

trials, and that for the few that might be delayed the waiting time would be less than half a day. The CBO study also found that many courtrooms are in use for a small percentage of the available workdays. A study of the Judiciary's space and facilities program recently completed by Ernst and Young, however, suggested that requiring judges to share courtrooms is not practical. The Ernst and Young report stated that current court records do not adequately track courtroom usage, making it difficult to determine if courtroom sharing by Federal judges is a viable option. The conference agreement directs CBO to review and comment on the Ernst and Young report, and to provide the Committees on Appropriations with its findings no later than February 1, 2001. The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts shall provide such assistance as may be necessary to CBO to complete its review. This issue is of great importance because any reduction in the number of courtrooms and associated court space could significantly reduce rental payments, which continue to consume an inordinate amount of the Judiciary's available resources.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The conference agreement provides \$2,602,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for expenses associated with the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$2,600,000 as provided in the House bill.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The conference agreement includes \$435,000,000 for the Federal Judiciary's Defender Services account, instead of \$420,338,000 as provided in the House bill, and \$416,368,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement directs that a portion of the funds made available be used for an increase to \$75 an hour for in-court time and \$55 an hour for out-of-court time for Criminal Justice Act panel attorneys.

Language relating to capital habeas corpus costs in the House report is adopted by reference.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The conference agreement includes \$59,567,000 for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$60,821,000 as provided in the House bill.

COURT SECURITY

The conference agreement includes \$199,575,000 for the Federal Judiciary's Court Security account as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$198,265,000 as proposed in the House bill. Of the amount provided, \$10,000,000 for security system funding shall remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$58,340,000 for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as provided in the House bill, instead of \$50,000,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment.

Language in the introductory section relating to the Federal Judiciary in the House report with respect to the Optimal Utilization of Judicial Resources report is adopted by reference.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$18,777,000 for fiscal year 2001 salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center as provided in the House bill, instead of \$19,215,000

as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of the amount provided, \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as provided in the House bill, instead of \$1,500 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

The conference agreement includes \$35,700,000 for payment to the various judicial retirement funds, as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$9,931,000 for the U.S. Sentencing Commission, as provided in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$9,615,000 as provided in the House bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Section 301.—The conference agreement includes a provision included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment allowing appropriations to be used for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Sec. 302.—The conference agreement includes a provision as proposed in the House bill related to the transfer of funds, instead of the modification proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House report language with respect to section 302 is incorporated by reference.

Sec. 303.—The conference agreement includes a provision included in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment allowing up to \$11,000 of salaries and expenses provided in this title to be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Sec. 304.—The conference agreement includes a provision included in the House bill to authorize the Judiciary to appoint statutory certifying officers who will be responsible for verifying the receipt of and payment for goods and services. This authority is currently available to the Executive Branch. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a similar provision.

Sec. 305.—The conference agreement includes a new provision authorizing ten district judgeships, one for each of the following states: Arizona, Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, Virginia, and Wisconsin; and two additional district judgeships for Texas. In addition, the section directs the Chief Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin to designate one judge who shall hold court for such district in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Sec. 306.—The conference agreement includes a new provision that allows the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit to appoint a circuit executive or a clerk, but not both, or to appoint a combined circuit executive/clerk.

Sec. 307.—The conference agreement includes a new provision to extend to the Judiciary authority currently available to the Legislative and Executive branches of Government, to use appropriated funds to pay for the employment of personal assistants. The language will allow the judicial branch to hire readers for the blind, interpreters for the deaf, and other personal assistants as may be necessary for judges and other employees with disabilities.

Sec. 308.—The conference agreement includes a new provision to bring the Supreme Court Police into parity with the retirement benefits provided to the United States Capitol Police and other Federal law enforcement agencies.

Sec. 309.—The conference agreement includes a provision, modified from a provision proposed as section 304 in the Senate-re-

ported amendment. The modified language authorizes Justices and judges of the United States to receive a salary adjustment only if under each provision of law amended by section 704(a)(2) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5318 note), adjustments under 5 U.S.C. 5305 shall take effect in fiscal year 2001. If such adjustments are made, then \$8,801,000 is appropriated for the cost of adjustments under this Title. The House bill did not include a similar provision on this matter.

The conference agreement does not include the Senate provision related to honoraria or outside earnings limits for Federal judges.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes a total of \$3,168,725,000 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, instead of \$3,089,325,000 as included in the House bill and \$3,148,494,000 as included in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes \$2,718,725,000 for State Department activities under this account, \$40,000,000 related to the implementation of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty, and an additional \$410,000,000 to remain available until expended for worldwide security upgrades.

The conference agreement includes language in this account, and throughout this Title, that modifies citations of authorization legislation carried in previous years. These changes are intended to simplify and streamline bill language, and are not intended to modify the authorities for the use of funds under any account.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment to modify the purposes for which funds transferred from this account to the "Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service" account may be used.

The conference agreement includes language, not included in the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment, transferring \$1,400,000 to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States.

The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, which makes fees collected in fiscal year 2001 related to affidavits of support available until expended. The Senate-reported amendment gave the Department permanent authority to use such fee collections.

The conference agreement includes language designating \$246,644,000 for public diplomacy international information programs as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a similar provision. This amount represents the full requested funding level for these program activities.

The conference agreement includes language under this account allowing the Department to collect and use reimbursements for services provided to the press. This language was proposed in the Senate-reported amendment under "Representation Allowances". The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment to place limitations on certain details of State Department senior executives to other agencies or organizations. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include an earmark of \$5,000,000 under this account, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, for a payment to the City of Seattle

for costs incurred as host of the WTO Ministerial Conference. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter. The conference agreement addresses this issue under the "Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials" account.

The conference agreement does not adopt a Senate provision providing \$1,000,000 to establish an Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. Instead, the Department shall identify up to \$1,000,000 from funds provided under this account for an Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation as described in the Senate report. United States Ambassadors in less-developed countries may submit competitive proposals for one-time or recurring projects with awards based on the importance of the site, object, or form of expression, the country's need, the impact of the United States contribution to the preservation of the site, object, or form of expression, and the anticipated benefit to the advancement of United States diplomatic goals. The Department is directed to submit an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the selection process used, and on the expenditure of funds by project.

The conference agreement includes language making \$5,000,000 available for overseas continuing language education, instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill did not include a similar provision. Language in the Senate report requiring a report on the distribution of this funding is adopted by reference.

The conference agreement does not include language earmarking \$12,500,000 for the East-West Center, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill did not contain a similar provision. Funding for the East-West Center is addressed under a separate heading in this Title.

The conference agreement does not include language earmarking \$1,350,000 for the Protection Project as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill did not contain a similar provision. The Department is directed to continue support for this activity.

The conference agreement includes language allowing certain advances for services related to the Panama Canal Commission to be credited to this account and to remain available until expended, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision, modified from language included in the Senate-reported amendment, designating \$40,000,000 under this account to implement the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty. The Senate-reported amendment provided \$60,000,000 for this purpose, and the House bill did not contain a similar provision. Of the amount provided, \$10,000,000 is for further capitalizing the Northern Boundary Fund, \$10,000,000 is for further capitalizing the Southern Boundary Fund, and \$20,000,000 is for the State of Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife as authorized under section 628 of this Act.

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed in the Senate-reported amendment regarding funding for the Office of Defense Trade Controls. The Office is expected to review applications, regardless of identified end user, with the utmost scrutiny.

The conference agreement includes language requiring the Department to notify Congress fifteen days in advance of processing licenses for the export of satellites to the People's Republic of China, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill included an identical provision under the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Export Administration.

The conference agreement includes a provision, not in the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment, to allow the Department to collect and deposit Machine Readable Visa fees as offsetting collections to this account in fiscal years 2001 and 2002 to recover costs. The conference agreement does not include provisions to limit the use of Machine Readable Visa fees in fiscal year 2001 and to make excess collections available in the subsequent fiscal year, as carried in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill included a fiscal year 2001 spending limitation of \$342,667,000. The Senate-reported amendment included a limitation of \$267,000,000.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment earmarking funds for the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and for the preparation of a study on the U.S. Government response to an international WMD terrorist event. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

The conference agreement includes \$410,000,000 for worldwide security upgrades under this account as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$272,736,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The Department shall submit a detailed spending plan by December 31, 2000, for the entire amount provided for worldwide security upgrades. The House report designated \$66,000,000 for a perimeter security initiative, and \$16,000,000 to support additional staffing for the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, as requested. Since the time of the budget request, the Department has notified the Committees of increasing requirements to implement perimeter security upgrades. The Department is expected to reflect this development in the spending plan, increasing the amount for perimeter security and decreasing the amount for staffing. Any amount exceeding \$8,000,000 for increased staffing will be subject to reprogramming. The conference agreement adopts, by reference, language in the Senate report regarding bomb detection equipment and a report on certain security issues.

The Committees acknowledge the Department's continuing efforts to increase minority recruitment and diversity in the Foreign Service and commend the Department for its ongoing efforts to partner with Howard University and other institutions. For fiscal year 2001 the Department is directed to supplement its minority recruitment activities by initiating a model program to facilitate the entry of non-traditional and minority students into foreign policy careers. This program would provide a continuum of education and support for successful students at two- and four-year colleges to continue their studies at a university that provides undergraduate programs for non-traditional students and graduate studies in international and public affairs. The Department is directed to provide \$1,000,000 to the educational partnership between Hostos Community College and Columbia University in New York to establish such a model program. It is expected that this new program would assist members of minority groups in pursuing careers in the Foreign Service and the State Department.

Within the amount provided under this account, and including any savings the Department identifies, the Department will have the ability to propose that funds be used for purposes not specifically funded by the conference agreement through the normal reprogramming process.

Extended tours, particularly at language incentive posts, could improve efficiency and reduce costs. The Department is directed to report to the Committees, not later than February 15, 2001 on: 1) cost savings by sub-account that would result from four-year

tours being adopted; 2) proposed changes to promotion criteria necessary to accommodate four-year tours; and 3) proposed four-year assignments by job description and post with full justification.

The conference agreement does not adopt language in the Senate report allocating additional funds to certain geographic regions, but commends the Department's operations in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Montevideo, Uruguay; and Sao Paulo, Brazil. These posts are well run, language skills are uniformly excellent, and personnel are genuinely enthusiastic about, and deeply involved in, the local government, community and culture. These posts serve as model embassies to be emulated. The Department is urged to devote the necessary resources to these posts to maintain the high caliber of operations at each.

Questions have been raised concerning the adequacy of current U.S. representation in Equatorial Guinea. Therefore, the Department is directed to explore the establishment, within resources currently available, of an American Presence Post in Equatorial Guinea and to report to the Committees no later than December 1, 2000, on the costs, staffing, and need for such a post.

Increasing amounts of funding are requested under this title for costs related to the absence or inadequacy of democratic governance in Kosovo, East Timor, Sierra Leone, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. United Nations peacekeeping missions in Kosovo and East Timor are, in fact, surrogate governments, for which the United States is assessed over thirty percent of the total costs. In order to ensure that adequate and coordinated efforts are underway to develop effective democratic governance, the Department is directed to submit to the Committees a plan describing all such U.S. Government-sponsored activities in these four locations, and the anticipated results from these activities, not later than May 1, 2001. The Department is directed to coordinate closely with other U.S. Government agencies, the United Nations, the National Endowment for Democracy, and relevant non-governmental organizations in compiling the plan.

The conference agreement adopts, by reference, language in the House report regarding reform and restructuring, including the submission of a reorganization plan corresponding with general provisions included in this title; carrying out the recommendations of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel including the submission of a report; the submission of a minority recruitment and hiring plan; the Overseas Schools Advisory Council; the negotiation of effective extradition treaties; and unfair treatment of U.S. companies in Peru.

The conference agreement adopts, by reference, language in the Senate report regarding: the Department's budget justification books; amounts to be provided for the Arctic Council and the Bering Straits Commission; the submission of a plan regarding information about biotechnology abroad; and a report on international sea turtle conservation efforts.

The conference agreement does not include language in the Senate report on Sierra Leone and the Department's Bureau of African Affairs.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The conference agreement includes \$97,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund, instead of \$79,670,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$104,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not include language as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment allowing the Department to retain control of

its overseas telecommunications infrastructure in the event that the current joint management is abolished or dissolved.

Within the amount provided in this account, \$17,000,000 shall be for a pilot project to establish a common technology platform at overseas posts pursuant to the recommendations of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel. The conference agreement includes the direction in the House report requiring the submission of a spending plan for this pilot project.

The conference agreement also includes, by reference, the report on modernization projects and resulting efficiencies requested in the House report.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes \$28,490,000 for the Office of Inspector General as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$29,395,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes, by reference, the guidance included in both the House and Senate reports.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes \$231,587,000 for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs of the Department of State, instead of \$213,771,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$225,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement makes the funds provided under this account available until expended as in previous years, and as proposed in the House bill.

The following chart displays the conference agreement on the distribution of funds by program or activity under this account:

[In thousands of dollars]

	<i>Amount</i>
Academic Programs:	
Fulbright Program	114,000
Regional Scholars Program	2,000
Foreign Study Grants for U.S. Undergraduates ...	1,500
College and University Affiliations Program ...	1,000
Educational Advising and Student Services ...	3,200
English Language Programs	2,600
Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowships	6,100
Edmund S. Muskie Fellowship Program	500
American Overseas Research Centers	2,280
South Pacific Exchanges	500
Tibet Exchanges	500
East Timor Exchanges ...	500
Disability Exchange Clearinghouse	500
Subtotal, Academic Programs	135,180
Professional and Cultural Programs:	
International Visitor Program	46,500
Citizen Exchange Program	15,000
Congress Bundestag Youth Exchange	2,857
Mike Mansfield Fellowship Program	2,200
Olympic/Paralympic Exchanges	1,000
Special Olympic Exchanges	500
Youth Science Leadership Institute of the Americas	100

	<i>Amount</i>
Irish Institute	500
Montana International Business Exchange	100
University of Akron Global Business Exchange	100
Interparliamentary Exchanges with Asia	150
Subtotal, Professional and Cultural Exchanges	69,007
North/South Center Exchanges Support	1,400
Total	231,587

Deviations from this distribution of funds will be subject to the normal reprogramming procedures under section 605 of this Act. Significant carryover and recovered balances are often available under this account, and the Department is directed to submit a proposed spending plan for such balances, subject to the regular reprogramming procedures. To the extent such balances are available, the Department is encouraged to give priority to providing additional support for the Muskie Fellowship Program, and supporting the Central European Executive Exchange Program and the Institute for Representative Government.

The conference agreement includes only \$500,000 in new appropriations under this account for Muskie Fellowships for graduate student exchanges with the former Soviet Union. In addition to the amounts provided under this account for nations of the former Soviet Union, the Department expects to receive transfers from appropriations for Freedom Support Act exchange programs. In fiscal year 2000, an additional \$93,000,000 was transferred to this account for exchanges with the former Soviet Union, including \$18,309,000 for graduate student exchanges. A similar amount is expected to be available for such exchanges in fiscal year 2001. In its graduate exchange programs with the former Soviet Union, the Department shall emphasize Masters in Business Administration programs in such areas as marketing, distribution, and finance.

Should balances become available, the Department is expected to consider awarding a grant for the Central European Executive Exchange Program. The Committees expect that the proposal submitted for this project will include participation from Central European countries in addition to Hungary and the Czech Republic, and will contain a plan to continue the project in future years without Federal financial support.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, the program guidance contained in both the House and Senate reports.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The conference agreement includes \$6,499,000 for Representation Allowances instead of \$5,826,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$6,773,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not include language under this account allowing the Department to collect and use reimbursement for services provided to the press as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. This language is instead included under the "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" account.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

The conference agreement includes \$15,467,000 for Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials, instead of \$8,067,000 as provided in the House bill and \$10,490,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of the

amount provided, \$5,000,000 is designated for reimbursement to the City of Seattle. Similar language was included in the Senate-reported amendment under "Diplomatic and Consular Programs". The House bill did not address this matter. The direction included in the House and Senate reports regarding the review of reimbursement claims is adopted by reference.

EMBASSY SECURITY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement includes \$1,079,976,000 for this account, instead of \$1,064,976,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$782,004,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment adding "Centers for Antiterrorism and Security Training" to the allowable uses of funding under this account. The House bill had no similar language.

The conference agreement does not include a Senate provision stating that certain proceeds of sales shall be available only for a new embassy facility in the Republic of Korea. Proceeds realized from the sale of the diplomatic facility in Seoul known as "Compound II" shall only be available for the site acquisition and preparation, design, or construction of diplomatic facilities, housing, or Marine security guard quarters in the Republic of Korea. These funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure until all proceeds from the sale of "Compound II" are exhausted. The Committees expect the Department to provide an update every January 1 on construction projects in the Republic of Korea.

The conference agreement includes \$663,000,000 for the costs of worldwide security upgrades, including \$515,000,000 for capital security projects. The conferees direct the Department to comply with the direction in the House report regarding the submission of a spending plan within sixty days of the date of enactment of this Act. In proposing such a spending plan, the Department shall include an assessment of need, and such funding as is appropriate, for security upgrades related to existing housing, schools, and Marine quarters, as well as the acquisition of new secure Marine quarters.

The conference agreement does not include new appropriations for non-security capital projects. The Department has indicated that \$30,500,000 is available from previous appropriations and proceeds to pay all anticipated site acquisition and related costs of the new Beijing chancery project in fiscal year 2001. The conference agreement includes, by reference, the direction in the Senate report regarding the Beijing chancery project. The ongoing costs of housing projects in Chengdu and Shenyang are included in amounts provided for facilities rehabilitation under this account.

The budget request included planned expenditures of \$67,000,000 from proceeds of sale of surplus property for opportunity purchases and capital projects. The conference agreement anticipates that the amount of funds available for such purchases will be much greater, and directs the Department to submit a spending plan for these funds that includes: at least \$19,000,000 for opportunity purchases to replace uneconomical leases; at least \$25,000,000 for capital security projects; and \$20,000,000 for continuing costs of the Taiwan project. Any additional use of these funds is subject to reprogramming.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report under "Worldwide Security Upgrades" and "Responding to the Recommendations of the Overseas Presence Advisory Panel", and language in the Senate report on joint ventures

and a General Accounting Office review of a property issue in Paris. Within the amount provided under this account, the Department is expected to support the rehabilitation projects in Moscow and Istanbul described in the Senate report.

The Department is directed to submit, and receive approval for, a financial plan for the funding provided under this account, whether from direct appropriations or proceeds of sales, prior to the obligation or expenditure of funds for capital and rehabilitation projects. The overall spending plan shall include project-level detail, and shall be provided to the Appropriations Committees not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. Any deviation from the plan after approval shall be treated as a reprogramming in the case of an addition greater than \$500,000 or as a notification in the case of a deletion, a project cost overrun exceeding 25 percent, or a project schedule delay exceeding 6 months. Notification requirements also extend to the rebaselining of a given project's cost estimate, schedule, or scope of work.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The conference agreement includes \$5,477,000 for the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account, as provided in the House bill, instead of \$11,000,000, as provided in the Senate-reported amendment.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes a total appropriation of \$1,195,000 for the Repatriation Loans Program account as provided in the House bill, instead of \$1,200,000 as provided in the Senate-reported amendment.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

The conference agreement includes \$16,345,000 for the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan account, as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in both the House and Senate reports. Funding for the relocation of the Institute is discussed under the "Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance" account.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The conference agreement includes \$131,224,000 for the Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund account, as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The conference agreement includes \$870,833,000 for Contributions to International Organizations to pay the costs assessed to the United States for membership in international organizations, instead of \$880,505,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$943,944,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

The conference agreement includes language requiring that \$100,000,000 may be made available to the United Nations only pursuant to a certification that the U.N. has taken no action during calendar year 2000 prior to the enactment of this Act to cause the U.N. to exceed the adopted budget for the biennium 2000-2001. Similar language was included in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement does not include an additional \$64,800,000 for the United States share of the new North Atlantic Trea-

ty Organization headquarters as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill did not have a similar provision. Within the amount provided under this heading, \$8,000,000 is included for the first incremental payment for the U.S. share of the new headquarters building, as requested.

The amount provided by the conference agreement is expected to be sufficient to fully pay assessments to international organizations. The conference agreement anticipates that the Department has prepaid \$32,600,000 of the fiscal year 2001 assessment for the United Nations regular budget, using excess fiscal year 2000 funds. In addition, the Department's recalculation of its fiscal year 2001 request for this account has resulted in a lowering of the request by an additional \$37,908,000, resulting primarily from exchange rate fluctuations. In recognition of the prepayment and the recalculation of the request, the conference agreement assumes an adjusted request level of \$875,552,000. The conference agreement does not include requested funding for the Interparliamentary Union and the Bureau of International Expositions, and anticipates additional savings related to requested programs that are terminating or have not yet begun.

Provisions in the House report relating to reports on reforms in international organizations, and Senate report language relating to reporting on War Crimes Tribunals are adopted by reference. The conference agreement does not include an additional \$13,000,000, as proposed in the Senate report, for Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) disease prevention and control programs. The Department is encouraged to pursue appropriate funding for such an initiative in the future. The conference agreement adopts, by reference, language in the House report concerning PAHO, and directs the Department to provide PAHO with its full United States assessment level for fiscal year 2001.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides \$846,000,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, instead of \$500,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and \$498,100,000 as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement provides that, of the total funding provided under this heading, not to exceed fifteen percent shall remain available until September 30, 2002. The Senate-reported amendment made all funding available until expended, and the House bill had no provision on the matter. The conferees expect that before any excess funding is carried over into fiscal year 2002 in this account, the Department shall transfer the maximum allowable amount to the Contributions to International Organizations account to prepay the fiscal year 2002 assessment for the United Nations regular budget.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report requiring a Department report to the Committees related to the costs of continuing UN activities in Angola and Haiti from the UN regular budget, requiring a report on peacekeeping assessment rate reform, and directing the Department to support the work of the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services. The conference agreement also includes, by reference, language in the Senate report regarding the investigation of charges against those responsible for the planning and execution of the air war over Serbia and Kosovo.

The establishment of several large and complex missions over the past year has overtaken the capacity of the UN to successfully plan and manage such activities. The Department is directed to allocate available

funds in this account on a priority basis, and to take no action to extend or expand missions or create new missions for which funding is not available. The conference agreement does not include funding for the MINURSO mission in Western Sahara. In addition to the notification requirements under this account, the Department is directed to submit a proposed distribution of the total resources available under this account no later than December 31, 2000, through the normal reprogramming process.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

The conference agreement does not include funding for arrearage payments in this Act. The Senate-reported amendment provided \$102,000,000 for additional arrearage payments above the \$926,000,000 authorized and appropriated in previous years, subject to certain conditions. The House bill did not include new funding for arrearage payments.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$7,142,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC) as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$19,470,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report regarding the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes \$22,950,000 for the Construction account of the IBWC instead of \$26,747,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment and \$6,415,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement provides funding for the following activities: facilities renovation—\$425,000; heavy equipment replacement—\$1,000,000; land mobile radio systems replacement—\$500,000; hydrologic data collection system rehabilitation—\$500,000; Rio Grande construction—\$2,685,000; Colorado River construction—\$805,000; a feasibility study for the construction of a diversionary structure to control sewage flows in the flood control channel of the Tijuana River—\$500,000; and operations and maintenance—\$16,535,000. The conference agreement adopts, by reference, language in the House report regarding the reallocation of funds subject to reprogramming. The conferees also expect the Commission to submit to the Committees, not later than November 15, 2001, an end-of-year report on operations and maintenance spending. This report shall include actual obligations, and balances carried forward, by project.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The conference agreement includes \$6,741,000 for the U.S. share of expenses of the International Boundary Commission; the International Joint Commission, United States and Canada; and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$5,710,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference level will provide funding at the following levels for the three commissions: International Boundary Commission—\$970,000; International Joint Commission—\$3,771,000; and Border Environment Cooperation Commission—\$2,000,000.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The conference agreement includes \$19,392,000 for the U.S. share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commissions and related activities, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$15,485,000 as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement includes the funding distribution requested in the President's budget and adopts, by reference, language in the Senate report on treating Lake Champlain with lampricide, and giving priority to States providing matching funds.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The conference agreement includes \$9,250,000 for the Payment to the Asia Foundation account, instead of \$8,216,000 as provided in the House bill, and instead of no funding as provided in the Senate-reported amendment. The conferees support the work of the Asia Foundation on democracy and the rule of law in the Asia-Pacific region. Since the establishment of multi-party democracy in 1990, Nepal continues to struggle with political instability, weak legal institutions and economic stagnation. Increased funding in this account is expected to allow the Foundation to expand law reform activities in Nepal.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

The conference agreement includes language as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment allowing all interest and earnings accruing to the Trust Fund in fiscal year 2001 to be used for necessary expenses of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes language as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment allowing all interest and earnings accruing to the Scholarship Fund in fiscal year 2001 to be used for necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The conference agreement includes \$13,500,000 for operations of the East-West Center as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of no funds as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement does not include an additional earmark of \$12,500,000 from the Department of State, Diplomatic and Consular Programs account, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The conference agreement includes \$30,999,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$30,872,000 as proposed in the House bill. The Endowment shall submit to the Committees, not later than February 1, 2001, a detailed program plan for NED activities in East Timor, Kosovo, Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

RELATED AGENCY

BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The conference agreement includes \$398,971,000 for International Broadcasting Operations, instead of \$419,777,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$388,421,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Rather than funding broadcasting to Cuba under this account, as proposed by the House, all funding for broadcasting to Cuba is included under a separate account, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and as enacted in previous years.

