United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1998 No. 149

House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 19, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Give us voices, O God, to sing Your praises and give us hands to do the works of justice; give us hearts that express kindness and compassion and give us ears to hear the petitions of the needy; give us vision to see better lives and a world of peace, and grant us mercy when we miss the mark; turn away from us envy or greed and encourage us to celebrate all Your gifts; grant us love and not selfishness, grant us peace and not struggle, grant us healing and wholeness. Hear our petitions, O gracious God, and grant us Your peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. PEASE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

DESIGNATION OF HON. EDWARD A. PEASE TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS THROUGH OCTOBER 20, 1998

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

NOTICE

If the 105th Congress adjourns sine die on or before October 20, 1998, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 105th Congress will be published on October 28, 1998, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT–60 or S–123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through October 27. The final issue will be dated October 28, 1998, and will be delivered on Thursday, October 29.

If the 105th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1998, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event that occurred after the sine die date.

Senators' statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debates at ''Records@Reporters''.

Members of the House of Representatives' statements may also be submitted electronically on a disk to accompany the signed statement and delivered to the Official Reporter's office in room HT–60.

Members of Congress desiring to purchase reprints of material submitted for inclusion in the Congressional Record may do so by contacting the Congressional Printing Management Division, at the Government Printing Office, on 512–0224, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. daily.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

JOHN W. WARNER, *Chairman.*

☐ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., ☐ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

WASHINGTON, DC,
October 19, 1998.

I hereby designate the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through October 20, 1998.

NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the designation is agreed to.

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE) at 9 p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4328, MAKING OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. LIVINGSTON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 4328) making omnibus consolidated and emergency supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1999:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 825)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 4328) ''making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes'', having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken and inserted by said amendment, insert:

DIVISION A—OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the several departments, agencies, corporations and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes, namely:

SEC. 101(a). For programs, projects or activities in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

An act making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I

AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture, and not to exceed $75,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $2,836,000: Provided, That not to exceed $11,000 of this amount, along with any unobligated balances of representation funds in the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel of the Department of Agriculture to carry out section 793(c)(1)(C) of Public Law 104–127: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to enforce section 793(d) of Public Law 104–127.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

CHIEF ECONOMIST

For necessary expenses of the Chief Economist, including economic analysis, risk assessment, cost-benefit analysis, and the functions of the World Agricultural Outlook Board, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622g), and including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $5,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $5,620,000.

NATIONAL APPEALS DIVISION

For necessary expenses of the National Appeals Division, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $25,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $11,718,000.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $5,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $6,120,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $10,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $5,551,000.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $10,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $4,283,000: Provided, That the Chief Financial Officer shall actively market cross-servicing activities of the National Finance Center.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration to carry out the programs funded by this Act, $613,000.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 486, for programs and activities of the Department which are included in this Act, and for the operation, maintenance, and repair of Agriculture buildings, $132,184,000: Provided, That in the event an agency within the Department should require modification of space needs, the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer a share of that agency's appropriation made available by this Act to this appropriation, or may transfer a share of this appropriation to that agency's appropriation, but such transfers shall not exceed 5 percent of the funds made available for space rental and related costs to or from this account. In addition, for construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the programs of the Department, where not otherwise provided, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended; making a total appropriation of $137,184,000.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607(g), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6961, $15,700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Waste Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For Departmental Administration, $32,168,000, to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration and disaster management of the Department, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $10,000 is for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided, That this appropriation shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551–558.

OUTREACH FOR SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED FARMERS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 2501 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 2279), $3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by this Act, including programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch, $3,668,000: Provided, That no other funds appropriated to the Department by this Act shall be available to the Department for support of activities of congressional relations: Provided further, That not less than $2,241,000 shall be transferred to agencies funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry on services relating to the coordination of programs involving public affairs, for the dissemination of agricultural information, and the coordination of information, work, and programs authorized by Congress in the Department, $8,138,000, including employment pursuant to the second sentence

of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), of which not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed $2,000,000 may be used for farmers' bulletins.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and the Inspector General Act of 1978, $65,128,000, including such sums as may be necessary for contracting and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons pursuant to section 6(a)(9) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including a sum not to exceed $50,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; and including a sum not to exceed $100,000 for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended under the direction of the Inspector General pursuant to Public Law 95–452 and section 1337 of Public Law 97–98: Provided, That for fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, funds transferred to the Office of the Inspector General through forfeiture proceedings or from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund or the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, as a participating agency, as an equitable share from the forfeiture of property in investigations in which the Office of the Inspector General participates, or through the granting of a Petition for Remission or Mitigation, shall be deposited to the credit of this account for law enforcement activities authorized under the Inspector General Act of 1978, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, $29,194,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Economic Research Service, the National Agricultural Statistics Service, the Agricultural Research Service, and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, $540,000.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service in conducting economic research and analysis, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627) and other laws, $65,757,000: Provided, That $2,000,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Food and Nutrition Service, Food Program Administration'' for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225).