The conference agreement includes language in this and other broadcasting accounts that modifies citations of authorization legislation as carried in previous years. These changes are intended to simplify and streamline bill language, and are not intended to modify the authorities for the use of funds under any account.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report on the review of television-related programs, Radio Free Asia, further consolidation and streamlining within international broadcasting, and reprogramming requirements. The conference agreement also includes, by reference, language in the Senate report on the VOA charter requirements, and on the initiation of RFE/RL broadcasting in Avar, Chechen and Circassian.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is expected to devote a proportionate and reasonable share of total VOA programming to the charter requirements of explaining American foreign policy and explaining American values, institutions, and thought. Should the BBG determine that organizational changes would facilitate the achievement of this goal, such proposed changes shall be submitted to the Committees through the regular reprogramming process.

The conference agreement provides inflationary adjustments to base funding levels for all broadcasting entities. Within the amount provided, \$1,000,000 shall be for Uighur language broadcasting by Radio Free Asia. The BBG is directed to provide an allocation plan for all available funding under this account to the Committees within sixty days from the enactment of this Act.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

The conference agreement includes \$22,095,000, to remain available until expended, for Broadcasting to Cuba under a separate account as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$22,806,000 within the total for International Broadcasting Operations as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, providing that funds may be used for aircraft to house television broadcasting equipment. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

BROADCASTING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The conference agreement includes \$20,358,000 for the Broadcasting Capital Improvements account, instead of \$18,358,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$31,075,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment making a specific amount under this account available for the costs of overseas security upgrades.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report on digital development and conversion, security upgrades, relocation of the Poro Point medium wave transmitter, and the submission of a spending plan through the reprogramming process. The conference agreement also includes, by reference, language in the Senate report on the notification of the Committees prior to the release of funds for security upgrades.

The BBG may propose through the reprogramming process to allocate funds under this account for rotatable antennas, or for other infrastructure improvements at the Greenville, NC, transmitting station, as discussed in the Senate report.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCY

Section 401.—The conference agreement includes section 401, as proposed in the House bill, permitting use of funds for allowances, differentials, and transportation. The Senate-reported amendment included a similar provision with minor technical differences related to the citation of authorizing provisions.

Sec. 402.—The conference agreement includes section 402, as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, dealing with transfer authority.

Sec. 403.—The conference agreement includes section 403, proposed as section 404 in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, prohibiting the use of funds by the Department of State or the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) to provide certain types of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation (PBC). The conference agreement does not include training that supports accurate and responsible broadcasting among the types of assistance prohibited. The conferees agree that neither the Department of State, nor the BBG, shall provide any assistance to the PBC that could support restrictions of press freedoms or the broadcasting of inaccurate, inflammatory messages. The conferees further expect the Department and the BBG to submit a report to the Committees, before December 15, 2000, detailing any programs or activities involving the PBC in fiscal year 2000, and any plans for such programs in fiscal year 2001.

Sec. 404.—The conference agreement includes section 404, proposed as section 405 in the House bill, creating the position of Deputy Secretary of State for Management and Resources. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter. The conference agreement adopts, by reference, the guidance on this matter provided in the House report under the "Diplomatic and Consular Programs" account.

Sec. 405.—The conference agreement includes section 405, as proposed in the Senate bill, prohibiting the use of funds made available in this Act by the United Nations for activities authorizing the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies or affiliated organizations to tax any aspect of the Internet.

Sec. 406.—The conference agreement includes section 407, not included in either the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment, extending authorities to provide protective services to departing and incoming Secretaries of State.

Sec. 407.—The conference agreement includes section 408, not included in either the House bill or the Senate-reported amendment, waiving provisions of existing legislation that require authorizations to be in place for the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors prior to the expenditure of any appropriated funds.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes \$98,700,000 for the Maritime Security Program as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The conference agreement includes \$86,910,000 for the Maritime Administration Operations and Training account instead of \$84,799,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$80,240,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Within this amount, \$47,236,000 shall be for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, including \$13,000,000 above base funding levels for further deferred maintenance and renovation requirements as described in the House report. The conferees adopt, by reference, language in the House report regarding the submission of a spending plan for this initiative.

The conference agreement includes \$7,473,000 for the State Maritime Academies. Within the amount for State Maritime Academies, \$1,200,000 shall be for student incentive payments, the same amount as provided in fiscal year 2000.

The conference agreement also includes, by reference, language in the House report

on submission of a report on maritime education and training.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI)
PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides \$30,000,000 in subsidy appropriations for the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program instead of \$10,621,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$20,221,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement adopts the Senate approach of dropping a limitation on the loan program level of not to exceed \$1,000,000,000. The House bill included this provision, which has also been carried in previous years. MARAD shall not make commitments exceeding \$1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001, including commitments made with appropriations from previous fiscal years, without prior notification to the Committees in accordance with section 605 reprogramming procedures.

The conference agreement also includes an additional \$3,987,000 for administrative expenses associated with the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program instead of \$3,795,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$4,179,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The amount for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with amounts under the MARAD Operations and Training account.

MARAD has indicated to the Committees that it expects to carry over approximately \$10,000,000 in this account which may be used as additional subsidy budget authority in fiscal year 2001.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME
ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes provisions, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, involving Government property controlled by MARAD, the accounting for certain funds received by MARAD, and a prohibition on obligations from the MARAD construction fund.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides \$490,000 for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$390,000 as proposed in the House bill.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$8,900,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$8,866,000 as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement includes language allowing the Chairperson to be reimbursed for 125 billable days, as proposed in the House bill, and as carried in previous years. The Senate-reported amendment included language limiting all commissioners to not more than 75 billable days.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$1,000,000 for the Commission on Ocean Policy as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of no funding as proposed in the House bill.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN
EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$1,370,000 for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$1,182,000 as proposed in the House bill.

CONGRESSIONAL-EXECUTIVE COMMISSION ON
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$500,000 for the Congressional-Executive Commission on the People's Republic of China. Neither the House bill nor the Senate-reported amendment included funding for this new Commission.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$303,864,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, instead of \$290,928,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$294,800,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

Within the total amount, the conference agreement includes \$30,000,000 for payments to State and local Fair Employment Practices Agencies (FEPAs) for specific services to the Commission, instead of \$29,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$31,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the House report regarding submission of a spending plan, reducing the backlog of private sector charges, and utilizing the experience the FEPAs have in mediation as the Commission implements its alternative dispute resolution programs.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total of \$230,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), instead of \$207,909,000 as provided in the House bill, and \$237,188,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. Of the amounts provided, \$200,146,000 is to be derived from offsetting fee collections, as provided in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, resulting in a net direct appropriation of \$29,854,000, instead of \$7,763,000 included in the House bill, and \$37,042,000 included in the Senate-reported amendment. Receipts in excess of \$200,146,000 shall remain available until expended but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 2001.

The conference agreement directs the Commission to submit, no later than December 15, 2000, a financial plan proposing a distribution of all the funds in this account, subject to the reprogramming requirements under section 605 of this Act.

From within the funds provided, the FCC is urged to support public safety, emergency preparedness and telecommunications functions of the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.

The Senate report included language on public broadcasting stations' access to spectrum. The House included no similar language. The FCC is examining this issue, which is also pending in the Court of Appeals. The conference agreement reflects the belief that this issue can be resolved through the administrative or judicial process, so no legislative action is required at this time. The Chairman of the FCC should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on any action the Commission takes on this issue by April 1, 2001.

The FCC shall take all actions necessary to complete the processing of applications for licenses or other authorizations for facilities that would provide services covered by the Satellite Home Viewers Improvement Act (Public Law 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501), specifically to deliver multi-channel video services including all local broadcast television station signals and broadband services in unserved and underserved local television markets by November 29, 2000, as required by Public Law 106-113, 113 Stat. 1501.

The Senate report language with respect to a broadcast industry code of conduct for the content of programming is incorporated by reference.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$15,500,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, instead of \$14,097,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$16,222,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total operating level of \$147,154,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, instead of \$134,807,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$159,500,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement assumes that, of the amount provided, \$145,254,000 will be derived from fees collected in fiscal year 2001 and \$1,900,000 will be derived from estimated unobligated fee collections available from fiscal year 2000. These actions result in a final appropriation of \$0. Any use of remaining unobligated fee collections from prior years are subject to the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605 of this Act.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the Senate report language on slotting allowances, identity theft and Internet fraud.

Appropriations for both the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are financed with Hart-Scott-Rodino Act pre-merger filing fees. Section 630 of this Act modifies the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act to establish a three-tiered fee structure that increases the filing threshold for a merger transaction from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment included in the Federal Trade Commission's appropriation language similar language to create a three tiered fee structure and raise the filing threshold to \$35,000,000. It is anticipated that the increase in the filing threshold will reduce the number of mergers requiring review by approximately 50 percent. This should allow the Commission to focus more resources on the review of complex mergers and non-merger activities such as consumer protection.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION
PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES
CORPORATION

The conference agreement includes \$330,000,000 for the payment to the Legal Services Corporation, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and \$275,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement provides \$310,000,000 for grants to basic field programs and independent audits, \$10,800,000 for management and administration, \$2,200,000 for the Office of Inspector General, and \$7,000,000 for client self-help and information technology. The conference agreement also includes \$31,625,000 for civil legal assistance under the Violence Against Woman Act programs funded under Title I of this Act. In addition, according to LSC-released statistics, grantees received over \$605,000,000 of funding during 1999.

Within the amounts provided for management and administration, the Corporation is expected to hire at least seven investigators for the Compliance and Enforcement Division to investigate field grantees' compliance with the regulations grantees agreed to abide by when accepting Federal funding.

The conference agreement adopts by reference the House report language on class

action suits and the Senate report language on travel.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The conference agreement includes language to continue the terms and conditions included under this section in the fiscal year 2000 Act, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$1,700,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes \$422,800,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), instead of \$392,624,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$489,652,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes bill language appropriating separate amounts from offsetting fee collections from fiscal years 1999 and 2001, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement appropriates \$295,000,000 from fees collected in fiscal year 1999, and \$127,800,000 from fees to be collected in fiscal year 2001.

The conference agreement provides for the Commission's adjustments to base and requested program increases for additional staff, information systems, and a special pay rate. Within the increased funding provided for information systems, the Commission shall identify \$2,000,000 for additional information systems support to help investigate and prosecute Internet fraud cases, as described in the Senate report. The conference agreement does not include language in Title VI of this Act, nor additional funding above the request under this heading, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, for the exemption of the SEC from Federal pay regulations.

Any offsetting fee collections in fiscal year 2001 in excess of \$127,800,000 will remain available for the Securities and Exchange Commission in future years through the regular appropriations process.

The conference agreement includes, by reference, language in the Senate report on the Office of Economic Analysis, the implementation of a new fee collection system, recommendations for increased civil penalties, and the need to educate investors regarding Internet securities fraud.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of \$331,635,000 for the Small Business Administration (SBA) Salaries and Expenses account, instead of \$304,094,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$143,475,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement does not split funding for non-credit business assistance programs into a separate account, as proposed in the budget request and the Senate-reported amendment, but rather includes funding for such programs under this account.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$37,000,000 for programs related to the New Markets Venture Capital Program subject to the authorization of that program, including \$7,000,000 for BusinessLINC and \$30,000,000 for technical assistance.

The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, allowing SBA to use five percent, or not to exceed \$3,000,000, of increased

collections of delinquent non-tax debt to reimburse for qualified expenses of such collections. The House bill did not contain language on this matter.

In addition to amounts made available under this heading, the conference agreement includes \$129,000,000 for administrative expenses under the Business Loans Program account. This amount is transferred to and merged with amounts available under Salaries and Expenses. The conference agreement also includes an additional \$108,354,000 for administrative expenses under the Disaster Loans Program account, which may under certain conditions be transferred to and merged with amounts available under Salaries and Expenses. These conditions are described under the Disaster Loans Program account.

The conference agreement provides a total of \$166,541,000 for SBA's regular operating expenses under this account. This amount includes \$2,000,000 for expenses of the HUBZone program, and \$8,000,000 for systems modernization initiatives to continue the improvement of SBA's management and oversight of its loan portfolio. This amount also includes \$2,000,000 to assist the SBA in transforming its workforce to meet changes in the way its programs are carried out. The SBA shall submit a plan, prior to the expenditure of resources provided for systems modernization and workforce transformation, in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

The conference agreement includes the following amounts for non-credit programs:

Small Business Development Centers	\$88,000,000
7(j) Technical Assistance	3,600,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	20,000,000
SCORE	3,750,000
Business Information Centers	500,000
Women's Business Centers	12,000,000
Survey of Women-Owned Businesses	694,000
National Women's Business Council	750,000
One Stop Capital Shops	3,100,000
US Export Assistance Centers	3,100,000
Advocacy Research	1,100,000
National Veterans Business Development Corp ..	4,000,000
SBIR Rural Outreach Program	5,000,000
ProNet	500,000
Drug-free Workplace Grants	3,500,000
PRIME	15,000,000
New Markets Technical Assistance	30,000,000
BusinessLINC	7,000,000
Regulatory Fairness Boards	500,000
Total	202,094,000

Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs).—Of the amounts provided for SBDCs, the conference agreement includes \$2,000,000 to continue the SBDC Defense transition program, and \$1,000,000 to continue the Environmental Compliance Project, as directed in the House report. In addition, the conference agreement includes language, similar to that proposed in the Senate-reported amendment under "Non-Credit Business Assistance Programs" making funds for the SBDC program available for two years.

National Veterans Business Development Corporation.—The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, designating \$4,000,000 for the National Veterans Business Development Corporation. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter, but Senate

report language designated \$4,000,000 for the same purpose.

Microloan Technical Assistance.—The conference agreement includes \$20,000,000 for the Microloan Technical Assistance program. Should savings occur during fiscal year 2001 in this account, the SBA may propose to allocate an additional amount for the Microloan Technical Assistance program through the regular reprogramming process. The SBA was unable to obligate approximately \$3,500,000 allocated to this program in fiscal year 2000, which was transferred to the Business Loans Program account.

The conference agreement adopts language included in the House report directing the SBA to fully fund LowDoc Processing Centers, and to continue activities assisting small businesses to adapt to a paperless procurement environment.

NON-CREDIT BUSINESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement adopts the approach in the House bill of not including funding under a separate heading for the non-credit business assistance programs of the SBA. Instead, funding for these programs is included under "Salaries and Expenses", as in previous years. The Senate-reported amendment included \$153,690,000 for such programs under this separate account.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides \$11,953,000 for the SBA Office of Inspector General, instead of \$10,905,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$13,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

An additional \$500,000 has been provided under the administrative expenses of the Disaster Loans Program account to be made available to the Office of Inspector General for work associated with oversight of the Disaster Loans Program. The conference agreement does not include direction provided in the Senate report.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes \$294,410,000 under the SBA Business Loans Program Account, instead of \$269,300,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$296,200,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, making \$45,000,000 of the amount included for guaranteed loans available for two fiscal years. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a similar provision. Within the amount provided, \$22,000,000 shall be available only for the New Markets Venture Capital Program, subject to the enactment of authorizing legislation in fiscal year 2001.

The conference agreement includes \$2,250,000 for the costs of direct loans, instead of \$2,500,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$2,600,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The conferees understand that \$300,000 in carryover is available for the Microloan Direct Loan Program, and, together with the appropriated amount, will support an estimated fiscal year 2001 program level of over \$28,400,000.

Not including the funding provided for the New Markets Venture Capital Program, the conference agreement includes \$141,160,000 for the costs of guaranteed loans, including the following programs:

7(a) General Business Loans.—The conference agreement provides \$114,960,000 in subsidy appropriations for the 7(a) general business guaranteed loan program, instead of \$114,500,000 as proposed in the House bill and \$134,000,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. When combined with an estimated \$14,000,000 in available carryover balances and recoveries, this amount will subsidize an estimated fiscal year 2001 program level of up to \$10,400,000,000, assuming a

subsidy rate of 1.24%. In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision, as proposed in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, requiring the SBA to notify the Committees in accordance with section 605 of this Act prior to providing a total program level greater than \$10,000,000,000.

Small Business Investment Companies (SBIC).—The conference agreement provides \$26,200,000 for the SBIC participating securities program as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$23,300,000 as proposed in the House bill. This amount will result in an estimated total program level of \$2,000,000,000 in fiscal year 2001. No appropriation is required for the SBIC debentures program, as the program will operate with a zero subsidy rate in fiscal year 2001.

The conference agreement includes required language, as proposed in the House bill, limiting the 504 CDC and the SBIC debentures program levels, instead of similar language in the Senate-reported amendment.

In addition, the conference agreement includes \$129,000,000 for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs as proposed in the House bill, instead of \$130,800,000 as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, and makes such funds available to be transferred to and merged with appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes a total of \$184,494,000 for this account, of which \$76,140,000 is for the subsidy costs for disaster loans and \$108,354,000 is for administrative expenses associated with the disaster loans program. The House bill proposed \$140,400,000 for loans and \$136,000,000 for administrative expenses. The Senate-reported amendment provided \$142,100,000 for loans and \$139,000,000 for administrative expenses.

For disaster loans, the conference agreement assumes that the \$76,140,000 subsidy appropriation, when combined with \$71,000,000 in carryover balances and \$10,000,000 in recoveries, will provide a total disaster loan program level of \$900,000,000.

The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, designating amounts for direct and indirect administrative expenses, and allowing appropriations for indirect administrative costs to be transferred to and merged with appropriations for Salaries and Expenses under certain conditions. The conference agreement includes \$98,000,000 for direct administrative expenses instead of \$125,646,000 as proposed in the House bill, and \$9,854,000 for indirect administrative expenses as proposed in the House bill. The amount provided for direct administrative expenses, when combined with an estimated \$26,000,000 in carryover balances, will provide the requested level for this activity. The conference agreement includes a provision that any amount in excess of \$9,854,000 to be transferred to Salaries and Expenses from the Disaster Loans Program account for indirect administrative expenses shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act, as proposed in the House bill. In addition, any such reprogramming shall be accompanied by a report from the Administrator on the anticipated effect of the proposed transfer on the ability of the SBA to cover the full annual requirements for direct administrative costs of disaster loan-making and -servicing.

Of the amounts provided for administrative expenses under this heading, \$500,000 is to be transferred to and merged with the Office of Inspector General account for oversight and audit activities related to the Disaster Loans program.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes a provision providing SBA with the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as proposed in the House bill, instead of a similar provision in the Senate-reported amendment.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides \$6,850,000 for the State Justice Institute as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, instead of \$4,500,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement does not include the transfer of an additional \$8,000,000 to this account from the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services account in Title III as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes the following general provisions:

Sec. 601.—The conference agreement includes section 601, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, regarding the use of appropriations for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Sec. 602.—The conference agreement includes section 602, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, regarding the availability of appropriations for obligation beyond the current fiscal year.

Sec. 603.—The conference agreement includes section 603, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, regarding the use of funds for consulting services.

Sec. 604.—The conference agreement includes section 604, as proposed in the House bill, providing that should any provision of the Act be held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act would not be affected. The Senate-reported amendment did not include this provision, which has been carried in previous years.

Sec. 605.—The conference agreement includes section 605, as included in the Senate-reported amendment, establishing the policy by which funding available to the agencies funded under this Act may be reprogrammed for other purposes, instead of the version in the House bill which contained minor differences.

Sec. 606.—The conference agreement includes section 606, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, regarding the construction, repair or modification of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration vessels in overseas shipyards.

Sec. 607.—The conference agreement includes section 607, as proposed in the House bill, regarding the purchase of American-made products. The Senate-reported amendment did not include this provision, which has been carried in previous years.

Sec. 608.—The conference agreement includes section 608, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, which prohibits funds in the bill from being used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission similar to proposed guidelines covering harassment based on religion published by the EEOC in October, 1993.

Sec. 609.—The conference agreement includes section 609, as proposed in the House bill, prohibiting the use of funds for any United Nations peacekeeping mission that involves U.S. Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national, unless the President certifies that the involvement is in the national security in-

terest. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 610.—The conference agreement includes section 610, identical to the House bill and section 609 in the Senate-reported amendment, that prohibits use of funds to expand the U.S. diplomatic presence in Vietnam beyond the level in effect on July 11, 1995, unless the President makes a certification that several conditions have been met regarding Vietnam's cooperation with the United States on POW/MIA issues.

Sec. 611.—The conference agreement includes section 611, as proposed in the House bill, which prohibits the use of funds to provide certain amenities for Federal prisoners. The Senate-reported amendment included a similar provision as section 612, but proposed to make the prohibition permanent.

Sec. 612.—The conference agreement includes section 612, as proposed in the House bill, restricting the use of funds provided under the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for fleet modernization activities. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 613.—The conference agreement includes section 613, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, which requires agencies and departments funded in this Act to absorb any necessary costs related to downsizing or consolidations within the amounts provided to the agency or department.

Sec. 614.—The conference agreement includes section 614, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment, which permanently prohibits funds made available to the Federal Bureau of Prisons from being used to make available any commercially published information or material that is sexually explicit or features nudity to a prisoner. The House bill included a similar provision as section 614, but did not propose to make the prohibition permanent.

Sec. 615.—The conference agreement includes section 615, as proposed in the House bill, which limits funding under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant to 90 percent to an entity that does not provide public safety officers injured in the line of duty, and as a result separated or retired from their jobs, with health insurance benefits equal to the insurance they received while on duty. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a similar provision.

Sec. 616.—The conference agreement includes section 616, as proposed in the House bill, which prohibits funds provided in this Act from being used to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal of foreign restrictions on the marketing of tobacco products, provided such restrictions are applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type. This provision is not intended to impact routine international trade services provided to all U.S. citizens, including the processing of applications to establish foreign trade zones. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 617.—The conference agreement includes section 617, modified from language proposed as section 615 in the Senate-reported amendment, which extends the prohibition in last year's bill on use of funds to issue a visa to any alien involved in extrajudicial and political killings in Haiti. The provision also adds eight individuals to the list of victims, and extends the exemption and reporting requirements from last year's provision. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 618.—The conference agreement includes section 618, identical, but proposed as section 617 in the House bill and section 616 in the Senate-reported amendment, which

prohibits a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993, and prohibits implementation of a background check system which does not require or result in destruction of certain information.

Sec. 619.—The conference agreement includes section 619, modified from language proposed as section 618 in the House bill and section 619 in the Senate-reported amendment, which delays obligation of any receipts deposited or available in the Crime Victims Fund in excess of \$537,500,000 until the following fiscal year. The conferees have taken this action to protect against wide fluctuations in receipts into the Fund, and to ensure that a stable level of funding will remain available for these programs in future years.

Sec. 620.—The conference agreement includes section 620, proposed as section 619 in the House bill, which prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds for programs which discriminate against, denigrate, or otherwise undermine the religious beliefs of students participating in such programs. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 621.—The conference agreement includes section 621, identical in both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment, but proposed as section 620 in the House bill, which prohibits the use of funds to process visas for citizens of countries that the Attorney General has determined deny or delay accepting the return of deported citizens.