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service in conducting statistical reporting and service work, including crop and livestock estimates, statistical coordination and improvements, marketing surveys, and the Census of Agriculture, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621–1627), the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–113), and other laws, $103,964,000, of which up to $23,599,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $40,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to enable the Agricultural Research Service to perform agricultural research and demonstration relating to production, utilization, marketing, and distribution (not otherwise provided for); home economics or nutrition and consumer use including the acquisition, preservation, and dissemination of agricultural information; and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100, and for land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, $785,518,000: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for temporary employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $115,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed one for replacement only: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building shall not exceed $250,000, except for headhouses or greenhouses which shall each be limited to $1,000,000, and except for ten buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed $500,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or $250,000, whichever is greater: Provided further, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement of existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, including an easement to the University of Maryland to construct the Transgenic Animal Facility which upon completion shall be accepted by the Secretary as a gift: Provided further, That the foregoing limitations shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): Provided further, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing or operating any research facility or research project of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law.

None of the funds in the foregoing paragraph shall be available to carry out research related to the production, processing or marketing of tobacco or tobacco products.

In fiscal year 1999, the agency is authorized to charge fees, commensurate with the fair market value, for any permit, easement, lease, or other special use authorization for the occupancy or use of land and facilities (including land and facilities at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center) issued by the agency, as authorized by law, and such fees shall be credited to this account and shall remain available until expended for authorized purposes.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture, where not otherwise provided, $56,437,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing any research facility of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, including $180,545,000 to carry into effect the provisions of the Hatch Act (7 U.S.C. 361a–i); $21,932,000 for grants for cooperative forestry research (16 U.S.C. 582a–a7); $29,676,000 for payments to the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University (7 U.S.C. 3222); $63,116,000 for special grants for agricultural research (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)); $15,048,000 for special grants for agricultural research on improved pest control (7 U.S.C. 450i(c)); $119,300,000 for competitive research grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)); $5,109,000 for the support of animal health and disease programs (7 U.S.C. 3195); $750,000 for supplemental and alternative crops and products (7 U.S.C. 3319d); $600,000 for grants for research pursuant to the Critical Agricultural Materials Act of 1984 (7 U.S.C. 178) and section 1472 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3318), to remain available until expended; $3,000,000 for higher education graduate fellowship grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(6)), to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); $4,350,000 for higher education challenge grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(1)); $1,000,000 for a higher education multicultural scholars program (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(5)), to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); $2,850,000 for an education grants program for Hispanic-serving Institutions (7 U.S.C. 3241); $500,000 for a secondary agriculture education program and two-year postsecondary education (7 U.S.C. 3152 (h)); $4,000,000 for aquaculture grants (7 U.S.C. 3322); $8,000,000 for sustainable agriculture research and education (7 U.S.C. 5811); $9,200,000 for a program of capacity building grants (7 U.S.C. 3152(b)(4)) to colleges eligible to receive funds under the Act of August 30, 1890 (7 U.S.C. 321–326 and 328), including Tuskegee University, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b); $1,552,000 for payments to the 1994 Institutions pursuant to section 534(a)(1) of Public Law 103–382; and $10,688,000 for necessary expenses of Research and Education Activities, of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; in all, $481,216,000.

None of the funds in the foregoing paragraph shall be available to carry out research related to the production, processing or marketing of tobacco or tobacco products.

NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For establishment of a Native American institutions endowment fund, as authorized by Public Law 103–382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), $4,600,000.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, and American Samoa: For payments for cooperative extension work under the Smith-Lever Act, to be distributed under sections 3(b) and 3(c) of said Act, and under section 208(c) of Public Law 93–471, for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents and for costs of penalty mail for cooperative extension agents and State extension directors, $276,548,000; payments for extension work at the 1994 Institutions under the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b)(3)), $2,060,000; payments for the nutrition and family education program for low-income areas under section 3(d) of the Act, $58,695,000; payments for the pest management program under section 3(d) of the Act, $10,783,000; payments for the farm safety program under section 3(d) of the Act, $3,000,000; payments for the pesticide impact assessment program under section 3(d) of the Act, $3,214,000; payments to upgrade research, extension, and teaching facilities at the 1890 land-grant colleges, including Tuskegee University, as authorized by section 1447 of Public Law 95–113 (7 U.S.C. 3222b), $8,426,000, to remain available until expended; payments for the rural development centers under section 3(d) of the Act, $908,000; payments for a groundwater quality program under section 3(d) of the

Act, $9,561,000; payments for youth-at-risk programs under section 3(d) of the Act, $9,000,000; payments for a food safety program under section 3(d) of the Act, $7,365,000; payments for carrying out the provisions of the Renewable Resources Extension Act of 1978, $3,192,000; payments for Indian reservation agents under section 3(d) of the Act, $1,714,000; payments for sustainable agriculture programs under section 3(d) of the Act, $3,309,000; payments for rural health and safety education as authorized by section 2390 of Public Law 101–624 (7 U.S.C. 2661 note, 2662), $2,628,000; payments for cooperative extension work by the colleges receiving the benefits of the second Morrill Act (7 U.S.C. 321–326 and 328) and Tuskegee University, $25,843,000; and for Federal administration and coordination including administration of the Smith-Lever Act, and the Act of September 29, 1977 (7 U.S.C. 341–349), and section 1361(c) of the Act of October 3, 1980 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), and to coordinate and provide program leadership for the extension work of the Department and the several States and insular possessions, $11,741,000; in all, $437,987,000: Provided, That funds hereby appropriated pursuant to section 3(c) of the Act of June 26, 1953, and section 506 of the Act of June 23, 1972, shall not be paid to any State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, and American Samoa prior to availability of an equal sum from non-Federal sources for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs to administer programs under the laws enacted by the Congress for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, $618,000.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, including those pursuant to the Act of February 28, 1947 (21 U.S.C. 114b–c), necessary to prevent, control, and eradicate pests and plant and animal diseases; to carry out inspection, quarantine, and regulatory activities; to discharge the authorities of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C. 426–426b); and to protect the environment, as authorized by law, $425,803,000, of which $4,105,000 shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions: Provided, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by the States of at least 40 percent: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $40,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed four, of which two shall be for replacement only: Provided further, That, in addition, in emergencies which threaten any segment of the agricultural production industry of this country, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious disease or pests of animals, poultry, or plants, and for expenses in accordance with the Act of February 28, 1947, and section 102 of the Act of September 21, 1944, and any unexpended balances of funds transferred for such emergency purposes in the next preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

In fiscal year 1999, the agency is authorized to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services requested by States, other political subdivisions, domestic and international organizations, foreign governments, or individuals, provided that such fees are structured such that any entity's liability for such fees is reasonably based on the technical assistance, goods, or services provided to the entity by the agency, and such fees shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, without further appropriation, for providing such assistance, goods, or services.

Of the total amount available under this heading in fiscal year 1999, $88,000,000 shall be derived from user fees deposited in the Agricultural Quarantine Inspection User Fee Account.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of land as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 428a, $7,700,000, to remain available until expended.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses to carry on services related to consumer protection, agricultural marketing and distribution, transportation, and regulatory programs, as authorized by law, and for administration and coordination of payments to States, including field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225) and not to exceed $90,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $48,831,000, including funds for the wholesale market development program for the design and development of wholesale and farmer market facilities for the major metropolitan areas of the country: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $60,730,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c) shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of August 8, 1956; (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than $10,998,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961.

PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623(b)), $1,200,000.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the United States Grain Standards Act, for the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act, for certifying procedures used to protect purchasers of farm products, and the standardization activities related to grain under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, including field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $26,787,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Not to exceed $42,557,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for inspection and weighing services: Provided, That if grain export activities require additional supervision and oversight, or other uncontrollable factors occur, this limitation may be exceeded by up to 10 percent with notification to the Appropriations Committees.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, $446,000.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, $616,986,000, and in addition, $1,000,000 may be credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1017 of Public Law 102–237: Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for shell egg surveillance under section 5(d) of the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1034(d)): Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for field employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $75,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services to administer the laws enacted by Congress for the Farm Service Agency, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Risk Management Agency, and the Commodity Credit Corporation, $572,000.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of programs administered by the Farm Service Agency, $714,499,000: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may

be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That these funds shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 (7 U.S.C. 5101–5106), $2,000,000.

DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers for milk or cows producing such milk and manufacturers of dairy products who have been directed to remove their milk or dairy products from commercial markets because it contained residues of chemicals registered and approved for use by the Federal Government, and in making indemnity payments for milk, or cows producing such milk, at a fair market value to any dairy farmer who is directed to remove his milk from commercial markets because of: (1) the presence of products of nuclear radiation or fallout if such contamination is not due to the fault of the farmer; or (2) residues of chemicals or toxic substances not included under the first sentence of the Act of August 13, 1968 (7 U.S.C. 450j), if such chemicals or toxic substances were not used in a manner contrary to applicable regulations or labeling instructions provided at the time of use and the contamination is not due to the fault of the farmer, $450,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That none of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to make indemnity payments to any farmer whose milk was removed from commercial markets as a result of the farmer's willful failure to follow procedures prescribed by the Federal Government: Provided further, That this amount shall be transferred to the Commodity Credit Corporation: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to utilize the services, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of making dairy indemnity disbursements.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1928–1929, to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: farm ownership loans, $510,682,000, of which $425,031,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $1,648,276,000, of which $948,276,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $200,000,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $1,000,000; for emergency insured loans, $25,000,000 to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $100,000,000.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm ownership loans, $19,580,000, of which $6,758,000 shall be for guaranteed loans; operating loans, $62,630,000, of which $11,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $17,480,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans; Indian tribe land acquisition loans as authorized by 25 U.S.C. 488, $153,000; for emergency insured loans, $5,900,000 to meet the needs resulting from natural disasters; and for boll weevil eradication program loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1989, $1,440,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $219,861,000, of which $209,861,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

For administrative and operating expenses, as authorized by the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 6933), $64,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed $700 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(i).

CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

For fiscal year 1999, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed (estimated to be $8,439,000,000 in the President's fiscal year 1999 Budget Request (H. Doc. 105–177)), but not to exceed $8,439,000,000, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11).

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

For fiscal year 1999, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than $5,000,000 for expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9607(g), and section 6001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6961: Provided, That expenses shall be for operations and maintenance costs only and that other hazardous waste management costs shall be paid for by the USDA Hazardous Waste Management appropriation in this Act.

TITLE II

CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Forest Service and the Natural Resources Conservation Service, $693,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed $100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, $641,243,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b), of which not less than $5,990,000 is for snow survey and water forecasting and not less than $9,025,000 is for operation and establishment of the plant materials centers: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed $250,000: Provided further, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for technical assistance and related expenses to carry out programs authorized by section 202(c) of title II of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act of 1974 (43 U.S.C. 1592(c)): Provided further, That no part of this appropriation may be expended for soil and water conservation operations under the Act of April 27, 1935 in demonstration projects: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $25,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That qualified local engineers may be temporarily employed at per diem rates to perform the technical planning work of the Service (16 U.S.C. 590e–2).

WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING

For necessary expenses to conduct research, investigation, and surveys of watersheds of rivers and other waterways, and for small watershed investigations and planning, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act approved August 4, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1001–1009), $10,368,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $110,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out preventive measures, including but not limited to research, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, rehabilitation of existing works and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act approved August 4, 1954 (16 U.S.C. 1001–1005 and 1007–1009), the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, $99,443,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b) (of which up to $15,000,000 may be available for the watersheds authorized under the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936 (33 U.S.C. 701 and 16 U.S.C. 1006a)): Provided, That not to exceed $47,000,000 of this appropriation shall be available for technical assistance: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $200,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That not to exceed $1,000,000 of this appropriation is available to carry out the purposes of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93–205), including cooperative efforts as contemplated by that Act to relocate endangered or threatened species to other suitable habitats as may be necessary to expedite project construction.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in planning and carrying out projects for resource conservation and development and for sound land use pursuant to the provisions of section 32(e) of title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1010–1011; 76 Stat. 607), the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), and the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (16 U.S.C. 3451–3461), $35,000,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant

to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to carry out the program of forestry incentives, as authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101), including technical assistance and related expenses, $6,325,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by that Act.

TITLE III

RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development to administer programs under the laws enacted by the Congress for the Rural Housing Service, the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, and the Rural Utilities Service of the Department of Agriculture, $588,000.

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, and grants, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1926, 1926a, 1926c, and 1932, except for sections 381E–H, 381N, and 381O of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f), $722,686,000, to remain available until expended, of which $29,786,000 shall be for rural community programs described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; of which $645,007,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in section 381E(d)(2) of such Act, as provided in 7 U.S.C. 1926(a) and 7 U.S.C. 1926C; and of which $47,893,000 shall be for the rural business and cooperative development programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of such Act: Provided, That of the amount appropriated for the rural business and cooperative development programs, not to exceed $500,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: Provided further, That not to exceed $16,215,000 shall be for technical assistance grants for rural waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act; and not to exceed $5,300,000 shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $33,926,000 shall be available through June 30, 1999, for empowerment zones and enterprise communities, as authorized by Public Law 103–66, of which $1,844,000 shall be for rural community programs described in section 381E(d)(1) of such Act; of which $23,948,000 shall be for the rural utilities programs described in section 381E(d)(2) of such Act; of which $8,134,000 shall be for the rural business and cooperative development programs described in section 381E(d)(3) of such Act.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: $3,965,313,000 for loans to section 502 borrowers, as determined by the Secretary, of which $3,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; $25,001,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; $100,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; $20,000,000 for section 514 farm labor housing; $114,321,000 for section 515 rental housing; $5,152,000 for section 524 site loans; $16,930,000 for credit sales of acquired property, of which up to $5,001,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and $5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, $116,800,000, of which $2,700,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; section 504 housing repair loans, $8,808,000; section 538 multi-family housing guaranteed loans, $2,320,000; section 514 farm labor housing, $10,406,000; section 515 rental housing, $55,160,000; section 524 site loans, $17,000; credit sales of acquired property, $3,492,000, of which up to $2,416,000 may be for multi-family credit sales; and section 523 self-help housing land development loans, $282,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated in this paragraph, $10,380,000 shall be for empowerment zones and enterprise communities, as authorized by Public Law 103–66: Provided further, That if such funds are not obligated for empowerment zones and enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, they shall remain available for other authorized purposes under this head.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $360,785,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Housing Service, Salaries and Expenses''.

RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, $583,397,000; and, in addition, such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act, to liquidate debt incurred prior to fiscal year 1992 to carry out the rental assistance program under section 521(a)(2) of the Act: Provided, That of this amount, not more than $5,900,000 shall be available for debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Act, and not to exceed $10,000 per project for advances to nonprofit organizations or public agencies to cover direct costs (other than purchase price) incurred in purchasing projects pursuant to section 502(c)(5)(C) of the Act: Provided further, That agreements entered into or renewed during fiscal year 1999 shall be funded for a five-year period, although the life of any such agreement may be extended to fully utilize amounts obligated.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), $26,000,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,000,000 shall be for empowerment zones and enterprise communities, as authorized by Public Law 103–66: Provided further, That if such funds are not obligated for empowerment zones and enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, they shall remain available for other authorized purposes under this head.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants and contracts for housing for domestic farm labor, very low-income housing repair, supervisory and technical assistance, compensation for construction defects, and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, 1479(c), 1486, 1490e, and 1490m, $41,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, $1,200,000 shall be for empowerment zones and enterprise communities, as authorized by Public Law 103–66: Provided further, That if such funds are not obligated for empowerment zones and enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, they shall remain available for other authorized purposes under this head.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Rural Housing Service, including administering the programs authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, title V of the Housing Act of 1949, and cooperative agreements, $60,978,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $520,000 may be used for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That the Administrator may expend not more than $10,000 to provide modest nonmonetary awards to non-USDA employees.

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, $16,615,000, as authorized by the Rural Development Loan Fund (42 U.S.C. 9812(a)): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans of $33,000,000: Provided further, That through June 30, 1999, of the total amount appropriated, $3,215,520 shall be available for the cost of direct loans for empowerment zones and enterprise communities, as authorized by title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, $7,246,000: Provided further, That if such funds are not obligated for empowerment zones and enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, they shall remain available for other authorized purposes under this head.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, $3,482,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Salaries and Expenses''.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, $15,000,000.

For the cost of direct loans, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, $3,783,000.

Of the funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments in fiscal year 1999, as authorized by section 313 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, $3,783,000 shall not be obligated and $3,783,000 are rescinded.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), $3,300,000, of which $1,300,000 shall be available for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program and $250,000 shall be available for an agribusiness and cooperative development program.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service, including administering the programs authorized by the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; section 1323 of the Food Security Act of 1985; the Cooperative Marketing Act of 1926; for activities relating to the marketing aspects of cooperatives, including economic research findings, as authorized by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946; for activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; $25,680,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7

U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $260,000 may be used for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALIZATION CORPORATION REVOLVING FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5901–5908), $3,500,000 is appropriated to the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation Revolving Fund.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Insured loans pursuant to the authority of section 305 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935) shall be made as follows: 5 percent rural electrification loans, $71,500,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, $75,000,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, $300,000,000; municipal rate rural electric loans, $295,000,000; and loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural electric, $700,000,000 and rural telecommunications, $120,000,000, to remain available until expended.

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct and guaranteed loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935 and 936), as follows: cost of direct loans, $16,667,000; cost of municipal rate loans, $25,842,000; cost of money rural telecommunications loans, $810,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 305(d)(2) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, borrower interest rates may exceed 7 percent per year.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $29,982,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Utilities Service, Salaries and Expenses''.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The Rural Telephone Bank is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to such corporation in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out its authorized programs. During fiscal year 1999 and within the resources and authority available, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans shall be $157,509,000.

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, including the cost of modifying loans, of direct loans authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935), $4,174,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the loan programs, $3,000,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Rural Utilities Service, Salaries and Expenses''.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

For the cost of direct loans and grants, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., $12,680,000, to remain available until expended, to be available for loans and grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas: Provided, That the costs of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Rural Utilities Service, including administering the programs authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, and for cooperative agreements, $33,000,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $105,000 may be used for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

TITLE IV

DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services to administer the laws enacted by the Congress for the Food and Nutrition Service, $554,000.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; $9,176,897,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000, of which $4,128,747,000 is hereby appropriated and $5,048,150,000 shall be derived by transfer from funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c): Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That up to $4,300,000 shall be available for independent verification of school food service claims: Provided further, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available unless the value of bonus commodities provided under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774, chapter 641; 7 U.S.C. 612c), and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1431) is included in meeting the minimum commodity assistance requirement of section 6(g) of the National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1755(g)).

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), $3,924,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be used for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That of the total amount available, the Secretary shall obligate $10,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program within 45 days of the enactment of this Act, and an additional $5,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program from any funds not needed to maintain current caseload levels: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay administrative expenses of WIC clinics except those that have an announced policy of prohibiting smoking within the space used to carry out the program: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966: Provided further, That State agencies required to procure infant formula using a competitive bidding system may use funds appropriated by this Act to purchase infant formula under a cost containment contract entered into after September 30, 1996, only if the contract was awarded to the bidder offering the lowest net price, as defined by section 17(b)(20) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, unless the State agency demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the weighted average retail price for different brands of infant formula in the State does not vary by more than 5 percent.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food Stamp Act (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), $22,585,106,000, of which $100,000,000 shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this head shall be used for studies and evaluations: Provided further, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food Stamp Act: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this head shall remain available until expended, as authorized by section 16(h)(1) of the Food Stamp Act.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the commodity supplemental food program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note) and the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, $131,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program.