Sec. 622.—The conference agreement includes section 622, proposed as section 621 in the House bill, which prohibits the use of Department of Justice funds to transport a maximum or high security prisoner to any facility other than to a facility certified by the Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure to house such a prisoner. The Senate-reported amendment did not contain a similar provision.

Sec. 623.—The conference agreement includes section 623, modified from language proposed as section 622 in the House bill, regarding the Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter. The conference agreement does not adopt the report language contained in the House report.

Sec. 624.—The conference agreement includes section 624, modified from language proposed as section 623 in the House bill, which prohibits funds from being used for the participation of United States delegates to the Standing Consultative Commission unless the President submits a certification that the U.S. Government is not implementing a 1997 memorandum of understanding regarding the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., or the Senate ratifies the memorandum of understanding. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 625.—The conference agreement includes section 625, proposed as section 624 in the House bill, which prohibits the use of funds for the State Department to approve the purchase of property in Arlington, Virginia, by the Xinhua News Agency. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 626.—The conference agreement includes section 626, proposed in the Senate-reported amendment as section 623, amending existing law related to certain medical costs to apply to suspects in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 627.—The conference agreement includes section 627, proposed in the Senate-re-

ported amendment as section 624, amending a fiscal year 1999 supplemental appropriations provision to permanently extend the time period in which certain takings of Cook Inlet Beluga Whales would be considered violations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 628.—The conference agreement includes section 628, modified from language proposed in the Senate-reported amendment as section 625, amending Public Law 106-113 to extend the authorization for Pacific Salmon Treaty and Recovery efforts. The House bill did not include a provision on these matters.

Sec. 629.—The conference agreement includes a new section 629, to clarify the Interstate Horseracing Act regarding certain pari-mutuel wagers.

Sec. 630.—The conference agreement includes a new section 630, which modifies existing law to include a three-tiered Hart-Scott-Rodino fee structure that increases the filing threshold for a merger transaction from \$15,000,000 to \$50,000,000. Similar language was included under the "Federal Trade Commission, Salaries and Expenses" heading in Title V of both the House bill and the Senate-reported amendment.

Sec. 631.—The conference agreement includes a new section 631, authorizing the stabilization and renovation of a certain lock and dam.

Sec. 632.—The conference agreement includes a new section 632, requiring the Federal Communications Commission to take certain actions regarding Low-Power FM regulations.

Sec. 633.—The conference agreement includes a new section 633, providing additional amounts for the Small Business Administration, Salaries and Expenses account for a number of small business initiatives.

Sec. 634.—The conference agreement includes a new section 634, prohibiting the use of funds in this, or any previous Act, or hereinafter made available to the Department of Commerce, to allow fishing vessels to use aircraft to assist in the fishing of Atlantic bluefin tuna.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION
DRUG DIVERSION CONTROL FEE ACCOUNT
(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of \$8,000,000 from the amounts otherwise available for obligation in fiscal year 2001 for the "Drug Diversion Control Fee Account", as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment. The House bill did not include a rescission from this account.

RELATED AGENCIES
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
MARITIME ADMINISTRATION
MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI)
PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of \$7,644,000 from unobligated balances under this heading, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate-reported amendment did not include a rescission from this account.

The conference agreement does not include a title providing contingent emergency funds for a "Southwest Border Initiative" for certain Department of Justice and Federal Judiciary accounts, as proposed in the Senate-reported amendment.

These needs are instead addressed in the regular accounts for such programs in Title I and Title III of this Act.

TITLE VIII—DEBT REDUCTION
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
Gifts to the United States for Reduction of the Public Debt

The conference agreement includes a new title depositing an additional amount in fiscal year 2001 into the account established under 31 U.S.C. section 3113(d), to reduce the public debt.

TITLE IX—WILDLIFE, OCEAN AND COASTAL CONSERVATION

Secs. 901-902.—The conference agreement includes \$50,000,000 for formula grants to the States for wildlife conservation and restoration programs. Funding is provided through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of Interior. This amount is in addition to funds provided for new, competitively awarded and cost-shared wildlife programs in the FY 2001 Interior Appropriations Act. This action recognizes wildlife conservation as a critical component of a nationwide strategy and supports state efforts in wildlife conservation and restoration. The conference agreement includes authorization language for this program.

Funding has been provided for the development, revision, and implementation of wildlife conservation and restoration programs and plans to address the unmet needs for a diverse array of wildlife and associated habitats. Funds provided to states or territories may be used for planning and implementation of wildlife conservation programs and conservation strategies, including wildlife conservation, wildlife conservation education, and wildlife-associated recreation projects, for new programs and projects as well as to enhance existing programs and projects.

Each state's apportionment is determined by formula which considers the total area of the state (1/3 of the formula) and the population (2/3 of the formula). No state will receive an amount that is less than one percent of the amount available or more than five percent for any fiscal year. Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia each receive a sum equal to not more than one-half of one percent and Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands each receive a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of one percent. The conference agreement requires States and other jurisdiction to have or agree to develop a wildlife conservation strategy and plan as a condition for receiving a federal grant under this program.

Sec. 903.—The conference agreement includes language authorizing a coastal impact assistance program for fiscal year 2001.

TITLE X

The conference agreement includes a new title X to authorize loan guarantees in order to facilitate access to local television broadcast signals in unserved and underserved areas, and for other purposes.

TITLE XI

The conference agreement includes a new title XI, the Legal Immigration Family Equity Act.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 2001 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 2000 amount, the 2001 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 2001 follow:

[In thousands of dollars]

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year	
2000	\$39,600,967

Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	50,932,968
House bill, fiscal year 2001	37,394,617
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	36,689,955
Conference agreement, fiscal year 2001	39,868,390
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2000	+267,423
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 2001	-11,064,578
House bill, fiscal year 2001	+2,473,773
Senate bill, fiscal year 2001	+3,178,435

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I know that Members are anxious to leave, but we have one Member of this institution who is leaving for good. I feel that we are all going to miss him. I think he has a right to say to the House whatever is in his heart in this his last day of service in this institution.

I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. MINGE), who has served his district and his country very well in the years that he has been in this institution.

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Wisconsin for yielding me this time.

Almost 8 years ago, I first addressed this body. Today I speak on the floor for what may be the last time. As has everyone in this House, I have been elected by folks at home to represent them in this, the people's Chamber. It is an honor. It is a privilege. I participated in the 103rd Congress when the Democrats controlled both Chambers and the White House. I served in the 104th, the 105th, and the 106th Congresses with Republican majorities and a Democrat in the White House. I have seen bitter party differences and shared the frustration of stalemate and even shutdown. However, I have also felt the occasional sense of cooperation and accomplishment. I do not wish to review the score card of this game of power over the last 8 years. Rather, I wish to speak to the challenges that Congress and America face in the years to come.

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First, for the health and perhaps for the survival of our system of government, we must rehabilitate the way we finance political campaigns. I recognize we will never achieve perfection in campaign finance reform. Money always will undoubtedly be the most seamy side of politics. However, right now we face a veritable political hell. The insidious effect of raising money on policy and even process is tearing at the integrity of our system. By most accounts, over \$3 billion has been spent on the year 2000 elections. And what has all this money brought us? It has spawned national cynicism, public despair and increasing apathy among voters. We must have a fix for this process.

Unless good government groups like the League of Women Voters, Common

Cause, Public Citizen and others have confidence that we are sincerely doing the best we can to enact reforms, our institutions will suffer.

In 1993, as a new Member of Congress, I was asked by an interviewer from a religious radio station what I thought was the most important problem facing our country. Despite our preoccupation with health care, the deficit, family values, and other matters, I said campaign finance reform. It goes to the heart of the democratic process.

Second, our national and global economies are becoming increasingly concentrated. Fewer and fewer businesses dominate more and more sectors of the economy. This threatens our ability to maintain a free market system, the cornerstone of our economy. Antitrust laws and their enforcement are controversial. However, if we do not maintain a commitment to the principle of competition, the dynamics of a vibrant marketplace will be eroded.

All of us have heard promises of savings but also read about the loss of jobs and endless disappointments with mergers. Congress holds one of the keys to enforcement of the principles of competition. Antitrust, fair trade, regulated industries, deregulation, route awarding guidelines, intellectual property, government trade and government contracts and numerous other areas are contributing components to a competition policy. Consumers, suppliers, and small businesses, including farmers, are at risk in the long-term if we are not more vigilant.

Third, just as private sector concentration creates problems, unchecked power in government is a threat to the well-being of our society. The perceived problems of a national health care system resulted in health insurance companies and others raising the specter of runaway government power.

Fairness, lack of effective competition and stifling of new ideas are problems. The unjust regional disparities in Federal health care financing are an example of a continuing and unjust feature of the massive Medicare program. A free society, like a free economy, is threatened by too great a concentration of power in any entity. Countervailing forces are needed.

Our challenge in Congress is to structure public programs so such countervailing forces exist without destroying the effectiveness of the programs. Built-in checks are necessary for the long-term effectiveness and fairness of government programs.

This problem of power in government extends to elected officials and legislative bodies. Early on, we developed a tradition, now a constitutional rule, that Presidents cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. Like the executive, the legislative branch can have problems of concentration of power that must be addressed. The term limit movement grew out of the unhappiness of many opponents to 40

years of Democrat majorities in Congress and the seniority system. The 3-year term limit on committee chairs currently in effect in the House is an effort to break up the legislative power. This effort should not be abandoned.

Fourth, we must better address the fundamental problem of the difficulty of reforming public programs under current legislative procedures. It takes enormous efforts to pass legislation with a bicameral legislative branch, a complex committee system, Senate holds, the filibuster, a Presidential veto, and often politically divided leadership. Once created, programs are even more difficult to reform. Virtual consensus is needed. The low visibility of most reforms makes them less than exciting and makes it very difficult to attract the national attention and the public support needed for their adoption.

Efforts to give agencies discretion to reform themselves through rulemaking is not adequate. Nor are judicial review or 5-year reauthorizing bills effective.

The result is that, once created, Federal programs tend to be on automatic pilot. For programs to work effectively, Congress needs to craft a better framework for encouraging needed structural changes. The Federal Government's far flung activities and programs have become too significant a part of our Nation's economy to be hobbled with this handicap. The process for consideration of reform legislation should be simplified or quasi-independent status like the Postal Service should be considered for more operations.

Fifth and finally, we need to constantly recommit ourselves to maintaining respect for one another. The bitter divides in Northern Ireland, in the Balkans, in the Middle East, in Africa, and in the Indian subcontinent are examples of how supposedly self-governing societies are consumed and can be destroyed by internal animosities.

The 1990s have been a turbulent and all too often bitter time here in Congress. We cannot allow our all too genetic predisposition for pride, animosity, jealousy and bickering to destroy us and our institutions. We must allow the healing process to work. Respect and trust must be constantly nourished. Competition, self-righteousness, negative zeal, political campaigns and partisanship constantly drags us back into bitter disagreements, often unnecessarily.

Testosterone routinely trumps conciliation. Healthy disagreement and a loyal opposition cannot be allowed to degenerate and destroy working relationships. Hopefully it will not take an external enemy to unite us. We must rise above our differences.

Every day I have walked over to this Capitol, seen the dome, and realized that this is where our Nation's elective representatives meet, deliberate and make decisions, I am awed. I have

pinched myself that I am here. I urge that we in Congress never allow ourselves to forget that we have a stewardship responsibility for the survival of our political institutions.

Self-governance and personal freedom are the core principles that we as Americans often take for granted. Our 220-year-old system of broad-based self-governance and individual rights is the longest running democracy in the history of our civilization and perhaps the history of mankind.

It is fragile. It is dependent on the trust of our people and our institutions, and we as political leaders must renew the process. We must make it work. We have a stewardship obligation to our children, grandchildren and future generations to enrich and strengthen this grand experiment and pass it on strong and intact.

This will be our generation's greatest success. We cannot afford to fail.

I appreciate the opportunity to serve with my colleagues. I am honored and humbled to have been elected by a free people. I wish success for the work of the 107th Congress. I hope and pray this body and our system of self-governance and our freedoms continue for countless generations to come.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I inquire of the Chair how much time remains on both sides.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) has 30 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has 21 minutes remaining.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. FRANK).

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the consideration of my friend, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and the consideration from the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER).

Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the Members of the Committee on Appropriations who worked so hard given the unfortunate context which was created through no fault of theirs, and there is a great deal in this bill that I admire. Indeed it is to some extent a pleasant surprise in some respects. But there is one aspect which disappointments me greatly, and I feel the need to comment on it.

In 1996, again as part of an overall appropriations bill, this House passed an immigration bill which included one of the cruelest, most unfair provisions this Congress has legislated in my memory. It was one which retroactively subjected people who had committed minor crimes mandatorily to deportation. In the ensuing years, its implementation has ruined families; it has destroyed lives; it has inflicted on innocent children more pain than almost any other single act I can think of in a concentrated way. People who were the age of 18 or 19 or 20 who committed a minor offense and who had turned their lives around and had be-

come responsible members of their community, responsible parents, have found themselves ripped from the communities where they have been living, ripped from their families and sent back.

We worked, those of us on the Committee on the Judiciary, in a bipartisan way to try to deal with that.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary; the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM); and I and others worked and put together a bipartisan bill to relieve some, albeit not all, of the damage that bill does to people and it went through this House unanimously. It went to the other body, and we had hoped, given the difficulty that sometimes occurs there of getting separate legislation passed, that it would be included in this final bill, just as the bill that was seeking to amend had been included in this final bill.

We had agreement from the White House. We had, as I said, Republican and Democratic support here. At the last minute, the negotiations to include that vital humanitarian measure, supported by many Members of both sides of the aisle, was killed by the objection of the senior Senator from Texas. I do not think we have seen more cruelty inflicted on well-intentioned and well-behaved people than by that act.

So while I congratulate the Committee on Appropriations for the work they have done on the appropriations, I do have to note that a stunning piece of cruelty is left uncorrected by this bill.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

(Mr. GOODLING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, how sad I would have been if on my last day, after 26 years in this Congress, I would not have had an opportunity to vote on this legislation. I certainly want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Chairman YOUNG) and the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER) and the ranking member, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), for giving me that opportunity.

As I have said many times, priorities are very important when we talk about funding, and for many years I asked us to please think about children with special needs and I am happy to say that in the last 5 years, after the President signs this legislation, they will have increased spending 175 percent in the areas of IDEA. What that means to local school districts is the fact that they can do the modernization and the renovation; they can reduce class size; they can do all sorts of things, if they have that kind of money.

I want to thank them also for including funding increases for Even Start

and including the Literacy That Involves Families Together Act in the conference report.

□ 1745

All of the reports that we have at this point show that teaching parents literacy and parents skills so they can be their child's first and most important teacher has improved their opportunity greatly to succeed.

I am also happy to report that under this proposal, we have worked out an agreement on renovation. I still believe that renovation, building and so on, is the responsibility of the State and local government, except when they talk about mandates that have come from the Federal level. That is what we have done in this legislation, tried to deal with those particular mandates.

There is also \$25 million for a charter school demonstration project. I hope the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON) is listening. That will be very important when we talk about effective ways of leveraging private capital for charter schools.

On class size reduction, we have worked out and added to what we were able to do last year, which indicates that if we have 10 percent or more of unqualified teachers in the school district, they can use 100 percent of all this money in order to better prepare the existing teaching force they have. As I have tried to point out so many times, it does not matter what the class size is if we cannot put a quality teacher in that classroom.

I am also happy to point out that the conference hopes to open the doors even more in post-secondary education for our Nation's poor students with, again, the highest Pell grant award ever. I commend the Committee on Appropriations for maintaining our effort to increase this opportunity for people with low income.

Again, I want to merely thank the gentleman from Illinois (Chairman PORTER), who also is spending his last day here. I do not know if he got up at 3 o'clock this morning and started playing solitaire on the computer, as I did, because all of a sudden I realized at that hour, this was my last trip around that Baltimore beltway. I am very happy that that is true, and unhappy that I am leaving such a wonderful group of people, but it was my choice.

Again, I thank all Members for this piece of legislation. I think it is an outstanding accomplishment.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY).

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this legislation, and I want to thank my colleagues for their hard work on reaching this agreement.

I want to talk today about the Medicare provisions of this package, the portion of the bill that will help many health care providers and beneficiaries

whose needs were not met by the current Medicare program.

This Congress passed the Balanced Budget Act in 1997 to save Medicare from insolvency. Now it is time to add some funds and benefits to the program to ensure it keeps up with the needs of those we serve. This bill effectively does that.

We have updated hospital payments so our hospitals nationwide can continue to provide the quality care we expect from them. We have also added and expanded preventive benefits for beneficiaries, including screening for glaucoma.

I introduced with my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS), medical nutrition therapy, and expanded coverage of pap smears and pelvic exams.

The bill also eliminates the time limit for immunosuppressant drugs cosponsored by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. THURMAN) for Medicare beneficiaries who have had an organ transplant, and waives the 24-month waiting period for those who suffer from ALS. These are provisions that have had our strong support this year.

The bill addresses our Nation's rural hospital crisis, and incorporates many of the provisions of H-CARE, which I introduced this year with bipartisan and bicameral support. So often, these small and isolated hospitals serve a disproportionate share of Medicare beneficiaries with special needs. Our rural communities need this coverage, and have been supported by people like the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. DICKEY) and others of this Congress, and the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATKINS).

Finally, the bill updates payments to the Medicare+Choice program so beneficiaries can continue to have a low-cost alternative to traditional Medicare. Much has been said about the funding in this bill for the HMOs that provide this coverage, but this is something of utmost importance to my constituents and to many seniors across the country.

We have all heard about the planned withdrawals from the Medicare plus Choice program. This bill takes a first step towards bringing stability to this program and to the beneficiaries who depend on it.

I also want to thank our colleagues in the Committee on Commerce and those on the Committee on Ways and Means who have worked valiantly to get this bill produced. I think the seniors of our Nation will greatly benefit from this, and I again urge my colleagues to support us in this effort as we prepare to finish the 106th Congress on what I believe will be a very positive note, which is additional health care for our seniors. Hopefully, we can continue to work for health care for all Americans.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. COMBEST), chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, one of the things that this bill does have in it that is from the authorizing side is the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000. This is not some insignificant piece of legislation, this is something that has been worked on for the last 2 years, very difficult to get through a number of committees in both the House and Senate.

I can speak at length on the bill. I will not. What I do want to say is this would not have happened had it not been for the leadership of our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING), who will be leaving the Congress of his own choice at the end of this year. This is something that I think he will be able to take with him as one of the major accomplishments that he made.

I cannot thank him enough, number one, for his work and effort in seeing this come to fruition, as well as thanking him for his friendship.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), the chairman of the Committee on Small Business.

(Mr. TALENT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, the conference before us enacts by reference H.R. 5667, the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000. That bill will reauthorize the SBA for 3 years, and continue and improve a number of important small business programs.

It contains the provisions of H.R. 2392, which reauthorizes and improves the Small Business Innovation and Research Program, or the SBIR program. I know many Members in the House will be pleased that we are getting that done on the last day.

The bill also contains provisions of a number of pieces of legislation which overwhelmingly passed this House and which reauthorize and improve the 7(a) program, the 504 program, and the SBIC program. We made a lot of progress in strengthening those programs in the 4 years of my chairmanship, and I believe strongly in all of them. I urge my colleagues to support them in the conference report.

Mr. Speaker, the bill also contains another measure which many people, including the President, have called the most significant anti-poverty legislation in the last 30 years, the American Community Renewal Act. Provisions in the bill will offer hope and opportunity to thousands of Americans who are living in economically underserved and blighted communities in our Nation. It will provide them and their communities tools, proven tools that are working in neighborhoods around the country already to fight the neglect, remove the scourge of drug abuse, and lift the pall of poverty that darkens the lives of so many of our fellow Americans.

The American Community Renewal Act will provide tax incentives to build businesses in these communities. In these communities, there will be a zero percent capital gains tax. It will require HUD to cooperate with neighborhood development groups so people can build homes and we can improve home ownership, provide assistance to fight the problems of drug abuse, allowing faith-based groups to participate in Federal drug and alcohol programs, and it will assist people in savings, allowing them to put up money from their earned income tax credit, with the government matching it.

It will give these communities things many of the rest of us take for granted: safe streets, a vital economy, and good schools, and things like hope and dignity.

Mr. Speaker, for several years my colleagues, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), and our former colleague, Mr. Flake, and I have struggled to build this legislation in a bipartisan fashion. I am greatly pleased that on the final day and in the final hour of this Congress, we are succeeding. I am glad not just for us, but for those in the communities we visited around the country who will be helped by that legislation.

Mr. Speaker, this is my last speech and my last vote as a Member of this body. I am privileged to be able to cast it on behalf of this compromise measure, and in particular, on behalf of the American Community Renewal Act and its provisions.

I urge all my friends and colleagues in the House to support the bill.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report and urge its passage. The report before us will enact by reference H.R. 5667, which contains the provisions of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000. This is the 3-year authorization for Small Business Administration, and it will continue to improve an array of important small business programs that have the overwhelming support of this body.

H.R. 5667 contains the provisions of H.R. 2392, which reauthorizes and improves the Small Business Innovation and Research Program. This program authorizes millions of dollars of research funds for small businesses on the cutting edge of technology.

It also contains the provisions of H.R. 2614, H.R. 2615, H.R. 3845, and H.R. 3843, which reauthorize and improve the 7(a), 504, and SBIC programs. These programs represent over \$11 billion in guarantees to ensure that small business has access to the financing necessary to create jobs and build our economy.

Mr. Speaker, all these provisions passed the House earlier this year by overwhelming margins, and I am certain they will retain the support of this

body. I believe strongly in all these SBA provisions, and I urge my colleagues to support them and this conference report.

I also want to simply take a moment to thank the gentleman from Missouri (Chairman TALENT) for his very hard work as chairman of the Committee on Small Business. All of us in small business owe him a great debt of gratitude for his tremendously good work.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 3 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, for the 6th year in a row this Congress is cutting taxes for the American people. Six consecutive years of tax relief, not tax increases; 6 years of a growing economy, a balanced budget, and a Federal budget surplus for the first time in a generation; 6 years of letting Americans keep just a little more of their money.

That is an amazing record of bipartisan achievement for which we can all be proud. Without question, I would like to have done more for the American taxpayers. However, I am pleased with the progress we have made. We have advanced the cause of tax relief for American families and small businesses in a bipartisan fashion, and I am hopeful that we can see more enacted into law next year.

While this tax relief package consists mostly of a community renewal bill that the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT), the conference chairman, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS), and the chairman of the Committee on Small Business (Mr. TALENT), put together, it also contains a very important extension of medical savings accounts, our MSAs, a new idea in health care that I launched in the eighties and that can be expanded in future years.

MSAs have been available now for only a limited period of time, but they are the best patients' rights and checks on HMOs, and will greatly strengthen the doctor-patient relationship.

Second, MSAs are the right medicine at the right time for millions of Americans who have no insurance coverage. Almost one-third of MSA purchasers up to now have been people who previously had no insurance.

Third, MSAs are a natural antidote to the problems of affordable prescription drug coverage and long-term health care for the elderly.

Finally, President-elect Bush is a strong supporter of MSAs, so in passing this bill today, we are laying a foundation for the expansion in the future.

Mr. Speaker, this is the last time I will address my colleagues from the floor of this House as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. I am proud of my record, and proud of the things that we have accomplished together for the American people.

Our record on tax relief is historic: as I mentioned, 6 consecutive years of tax

relief, including the largest tax cut since 1981. But we did so much more. We balanced the budget. We liberated millions of families from welfare dependency. We ended the social security earnings penalty once and for all, and we did so many more important things that time prevents me from listing all of them tonight.

These are the priorities for which I fought for 30 years. As I took the gavel of the Committee in 1995, the experts said they could not be done, but we did them. I am proud of these and so many other historic legislative accomplishments.

Today some of those same experts say Congress will never be able to save social security or eliminate the income tax.

□ 1800

They use the same Shermanesque statements that it will never be done that saturated the media in 1995 when we set our sights on changing the way Washington worked.

So I, for one, do not put much stock in their predictions, because they usually have been wrong. I have been in the arena, and I have great optimism and faith in our public servants who have served alongside me. My colleagues, we have changed the way Washington works. We did it together. It was extremely difficult, but we did it.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention an important piece of legislation that the Speaker of the House was responsible for bringing into this bill. The Community Renewal Tax Relief Act, I think is going to make a great difference for communities like North Chicago in my district.

Mr. Speaker, people may think that my district is a wealthy district, and on average, it is; but we have very, very poor communities. North Chicago is a prime example. It has the lowest per capita sales tax revenue in the county. It is one of the poorest communities in Illinois.

It has an unemployment and poverty rate that is three times the national average. It has commercial and industrial property with a vacancy rate of over 50 percent. This is exactly the kind of community that will benefit from this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the Speaker of the House for insisting that we pass this legislation, enact it into law and benefit communities like North Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), the ranking member.

It certainly has been very interesting that we have had a number of people who have spoken on this bill in a glowing fashion who will not be with us in the next Congress, the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARCHER); and I know there are a number of others who will be very much missed, but I particularly want to single out the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) because he has done so much for medical research, as well as for education.

Since I have the National Institutes of Health in my district, I have seen firsthand the kind of exemplary work he has done. He will be, indeed, missed; and this bill is going to reflect his work.

I particularly wanted to point out in my 1 minute that I am pleased that the legislation includes a waiver of Medicare's 24-month waiting period for ALS patients. ALS is Lou Gehrig's disease. It is a crippling disease.

It affects 25,000 to 30,000 families across America. They are struck with a crippling and creeping paralysis that eventually leaves them not even able to eat or breathe.

I wanted to also point out that I rise in tribute of a constituent, a former councilwoman, Betty Ann Krahnke, who found out she had ALS, a debilitating disease, and continued to serve until she could no longer. She and her husband and the ALS foundation have worked indefatigably on behalf of this legislation knowing that people do not live very often more than 19 months. So the 24-month waiver is important.

I salute those who have put it together. I am so pleased that the provision is in this, and I hope that we will all vote for this bill.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING).

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this conference report and also in support of H.R. 5660, which will be included in this package by reference.

This is a bill that culminates 4 years of work by the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture, the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and by our colleagues in the Senate. And it is, in fact, a legal modernization bill of enormous proportions which will affect all of the financial industry in this country.

First and foremost, it is intended to keep America on the competitive edge with our trading partners in this world economy; and it also modernizes the system here, so that not only can we be competitive in our financial industry, but we can be profitable.

I want to thank all that have taken part in it, the staff on the Committee on Agriculture, Senator GRAMM in the other body. Everyone has worked tirelessly on this, and I appreciate their support. I ask my colleagues for their consideration on this bill.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Members are reminded that pursuant to clause 5 of rule XVII, the use of personal electronic equipment on the floor of the House is not allowed. Members will please disable their cellular phones.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON).

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank our colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations, because we have a historic event that will take place when we pass this bill.

We have supported the law enforcement community in America. We have supported teachers in America; but in this bill, for the first time, the Congress will provide \$100 million of appropriated monies for the 1.2 million men and women who serve every one of our districts as paid and volunteer firefighters.

The \$80 million in grants will be matched by local funding, \$10 million will go for burn research, and \$10 million will go to rural fire departments and those communities across the country that are desperately in need of new equipment. This is historic. To help these volunteers to continue to protect their towns is one of the most important things that we can do as a body.

Mr. Speaker, I am so happy to stand here, to thank my colleagues. The gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) made a commitment to us a long time ago. I want to thank him.

I want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER). I want to thank our distinguished staff director, Mr. Dyer, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) on the other side, all the Members who were involved in this because of the historic nature of this funding.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN), the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for yielding the time to me.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to commend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) for his outstanding work on behalf of our fire paramedic volunteers, something that was long overdue and something that will help protect lives and property throughout our Nation.

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. DICKEY).

(Mr. DICKEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DICKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am in support of this bill, with reservations.

Today, I will vote for the final appropriation bill of this 106th session of Congress, but with some sadness. The regret because in the Labor HHS and Education portion of these bills \$4 million of projects in the 4th District have at the last minute been removed from the bill. These dollars had been placed in the bill to benefit educational institutions in the 4th District as well as hospitals, agencies for the aging, volunteer fire departments, bridges, boys and girls clubs, and other well deserved projects. I did everything I could to stop this from happening, but matters after the election were out of my control.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for yielding this time to me.

Mr. Speaker, being cognizant of the approaching storm, let me very quickly thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG) and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) for their leadership and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) for his leadership. I spent many hours in front of his committee, and I thank him.

There has been much talk about the whole idea of bipartisanship, maybe even the word "compromise," but I believe that bipartisanship encourages one to put your feet in the shoes of the other fellow, put your feet in the shoes of central Americans or Haitians and Liberians who have worked so hard in this Nation, contributing taxpayers and homeowners who by this bill have been denied a simple access to legalization, individuals who came to this country, fleeing persecution seeking the freedom that we would offer; what a shame.

So we know what kind of bipartisanship we can expect in the next Congress. I would hope as well that we would have looked more favorably at allowing those who might have committed offenses as juveniles not to be deported and separated from their families, but that means that you have to step in the other fellow's shoes.

I do, however, want to note the good works that have been done for the hospitals and Medicaid payments and the \$12 billion to help our hospitals, and I would hope that this bill will pass on that basis.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this conference report and would simply like to reference two parts. Especially, I strongly support the fix that has been provided for the teaching disproportionate share in public hospitals, and I also want to reference the American Community Renewal Act and New Markets Initiative. I want to commend the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. TALENT), the chairman of the Committee on Small Business, for the hard work that he did on making sure that we get to this point with that legislation, he and

the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS).

Mr. Speaker, I also want to thank the gentleman from Illinois (Speaker HASTERT) and President Clinton for making sure that this legislation became a part, and remained a part, of the package. It is a good bill. It is good legislation.

I commend the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY), and all of those who framed it and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. PORTER) and say thank you to a great Congress.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, first of all, Mr. Speaker, I want to take note of the fact that the gentleman in the chair, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PEASE), is also leaving this institution. He has not served with us very long, but he has served with us very well.

I was just remarking with one Member on the majority side of the aisle about the grace with which he handles his duties in the chair, which he does often. He handles the gavel lightly but firmly. I think everyone who has gotten to know him appreciates his character, his goodwill, and the quality of service to this institution.

Secondly, I want to add one word about one additional staffer: Scott Lilly has served as my right arm for many years. He is the staff director on the Committee on Appropriations on the minority side. I do not know anyone who I have ever worked with who has had better judgment or is more dedicated both to this institution and to what this country is supposed to stand for.

He has worked tirelessly on behalf of each and every Member on this side of the aisle, and I would also say on many occasions people on both sides of the aisle. I am profoundly grateful to the service he has provided this body.

Lastly, I simply want to say that there are a number of items in this bill that Members will not agree with. There are many items that I do not agree with. There are a number of authorizations that have been added that I think are ill advised. There are some changes in the appropriation items themselves to which I do not agree.

An example, in October, we had an agreement on snowmobiles; that has now, I understand today, been changed because the administration negotiated a new arrangement with the Senate leadership. I do not like it, but also at this late date there is not much that I can do about it. We certainly cannot hold up the entire bill because of it.

Mr. Speaker, I simply want to urge every Member to recognize that the education funding, the health funding and the worker protection funding in this bill makes this a worthy enterprise; and even though the process by which we arrived here was one that I would recommend to absolutely no one in the future, I think that the contents are something which we can go home

with justifiable pride, because they will, in fact, help meet the needs of a changing and growing Nation.

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

□ 1815

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I will be very brief. I realize Members have planes to catch.

But I want to take a moment to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. YOUNG), my chairman, who has worked tirelessly to bring this legislation to fruition. He is wonderful to work with, a man of good humor and goodwill, great patience, a true leader in the House of Representatives.

I want to thank the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY.) It has been one of my real pleasures to work with him. I have great respect for him. We have worked well together. It has been a tremendous pleasure to have been able to work with him all these years and to share in many respects, although we have certainly had our differences, many of the same agenda items.

Let me say that I have been pleased to have a subcommittee staff that has been absolutely outstanding, the best on the Hill, led by Tony McCann, our clerk; and Francine Salvador; Carol Murphy; Susan Firth; Jeff Kenyon; and Tom Kelly, our detailees. They have done an absolutely outstanding job throughout this year and previous years in bringing this bill to fruition.

I want to thank my administrative assistant, Katherine Fisher. I want to thank our front office staff, led by Jim Dyer, including John Mikel and Chuck and Dale and Brian and Elizabeth and John. They all do a magnificent job for the people of this country and for this Congress.

I want to thank Scott Lilly, as the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) has said, Cheryl Smith, Mark Mioduski, and Christina Hamilton. All of them do a tremendous job and work well with us to get the work of the Congress done.

Mr. Speaker, as Bill Natcher would have said, this is a good bill, and I commend it to all of the Members.

I have said my farewells to this body long ago, but let me just say in closing it has been a tremendous honor and privilege to serve with all of the Members of this body. I have served, I have counted them up, I have served with 1,346 different Members over my 21 years.

I wish all the Members of this Congress a very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I wish them a wonderful new 107th Congress. I hope our paths will cross many times in the years ahead.

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Computer Crime Enforcement Act of 2000. The bill provides \$25 million in grants (from the Department of Justice) to local law enforcement officials to combat computer crime. Specifically, the grants will be used to: teach state

and city law enforcement agents how to investigate hi-tech crimes; purchase the necessary equipment to assist in the investigation of computer crimes; and train prosecutors to conduct investigations and forensic analysis of evidence in prosecutions of computer crime.

As you know, many businesses, educational institutions, banks, hospitals, and other information-intensive entities have fallen prey to hi-tech criminals who illegally break into computer systems and steal sensitive information.

A recent poll conducted by the Information Technology Association of America (who endorse my bill) found that 61 percent of consumers questioned are less likely to shop over the Internet as a result of the rise in cybercrimes. Clearly, e-commerce and e-crime cannot co-exist.

The FBI refers many of these cases to local law enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, local law enforcement agents have not had the necessary equipment or training to protect the public from hi-tech thieves. At a cybercrime summit I hosted in Phoenix this summer, many local law enforcement officials told me that they do not have the necessary equipment nor have they received adequate training to protect the public from hi-tech thieves.

As a follow-up to my cybercrime summit, I asked several law enforcement agencies from Arizona to respond to a questionnaire regarding computer crime. Forty-three percent of the agencies do not have funds specifically set aside for computer crime investigations even though 50 percent of the agencies investigate more than 10 cases a month. More frightening is the fact that 43 percent of the agencies have personnel who are only moderately trained in computer crime investigation.

Computer crime has been on the rise for some time. And companies are requiring more federal assistance. According to a recent report released by the FBI and the Computer Security Institute, 32 percent of companies surveyed required help from law enforcement agencies—up 17 percent from the prior year. And, according to a recent report by San Francisco's Computer Security Institute, nearly a third of U.S. companies, financial institutions, government agencies and universities say their computer systems were penetrated by outsiders last year. More than half of the organizations said their computer systems were subject to unauthorized access by insiders, and 57 percent said the Internet was a "frequent point of attack" by hackers, up 37.5 percent from three years ago.

We can no longer afford to be mystified by those who commit these hi-tech crimes. The small network that once was the electronic home to a few scientists has become an electronic labyrinth where hundreds of millions of people regularly pay taxes, trade stock, bank, buy goods, and send intensely personal information. When criminals gain access to this sensitive information, the consequences can be devastating.

Computer criminals know no boundaries. And they are becoming sophisticated to the point that most companies aren't even aware that they are under attack. Therefore, it is imperative that Congress address the needs of local police officers who are fighting this new wave of crime on the front lines. To have a successful, national cybercrime strategy, the FBI's expertise in fighting hi-tech crimes will need to filter down to the states. I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this omnibus measure, which includes funding for many programs of vital importance to the American people. The programs funded within the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill are so important because they affect families at work, in school, at home, and in their communities. I commend Chairman PORTER and Ranking Member OBEY for negotiating a strong bill that reflects our national values. In particular, I would like to thank Chairman PORTER for his many years of dedicated service on our subcommittee and in Congress. His knowledge, dedication, and ability to reach across party lines will be sorely missed. DAVID OBEY's hard work, commitment, and advocacy for Democratic priorities must also be recognized. In addition, I commend the Clinton Administration for holding firm on its initiatives and funding priorities, which helped us provide the largest single year increase for health and education programs in our nation's history.

Funding for health programs is increased significantly over the measure passed by the House in June. The increase of \$6.6 billion, 16 percent over fiscal year 2000, includes significant increases for HIV/AIDS programs, community health centers, biomedical research, substance abuse treatment, breast and cervical cancer screening, and programs that reduce the harmful impacts of environmental pollutants on human health. The bill also increases education programs \$6.5 billion or 18 percent above last year, significantly increasing funding for Class Size Reduction, Title I grants for disadvantaged students, teacher quality improvement programs, and student financial aid assistance, including Pell Grants, and providing \$1.2 billion for a new School Renovation Program. It also helps children's programs, including Head Start, the Community Child Care Block Grant, After School Centers, and campus based child care [CAMPUS]. To further address the nation's shortage of high quality child care facilities, I also pushed to create a new \$2.5 million demonstration program to provide technical assistance to child care providers in low-income communities, which is included in the final bill. The \$664 million increase for the Labor Department is 6 percent more than last year's funding level and increases Youth Job Training Programs and worker protection programs, including OSHA and the International Labor Affairs Bureau. These are great accomplishments, and we should all be very proud.

I am especially pleased that we were able to substantially increase funds for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and research. My community in San Francisco has been devastated by this terrible epidemic, but we have seen tremendous progress over the past decade as the resources available to fight HIV/AIDS have been increased. The Ryan White CARE Act, which was reauthorized for 5 additional years earlier this session, will receive \$1.808 billion this year, an increase of \$213 million over last year. Approximately two-thirds of the people living with HIV/AIDS in this country receive CARE Act services, and the recent declines in AIDS deaths are a direct result of the therapies and services made more widely available through this vital program. In addition, we have provided a combined increase of \$159 million for our global and domestic HIV prevention programs. This investment, which now totals \$923 million, will allow greater access to voluntary counseling and testing, stronger linkages between prevention and treatment, and a

reduction in the number of the new HIV infections worldwide. Finally, we have succeeded in securing a substantial increase of \$100 million for the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative. The impact of HIV/AIDS on communities of color has steadily increased in recent years, and now the majority of people living with AIDS are people of color. This initiative will provide \$350 million to enhance existing systems of HIV/AIDS care in minority communities.

For the third year in a row, we have provided dramatic increases in biomedical research at the National Institutes of Health. In addition to progress in the search for better treatments and, eventually, a vaccine for AIDS, these investments are yielding phenomenal progress in our understanding of the human body and how we are affected by our environment. One of the great achievements in the history of science, the mapping of the human genome, was completed by NIH researchers earlier this year. The potential impact on human health cannot be over-exaggerated. This map will soon enable scientists to identify genetic causes and develop precise medical interventions for Alzheimer's, cancer, heart disease, and many other health conditions that adversely affect millions of Americans each year.

We have also dramatically strengthened our commitment to understanding and preventing illnesses that result from environmental pollutants. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention will receive nearly \$47 million to assess human exposures to toxic substances, screen newborns for treatable conditions linked to such exposures, and respond to emerging environmental health threats as they develop.

Access to quality health care for the uninsured has been improved in a number of important ways. Funding for the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program at the CDC has been increased \$18 million to \$174 million. This program provides lifesaving screening to uninsured and underinsured women, and prevents thousands of cases of cancer each year. Currently, these programs reach only 12–15 percent of the women eligible for services in each state. This year's increases will allow more at-risk women to be reached, but clearly we must further expand this program in fiscal year 2002. An increase of \$150 million was also included for the nation's community health centers. The number of uninsured individuals in need of health care continues to increase and community health centers provide high quality primary and preventive care that would otherwise be obtained through costly emergency room visits, or not at all. An additional \$125 million has been included for the Community Access Program which provides funds that community health centers across the country use to streamline administrative procedures and expand crucial primary care services.

This omnibus measure also includes important provisions that correct changes to reimbursement rates in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 which drastically reduced payments for Medicare and other federally funded health care programs. These refinements will help hospitals, nursing homes, and academic health centers continue to provide the high quality care that beneficiaries deserve.

Although funding for the Substance Abuse Block Grant increased by \$65 million above last year's level, it is disappointing that the

leadership did not support a larger increase. An estimated 3.6 million Americans do not receive the substance abuse treatment they need. Earlier this year, to address the treatment gap, I offered a \$1.3 billion amendment to increase treatment and prevention, the most effective means to address abuse. In that debate, we cited a Rand Corporation study sponsored by the Office of Drug Control Policy and the United States Army which demonstrated that to reduce cocaine consumption funds invested in drug treatment were 23 times more effective than source country control, 11 times more effective than interdiction, and 7 times more effective than law enforcement. It is unfortunate that on party lines, the Republicans nonetheless voted in Committee to oppose increased treatment and prevention funds, and voted in the Rules Committee to prevent my amendment from being offered on the House floor. I urge the 107th Congress to address this treatment and increase funding.

This bill takes important needed steps to address America's troubling child care crisis by significantly increasing funding for child care programs. The bill substantially increases the Community Child Care Block Grant by 70 percent or \$817 million above last year and increases Head Start \$933 million or 18 percent. Funding for After School Centers will nearly double, increasing \$393 million, and the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program will increase 400 percent from \$5 million to \$25 million. This small, but important program supports and enhances campus based child care opportunities for low-income parents. We must grow this program and work to ensure all parents attending school have access to child care on campus so they are able to pursue their educational goals. While I commend these significant and much needed increases, we must recognize the gravity of America's child care problems.

To address the nation's shortage of child care facilities, I pushed to create a new \$2.5 million demonstration program that will provide technical assistance to child care providers to improve the quality and supply of child care facilities in low-income communities. America's child care facilities are inadequate and many low-income communities face a severe shortage of quality child care space and equipment. This crisis is expected to worsen as increasing numbers of welfare recipients enter the workforce, and it threatens the ability of parents to find and maintain stable employment. This demonstration will provide grant funds to non-profit intermediaries to deliver technical assistance to home and center-based child care providers to strengthen the physical infrastructure of child care facilities and enhance business management and entrepreneurial skills to ensure the long-term viability of their centers. This federal investment would leverage funds from the private sector, stimulate valuable public/private partnerships, and provide small, seed-money investments to leverage existing community resources. While this demonstration starts small, I know it will succeed and expect that we will increase this funding in subsequent years.

I commend the bill for its large funding increase for education and know that local school districts will put their Class Size Reduction and new School Renovation Program funds to excellent use. There is no more important priority than educating our children and passing our knowledge and values to the next

generation. These funds will help local schools recruit, hire, and retain more quality teachers and enhance the school learning environment for both teachers and students. Teacher quality improvement funds also ensure that new teachers, as well as seasoned veterans, may enhance their professional development. The increases for Title I grants, Special Education, and student financial assistance increase access at all educational levels for students with low-incomes, learning disabilities, or social disadvantages. Together, this bill ensures that teachers can teach, students can learn, and parents can participate in the learning process.

I am pleased that this agreement deletes a GOP rider to stop the Department of Labor from moving forward with and enforcing its recently published final Ergonomics Standard. This Standard is vitally important to protect America's working men and women and will annually prevent 460,000 workplace injuries. The final standard requires employers to identify and fix workplace hazards that cause ergonomic injuries and follows the existing business practices of competitive firms such as the Ford Motor Company and Xerox. It provides Work Restriction Protection to workers suffering on the job injuries and enables them to maintain their earnings and full benefits for a limited period while it is unsafe to return to work. After years of Republican-led delays, it is significant that Congress will now permit the Labor Department to enforce ergonomics protections. This success demonstrates the value we place on safeguarding America's workers. It is my hope that Congress will not revisit this issue in our next session, and that the Labor Department will fully enforce these important workplace protections.

Programs dedicated to the education, health, and working conditions of America's families are among our most important responsibilities in the Congress. This bill responds to these responsibilities, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 which provides us with an historic opportunity to modernize the U.S. futures and over-the-counter market laws. The time is now to ensure that the United States continues to be the world's financial leader. We have two of the three largest futures exchanges in the world, however, our antiquated laws and regulations prevent them from being as efficient and effective as possible to compete in global markets. The legal uncertainty surrounding the U.S. over-the-counter markets must be removed to prevent domestic business from migrating overseas and causing our share of these \$90 trillion markets to shrink.

The Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 contains the major provisions of the House passed H.R. 4541. These provisions are in titles I and II of the legislation and provide regulatory relief for the domestic futures exchanges, legal certainty for over-the-counter products, and allow for the trading of single stock futures. The bill promotes innovation and competition by giving exchanges, banks, brokerage firms and others involved in derivatives markets the flexibility to decide how best to structure their businesses with legal certainty as to the regulatory implications of those decisions. It provides unbiased guidelines on what kinds of activities are subject to and excluded from the Commodity Exchange Act. Further,

the legislation makes those exclusions available to transactions in financial interests or securities that do not occur on trading facilities or occur on excluded electronic trading facilities, no matter who operates those facilities.

By breaking down the Shad-Johnson barrier, the bill will foster a healthy competitive environment for futures on single stock and narrow-based futures indices, risk-management instruments that heretofore have been prohibited by an outdated U.S. law. Because foreign competitors have already focused considerable resources to attract these markets to their shores, I would urge all agencies involved in administering the new framework for single stock futures to act as expeditiously as possible to ensure that our markets in single stock futures and narrow-based futures indices are able to meet this competition promptly and not suffer from regulatory arbitrage with overseas markets.

By refraining from altering certain sections of the Act, this legislation reaffirms the importance of specific authorities granted the CFTC, including its anti-fraud and anti-manipulation powers. Section 4b is the principal anti-fraud provision of the Act and the Commission has consistently used Section 4b to combat fraudulent conduct by bucket shops and boiler rooms that entered into transactions directly with their customers and thus did not involve a traditional broker-client type of relationship. See, e.g., *CFTC v. P.I.E., Inc.*, 853 F.2d 721 (9th Cir. 1988) (fraudulent sale of illegal precious metals futures contracts marketed as cash-forward transactions); *CFTC v. Wellington Precious Metals, Inc.*, 950 F.2d 1525 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, 113 S. Ct. 66 (1992) (boiler room operation fraudulently selling illegal precious metals contracts to members of the general public). This is consistent with both Congress' understanding of and past Congressional amendments to Section 4b that confirmed the applicability of Section 4b to fraudulent boiler rooms and bucket shops that enter into transactions directly with their customers.

It is the intent of Congress in retaining Section 4b of the Act that the provision not be limited to fiduciary, broker/customer or other agency-like relationships. Section 4b provides the Commission with broad authority to police fraudulent conduct within its jurisdiction, whether occurring in boiler rooms and bucket shops, or in the e-commerce markets that will develop under this new statutory framework. This latest version of the legislation adds two new titles not included in the original House passed bill. Title III, Legal Certainty for Swap Agreements, provides guidelines for the SEC's role in regulating swaps.

Title IV, the "Legal Certainty for Bank Products Act of 2000", excludes identified banking products from the Commodity Exchange Act. It provides guidelines to determine the proper regulator for hybrid products. If the regulators do not agree on who should regulate a product, the court will decide.

Senator LUGAR and Senator GRAMM have worked tirelessly in the Senate, with the House, and with the Administration to make this bill possible. Secretary Summers in coordination with Chairman Rainer and Chairman Levitt and countless numbers of their staff put in many hours working through this language to reach agreement. Finally, I would like to thank Chairman COMBEST, Chairman LEACH, Chairman BLILEY and all the Ranking

Members who have worked so hard on this legislation, particularly to pass the H.R. 4541 version of this bill through the House, and to produce the final package we have presented today. Everyone involved and their staff should be commended for their extraordinary efforts.

It is my hope that this legislation will enable America to continue being the world leader in financial markets for decades to come.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, while this legislation contains many positive restorations in terms of Medicare beneficiaries and providers, I deeply regret that we did not permit the states to offer health coverage for lawful immigrant pregnant women and children through Medicaid and the State Child Health Insurance program (SCHIP).