FOOD DONATIONS PROGRAMS FOR SELECTED GROUPS

For necessary expenses to carry out section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note), and section 311 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3030a), $141,081,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the domestic food programs funded under this Act, $108,561,000, of which $5,000,000 shall be available only for simplifying procedures, reducing overhead costs, tightening regulations, improving food stamp coupon handling, and assistance in the prevention, identification, and prosecution of fraud and other violations of law and of which $2,000,000 shall be available for obligation only after promulgation of a final rule to curb vendor related fraud: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2225), and not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109.

TITLE V

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE AND GENERAL SALES MANAGER

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including carrying out title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1761–1768), market development activities abroad, and for enabling the Secretary to coordinate and integrate activities of the Department in connection with foreign agricultural work, including not to exceed $128,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), $136,203,000: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1736) and the foreign assistance programs of the International Development Cooperation Administration (22 U.S.C. 2392).

None of the funds in the foregoing paragraph shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products.

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM AND GRANT ACCOUNTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1691, 1701–1704, 1721–1726a, 1727–1727e, 1731–1736g–3, and 1737),

as follows: (1) $203,475,000 for Public Law 480 title I credit, including Food for Progress programs; (2) $16,249,000 is hereby appropriated for ocean freight differential costs for the shipment of agricultural commodities pursuant to title I of said Act and the Food for Progress Act of 1985; (3) $837,000,000 is hereby appropriated for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad pursuant to title II of said Act; and (4) $25,000,000 is hereby appropriated for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad pursuant to title III of said Act: Provided, That not to exceed 15 percent of the funds made available to carry out any title of said Act may be used to carry out any other title of said Act: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct credit agreements as authorized by the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, including the cost of modifying credit agreements under said Act, $176,596,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the Public Law 480 title I credit program, and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, to the extent funds appropriated for Public Law 480 are utilized, $1,850,000, of which $1,035,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Foreign Agricultural Service and General Sales Manager'' and $815,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's export guarantee program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, $3,820,000; to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which $3,231,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Foreign Agricultural Service and General Sales Manager'' and $589,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for ''Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses''.

TITLE VI

RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; and for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed $25,000; $1,103,140,000, of which not to exceed $132,273,000 in fees pursuant to section 736 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act may be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended: Provided, That fees derived from applications received during fiscal year 1999 shall be subject to the fiscal year 1999 limitation: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) $231,580,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs, of which, and notwithstanding section 409(h)(5)(A) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), an amount of $500,000 shall be made available for the development of systems, regulations, and pilot programs, if any, that would be required to permit full implementation, consistent with section 409(h)(5) of that Act, in fiscal year 2000 of the food contact substance notification program under section 409(h) of such Act; (2) $291,981,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) $125,095,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) $41,973,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) $145,736,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) $31,579,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) $34,000,000 shall be for the Office of Tobacco; (8) $25,855,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration; (9) $88,294,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent and related costs; and (10) $87,047,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner, the Office of Policy, the Office of External Affairs, the Office of Operations, the Office of Management and Systems, and central services for these offices: Provided further, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, fees pursuant to section 354 of the Public Health Service Act may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, fees pursuant to section 801 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act may be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, $11,350,000, to remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b).

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE FARM CREDIT SYSTEM FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE CORPORATION

For necessary payments to the Farm Credit System Financial Assistance Corporation by the Secretary of the Treasury, as authorized by section 6.28(c) of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, for reimbursement of interest expenses incurred by the Financial Assistance Corporation on obligations issued through 1994, as authorized, $2,565,000.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and not to exceed $25,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109, $61,000,000, including not to exceed $1,000 for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge reasonable fees to attendees of Commission sponsored educational events and symposia to cover the Commission's costs of providing those events and symposia, and notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, said fees shall be credited to this account, to be available without further appropriation.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed $35,800,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions and from the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1999 under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 440 passenger motor vehicles, of which 437 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles.

SEC. 702. Funds in this Act available to the Department of Agriculture shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 703. Not less than $1,500,000 of the appropriations of the Department of Agriculture in this Act for research and service work authorized by the Acts of August 14, 1946, and July 28, 1954 (7 U.S.C. 427 and 1621–1629), and by chapter 63 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available for contracting in accordance with said Acts and chapter.

SEC. 704. The cumulative total of transfers to the Working Capital Fund for the purpose of accumulating growth capital for data services and National Finance Center operations shall not exceed $2,000,000: Provided, That no funds in this Act appropriated to an agency of the Department shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the approval of the agency administrator.