Because of our inaction, many hard working, tax paying, lawfully present immigrants will remain ineligible for basic health care. We had an opportunity to restore the human rights to lawfully present children and pregnant women; yet, we failed to take this first step to make health care available to a group of taxpayers who have no other affordable access to health services. It is a shortfall that I hope we can remedy in the next Congress.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, this Congress is considering legislation which would authorize the construction of a dam and reservoir that will implement the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act of 1988. The Settlement Act, through the construction of the Animas La-Plata project, (ALP) is intended to provide the Colorado Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribes an assured long-term water supply in order to satisfy the Tribes' senior water rights.

That said, what we really are addressing is justice. The Ute Tribes once held the majority of the Western Slope of Colorado, but that land was slowly and systematically taken from them by the United States Government. For over one hundred and thirty years, the Ute Tribes have been denied their rights as stewards of the land. Some object to the ALP project in any form because of its environmental impacts or cost to the taxpayer. I understand and share those concerns. However, it is time to right the past wrongs that the federal government inflicted upon the Ute people. It is unjust to delay this settlement any longer, for doing so would continue a cycle of broken promises to the Ute Tribes that is far too familiar.

The Utes have been extraordinarily patient. Thirty-two years of debate and delay have brought us numerous versions of this project—ALP, ALP-Lite, ALP Ultra-lite—it has become difficult to keep track. The project has been evaluated by numerous federal and state agencies, and subject to multiple lawsuits and negotiation sessions. All of which have brought us here today to vote on this proposal, which is vastly different from the original Animas La-Plata project put forth in 1968. It is narrowly tailored and significantly downsized. In fact, it cannot even be called Animas La-Plata anymore because the La-Plata River has been taken out of the equation. Yet, this project still satisfies the senior water rights of the Southern Ute and Ute Mountain Ute Tribes and finally fulfills our promises to them.

I also am pleased that this bill instructs the Department of the Interior to complete a thorough environmental analysis of the current

proposal. Previous versions of ALP were appropriately delayed in order to fully assess the impact on endangered species and the environment. The resulting discussions and additional research contributed to the redesigned project proposed today. Since the final proposal of ALP is vastly different from previous designs, it is critical that the environmental impacts of this new version continue to be carefully evaluated in order to ensure adequate protection of the environment.

I support the Animas La Plata project as outlined in this legislation as the most viable manner in which to satisfy the Ute Tribes' water rights that were established under their 1868 treaty with the United States, and subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court decision in *Winters v. United States* (1908). Colorado's Ute Tribes have waited long enough for the fulfillment of that treaty. I urge passage of this bill so that the tribes may regain some of what we have taken from them.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Omnibus package before us. Let me highlight a few matters:

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE

Provides \$1 billion for the COPS program, which is \$437 million above the Y 2000 level. This total includes \$535 million for core COPS program, \$100 million for community prosecutors, and \$140 million for a new COPS technology initiative.

State and local law enforcement assistance program—Provides \$2.8 million for state and local law enforcement block grants, \$687 for state prison grants, \$228 million for violence against women grants, \$250 million for juvenile crime block grants, and 569 million for Byrne grants.

FBI—Provides \$3.3 billion for the FBI, which is \$161 million above the FY 2000 level.

Drug Enforcement Administration—Provides \$1.4 billion for the DEA, which is \$82 million more than last year.

Commerce Department—Provides for a total of \$5.2 for the Commerce Department and related agencies.

State Department—Provides a total of 6.6 billion for State Department programs, which is \$729 million more than in the FY 2000 budget. This includes \$3.2 billion for diplomatic and consular programs and some \$871 million for international peacekeeping operations.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take opportunity to express my appreciation to the Clinton Administration, House and Senate Leadership for working to finally complete the business of the 106th Congress. This bill before the House will provide appropriations for several separate appropriations bills, which have been combined to speed their adoption into law.

In my testimony to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS, I urged the committee to increase the funding for children's mental health services, which they have done through the appropriation of a Mental Health Block Grant program in the amount of \$240 million, \$63 million more than last year's funding.

As for my request for additional funding for HIV/AIDS this appropriation measure will place an additional \$97 million over the amount initially requested by the Administration bring their appropriation to \$767 million for Fiscal year 2001. It is my hope that this additional funding will go those who are in greatest need minority HIV/AIDS programs. Minority AIDS

programs have been woefully under funded over the last few Congresses, despite the fact that minorities are the fastest growing population infected with AIDS/HIV.

I thank the Clinton Administration for taking the bold step of formally recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS in the world today is an international crisis, through his declaration of HIV/AIDS to be a National Security threat. I am pleased to see that funding for the Ryan White AIDS program has been increased by 13% to \$2.5 billion for the next fiscal year. Further, funding for the National Institutes of Medicine has been increased to \$2.4 billion, which is 14% over last year's appropriations. 13.7 million children suffer from mental health problems. The National Mental Health Association reports that most people who commit suicide have a mental or emotional disorder. The most common is depression and although one in five children and adolescents had a diagnosable mental, emotional, or behavioral problem that can lead to school failure, substance abuse, violence or suicide, 75 to 80 percent of these children do not receive any services in the form of specialty treatment or some form of mental health intervention.

This bill will also fund education for our nation's children at \$6.5 billion, which is 18% more than was appropriated last year, and is in fact the largest annual increase in the history of the Department of Education. This legislation will allow school districts throughout the United States to work on reducing class sizes in the early grades, create small, successful, safer schools, renovate over 3,500 schools, and increase the number of children who have access to Head Start by an additional 600,000.

This bill also incorporates the Fiscal Year 2001 appropriations for the Department of Labor at \$664 million or 64 percent over last year's funding. I am very pleased to see that the funding for the Health and Human Services Department is at \$48.8 billion, which is \$6.6 billion over last year's appropriations. After the years of cuts to this vital program today we are finally recognizing that the health safety and welfare of America's disadvantaged should be addressed with adequate resources by the agency charged with providing care to them.

Many Houstonians' lives were saved by the additional funding from LIHEAP and this appropriations will provide \$1.4 billion for the coming year. I thank my colleagues and urge them to support this appropriation measure.

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the omnibus appropriations legislation that includes funding for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), and Education, Treasury, and Legislative appropriations bill as well as \$35 billion for the Medicare and Medicaid programs. This comprehensive legislation is critically important and will ensure that all Federal agencies receive sufficient federal funds for Fiscal Year 2001. I am also pleased that legislation includes tax provisions as well as provisions to modernize the Commodity Futures Trade Commission, and reauthorize the Small Business Administration.

I am especially pleased that this legislation includes provisions similar to legislation which I sponsored (H.R. 1298) which would allow schools, homeless shelters, and housing program agencies to presumptively enroll those children who are eligible for either Medicaid or

the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). It is estimated that up to 800,000 of the 1.4 million uninsured children in Texas are eligible for, but not enrolled, in the Medicaid program. This provision will speed up the application process and ensure that these children are immediately enrolled in Medicaid to get the services that they need. I believe that this provision is the right thing for these children and will actually save taxpayer funds by ensuring that these children get the preventive care they need. It is cheaper to provide health care for these children rather than to pay for their care in emergency rooms. I also pleased that these provisions ensure that states will not be penalized if they expand their presumptive eligibility program. Under current law, states are required to deduct any costs related to this presumptive program from their SCHIP allotment. These provisions would correct this inequity by permitting states to simply expand this program without a penalty.

A second priority item in this omnibus appropriations bill is the \$20.3 billion NIH budget included in this bill. As a Co-Chair for the Congressional Biomedical Research Caucus, maximizing the NIH budget is one of my highest priorities. This \$20.3 billion is 14 percent higher than last year's budget and is our third installment in doubling the NIH's budget over five years. This additional funding will help to ensure that more than one third of the peer-reviewed, meritorious grants will be funded to help find a cure for such diseases as AIDS, cancer, Alzheimer's, and diabetes.

Another important provision would provide \$235 million for pediatric graduate medical education for independent children's hospitals such as Texas Children's Hospital in my district for next year. This provision is similar to legislation I have cosponsored to provide guaranteed Federal funding to train pediatricians. Under current law, independent children's hospitals are not eligible for much graduate medical education funding. This provision would correct this inequity.

This bill also provides \$18.4 billion over ten years in Medicare reimbursements for Medicare managed care plans. Just this week, Congressman BENTSEN sponsored a Town Hall in Houston to inform seniors of their health care options in the wake of the massive Medicare HMO withdrawal from Texas on January 1, 2001. This critical funding will establish two minimum floor payments of \$475 per person for rural areas and \$525 for urban areas to help ensure that Medicare beneficiaries will continue to have health care options. It also provides a ten-year risk adjuster for Medicare managed care plans to ensure higher payments. With higher reimbursements, more managed care plans will remain part of the Medicare program.

I am also pleased that this bill includes provisions to improve and strengthen the Medicare and Medicaid programs. The Medicare provisions will save hospitals \$10.7 billion over ten years. The first provisions will increase Medicare reimbursements for Indirect Medical Education (IME) payments to teaching hospitals such as those at the Texas Medical Center which I represent. This provision will restore \$600 million for teaching hospitals by providing an average 6.5 percent IME payment in Fiscal Year 2001, a 6.375 IME payment for Fiscal Year 2002 and 5.5 IME payment for Fiscal Year 2003. This bill also includes provisions to add \$100 million to the

Medicare disproportionate share hospitals (DSH) program for those hospitals which serve a disproportionate share of the uninsured and underserved communities. This bill would also provide a full annual inflation update for hospitals prospective payment system (PPS) payments in Fiscal Year 2001. In Fiscal Year 2002 and Fiscal Year 2003, the update will be Market Basket Index minus .55 percent. These two provisions will save hospitals \$9.5 billion over ten years and are similar to legislation which I have cosponsored to protect our nations' hospitals.

This legislation also includes Medicaid provisions to save hospitals \$7.2 billion over ten years. The first provision will increase Medicaid DSH payments, similar to legislation which I have cosponsored. These provisions will also give the state of Texas two extra years to spend their \$446 million SCHIP allotment for Fiscal Year 1998 and 1999. Since Texas has only recently begun to enroll children in their SCHIP program, the state of Texas did not spend all of their FY 1998 and FY 1999 allotments in a timely manner. These provisions are critically important to enrolling all of the children who will benefit from this health insurance program.

I am also pleased that this bill includes a provision similar to legislation which I have cosponsored to help patients with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) or Lou Gehrig's disease. This provision requires the Institute of Medicine to conduct a study on the 24-month waiver in the Medicare disability program. Since many ALS patients do not live for more than 24 months, the current system prevents many patients from enrolling in Medicare. With more information, it is my hope that we will have the research available to convince our colleagues that this waiver should be granted.

I am also pleased that this bill includes several benefits for beneficiaries. I am especially pleased that this bill eliminates the time limits for immunosuppressive drugs. For Medicare patients who have had transplants, these life-saving drugs are critically important. Under current law, we provide limited coverage for these immunosuppressive drugs. Yet many of these patients must take these immunosuppressive drugs for the rest of their lives to ensure that their transplanted organs are not rejected. This bill also would modernize the mammography benefits for Medicare beneficiaries by ensuring access to cutting-edge digital mammograms. This bill provides higher reimbursements for these digital mammograms and ensures that Medicare reimbursements will be based upon the physician fee schedule rather than the current fixed rate system. It also provides coverage for colon cancer tests for all Medicare beneficiaries, instead of only high-risk individuals. With proper screenings, these preventive benefits can save lives and reduce health care costs. I also support provisions that will provide coverage for medical nutritional therapy for beneficiaries with diabetes. For many diabetics, maintaining their diet is part of their treatment and nutritional therapy has been shown to reduce complications from this disease. This provision is based upon legislation which I have cosponsored and will help many diabetics to get proper nutritional training.

I also want to highlight several local projects included in this bill. I am especially pleased that this conference report includes \$850,000 for the Center for Excellence in Minority

Health Research (CERMH) at MD Anderson Cancer Center. This is the second installment in my efforts to ensure that we have provided sufficient federal funding for research on the high rate of cancer among minorities and underserved patients. With more information on cancer, we will learn more about how to reduce these high rates and how to provide cutting-edge treatments for these patients.

I am gratified that the 106th Congress' final piece of legislation includes \$1.75 million in very important funding for the revitalization of Houston's urban center. These funds will enable the Mainstreet Coalition, a unique city-county-private sector partnership, to continue effectively addressing Houston's urgent urban public transportation, development planning, and aesthetic design needs.

I am very pleased that the final appropriations agreement provides \$2 million for the construction of a police training driving track for the Pasadena Police department. Many are aware of the public dangers posed by high-speed police chases. Since 30 percent of peace officer deaths occur in motor vehicle accidents, it is critical for the Pasadena Police Academy to have access to a quality training facility, and the Houston Police Department facility is mostly unavailable. Thousands of current and future officers and tens of thousands of residents in southeast Harris County will benefit from increased public safety.

I am also pleased that this measure provides \$1.3 million for the construction of an Emergency Operations Center (EOC) by local emergency management authorities in Baytown, Texas. Under this provision, the EOC would be a secure location from which public safety officials can direct a safe and orderly evacuation during disaster situations such as industrial accidents and hurricanes.

For all of these reasons, I strongly support this conference report and urge my colleagues to also vote for it.

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of provisions contained in the Conference Report on H.R. 4577 that will enact legislation to reform the Commodity Exchange Act.

It is a great accomplishment that an agreement has been reached on this matter. It would not have occurred without the dedication and determination of the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. EWING.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement tackles and accomplishes the three main tasks the Agriculture Committee set for itself at the beginning of our CEA reform process:

Modernizing our Commodity Exchange Act regulatory system;

Providing legal certainty for our over-the-counter derivatives market; and

Repealing the outdated prohibition on the trading of single stock futures in the U.S.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement is broadly supported by the Administration, by the President's Working Group on Financial Markets, and by the financial services industry.

Mr. Speaker, the portions of this bill that reform our regulation of trading on futures exchanges will hopefully bring about opportunities for great improvement in the efficiency of our markets. The Commodity Futures Trading Commission deserves the credit for the design of these provisions. As included in this bill, the reform provisions serve as our acknowledgment that as technology and research transform our trading systems, Congress must ensure that regulatory statutes are well-suited to helpful innovations.

Mr. Speaker, the CFTC's role in preventing and detecting fraudulent activity will continue under its new system of regulation. The legislation before us deliberately retains the authority of the Commission to punish those who commit fraud in violation of section 4b of the Commodity Exchange Act. While section 4b makes it a crime for a futures commission merchant or other fiduciary to defraud a customer in connection with a futures trade, it also is intended to make criminal the type of fraud that may occur when a bucket shop or boiler room defrauds a customer and no agent-principal relationship is present.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to clarify that with this bill, section 4b is retained in its entirety. It will continue to be a crime for anyone to commit fraud in connection with a futures contract—whether or not an agency relationship is established. Section 4b provides the Commission with broad authority to police fraudulent conduct within its jurisdiction, whether occurring in boiler rooms and bucket shops, or in the e-commerce markets that will develop under this new statutory framework.

Mr. Speaker, again I support the inclusion of CEA reform in this bill, and I congratulate Chairman EWING for his achievement.

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, while I have some serious reservations about this conference report, I will vote for it.

One of my concerns relates to the way this bill has been brought to the floor of the House.

We all expect that this will be the last real appropriations bill—as opposed to a continuing resolution—of the year, and that when it is enacted funding will be available to keep all federal agencies running.

This is the good news about the parliamentary situation in which we find ourselves.

The bad news is that we must vote yes or no, up or down, on an omnibus bill that few of us have had much time to review and that includes many substantive provisions that have little or nothing to do with appropriations and that may well be contrary to good public policy in several areas, including protection of the environment.

This is not the way the Congress should do its business.

It is not the fault of the House—we completed action on all the appropriations bills in a relatively timely way. But regardless of how we got here, this is not where we should be.

From my perspective, there is also both good news and bad news about the bill's specific provisions.

The good news is that the bill includes many provisions that will greatly benefit the nation as a whole and Colorado in particular. The bad news is that it includes some things that should not be included and omits some things that should be part of the conference report.

Let me first mention some of the good news about the conference report.

EDUCATION

While not all I would have liked, the conference report will allow for \$6.5 billion increase over last year in education spending, with increased funding for Special Education Grants, the TRIO Program for minority and disadvantaged students and Head Start. The bill allows for an increase in Pell Grants, bringing the maximum award to \$3,750. The conference report also provides \$1.2 billion for school modernization.

I think we should be doing more in several areas, including assisting school districts to re-

pair schools and build new ones, but overall this is part of the good news.

HEALTH CARE PROVISIONS

The conference report will increase the National Institutes of Health budget \$2.5 billion. It also restores funding to health care service providers and managed care plans that provide health care services to Medicare beneficiaries that have been hard hit by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

This is also good news, although more remains to be done.

In 1997, Congress passed and the President signed into law the Balanced Budget Act, which made cuts in Medicare and Medicaid in order to balance the budget and secure the solvency of these two critical health care programs. However, these cuts have left America's hospitals in a state of crisis. Cuts in funding for disproportionate share hospitals (DSH), coupled with the skyrocketing costs for prescription drugs, have left some of the Nation's premier hospitals operating in the red and at the brink of bankruptcy.

In late January 2000, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) released its revised baselines for fiscal year 2001 spending programs and projections for fiscal year 2001 through 2005. Budget officials project that Federal health program spending will be cut by more than \$226 billion—approximately \$123 billion more than Congress or the Administration ever intended. In addition, the BBA 97 backloaded the cuts in Medicaid, so the real hemorrhaging hospitals will experience will be in 2001 and 2002.

During 1999 total Medicare spending fell by almost one percent—the first absolute spending reduction in Medicare history. And the Medicare Hospital Insurance Trust Fund (which provides payment for inpatient hospital and nursing home services) fell by 4.4 percent. Simultaneously, our Nation's uninsured rate continues to climb, to the tune of 100,000 people every month. Cutting DSH payments while the uninsured rate increases does not make sense. At a time of budget surpluses, Congress should provide relief to our Nation's safety net hospitals that provide critical health care access to the uninsured, and I'm pleased we've addressed this is the bill.

Also, the bill provides more funding for Medicare managed care organizations. Since the inception of the Medicare HMO Program three years ago, managed care companies have discontinued participation in the program, leaving many seniors scrambling to find another managed care plan or enrolling in traditional Medicare. Many HMOs argue that the reimbursement rates are not adequate enough for them to continue to provide coverage to Medicare beneficiaries. In fact, in the last two years in my district, the number of Medicare HMOs has dropped from five to one. Many seniors rely on managed care plans for affordable and quality health care.

While I believe the funding in this bill for Medicare HMOs is only a band-aid solution to a growing problem, I think it's an acceptable move at this point. But I think we need to think seriously about how we will continue to provide quality health care coverage for our current and future retirees.

NOAA FUNDING

Another part of the good news is that the conference report is a definite improvement over the House bill in terms of the funding it provides for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

NOAA operates six of its twelve environmental research laboratories in Colorado, and Boulder has the largest concentration of NOAA research staff in the nation—300—as well as the largest concentration of university staff funded by NOAA research. We in Colorado are proud to be the home of so many top-quality scientists engaged in unraveling the secrets of the Earth.

Earlier this year, the work of NOAA's scientists and researchers was threatened by much reduced FY 2001 funding levels in the House. Particularly devastating would have been cuts to NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. So, it is definitely good news that in the course of the conference process, funding was increased—almost to the higher Senate-passed levels. Although we can and should do better next year, I am glad that conferees were able to realize the value of NOAA's programs.

NIST FUNDING

It is also good news that the conference report includes increased the funding levels for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

The earlier House-passed bill not only would have cut NIST's science programs, but also would have provided inadequate funding for critically needed repairs and maintenance for NIST's laboratories in my hometown of Boulder, Colorado.

About 530 scientists, engineers, technicians, and visiting researchers are based at NIST-Boulder, where they conduct research in a wide range of chemical, physical, materials, and information sciences and engineering. But NIST's deteriorating labs—most of them 45 years old—mean that scientists can't do their work. So I am pleased that maintenance funds for NIST—Boulder have been increased in the final bill. I am hopeful that this is only the beginning of what must be a long-term commitment to maintenance and construction funding for NIST-Boulder. I will continue to fight to ensure NIST's needs are addressed.

SBIR REAUTHORIZATION

I am also pleased that the conferees saw fit to include the reauthorization of the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program in this omnibus legislation. This has been a long time in coming—the Senate and the House have spent most of the 106th Congress finetuning the SBIR reauthorization language. But we finally have a reauthorization bill that all parties can support and that will extend this important program through 2008.

I come from an area of the country that is home to many innovative small businesses at the cutting edge in a number of fields. As creative as these companies are, they often struggle to come up with the funds necessary to refine their ideas, turn them into products, and to take those products to the commercial marketplace.

This SBIR Program has filled a real need for these companies over the years, giving them easier access to capital and functioning as a seal of approval. It is an important source of funding for the ideas that will lead to our future prosperity, and I welcome the inclusion of its reauthorization in this omnibus bill.

BROOMFIELD INTERCHANGE

I also want to express my appreciation to the Appropriations Committee for allocating \$1 million to the City of Broomfield, Colorado to complete an environmental impact study on

the U.S. 36—Wadsworth Blvd. Interchange. This will be an important step towards relieving traffic gridlock along this seriously overcrowded route that serves an area where growth and development have been occurring at a fast pace, and in particular a complex intersection that serves the Interlocken business park, the Jefferson County Airport, the Flatirons Crossing Mall, and the city—soon to be the county—of Broomfield. I greatly appreciated being able to work with the committee and with Broomfield to help provide this federal assistance to begin to unclog this transportation "bottleneck."

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

I also am very pleased that the conference report includes legislative language similar to H.R. 4527, authorizing the President to present a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to the Navajo Code Talkers in recognition of their contributions to the Nation. Last year, a high school history teacher in my district, Jim Hamilton of Centarus High School in Lafayette, Colorado brought a group of students to Washington. Through meeting with Mr. Hamilton and his students, I learned that for several years he has been teaching his classes at Centarus High School the history of the Navajo Code Talkers service in World War II. Like many other Westerners, I am very familiar with the inspiring story of these Navajo Code Talkers, whose unique and highly successful communications operation greatly assisted in saving countless lives and hastening the end of World War II in the Pacific. So, I am happy to have played a role in drawing our colleagues attention to the appropriateness of their receiving this long overdue honor.

Now I have to mention some of the bad news about this conference report.

Part of the bad news is that there are areas where the amounts included are short of what is needed.

RECA SHORTFALLS

One important example of a shortcoming is the funding for awards under the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (RECA).

RECA provides for payments to individuals who contracted certain cancers and other serious diseases as a result of their exposure to radiation released during above-ground nuclear weapons tests or as a result of their exposure to radiation during employment in underground uranium mines. Some of my constituents are covered by RECA, as are many other Coloradans as well as residents of New Mexico and other states. On July 10th of this year, RECA was amended to cover more people and additional compensable diseases, to lower radiation exposure thresholds, to modify the medical documentation requirements, and to remove certain disease restrictions. These are improvements that I supported.

Unfortunately, Congress has not appropriated sufficient money to pay all the awards that have been made under RECA. As a result, the Justice Department has had to send successful claimants letters—IOWs, in effect—indicating that payments must await further appropriations. And while this conference report does provide some \$10 million for RECA payments, that still is far from adequate. In fact, the Justice Department tells me that an additional \$70 million to \$80 million would be required just to pay what the government already owes RECA claimants.

We need to do better. We need to provide all the needed funds—but that is not all. We

should act so that RECA payments will no longer be subject to appropriations, but instead will be paid automatically in the way that we now have provided for payments under the new compensation program for certain nuclear-weapons workers made sick by exposure to radiation, beryllium, and other hazards.

OTHER LEGISLATION PROVISIONS

Finally, another part of the bad news about this conference report is that it also includes a number of legislative items that more properly should be considered on their own rather than as part of this appropriations bill.

I want to highlight one of those provisions that is of particular importance to Colorado.