SEC. 705. New obligational authority provided for the following appropriation items in this Act shall remain available until expended (7 U.S.C. 2209b): Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the contingency fund to meet emergency conditions, fruit fly program, integrated systems acquisition project, and up to $2,000,000 for costs associated with collocating regional offices; Farm Service Agency, salaries and expenses funds made available to county committees; and Foreign Agricultural Service, middle-income country training program.

New obligational authority for the boll weevil program; up to 10 percent of the screwworm program of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; Food Safety and Inspection Service, field automation and information management project; funds appropriated for rental payments; funds for the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund in the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service; and funds for the competitive research grants (7 U.S.C. 450i(b)), shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 706. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 707. Not to exceed $50,000 of the appropriations available to the Department of Agriculture in this Act shall be available to provide appropriate orientation and language training pursuant to Public Law 94–449.

SEC. 708. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the United States Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 709. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, commodities acquired by the Department in connection with Commodity Credit Corporation and section 32 price support operations may be used, as authorized by law (15 U.S.C. 714c and 7 U.S.C. 612c), to provide commodities to individuals in cases of hardship as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 710. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to restrict the authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to lease space for its own use or to lease space on behalf of other agencies of the Department of Agriculture when such space will be jointly occupied.

SEC. 711. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to pay indirect costs on research grants awarded competitively by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service that exceed 14 percent of total Federal funds provided under each award: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1462 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310), funds provided by this Act for grants awarded competitively by the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service shall be available to pay full allowable indirect costs for each grant awarded under the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1982, Public Law 97–219 (15 U.S.C. 638).

SEC. 712. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, all loan levels provided in this Act shall be considered estimates, not limitations.

SEC. 713. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended to cover obligations made in fiscal year 1999 for the following accounts: the rural development loan fund program account; the Rural Telephone Bank program account; the rural electrification and telecommunications loans program account; and the rural economic development loans program account.

SEC. 714. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999 pay raises for programs funded by this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated by this Act.

SEC. 715. Notwithstanding the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act, marketing services of the Agricultural Marketing Service; Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration; and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service may use cooperative agreements to reflect a relationship between the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and a State or Cooperator to carry out agricultural marketing programs or to carry out programs to protect the Nation's animal and plant resources.

SEC. 716. Notwithstanding the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act, the Natural Resources Conservation Service may enter into contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with a State agency or subdivision, or a public or private organization, for the acquisition of goods or services, including personal services, to carry out natural resources conservation activities: Provided, That Commodity Credit Corporation funds obligated for such purposes shall not exceed the level obligated by the Commodity Credit Corporation for such purposes in fiscal year 1998.

SEC. 717. None of the funds in this Act may be used to retire more than 5 percent of the Class A stock of the Rural Telephone Bank or to maintain any account or subaccount within the accounting records of the Rural Telephone Bank the creation of which has not specifically been authorized by statute: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be used to transfer to the Treasury or to the Federal Financing Bank any unobligated balance of the Rural Telephone Bank telephone liquidating account which is in excess of current requirements and such balance shall receive interest as set forth for financial accounts in section 505(c) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990.

SEC. 718. Hereafter, none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide assistance to, or to pay the salaries of personnel to carry out a market promotion/market access program pursuant to section 203 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5623) that provides assistance to the United States Mink Export Development Council or any mink industry trade association.

SEC. 719. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than $1,800,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants: Provided, That interagency funding is authorized to carry out the purposes of the National Drought Policy Commission.

SEC. 720. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 918 of Public Law 104–127, the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act.

SEC. 721. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 722. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available to any non-Department of Agriculture employee questions or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process.

SEC. 723. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without the prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 724. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 1999, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified fifteen days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 1999, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified fifteen days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 725. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out section 793 of Public Law 104–127, with the exception of funds made available under that section on January 1, 1997.

SEC. 726. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who carry out an environmental quality incentives program authorized by sections 334–341 of Public Law 104–127 in excess of $174,000,000.

SEC. 727. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise available to the Department of Agriculture may be used to administer the provision of contract payments to a producer under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) for contract acreage on which wild rice is planted unless the contract payment is reduced by an acre for each contract acre planted to wild rice.

SEC. 728. The Federal facility located in Stuttgart, Arkansas, and known as the ''United States National Rice Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Center'', shall be known and designated as the ''Dale Bumpers National Rice Research Center'': Provided, That any reference in law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to such federal facility shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Dale Bumpers National Rice Research Center''.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to the reprogramming requirements established by this Act, may transfer up to $26,000,000 in discretionary funds made available by this Act among programs of the Department, not otherwise appropriated for a specific purpose or a specific location, for distribution to or for the benefit of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region, as defined in Public Law 100–460, prior to normal state or regional allocation of funds: Provided, That any funds made available through Chapter Four of Subtitle D of Title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa et seq.) may be included in any amount reprogrammed under this section if such funds are used for a purpose authorized by such Chapter: Provided further, That any funds made available from ongoing programs of the Department of Agriculture used for the benefit of the Lower Mississippi Delta Region shall be counted toward the level cited in this section.