ANIMAS-LA PLATA PROJECT

The conference report includes legislation to authorize a revised version of the Animas-La Plata project, in southwestern Colorado. In our state, few things have been so controversial for so long. The original authorization for an Animas-La Plata Project dates back more than thirty years, but for many years it seemed that nothing would ever come of that authorization.

The idea was given new life in 1988 by enactment of the Colorado Ute Indian Water Rights Settlement Act. By that Act, Congress ratified an agreement under which the two Ute tribes agreed that water from the project would resolve their water-rights claims and they and the other parties could dispense with litigation.

However, since then more than a dozen more years have gone by without a resolution—and unless the current law is changed the tribes will have to decide either to go back into court or to continue to wait.

So, I fully understand why the tribes and many others said it is time to resolve this matter. Like them, I am troubled about the time that has already elapsed without achieving a final resolution of these tribal claims and I am very uncomfortable with the prospect of reopening litigation that could be very long and costly for all concerned.

In addition, the project that would be authorized by this legislation is not the same as the original proposal and in its revised form it has the support of the Clinton Administration.

Still, while I think notable progress has been made, it is clearer that there is not—and may never be—complete consensus on either the environmental issues or the fiscal questions that over the years have been part of the debate about this contentious matter.

Personally, I have serious concerns about the very idea of constructing a large water storage project as a way to resolve the kinds of water-rights claims that are involved here.

I think that over the past century we have learned—or should have learned—that water projects like the one proposed here represent an old approach that is not very well-tuned to today's realities. They are costly, environmentally disruptive, and inefficient for many reasons, including the amount of water they simply lose through evaporation.

In fact, it is because we have learned about these shortcomings that across the country we are seeing a greater emphasis on removing dams than on building new ones.

In addition, as I said earlier I find it very unsatisfactory that the House must today vote on this strictly on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, with no opportunity to consider amendments or even a separate up-or-down vote on this or any other part of the overall conference report.

It would have been much better if the House had had a chance to consider this matter separately under an open rule, to permit full debate on the legislation and consideration of amendments.

We could have done that if the similar bill reported by the Resources Committee had ever been brought to the floor.

When the Resources Committee debated that bill, I voted "present" even though, as I said, I found—and still find—it very hard to support even the scaled-down water project now being proposed.

My vote in the committee was based on three things.

First, because while I had—and still have—serious doubts about this project, I was persuaded that the time has come for the Congress to resolve this matter.

Second, I recognized the West-wide significance of this project and believed the Congress in its entirety—and not just one Committee—should have an opportunity to debate and vote on this matter.

And there was a third reason—perhaps the most important one. It has to do with the involvement of the Ute tribes.

If it were up to me alone, the Resources Committee would have considered a different bill and neither the bill the committee approved nor the Animas-La Plata provisions of this conference report would be before us.

As I told the Resources Committee, I am hard pressed to see how the project that would be authorized by this bill can adequately provide the tribes with "wet" water, barring some future distribution system that will have significant environmental consequences—consequences that it may not be possible to fully and adequately mitigate.

But it was my view—it is still my view—that I must take very seriously the fact that the tribes have asked for this project. I thought then—and I still think—it would not be right for me to substitute my judgment for theirs when it comes to the option they prefer. Whatever I may think about the merits of the project, I feel that I must respect their decision about what is best for them and their future.

So, I did not oppose the action of the Resources Committee in ordering the bill reported to the House. I expected that the reported bill would by now have been brought up for debate. But, for whatever reasons, that did not happen.

The Senate did give separate consideration to a similar measure, which it passed in October. Prior to passage, the Senate revised the bill, and I think the result was to improve it—particularly by making it even less likely that the bill could be construed as somehow waiving any of the requirements of applicable environmental laws or as limiting any judicial review in connection with this project.

Had that Senate bill been considered separately here in the House, it would have been possible to amend it further to make this absolutely clear—something that I think would have been desirable even though perhaps not absolutely necessary.

But, on balance, I support resolving this contentious matter in a way that is finally acceptable to the Tribes rather than allowing this issue to continue to languish. While I would have preferred that this Animas-La Plata legislation not be included in this conference report, I think it is sufficiently acceptable—particularly considering the desirable provisions of

the conference report I have already mentioned—that I will support the conference report even though it is included.

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, although I have very serious concerns, I rise today in support of this conference report. It is not a perfect product, but I believe it is a compromise we can all live with. By passing this conference report, Congress demonstrates its commitment to the employment, education and health needs of all Americans. So much is at stake. I urge you to support it.

I want to commend Chairman JOHN PORTER, Ranking Member OBEY, my other colleagues on the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee and the subcommittee staff for their tireless work to get us here today. I want to especially thank the Chairman and the Ranking Member for working with me to address the needs of my constituents and all Americans.

For some in America, the economy is booming and unemployment is at its lowest rate in 30 years. But there are others.

In the congressional districts on the north side of the Chicago metro area, there are more jobs than people. In my district, the south side of Chicago and south suburbs, there are more people than jobs. And what about health care? While the economy was booming, the number of Americans uninsured or under-insured has increased by several million. We should not, and cannot settle for this! This conference report provides the opportunity for us to leverage our resources and the benefits of this booming economy, to ensure that no American is left behind.

There may be some members of this House who disagree with the programs that Labor-HHS provides, but it is in our national interest to help those we represent receive skills training to move into an economy that is becoming less industrial and more service oriented. It is in our national interest to provide educational opportunities so every American has a strong foundation that will serve them as they pursue their dreams. But education in the head and money in the bank mean nothing if there is no health in the body. So it is most definitely in our national interest to ensure that every American has the health care they need by increasing investment in research, prevention and treatment.

However, as I stated when I began, despite some of the positive aspects of this bill, there are four areas which I find problematic.

(1) The FY 2002 advance for LIHEAP was eliminated. Advance appropriations for LIHEAP are vitally necessary so states like Illinois can properly plan before the summer and winter for any severe weather that puts some of our most vulnerable citizens at risk. No one ever wants to be put in the position of deciding between food for their children and heat for their homes.

(2) The FY 2002 advance for the Child Care and Development Block Grant was eliminated. This is a missed opportunity to show "family values," especially to parents who are making the transition from welfare to work.

(3) The immigration amnesty provisions in the Commerce-Justice-State portion of the conference report are inadequate. In whole, the Latino Immigration and Fairness Act simply tries to bring fairness and justice to our nation's immigration laws by keeping families together, especially the families of Central American and Caribbean refugees who fled civil unrest in their homelands.

(4) Although I support the New Markets initiative attached to this omnibus conference report, I object to the charitable choice language because it allows for federally funded employment discrimination. Despite the fact that charitable choice provisions were included in legislation signed in October, I still believe civil rights and constitutional problems exist, and we should not overlook them.

Even with these objections, I can think of 108.9 billion reasons to support this conference report.

The budget authority for the Labor-HHS-Education bill is \$108.910 billion. Education funding is \$42.1 billion, a \$6.5 billion or 18 percent increase over FY2000. Funding to train America's workforce is \$11.9 billion, a \$664 million of 6 percent increase over FY2000. Funding for the Department of Health and Human Services is \$48.8 billion, a \$6.6 billion or 16 percent increase over 2000. Specifically, this omnibus conference report contains:

\$2.9 billion to expand Youth Job Training Programs, \$175 million or 7 percent over last year—which will train 812,000 disadvantaged youth, an increase of 78,000 over last year.

\$3.2 billion for Adult Job Training Programs, \$63 million or 2 percent over last year—which will train 1.6 million adults who need skills training—223,000 more than were trained last year.

\$20.5 billion for NIH, a \$2.5 billion or 14 percent increase over last year to expand the federal investment in biomedical research.

\$1.8 billion for Ryan White AIDS Programs, a \$213 million or 13 percent increase; and \$767 million for CDC AIDS prevention, an increase of \$147 million or 24 percent.

\$350 million for the Minority HIV/AIDS Initiative, an increase of \$99.1 million.

\$1.7 billion for Community Health Centers, an increase of \$150 million or 15 percent; plus an additional \$125 million for the Community Access Program.

\$185 million for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, an increase of \$37 million over FY 2000.

\$45 million for Historically Black Graduate Institutions, an increase of \$14 million over FY 2000.

Again, I want to reiterate my support for this omnibus conference report.

I want to thank Chairman PORTER and Ranking Member OBEY and their staffs for working with me. Mr. Chairman, I am disappointed to see you retiring from Congress, but I want to congratulate you on the work you have done as a legislator, on your distinguished career and your dedication to public service. I wish you and your family well in your future endeavors.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this conference report that incorporates the four outstanding FY 2001 appropriations bills—Labor-HHS-Education, Commerce-Justice-State, Legislative Branch, and Treasury-Postal Service—as well as \$550 million in across-the-board cuts from all non-defense discretionary accounts except Labor-HHS, and \$450 million in defense cuts.

In addition, this conference report incorporates: (1) various immigration provisions; (2) the Medicare, Medicaid, and S-CHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act; (3) the New Markets Initiative; and (4) the Commodity Futures Modernization Act.

The version of the FY 2001 Treasury-Postal Service/Legislative Branch Appropriations conference agreement included in this legislative

package is identical to the one vetoed by the President on October 30, except that it does not include repeal of the telephone tax.

Following are highlights of the various key components of this omnibus legislative package being brought to the House Floor.

LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS

The Clinton Administration and Congressional Democrats were disappointed that the Republican leadership scuttled a bipartisan agreement on the Labor-HHS-Education bill that was reached by negotiators on the night of October 30. However, it is important to note that, through their efforts, the Administration and Congressional Democrats were able to secure in this final conference report an historic increase in education funding—providing an increase of \$6.5 billion (or 18 percent) in education funding over FY 2000. Indeed, the final education funding bill has received the support of the National Education Association and other education groups. Following are highlights of the final conference report on the Labor-HHS-Education bill.

Class Size Reduction—Provides \$1.623 billion for the Class Size Reduction Initiative, which is \$323 million above the FY 2000 level and \$127 million less than the President's request.

Urgent School Renovation—Provides \$1.2 billion for President Clinton's new Urgent School Renovation Program, providing support for short-term emergency repairs at schools, which is \$100 million less than the President's request.

Title I Accountability—Provides \$225 million for the Title I Accountability Fund, which strengthens accountability by accelerating state and local efforts to turn around the lowest-performing Title I schools, which is \$91 million above the FY 2000 level.

After-School Programs—Provides \$846 million for After-School Programs, which is \$393 million above the FY 2000 level.

Teacher Quality—Provides \$692 million to improve teacher quality, an increase of \$244 million or 54 percent over FY 2000, to provide training in core academic subjects to up to 1 million teachers, reduce the number of uncertified teachers, and provide technology training to 110,000 future teachers.

Pell Grants—Provides \$8.756 billion for the Pell Grant Program, which is \$1.116 billion above the FY 2000 level. Also provides for a maximum Pell Grant of \$3,750, an increase of \$450 over the maximum grant in FY 2000.

GEAR-UP—Provides \$295 million for the GEAR-UP Program, providing college preparation for low-income middle school and high school students, which is \$95 million above the FY 2000 level.

Head Start—Provides \$6.2 billion for Head Start, which is \$933 million above the FY 2000 level.

LIHEAP—Provides \$1.4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which is \$300 million above the FY 2000 level. (The agreement does not include the FY 2002 advance appropriation for LIHEAP that had been included in the October 30th tentative conference agreement.)

NIH—Provides \$20.3 billion for the National Institutes of Health, which is \$2.5 billion or 14 percent above the FY 2000 level.

Ryan White AIDS Programs—Provides \$1.8 billion for Ryan White AIDS programs, which is \$213 million above the FY 2000 level.

No Ergonomics Rider—Contains no policy riders regarding ergonomics, unlike the original House-passed bill.

COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE APPROPRIATIONS

Following are highlights of the final conference report on Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations (the funding levels in the conference report are identical to those in the conference report adopted by the House back on October 26).

COPS—Provides \$1 billion for the COPS program, which is \$437 million above the FY 2000 level. This total includes \$535 million for the core COPS program, \$100 million for community prosecutors, and \$140 million for a new COPS technology initiative.

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs—Provides \$2.8 billion for state and local law enforcement assistance programs, slightly more than the FY 2000 level—including \$523 million for local law enforcement block grants, \$687 million for state prison grants, \$288 million for violence against women grants, \$250 million for juvenile crime block grants, and \$569 million for Byrne grants.

INS—Provides \$4.8 billion for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which is \$548 million above the FY 2000 level.

FBI—Provides \$3.3 billion for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is \$161 million above the FY 2000 level.

Drug Enforcement Administration—Provides \$1.4 billion for the Drug Enforcement Administration, which is \$82 million above the FY 2000 level.

Commerce Department—Provides a total of \$5.2 billion for the Commerce Department and related agencies. This includes \$3.1 billion for programs of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration; \$1 billion for the Patent and Trademark Office; \$563 million for the National Institute of Standards and Technology; \$146 million for the Advanced Technology Program; \$440 million for the Economic Development Administration; and \$337 million for the International Trade Administration.

State Department—Provides a total of \$6.6 billion for State Department programs, which is \$729 million above the FY 2000 level. This includes \$3.2 billion for diplomatic and consular programs; \$1.1 billion for embassy security, construction and maintenance; \$871 million for membership in international organizations; and \$846 million for international peace-keeping.

IMMIGRATION PROVISIONS

Democrats advocated the inclusion in this final appropriations conference report of immigration provisions found in the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act (LIFA) that would have provided fair treatment for individuals fleeing political violence and instability in their home countries, relief for individuals who have been left in legal limbo because of the Immigration and Naturalization Service's misinterpretation of immigration law, and relief for individuals who are eligible for permanent residency. Instead, the Republicans have included a package of immigration provisions that provide limited relief and fail to address due process concerns or fairness for Central Americans, Haitians and Liberians who have fled persecution. The immigration package includes:

Restoring the 245(i) adjustment of status mechanism (under which a person eligible for an immigrant visa and for whom a visa is currently available can get permanent resident status in the U.S. rather than having to return abroad to get a visa) available to anyone who is the beneficiary of a petition for an immigrant

visa or application for labor certification filed before April 30, 2001, provided that the beneficiary is physically present in the U.S. on the date of enactment of the Act.

Providing relief to immigrants who have been here since 1982 and who were prevented from adjusting their status under a one-time amnesty program passed in 1986. Specifically, this provision would provide permanent residency to individuals who were members of the classes in the lawsuits *Catholic Social Services, Inc. v. Meese*, *League of United Latin American Citizens v. INS* and *Zebrano v. INS*. The spouses and minor children of these individuals will be allowed to stay in the country and work while their immigrant visas are being processed.

Amending the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) and the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act (HRIFA)—two laws which passed in the mid-1990s to provide relief for refugees—to ensure that qualifying applicants for relief are not turned away because of previous deportation orders.

MEDICARE, MEDICAID AND SCHIP BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION ACT

The final package includes the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Benefits Improvement Act—a revised version of provisions that were included in the tax cut bill passed by the House on October 26. This legislation invests about \$35 billion over five years to restore Medicare and Medicaid health care provider payments; add preventive benefits and reduce beneficiary cost sharing under Medicare; and improve health insurance options for low-income children, families and seniors. The total of \$35 billion includes restored Medicare and Medicaid health care provider payments of approximately \$12 billion for hospitals, \$11 billion for managed care plans, \$2 billion for nursing homes, \$2 billion for home health agencies, and \$3 billion for other providers. The total also includes approximately \$5 billion for Medicare and Medicaid beneficiary improvements.

The Clinton Administration and Congressional Democrats are particularly pleased that over the last few weeks they have been successful in adding to the bill passed in October increased payment restorations for rural and teaching hospitals, hospices, and home health agencies. They are also pleased about being successful in adding a number of other provisions including: (1) extending for a year provisions allowing welfare families who leave the rolls for jobs to retain Medicaid coverage temporarily; (2) allowing states the option of enrolling eligible uninsured children in Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) through schools, child support enforcement agencies, and other sites; (3) suspending the normal 24-month waiting period for Medicare for individuals disabled by Lou Gehrig's disease; and 4) simplifying enrollment of low-income Medicare beneficiaries for Medicaid assistance with premiums and cost-sharing.

COMMUNITY RENEWAL AND NEW MARKETS TAX PROVISIONS

The legislative package contains community renewal and New Markets tax provisions, similar to those passed by the House twice earlier this year. These provisions expand the community renewal efforts undertaken in the Empowerment Zone legislation first enacted in 1993 and expanded in 1997. The provisions include those that:

Create nine additional empowerment zones and forty "renewal communities" which are eligible for a number of tax incentives for investment and job creation;

Provide the President's "New Markets" tax credit;

Increase the per-capita annual volume cap on the low-income housing tax credit and the per capita state volume cap on tax-exempt private activity bonds and extends the tax benefits for existing zones through 2009; and

Extend the Brownfields tax incentive.

In addition, the bill extends the availability of Medical Savings Accounts (MSAs) for two years through 2002, corrects the effect of an error in the Consumer Price Index on a number of Federal benefit programs and indexing of tax brackets and exemptions, and provides an extension and enhancement of the charitable deduction for corporate contributions of computers and other high-tech equipment to schools and public libraries. The tax provisions needed to implement the newly authorized single-stock futures contracts in the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000 (also incorporated in this conference report) are contained in the bill. There are also numerous technical corrections and administrative provisions.

COMMODITY FUTURES MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2000

Finally, the legislative package includes the language of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, legislation that makes major changes in the regulatory structure of the commodity futures and financial derivatives markets. The bill is similar to H.R. 4541 that was passed by the House on October 19, but it contains revisions based on negotiations between Senate Banking Committee Chairman Gramm, House Republicans and the Treasury, SEC and CFTC. It reauthorizes the funding for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, incorporates many of the recommendations of the President's Working Group on Financial Markets regarding the regulation of financial derivatives, lifts the ban on trading of single-stock and narrowly-based index futures, and updates the regulatory structure for financial and commodity futures and options markets. The tax provisions needed to implement creation of single-stock futures are contained in the Community Renewal and New Markets tax bill that is also included in the conference report.

This version of the bill is acceptable to the Treasury Department, Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Basic investor protections in current law and regulations are preserved. However, some consumer advocates have expressed concern that the deregulation of derivatives markets in this bill weakens the protections against fraud and manipulation and could lead to future instability of the financial markets.

Mr. DAVIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, as we all know, we are approaching an education crisis in our country. Over the next decade, school districts throughout the country will need to hire over 2 million new teachers. Four months after the school year started, my school district, Hillsborough County, Florida, still needs to hire over 150 new teachers. Over the next decade, our school district will need more than 7,000 new teachers. To meet this need and address this critical shortage of teachers that our school districts are facing, talented Americans of all ages should be re-

cruited to become successful, qualified teachers. That's why I, along with Representative TIM ROEMER, introduced the Transition to Teaching Act.

I am pleased to stand here today in support of the provisions in this Omnibus Appropriations Bill, which will provide \$34 million over the next fiscal year to help us recruit quality teachers through the Transition to Teaching program. This money will allow us to begin to develop this program to train mid-career professionals who want to become teachers.

Our bill is intended to help people get the training they need to become teachers. The funding in this bill will help us move people from the boardroom to the classroom, from the firehouse to the schoolhouse or from the police station on Main Street to the classroom on Main Street.

Under this program, we will encourage professional associations, business and trade groups, unions and other organizations to follow the military's example and encourage their retiring employees to become teachers. Under the bill before us tonight, these groups, along with institutions of higher learning, would be awarded grants to design a program, modeled after Troops to Teachers, to train these targeted individuals to teach our children. The institutions of higher learning would tailor the program to meet the particular needs of the professionals who are leaving their previous career to become teachers.

In addition, to help the individuals with the educational cost of becoming a qualified teacher, the bill provides a stipend of up to \$5,000 per participant. In exchange for the stipend, the individuals must agree to teach in a high-need school district for at least three years.

In closing, I would like to thank Mr. OBEY, the Ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee, Chairman YOUNG, and Chairman PORTER for their help in funding this important program.

The time is now for us to do more to encourage additional talented people to consider the call of the classroom. I encourage my colleagues to support the bill before us.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this omnibus bill. I am pleased that after months of hard work, we are prepared to pass a Balanced Budget Act (BBA) package that will bring long awaited relief to our nation's hospitals.

It has long been apparent that the savings that have resulted from the 1997 BBA package have far exceeded expectations. These savings have been realized at the expense of the health care industry, particularly hospitals. I have seen the effects of these cuts first hand in the hospitals of western Illinois, where hospitals are in danger of closing their doors to those in need. Today, we are taking action to lift this financial burden from the backs of hospitals. I am particularly pleased to see that this bill includes provisions to address the unique needs of rural hospitals.

Of particular importance to patients in Illinois is the increase in DSH payments to public hospitals who serve a disproportionate share of Medicaid patients. Without these provisions, the state of Illinois was poised to lose \$500 million per year in federal Medicaid funding. The inclusion of this provision will allow Illinois' hospitals to continue their mission of expanding health care services to low income and underserved populations.

While this bill makes great strides in restoring the cuts made by the 1997 BBA bill, we still have work to do. This year, I have heard from hundreds of Medicare patients and their health care providers who have suffered from severe lung and heart disorders and are unable to get the treatment that they need to restore their health because Medicare does not cover cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation.

Evidence is ample that cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation services result in increased longevity and quality of life. But even more telling are the stories that I have heard from cardiac and pulmonary rehabilitation patients, who are discarding their wheelchairs and canes to resume the lives they enjoyed before being afflicted with their conditions. It is for those patients that have not been able to benefit from these services that I will continue my work in the 107th Congress to bring this sensible coverage to the Medicare program.

On the whole, this bill will bring meaningful relief to our nation's health care institutions and move us closer to a day when every American will have access to affordable, quality care. I am proud to support this bill.

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (H.R. 5561), which passed as part of the final Omnibus Appropriations package, contains important provisions (Title III, Section 301) needed by institutions that provide blood and blood products to the nation's hospitals.

The legislation directs the Health Care Financing Agency (HCFA) to consider the prices of blood and blood products purchased by hospitals in the next rebasing and revision of the hospital market basket to determine if prices are adequately reflected. In addition, the bill requires that Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) to analyze the increased hospital costs attributable to new blood technologies and to recommend necessary changes to provide fair reimbursement.

These provisions are greatly needed because two recent technologies have been introduced to increase the safety of our nation's blood supply, Nucleic Acid Testing and Leukoreduction. Nucleic Acid Testing allows for the early detection of infectious diseases, such as HIV and Hepatitis C, by detecting the genetic material of the viruses, while Leukoreduction removes white cells and has the potential to shorten the severity of the illness and duration of hospital stays for patients who receive blood.

In its first 15 months of implementation, the nucleic acid test detected and intercepted four HIV-positive donations and more than 57 Hepatitis C-positive donations. This means that roughly 150 potential HIV and Hepatitis C infections were prevented, and lives were saved. While these new technologies are remarkable, these innovations have significantly increased costs. Nationally, these new blood safety procedures add approximately 40 percent to the cost of blood.

The purpose of the blood-related provisions in this legislation is to determine how much of an update increase may be needed to defray these costs that markedly improve the quality of our blood supply. By restoring the full inflationary update to the market basket index, Congress is providing the nation's hospitals with the means to afford new blood therapies and to ensure that patients are treated with the safest possible products.

All Americans deserve the peace of mind of safe blood and blood products, and I am pleased these provisions were included in the final Medicare relief package.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my opinions on the Labor-HHS-Education portion of the Omnibus package.

Now that we have reached an agreement on this bill, I suggest that we take a look at what has changed from the bill that was practically a "done deal" in October to the piece of legislation that is before us.

While the overall funding for education has risen approximately \$6.5 to \$6.6 billion over FY 2000, which would be the largest increase in education funding ever, funding was cut by over \$1.3 billion from the figures agreed to in the October version of the budget.

The whole Labor-HHS bill was cut approximately \$2.5 billion from that agreement, so over half of the cuts to this bill come from education funding. Here is a sampling of the final funding levels for education programs in this bill: \$1.2 billion for the School Renovation Initiative; funding for Head Start is at \$6.2 billion, an increase of \$933 million over FY 2000; \$851 billion for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, an increase of \$372 million; \$1.62 billion for the Class Size Reduction and Teacher Assistance program; \$8.8 billion for Pell Grants, which would set the maximum award at \$3,750, an increase of \$450 from FY 2000; and \$295 million for GEAR UP, an increase of \$100 million over FY 2000.

While I applaud the increases in education funding that this bill represents, I am saddened that we have chosen to cut education funding from the agreement we reached in October 2000. By leaving this important bill until the final days of the 106th Congress, we have subjected these programs to more scrutiny than other appropriations, and have chosen to cut the hopes and dreams of future generations.

Mr. Speaker, while I plan to vote in favor of this bill, I do so with a heavy heart. I only hope that this Congress is not remembered as the Grinch that stole the Christmas gift of education that our children have been waiting for all year long.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I rise mainly to state that I have some concerns about what is not in the Immigration proposal that we will vote to add in this final appropriations bill.

The proposed "V" nonimmigrant visitor's visa would allow the spouses and children of lawful permanent residents to live and work in the United States while they are waiting for an immigrant visa that would enable them to become permanent residents. This would make a compassionate change in the law that would unite families that have been separated by the long waiting lines for immigrant visas.

I am disappointed though that the visa would only be available to spouses and children who have waited three years or longer for an immigrant visa. The United States government does not benefit from keeping these families apart for three years, and it would work a great hardship on the people in these families.

The bill also provides relief for some other applicants for visas. For the next three years, it would establish a waiver of certain grounds of inadmissibility for individuals who are otherwise qualified for a "V" or "K" visa and who are already physically present in the United States. The waiver would apply to inadmissibility on account of prior unlawful entry or for overstaying as a visitor for more than six months.

Once again, I welcome a compassionate change in the law, and once again, I am concerned that the change would not go far enough. The waiver only applies to people who are already physically present in the United States. Those bars to admissibility would continue to separate the families whose foreign members are identically situated in every respect except that they are outside of the United States.

This bill also has a "late amnesty fix" which would provide assistance for people who were wrongly prevented from applying for amnesty under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. This is good start, but it still misses the mark Mr. Chairman.

Many of the late amnesty applicants already have a court ordered right to apply for amnesty. We need to do more. We need to change the registry date.

The "registry" provision gives long-time foreign residents who have been here without proper documents an opportunity to adjust to permanent status if they have nothing in their background that would disqualify them from immigrant status. The registry date is currently set at 1972.

The majority of immigrants who would benefit from updating the registry date are the late amnesty applicants, but a change in the registry date also would help other deserving groups such as the 15,000 Liberian nationals in this country who came to the United States ten years ago because of the civil unrest in Liberia. The situation of the Liberians is typical of the long time residents of this country who would benefit from a change in the registry date. They have had children who are citizens of the United States, purchased homes, and become upstanding members of American communities. They have fully assimilated into our society.

If the registry date is not changed, thousands of people will be forced to abandon their homes, will have to separate from their families, move out of their communities, be removed from their jobs, and return to countries where they no longer have ties.

Mr. WELDON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the bill before us would add an additional \$35 billion to Medicare's budget over the next five years. As you may recall, the principle reason I voted against the 1997 Balanced Budget Agreement (BBA) was my concern that the budget restraints on the Medicare budget included in that bill were unsustainable. That has proven to be the case and that is why we are moving forward with legislation to add money to the Medicare budget.

I have cosponsored legislation that would add billions of dollars to Medicare, and I was pleased to vote for this legislation when it was before the House a few months ago. I am glad that this bill will also increase spending on Medicare+Choice HMOs. I have heard from many of my constituents who are enrolled in these plans and who have become increasingly concerned about the availability of these plans in their communities. This funding will help ensure that these plans remain available to seniors. Given the opportunity to vote separately on this additional Medicare funding, I would again vote in favor of it.

While I am very supportive of this additional funding for Medicare and have recently voted

in favor of this added funding, I am disappointed that Congressional leaders and President Clinton have chosen to lump this provision into a single catchall omnibus bill with hundreds of billions of dollars in spending and a various unrelated legislative provisions. This omnibus bill was just finalized earlier this morning and no one member of Congress is quite sure what is in the bill.

We do know of several things that are in the bill. Some of these are troubling. I understand that the omnibus bill would provide a 26 percent increase in funding for programs funded under the Labor, Health and Human Services (Labor/HHS) Appropriations bill, increasing funding from \$85 billion in fiscal year 2000 to over \$111 billion in 2001. This will result in additional spending of at least \$180 billion over the next ten years for these programs. I also understand that this bill may have several hundred million dollars in last minute pork barrel spending. I am concerned that spending this money here will make it more difficult to find the money needed to pay for Medicare prescription drugs plans, a tax deduction for health insurance and long-term care insurance, and other important initiatives.

Also, dropped from the bill is a provision that was adopted by the Senate and supported by the House on a 250-170 vote. This provision would have prohibited taxpayer funding from being used to provide the morning after abortion pill to school age children at school based health clinics. Without this provision, federally funded school clinics will be able to distribute morning after abortion pills to 12 and 15 year old children without their parents permission. This undermines the rights of parents and should not be allowed to continue. It will also foster promiscuity among teenagers and contribute to the rapid progression of sexually transmitted diseases among teenagers. It was wrong to drop this provision due to President Clinton's objections.

This bill also creates a new federal school construction program but does so in a way that will force school construction in Florida to increase between 15 and 30 percent. President Clinton insisted that Florida school construction projects funded under this program be subject to the more expensive Davis-Bacon, prevailing union wage requirements. This means that the taxpayers will get 15 to 30 percent fewer classrooms for the same amount of money. I believe that if the federal government is going to return tax dollars to Florida, the people of Florida should determine what rules will apply to school construction. I could not in good conscience agree to the creation of a new federal government program under these conditions.

I am also very troubled that the bill before us would cut national defense spending by \$500 million from what was recently enacted into law. Defense spending is being cut to fund Labor/HHS programs at a time when our military leaders tell us they do not have enough money to meet their demands and provide adequate training to our men and women in uniform.

I am sure that over the next few weeks we will discover additional objectionable provisions in this bill. It is for the reasons listed above that I rise in opposition to this bill.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, and I want to thank Chairman YOUNG, Mr. OBEY, and Chairman PORTER for their tireless work in getting us, finally, to this

day. They are not to blame for why it took so long, but they deserve our thanks for delivering a bill that, while it is not everything I had hoped, makes a number of critical investments in America's children and health research.

Because we worked together, this bill will make the largest single investment in education in a generation, helping reduce class size with funds to renovate and repair 3,500 schools and to hire 8,000 new teachers. And it will help prepare those teachers with a more than 50 percent increase in funding for teacher training. These are important steps toward strengthening America's public schools and make every classroom a place of learning and discipline.

Child care also receives a tremendous boost with a 70 percent increase in the Child Care Development Block grant program. By lifting funding to \$2 billion, more families will have access to high quality, affordable child care. How much more information do we need about the critical zero to five years of a child's life before we ensure that EVERY child in America will learn and grow in an enriching child care environment. By supporting child care in America—and by providing a nearly \$1 billion increase for Head Start—we help ensure that every child in America gets the right start in life.

The bill before us will also support a number of organizations in my district that help to make our community stronger and more caring. I am particularly grateful that the Committee chose to support the efforts of Connecticut Children's Hospice, which provides much needed help and care to families and their children in very difficult and tragic times.

And because of a bipartisan commitment to health research, this bill keeps us on track to doubling research at the National Institutes of Health with a 14 percent increase this year. That is a tribute to the members of the subcommittee, and particularly, to our chairman, JOHN PORTER. He leaves behind a great legacy, and I thank him.

We should be proud of the achievements in this bill, but a great deal of work remains. Even with this record investment, too many children and families will not have access to high quality child care. Medical research into chronic disease remains underfunded. Bipartisan legislation to support school modernization efforts with construction bonds should be on this floor. Yet I am pleased with the progress we have made, and I will support the bill. It represents progress, but we can, and should, do more.

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, I concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. BLILEY, concerning title II of H.R. 5660, the Commodity Futures Modernization Act.

It is my understanding as well that nothing in title II of the bill would: Authorize any bank or similar institution to engage in any activity or transaction, or hold any asset, that the institution is not authorized to engage in or hold under its chartering or authorizing statute; authorize depository institutions either to take delivery of equity securities under a security futures product or under any other circumstance, or otherwise to invest in any equity security, otherwise prohibited for depository institutions; and allow a depository institution to use single stock futures to circumvent restrictions in the law on ownership of equity securities under its chartering or authorizing statute.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5660, the Commodity Futures Modernization Act, despite the curious process that produced this final version of the bill. The critical investor protection and market integrity provisions approved overwhelmingly by the House in October remain intact, making it possible for many Democrats to support this important legislation.

The fundamental purposes of this bill are to modernize the regulation of our futures markets, to provide legal certainty for the over-the-counter derivatives market, and to authorize the trading of security futures products, consistent with maintaining the innovation, efficiency, transparency, honesty, and integrity of these vital markets.

Title I on commodity futures modernization places greater responsibility on contract markets and execution facilities to regulate themselves and their members. However, the CFTC is charged with supervising the exercise of this self-regulatory power in order to assure that it is used effectively to fulfill the responsibilities assigned to these organizations and that it is not used in a manner inimical to the public interest. The Congress intends that the CFTC use its oversight and enforcement powers to correct self-regulatory lapses where they occur. Although self-regulation has not always performed up to expectations, on the whole it has worked well, and we believe it should be preserved and strengthened under strong CFTC oversight.

Title II creates a coordinated regulatory structure for SEC and CFTC regulation of securities-based futures. I have significant reservations about the efficacy and wisdom of single stock futures. These products will most likely be used by day traders and other speculators and raise concerns about excessive speculation and excessive volatility in the underlying securities markets. However, this legislation provides a strong framework for the prudential regulation of these products. We intend a high degree of cooperation and coordination between the SEC and CFTC. With respect to volatility, this bill provides that single stock futures are subject to the same rules that cover other securities, including circuit breakers and market emergency rules. With respect to excessive speculation and leverage, the bill requires that margin treatment of stock futures must be consistent with the margin treatment for comparable exchange-traded options. This ensures that margin levels will not be set dangerously low and that stock futures will not have an unfair competitive advantage vis-a-vis stock options. Most importantly, single stock futures are subjected by this bill to protections to curb the potential for market manipulation, insider trading, and other fraudulent schemes. We expect these requirements to be vigorously enforced for the protection of investors and to maintain the integrity and efficiency of these markets.

One of the most important provisions of the bill, Title III, gives the SEC antifraud authority over securities-based swap agreements. By authorizing the SEC to apply Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to these swap agreements, the bill provides important additional protections to the vital and dynamic markets for these instruments. In extending these protections, the bill explicitly makes rules adopted under Section 10(b) to address fraud, manipulation, or insider trading applicable to securities-based swap agreements.

Thus, the antifraud rules currently in existence—and those needed in the future—apply to such swap agreements to the same extent that they apply to securities. This permits the SEC to use its tested methods to enhance the protection in these markets and to respond as necessary to developments in the future. The bill also explicitly makes judicial precedent relating to Section 10(b), as well as Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, applicable to securities-based swaps, to the same extent as it applies to securities. Thus, for example, cases establishing theories of liability and private rights of actions will apply directly to securities-based swaps.

Section 4b is the principal antifraud provision of the Commodity Exchange Act. It is the intent of Congress in retaining Section 4b in this bill that the provision be given its broadest reading for the protection of investors and these markets. Thus, Section 4b provides the CFTC with broad authority to police fraudulent conduct within its jurisdiction, whether the transactions are directly with customers or involve a traditional broker-client relationship, whether occurring in boiler rooms and bucket shops, or in the e-commerce markets that will develop under this new statutory framework.

The purpose of Title IV of this bill is clear: to clarify what is already the current state of the law that the CFTC does not regulate the traditional array of products that banks have been offering for years, or in the words of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley statute, identified—banking products. These products are deposit accounts, savings accounts, CDs, banker's acceptances, letters of credit, loans, credit card accounts, and loan participation.

The language of Title IV is very tightly worded. Title IV requires that, to obtain this bill's exclusion, a bank must first obtain a certification from its regulator that the identified banking product was commonly offered by that bank prior to December 5, 2000. This means that the product was actively bought, sold, purchased or offered—not just a customized deal that the bank may have done for a handful of clients. Also, the product cannot be a product that was either prohibited by the Commodity Exchange Act or regulated by the CFTC.

In other words—a bank can't try to sneak futures contracts out of regulation by using this provision.

With respect to new products, Title IV is also abundantly clear: the Commodity Exchange Act doesn't apply to new bank products that are not indexed to the value of a commodity. Again, the plain language is clear: Congress' intent is that no bank use this exclusion for products that are properly regulated under the Commodity Exchange Act.

Lastly, Title IV allows hybrid products to be excluded from the Commodity Exchange Act if, and only if, they pass a "predominance test" that indicates that they are primarily an identified banking product and not a contract, agreement or transaction appropriately regulated by the CFTC. While the statute provides a mechanism for resolving disputes about the application of this test, there is no intent that a product which flunks this test not be regulated by the CFTC.

Finally, I received a letter dated December 14, 2000, from the Chairman of the New York Mercantile Exchange stating that: "The New York Mercantile Exchange has serious concerns regarding provisions . . . that would

have the effect of removing energy trades conducted on electronic trading systems from nearly all public scrutiny and accountability." On December 12, 2000, a coalition that includes the Consumer Federation of America, the Derivatives Study Center, and the Economic Policy Institute wrote to Members of the Senate and the House, complaining that this bill "goes too far in deregulating derivatives markets" and "recklessly reduces market protections." I want to assure these groups that I have heard their concerns. The changes made by this legislation do not need to yield the dire results that they predict. A great deal will depend on how the law is implemented and enforced by the federal financial regulators and the self-regulatory organizations.

The importance of these markets cannot be underestimated. It is our intent, with the passage of this legislation, that these markets be regulated and supervised in the public interest. It is not the job of government to protect fools from themselves, but it is the job of government to protect the rest of us from the dangerous machinations of fools, knaves and scoundrels. I pledge my vigorous efforts to seeing that this legislation accomplishes that result.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises today in support of H.R. 4577, the FY 2001 Appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies. This Member strongly supports the funding level for the Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) givebacks, the increase in spending for education, and the tax assistance for affordable housing.

First, under the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, cuts were made that put a great deal of stress on many Medicare and Medicaid providers, particularly in rural areas. In a predominantly rural state, such as Nebraska, a growing elderly population greatly relies upon the services Medicare and Medicaid reimburse. Hospitals and other health service providers throughout my district have been in constant communication with my office describing the financial stress that they have been put under as a result of these cuts. This Member strongly supports the "givebacks" provided in the bill that will not only shore up the financial stability of our health service providers but also extend the benefits that Medicare will be able to provide our senior population as a result of its enactment.

Second, this Member supports the \$44.5 billion that the bill provides for education spending. This is a \$6.5 billion increase over last year's education funding level and is \$2 billion more than the President's request. Specifically, this Member supports the \$1.34 billion increase in special education grants, the \$994 million allocated for Impact Aid, and the increase in the funding level for Pell grants.

However, the Member believes we are setting a bad precedent by beginning grant programs for school modernization. Obviously, this money can be well used by a number of school districts; however, funding public school buildings and renovation is a responsibility of states and local school districts and not the Federal Government. Once we start funding school renovation, this effort could possibly extend to construction of new schools with no end expected. The Federal Government thus would provide a reward for those states who have not kept up with their respon-

sibilities for their school buildings; sometimes because they lack the will to raise the revenue locally. The school districts in my state and many others have generally met their responsibilities and should not be expected to have resources from their Federal income taxes subsidize states and school districts that are not meeting their responsibilities.

Mr. Speaker, the funding of public elementary and secondary schools, under the U.S. Constitution, is primarily the responsibilities of the states. We should not start this Federal grant program.

Lastly, this Member supports the essential tax assistance for affordable housing in this legislation. In particular, the measure increases the highly successful Federal Low Income Housing Tax Credit from \$1.25 per capita to \$1.75 per capita in 2002. This tax credit provides an essential incentive to developers to construct affordable housing. In addition, this legislation increases the Private Activity Bond Cap from the current \$50 per capita to \$75 per capita and it increases the small state bond cap limit from \$150 million to \$225 million in 2002. The private activity bond cap in Nebraska provides tax exempt financing for, among other things, single and multifamily housing.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons and others, this Member encourages his colleagues to support H.R. 4577. The measure provides a necessary increase in the essential services upon which so many Nebraskans and others throughout the country rely.

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, last year, after nearly two decades of work, the U.S. Congress passed the Financial Modernization Act to bring our nation's banking and securities laws in line with the realities of the marketplace. Today, an analogous opportunity presents itself to modernize the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) that governs the trading of futures and options.

The important role of the over-the-counter derivatives industry in the historic economic expansion of the last decade is largely unchronicled. These contracts, which allow manufacturers, multi-national corporations, energy producers, governments and others to hedge themselves against the risk of financial calamity, ensure that unforeseen market movements do not bankrupt business and thus constrain economic productivity.

Because of anachronistic constraints established under the CEA, however, legal uncertainty exists for trillions of dollars of existing contractual obligations.

The issue facing the Congress has been whether an appropriate regulatory framework can be established to deal not only with certain problems that confront today's risk management markets, but new dilemmas that appear to be on the horizon. The compromise language before us today as a part of this appropriations bill largely accomplishes our goals.

The fact is that the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) is an awkward legislative vehicle designed in an era in which financial products of a nature now in place were neither in existence, nor much contemplated. Indeed, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) was fundamentally designed to supervise agriculture and commodities markets, not financial institutions.

Legislation of this nature involves different committees with different concerns and some-

times-competitive jurisdictional interests. From the Banking Committee's perspective, I would like to make clear my respect for the work of the Agriculture Committee, led by Chairmen COMBEST and EWING, which produced a bill that reflected a credible way of dealing with the concerns that had developed during much of the last decade as derivatives-related products have grown.

Nonetheless, the Banking Committee in July adopted on a bipartisan manner a number of clarifying amendments, and this fall the House approved H.R. 4541 with only a handful of dissenting votes. After continued negotiation, involving the other body and the Administration, further modifications have been made to the legislation to provide an even greater level of assurance that over-the-counter derivatives will continue to be a vital part of America's financial innovation and continued success.

The legislation will ensure that most over-the-counter derivatives offered by banks and other financially sophisticated parties are legal and enforceable. It provides that these contracts will be allowed to be negotiated via new means of electronic commerce. While retaining the role of the Federal financial regulators, it will allow these new contracts to be offered, sold and cleared without having to jump through new, unwarranted bureaucratic processes.

While this legislation represents a great leap forward there remain issues that will require the further scrutiny and due diligence of this body and it will be necessary to closely monitor the application of this bill, with a mindful eye on further innovation, to ensure that the genius of our financial services industry is not again restricted by outdated and overly burdensome laws.

In this regard, H.R. 5660 contains several provisions which require further clarification. Title II of the legislation empowers the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to regulate certain securities-based futures contracts. It is important to note that excluded from the definition of "security future," contained in section 201 of the legislation, and thus from the jurisdiction of the SEC, are contracts excluded from the Commodity Exchange Act under section 2(c), (d), (f) and (g) of that Act, and those products excluded under Title IV of the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000.

These exclusions are intended to clarify that over-the-counter derivatives transactions among eligible contract participants related to the prices of securities are outside the jurisdiction of the SEC, and the SEC is not to use the new authority granted the agency by this act to attempt to regulate over-the-counter derivatives activities. The jurisdiction granted the SEC by this Act, like that granted to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) under the Commodity Exchange Act, is limited to transactions conducted on organized exchanges otherwise regulated by the respective agency. Over-the-counter derivatives transactions offered by banks and other highly sophisticated end users remain outside the jurisdiction of the SEC.

Additionally, Title III of the act contains further limitations on the authority of the SEC with respect to the jurisdiction of that agency related to swap agreements. As Title III makes clear, "security based swap agreements" are not securities, and the SEC is prohibited from regulating them as such.

In general, it should be clear that nothing in this legislation is intended to permit the SEC to regulate equity securities derivative transactions entered into by banks. The exclusions from the definition of "security future," as well as Title III, are designed to ensure that the regulatory reach of the SEC is limited to entities over which the securities laws explicitly require registration. Banks have been engaging in equity related derivatives for well over a decade, under the supervision of the appropriate banking regulators. Nothing in this legislation is intended to alter that regulatory structure, nor to place new regulatory burdens on banks.

A separate matter which requires attention is the treatment to be afforded "principal-to-principal" transactions. Section 101 of the legislation contains a definition of "organized exchange" which incorporates this "principal-to-principal" concept. Under this legislation, whether an entity is an organized exchange or not has ramifications as to whether the entity might be regulated by the CFTC and, in some cases, the SEC. Additionally, sections 103, 106, 202, and 402 of the legislation utilize this "principal-to-principal" concept in providing exemptions and exclusions from the jurisdiction of the CFTC and SEC.

A "principal-to-principal" transaction includes any transaction whereby a party to the transaction books the transaction for the party's own account. It includes "riskless principal" transactions, whereby one party enters into a transaction and thereafter or contemporaneously enters into an offsetting transaction so that the risk or payments under the transactions net out. The fact that the party has entered into off-setting transactions in no way alters the "principal-to-principal" nature of the transaction, and any party that has entered into a "riskless principal" transaction may be assured that its contracts remain legally enforceable and excluded or exempted from the jurisdiction of the CFTC and/or SEC, as applicable.

A final matter which deserves attention is the definition of "trading facility" contained in section 103 of the legislation. Whether an entity is a "trading facility" has ramifications as to whether or not the entity might be regulated by the CFTC and/or the SEC. It should be made clear that the definition of "trading facility" is not to be construed so broadly as to include existing and developing electronic systems which permit parties to negotiate and enter into over-the-counter derivatives transactions.

For instance, Derivatives Net Inc., which maintains the "Blackbird" electronic trading system, operates a facility whereby parties may meet in a centralized electronic forum to conduct over-the-counter derivatives transactions. The swap agreements entered into by participants entered into on this system are themselves excluded from the jurisdiction of the CFTC, and will remain excluded from the jurisdiction of the SEC under the new powers granted that agency under this bill. Nothing in the definition of "trading facility," nor anything else in this legislation, is intended to provide authority to either the CFTC or the SEC to exercise jurisdiction over entities such as Blackbird.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate all who worked from so many different perspectives to develop this landmark legislation and urge its passage.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this piece of legislation because, among other things, it fails to correct some of the most basic inequities in our immigration code. For months, we have worked to obtain passage of the Latino and Immigrant Fairness Act. Unfortunately, the Republican Leadership has been held hostage by a small group of anti-immigrant members within their caucus.

The result of the Presidential election has hardened these groups' determination to keep immigrants, particularly people of color, out of this country. If this is the spirit of compassionate conservatism and bipartisanship we have to look forward to under a Republican Administration, then I am not at all impressed.

First, we sought to establish legal parity among Central American, Liberian and Caribbean refugees—so that all refugees that fled political turmoil in the 1980s and early 1990s are treated the same. In 1997, the Republicans gave the "right" type of immigrants—Cubans and Nicaraguans—immigration relief, leaving behind immigrants from other countries who did not have the same political influence.

The Republicans have completely refused to even meet in good faith to discuss the issue.

Second, we sought to update what's known as the "registry" date, so that all immigrants who have lived in this country since 1986 qualify to remain here. This provision would have helped people who were eligible under the Reagan era legalization program but were improperly denied permanent residency by the INS in the late 1980s. It also would have reinforced our long held belief that long time immigrants in America should be given the opportunity to solidify their families and economic stability by becoming permanent residents.

The Republicans begrudgingly have agreed to help only a small class of people who have lived in the United States since 1982 and are covered by a class action suit.

Third, we sought to restore section 245(i) of the Immigration Act. This would let all immigrants who have a legal right to seek permanent resident status to stay in this country with their families while they await a decision. Because Congress failed to extend section 245(i) in 1997, families who have a right to be together here in the United States are being torn apart for up to 10 years.

Instead of restoring section 245(i), the Republicans have merely agreed to re-authorize section 245(i) for four months from the date this bill is enacted.

Fourth, we sought inclusion of H.R. 5062, legislation which had bipartisan support and passed the House under suspension of the rules. The bill was a modest step towards addressing the most widely recognized injustices of the overly harsh 1996 law, and in particular, eliminating the retroactivity of the 1996 law's deportation legislation.

After reaching an agreement on these provisions, the Republicans caved to anti-immigrant members of their caucus, and refused to include any part of H.R. 5062 in this legislation.

Finally, and most offensive to me, there appeared to be bipartisan agreement to include certain technical fixes to the 1997 Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act and the 1998 Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act. These provisions would not have allowed into the country a single person that Congress intended to cover in the original bills.

The Republicans have agreed to provide relief to affected Central Americans but have refused similar assistance to Haitian refugees. There is no principled, intellectual or rational reason for not assisting Haitians and other persons of color who were originally covered by the 1998 legislation.

One of the greatest measures of our Nation's strength is the diversity of our people. If we look above us we see inscribed our national motto—*e pluribus unum*—"Out of many, one." It reminds us that we are a Nation of immigrants. Because this bill fails to uphold the principles that are most dear to us as a Nation, I must oppose this legislation and will continue to seek a fairer and more decent piece of legislation—it is long overdue.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this historic \$6.5 billion increase in education spending and several important initiatives included in this conference report. While I am disappointed that the Republican leadership insisted on reducing the amount of education funding in an earlier bipartisan deal reached in late October, this conference report still provides significant increases for programs that serve some of our most vulnerable populations.

I want to start by highlighting the inclusion of the \$1.2 billion school modernization initiative. Modeled after the proposal announced by President Clinton in his last State of the Union address and a bill I introduced earlier this year, this initiative will provide much needed assistance to renovate and repair our crumbling and overcrowded public schools. This proposal will provide \$900 million for school renovation and \$300 million for technology and special education costs. I have long known that the Federal Government has a very important role to play in ensuring that our children do not learn in crumbling and overcrowded schools with health and safety violations. The enactment and funding of this proposal shows that Congress as a whole finally recognizes the importance of a Federal role in this area.

The need for this program is well documented. From GAO's 1995 report which found \$112 billion in school construction needs to a recent analysis by the National Education Association, which found over \$300 billion in renovation needs, our schools, and in turn our children, are suffering in outdated buildings which are in a state of horrible disrepair.

I also want to express my support for continued funding of the Clinton/Clay Class Size Reduction Program. This initiative, first enacted in the 1999 Omnibus Appropriation package, has helped communities hire close to 38,000 teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. This year's increase of \$323 million over last year will approximately 8,000 additional fully qualified teachers to be hired—reducing class size for thousands of young children. Nothing in our educational system can substitute for the individual attention a child receives in a small class from a fully qualified teacher.

This Appropriations Conference Report also provides much needed increases for other vital education programs. The cornerstone of our Federal education effort, Title I, will receive a \$661 million increase over last year. After-school programs, through the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program, will receive a \$393 million boost over last year. Also, the Eisenhower Professional Development Program and other teacher quality

initiative will receive nearly \$200 million in additional funding.

I am pleased that this bill recognize that the Federal Government has an active and vital role in helping improve education—a reality that I have been advocating throughout my time in Congress. This legislation represents what I hope will be a continued effort to expand and enhance the role of the Federal Government in a way that ensures educational excellence for all our school children.

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, than you for this opportunity to offer my support and thanks for a provision included in H.R. 5662 which extends the existing brownfields cleanup tax incentive through January 1, 2004, and removes the targeting requirement. My colleagues Nancy Johnson, Bill Coyne and I have worked hard to ensure that the current law tax provision be extended and made eligible for brownfield cleanups in all communities across the nation. I am pleased that we have accomplished this in this bill and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Brownfield sites exist throughout our districts—abandoned eyesores that blight our communities and drag down local economies. Many brownfield properties are located in prime business locations near critical infrastructure, including transportation, and close to a productive workforce. These sites need to be put back into productive use, contributing to the economy and producing good paying jobs where they are needed most.

The first step towards doing this is to remediate these sites environmentally. This U.S. Conference of Mayors estimates that there are over 400,000 brownfields sites across the country. We clearly should not limit the treatment of Section 198 to merely targeted areas. Development of these sites will help restore many blighted areas, create jobs where unemployment is high and ease pressure to develop beyond the fringes of communities. Small, urban centered businesses often benefit most directly by this redevelopment. Currently, many of these brownfield sites do not meet the existing targeting requirements and are not cleaned up because they cannot take advantage of the Section 198 brownfields expensing provision. U.S. EPA estimates that the existing provision will ultimately clean-up only 14,000 brownfields nationwide, but GAO estimates that more than 420,000 brownfields exist. Clearly, the current provision needs to reach further into our communities. I am pleased that H.R. 5662 will solve this problem.

By expanding the existing provision, more disadvantaged communities in urban, suburban and rural areas can take advantage of the expensing provision and revitalize their brownfield sites. This would offer important economic and environmental improvements for these communities. The U.S. Conference of Mayors recently completed a survey of 187 large and small cities throughout the Nation, including Chicago, Houston, New York and Miami. According to the responses to this survey, the 187 cities estimated that if their 21,000 existing brownfield sites were redeveloped, this would bring additional tax revenues of up to \$2.4 billion annually and could create up to 550,000 jobs. In Chicago alone, developing 2,000 brownfield sites would mean \$78 million in additional tax revenue to the city and 34,000 new jobs.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the inclusion of this provision in H.R. 5662 which will extend the

existing brownfields expensing provision through January 1, 2004, and remove the targeting requirement. This provision is pro-environmental and pro-community legislation and I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I am extremely pleased that H.R. 828, the Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000, has been included in this measure. I would like to thank Chairman SHUSTER, Ranking Member OBERSTAR and my Subcommittee Chairman Mr. BOEHLERT, and Ranking member Mr. BORSKI for their support and dedication in moving this important legislation forward. H.R. 828 enjoys strong, national bipartisan support, with almost 70 cosponsors.

As the primary sponsor of H.R. 828, I am pleased to have played a role in halting and reversing the Federal Government's decade-long disinvestment in municipal water quality infrastructure needs nationwide. While the funding this important legislation calls for will be helpful, it is only a start given the immense water quality infrastructure needs that we face as a nation. My hope is that the 107th Congress will continue to address this critical issue which affects all Americans—in as strong a bipartisan manner as we witness today in passing H.R. 828 as part of the last Act of the 106th.

In addition to authorizing infrastructure funding for CSO and Sanitary Sewer Overflow control programs nationwide, H.R. 828 also will codify EPA's 1994 National Combined Sewer Overflow Policy. This is a step that has been proposed by both sides of the aisle since 1995. I am pleased it will become a reality today. The National CSO Policy provides a proven roadmap for America's communities with combined sewers to follow as they strive to implement CSO controls. It offers important flexibility for CSO communities to develop individually tailored control programs. In addition to the reasonable amount of time to implement CSO controls that is implicit in the Act, it will also require EPA to complete an important guidance document on the required step of developing, as appropriate, wet weather designated uses and water quality standards to be achieved by CSO control programs.

This important Act marks the first time that the Clean Water Act will speak to the issue of CSO control—a major environmental problem and challenge in my district, the Great State of Michigan, and in 34 states nationwide. In taking this bold step, Congress has set out nation on a course to finally resolve sewer overflow problems which have persisted in our nation for more than one hundred years.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today's education funding bill will repair crumbling schools, hire 8,000 new teachers, open 3,100 new after school centers, and help send 100,000 more needy students to college.

For students in Macomb and St. Clair Counties, we are providing \$850,000 for our school districts to develop after-school programs. The network of "Kids Klubs," as they are known, in our community provides a safe-haven for our children and a great service for our families. For schools which need repair, this bill provides \$1.2 billion to renovate 1,200 schools nationwide. We also continue our commitment to reducing class size in the early grades and making schools safer by providing \$1.6 billion to hire new teachers. Further, our bill will increase federal funding for financial aid by 15%—including raising the maximum Pell Grant award to \$3,750.

The enactment of this historic bill, renews our commitment to our students, teachers and families—the pillars of our community, and the pillars of our future.

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, at long last, the end is in sight. Today's Omnibus Appropriations bill contains all the major unfinished business remaining this session. It contains the Labor-Health and Human Services Appropriations bill the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill. The Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill, the reform of the Commodities Exchange markets, the balanced budget amendment fix for Medicare, the new market initiative and a whole lot else.

In fact the bill is right here next to me on the desk. I hear the three people who carried it up here are in traction. But, despite its size all in all. I am pleased with the bill and I congratulate my colleagues for their hard work. However, Mr. Speaker, I want to point out one major problem in this bill the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program, or LIHEAP.

Although the bill includes \$1.4 billion for LIHEAP funding in this fiscal year, it cuts the advanced appropriations for next fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, hundreds of thousands of Massachusetts residents, not to mention millions of other Americans, rely on LIHEAP to help heat their homes during the freezing winter months. If the advanced funding is cut, states will be unable to get their programs in place before the cold hits and millions of Americans could be faced with the horrible choice between heating their homes and putting food on the table.

Mr. Speaker, no one should have to make that choice and if we wait too long to pass this funding, they might have to. I certainly hope appropriations will include full funding for LIHEAP during next year's appropriations debate. Americans everywhere are facing record high fuel prices and they are looking to Congress to do the right thing.

Mr. LARGENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer my strong support for those provisions of H.R. 4577 that send much needed relief to the Medicare program. By passing this legislation, Congress will improve health care for millions of Americans by strengthening Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Health Insurance Program (S-CHIP).

Over three years ago, Congress made important changes to the Medicare and Medicaid programs when the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 was passed and signed into law. At the time, the Medicare program was facing bankruptcy and changes were needed to keep this vital program for our Nation's seniors.

As those changes were implemented, many hospitals, home health facilities, and outpatient health service professionals expressed concerns to me about low reimbursements from HCFA for their services.

In response to those concerns, Congress passed legislation last fall, the Balanced Budget Refinement Act (BBRA), to fix some of the unintended consequences of the BBA by returning some \$16 billion to hospitals and other providers.

Throughout this year, I have received considerable feedback from hospitals, home health care companies, and nursing home providers concerned that BBRA did not go far enough in adjusting current reimbursement

rates. I have been closely watching these developments and have urged my fellow members of Congress to support this important legislation.

In particular, I am pleased with several of the legislation's important provisions, including those addressing the Medicare+Choice program. The Medicare+Choice program was created as part of the 1997 Balanced Budget Act to increase health care options for Medicare beneficiaries by allowing them to enroll in private plans, such as HMOs or PPOs. While the majority of beneficiaries remain in the traditional fee-for-service Medicare, enrollment in managed care plans has grown in recent years. Many seniors enrolled in Medicare+Choice have come to enjoy greater benefits than traditional Medicare such as prescription drug coverage, eyeglasses, and dental care.

Unfortunately, the Medicare+Choice program has been grossly mismanaged and underfunded by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). In the last year alone, 41 plans terminated service to Medicare beneficiaries in 58 service areas, forcing 327,000 seniors to choose a new plan or to move back into traditional Medicare.

Fortunately, the legislation before us today will send billions of dollars to the Medicare+Choice program. Much of this new funding will be directed toward raising the minimum "floor payment," which will greatly aid Oklahoma's rural areas that have been most affected by low reimbursement rates.

Additionally, I am pleased to see increased funding for our community health centers and hospitals. This will also particularly benefit Oklahoma's rural areas and areas with large uninsured populations.

I also support increasing drug coverage for patients with life threatening diseases. Congress worked hard last year to ensure that we committed funds in the Balanced Budget Refinement Act to extend coverage of immunosuppressive drugs for Medicare patients beyond the previous 36 month time limit. We all know how important these drugs are to persons with organ transplants. I do not believe it is a wise policy to cut them off from the coverage. I'm delighted that this legislation removes the time limitation on immunosuppressive drug coverage.

Furthermore, many of Oklahoma's seniors lack adequate access to first rate medical facilities because they live in areas that are medically underserved. Innovative health delivery and education programs using telemedicine can go a long way to addressing those unmet needs. I am pleased that we are able to incorporate provisions in this legislation that allow for Medicare reimbursement of telehealth services in certain settings. I believe these provision will have a positive impact on the delivery of health care to Oklahoma seniors.

The American people can be proud of the hard work that has gone into the product we have today. It's a good bill, that not only makes health coverage for all seniors more affordable, but improves health care for millions of Americans. Today, I am proud to see Congress and the Administration put politics aside and come together to support these important programs.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, as you know, H.R. 5660, the Commodity Futures Modernization Act of 2000, is incorporated by reference

into the conference report to accompany H.R. 4577, the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 2001. In order to clarify the legislative history of this legislation, I want to clarify some of the language of this legislation.

It is my understanding that nothing in title II of the House bill would authorize any bank or similar institution to engage in any activity or transaction, or hold any asset, that the institution is not authorized to engage in or hold under its chartering or authorizing statute; authorize depository institutions either to take delivery of equity securities under a security futures product or under any other circumstance, or otherwise to invest in any equity security, otherwise prohibited for depository institutions; or allow a depository institution to use single stock futures to circumvent restrictions in the law on ownership of equity securities under its chartering or authorizing statute.

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, there is no more important part of this year's final budget negotiations than the provisions we debate today on Medicare reimbursement levels.

This debate is not about dollars or statistics. It's about the toll that past cutbacks have taken on our health care system.

I've visited with hospital CEO's and workers throughout Western Pennsylvania and seen their frustration at not being able to provide the full care their patients need. I've gone on home health care visits where citizens simply can't understand the cutbacks that make it harder for them to stay in their homes. I've exchanged emails with families of organ transplant recipients who can't understand why immunosuppressive drugs are only covered for a limited time period. And in our largely rural area, I've spoken with citizens who are concerned about the loss of their neighborhood hospital, who fear a longer trip to an emergency center that can literally mean the difference between life and death, and who can't understand why the health care professionals at area hospitals are so stretched and lacking Medicare support.

People understand that we have the finest health care system in the world and the finest-trained professionals. But we must not hinder that system—we must provide the support that allows those professionals to do their jobs fully. The Medicare relief legislation helps to move us toward that goal.

In no area more than health care does our debate need to be nonpartisan and goal-oriented. Today's bill is not the end of the fiscal battle for Medicare; we will need further steps. Let us not assign blame, but rather let us aim at streamlining the increasingly complex health care system, at providing the support needed by our medical professionals. Let's build on this step in the coming months to expand health care coverage, preventive care coverage in Medicare and make sure Senior Citizens can afford their prescription drugs, streamline the paperwork bureaucracy, and get health care decision-making back into the hands of the patients and medical professionals.

We have more to do—on reimbursements and on health care overall—but this Medicare reimbursement improvement provides a key step in the right direction, a step we can build on, and a step toward the partnership we need to assure that all Americans, of all ages,

have access to the full health care they need. Moreover, it's a step toward creating the partnership we need with our hospitals, home health care personnel and other medical care providers to help our citizens receive quality health care and have a better quality of life.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Clinton Administration, House and Senate Leadership for working to finally complete the business of the 106th Congress. This bill before the House will provide appropriations for several separate appropriations bills, which have been combined to speed their adoption into law.

In my testimony to the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS, I urged the committee to increase the funding for children's mental health services, which they have done through the appropriation of a Mental Health Block Grant program in the amount of \$420 million, \$63 million more than last year's funding.

As for my request for additional funding for HIV/AIDS this appropriation measure will place an additional \$97 million over the amount initially requested by the Administration bringing their appropriation to \$767 million for Fiscal Year 2001. It is my hope that this additional funding will go to those who are in greatest need minority HIV/AIDS programs. Minority AIDS programs have been woefully underfunded over the last few Congresses, despite the fact that minorities are the fastest growing population infected with AIDS/HIV.

I thank the Clinton Administration for taking the bold step of formally recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS in the world today is an international crisis, through his declaration of HIV/AIDS to be a National Security threat.

I am pleased to see that funding for the Ryan White AIDS program has been increased by 13 percent to \$2.5 billion for the next fiscal year. Further, funding for the National Institutes of Medicine has been increased to \$2.4 billion, which is 14 percent over last year's appropriations.

Over 13 million children suffer from mental health problems. The National Mental Health Association reports that most people who commit suicide have a mental or emotional disorder. The most common is depression and although one in five children and adolescents has a diagnosable mental, emotional, or behavioral problem that can lead to school failure, substance abuse, violence or suicide, 75 to 80 percent of these children do not receive any services in the form of specialty treatment or some form of mental health intervention.

This bill will also fund education for our nation's children at \$6.5 billion, which is 18% more than was appropriated last year, and is in fact the largest annual increase in the history of the Department of Education.

This legislation will allow school districts throughout the United States to work on reducing class sizes in the early grades, create small, successful, safer schools, renovate over 3,500 schools, and increase the number of children who have access to Head Start by an additional 600,000.

This bill also incorporates the Fiscal Year 2001 appropriations for the Department of Labor at \$664 million or 64 percent over last year's funding.

I am very pleased to see that the funding for the Health and Human Services Department is at \$48.8 billion, which is \$6.6 billion over

year's appropriations. After the years of cuts to this vital program today we are finally recognizing that the health safety and welfare of America's disadvantaged should be addressed with adequate resources by the agency charged with providing care to them.

Many Houstonians' lives were saved by the additional funding from LIHEAP and this appropriation will provide \$1.4 billion for the coming year.

I thank my colleagues and urge them to support this appropriation measure.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the conference report.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the conference report.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 292, nays 60, not voting 80, as follows:

[Roll No. 603]

YEAS—292

Abercrombie Diaz-Balart Jackson-Lee
 Allen Dickey (TX)
 Andrews Dicks Jefferson
 Archer Dingell Jenkins
 Army Doggett John
 Baca Doolittle Johnson (CT)
 Bachus Doyle Johnson, E.B.
 Baird Dreier Jones (OH)
 Baldacci Dunn Kanjorski
 Baldwin Edwards Kaptur
 Barcia Ehlers Kasich
 Barrett (NE) Ehrlich Kelly
 Barrett (WI) Emerson Kennedy
 Bass Engel Kildee
 Becerra English Kilpatrick
 Bentsen Etheridge King (NY)
 Bereuter Evans Kleczka
 Berkley Ewing Knollenberg
 Berry Fletcher Kuykendall
 Biggert Foley LaHood
 Billrakis Ford Lampson
 Bishop Fossella Larson
 Blagojevich Fowler LaTourette
 Bliley Franks (NJ) Lazio
 Boehner Frelinghuysen Leach
 Borski Frost Lee
 Boucher Gallegly Levin
 Boyd Ganske Lewis (CA)
 Brady (PA) Gekas Lewis (GA)
 Brady (TX) Gephardt Lewis (KY)
 Brown (OH) Gibbons Linder
 Bryant Gilchrist Lipinski
 Burr Gilman LoBiondo
 Buyer Gonzalez Lowey
 Camp Goode Lucas (KY)
 Canady Goodling Lucas (OK)
 Capps Gordon Luther
 Capuano Goss Maloney (CT)
 Cardin Green (TX) Maloney (NY)
 Carson Greenwood Markey
 Castle Gutknecht Martinez
 Chambliss Hall (OH) Mascara
 Clayton Hall (TX) Matsui
 Clement Hastert McCarthy (MO)
 Clyburn Hastings (WA) McCarthy (NY)
 Coble Hayes McCollum
 Collins Hill (IN) McCrery
 Combest Hilleary McGovern
 Condit Hilliard McHugh
 Cooksey Hinchey McIntyre
 Costello Hinojosa McNulty
 Coyne Hoeffel Meehan
 Cramer Holden Meeks (NY)
 Crowley Hoolley Menendez
 Cubin Horn Miller (FL)
 Cummings Hoyer Minge
 Cunningham Hulshof Mink
 Davis (FL) Hunter Moore
 Davis (IL) Hutchinson Moran (KS)
 Davis (VA) Hyde Morella
 DeGette Isakson Murtha
 DeLauro Istook Myrick
 Deutsch Jackson (IL) Nadler

Neal Roukema Taylor (MS)
 Nethercutt Roybal-Allard Taylor (NC)
 Ney Rush Thomas
 Northup Sabo Thompson (CA)
 Nussle Sanders Thompson (MS)
 Obey Sawyer Thornberry
 Oliver Saxton Thune
 Ose Schakowsky Tiahrt
 Owens Scott Tierney
 Oxley Serrano Towns
 Packard Shaw Trafficant
 Pallone Shays Turner
 Pascrell Sherman Udall (CO)
 Pastor Sherwood Udall (NM)
 Payne Shimkus Upton
 Pease Shows Velazquez
 Peterson (MN) Simpson Visclosky
 Petri Sisisky Wamp
 Phelps Skeen Watkins
 Pickering Skelton Watt (NC)
 Pomeroy Slaughter Watts (OK)
 Porter Smith (TX) Weiner
 Pryce (OH) Spence Weldon (PA)
 Quinn Spratt Weller
 Rahall Stabenow Wexler
 Ramstad Stenholm Weygand
 Rangel Strickland Whitfield
 Regula Stump Wilson
 Reyes Stupak Wise
 Reynolds Sununu Wolf
 Rivers Sweeney Woolsey
 Rodriguez Talent Wu
 Roemer Tanner Wynn
 Rogan Tauscher Young (AK)
 Rothman Tauzin

NAYS—60

Aderholt Graham Rohrabacher
 Barr Granger Royce
 Bartlett Green (WI) Ryan (WI)
 Barton Hayworth Ryan (KS)
 Blunt Herger Salmon
 Boswell Hoekstra Sanford
 Burton Hostettler Sensenbrenner
 Cannon Inslee Sessions
 Chabot Johnson, Sam Smith (MI)
 Chenoweth-Hage Jones (NC) Smith (NJ)
 Cook Kind (WI) Smith (WA)
 Cox Kingston Stark
 Crane Kucinich Stearns
 Deal Manzullo Tancredo
 DeFazio Metcalf Terry
 DeLay Paul Thurman
 DeMint Pitts Toomey
 Duncan Pombo Vitter
 Frank (MA) Radanovich Weldon (FL)
 Goodlatte Riley Wicker

NOT VOTING—80

Ackerman Gillmor Moakley
 Baker Gutierrez Mollohan
 Ballenger Hansen Moran (VA)
 Berman Hastings (FL) Napolitano
 Bilbray Hefley Norwood
 Blumenauer Hill (MT) Oberstar
 Boehlert Hobson Ortiz
 Bonilla Holt Pelosi
 Bonior Houghton Peterson (PA)
 Bono Klink Pickett
 Brown (FL) Kolbe Portman
 Callahan LaFalce Price (NC)
 Calvert Lantos Rogers
 Campbell Largent Ros-Lehtinen
 Clay Latham Sanchez
 Coburn Lofgren Sandlin
 Conyers McDermott Scarborough
 Danner McInnis Schaffer
 Delahunt McIntosh Shadegg
 Dooley McKeon Shuster
 Eshoo McKinney Snyder
 Everett Meek (FL) Souder
 Farr Mica Walden
 Fattah Millender Walsh
 Filner McDonald Waters
 Forbes Miller, Gary Waxman
 Gejdenson Miller, George Young (FL)

□ 1839

Mr. TERRY and Mr. BURTON of Indiana changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the conference report was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 603, I was not able to vote on this important legislation because of my son's college graduation. Had I been here, I would have voted "yea" because of the dramatic increases for public education.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 603, had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. DOOLEY of California. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained during the vote on the conference report on H.R. 4577 on December 15, 2000. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on the measure.

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 603. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. WALDEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was not able to be present for the rollcall vote on H.R. 4577, the FY 2001 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill on December 15, 2000. Unfortunately inclement weather prevented me from returning to Washington, DC. Had I been present for this vote, I would have voted "yea."

Stated against:

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 603, I am on "leave of absence" for the week of December 11. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote the evening of December 15, 2000. I would have voted against H.R. 4577 (rollcall No. 603).

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2570. An act to require the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study regarding methods to commemorate the national significance of the United States roadways that comprise the Lincoln Highway, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed with amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 4020. An act to authorize the addition of land to Sequoia National Park, and for other purposes.

PROVIDING FOR PRINTING AND BINDING OF REVISED EDITION OF RULES AND MANUAL OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 678) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 678

Resolved, That a revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Seventh Congress be printed as a House document, and that three thousand additional copies shall be printed and bound for the use of the House of