SEC. 730. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to enroll in excess of 120,000 acres in the fiscal year 1999 wetlands reserve program as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 3837.

SEC. 731. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the emergency food assistance program authorized by section 27(a) of the Food Stamp Act if such program exceeds $90,000,000.

SEC. 732. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out the provisions of section 401 of Public Law 105–185.

SEC. 733. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the City of Big Spring, Texas shall be eligible to participate in rural housing programs administered by the Rural Housing Service.

SEC. 734. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Municipality of Carolina, Puerto Rico shall be eligible for grants and loans administered by the Rural Utilities Service.

SEC. 735. Notwithstanding section 381A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009), the definitions of rural areas for certain business programs administered by the Rural Business-Cooperative Service and the community facilities programs administered by the Rural Housing Service shall be those provided for in statute and regulations prior to the enactment of Public Law 104–127.

SEC. 736. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to carry out any commodity purchase program that would prohibit eligibility or participation by farmer-owned cooperatives.

SEC. 737. Section 512(d)(4)(D)(iii) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 360b(d)(4)(D)(iii)) is amended by inserting before the semicolon the following: '', except that for purposes of this clause, antibacterial ingredient or animal drug does not include the ionophore or arsenical classes of animal drugs''.

SEC. 738. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Secretary by this Act, any other Act, or any other source may be used to issue the final rule to implement the amendments to Federal milk marketing orders required by subsection (a)(1) of section 143 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7253), other than during the period of February 1, 1999, through April 4, 1999, and only if the actual implementation of the amendments as part of Federal milk marketing orders takes effect on October 1, 1999, notwithstanding the penalties that would otherwise be imposed under subsection (c) of such section.

(b) None of such funds may be used to designate the State of California as a separate Federal milk marketing order under subsection (a)(2) of such section, other than during the period beginning on the date of the issuance of the final rule referred to in subsection (a) through September 30, 1999.

(c) For purposes of this section, a rule shall be considered to be a final rule when the rule is submitted to Congress as required by chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to permit congressional review of agency rulemaking and before the Secretary of Agriculture conducts the producer referendum required under section 8c(19) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(19)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

SEC. 739. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture announces the basic formula price for milk for purposes of Federal milk marketing orders issued under section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, the Secretary shall include in the announcement an estimate, stated on a per hundredweight basis, of the costs incurred by milk producers, including transportation and marketing costs, to produce milk in the different regions of the United States.

SEC. 740. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a conservation farm option program, as authorized by section 335 of Public Law 104–127.

SEC. 741. WAIVER OF STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. (a) To the extent permitted by the Constitution, any civil action to obtain relief with respect to the discrimination alleged in an eligible complaint, if commenced not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, shall not be barred by any statute of limitations.

(b) The complainant may, in lieu of filing a civil action, seek a determination on the merits of the eligible complaint by the Department of Agriculture if such complaint was filed not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act. The Department of Agriculture shall—

(1) provide the complainant an opportunity for a hearing on the record before making that determination;

(2) award the complainant such relief as would be afforded under the applicable statute from which the eligible complaint arose notwithstanding any statute of limitations; and

(3) to the maximum extent practicable within 180 days after the date a determination of an eligible complaint is sought under this subsection conduct an investigation, issue a written determination and propose a resolution in accordance with this subsection.

(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), if an eligible claim is denied administratively, the claimant shall have at least 180 days to commence a cause of action in a Federal court of competent jurisdiction seeking a review of such denial.

(d) The United States Court of Federal Claims and the United States District Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction over—

(1) any cause of action arising out of a complaint with respect to which this section waives the statute of limitations; and

(2) any civil action for judicial review of a determination in an administrative proceeding in the Department of Agriculture under this section.

(e) As used in this section, the term ''eligible complaint'' means a nonemployment related complaint that was filed with the Department of Agriculture before July 1, 1997 and alleges discrimination at any time during the period beginning on January 1, 1981 and ending December 31, 1996—

(1) in violation of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.) in administering—

(A) a farm ownership, farm operating, or emergency loan funded from the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account; or

(B) a housing program established under title V of the Housing Act of 1949; or

(2) in the administration of a commodity program or a disaster assistance program.

(f) This section shall apply in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter.

(g) The standard of review for judicial review of an agency action with respect to an eligible complaint is de novo review. Chapter 5 of title 5 of the United States Code shall apply with respect to an agency action under this section with respect to an eligible complaint, without regard to section 554(a)(1) of that title.

SEC. 742. In any claim brought under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and filed with the Secretary of Agriculture after January 1994 resulting in a finding that a farmer was subjected to discrimination under any farm loan program or activity conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture in violation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), the Secretary of Agriculture shall be liable for compensatory damages. Such liability shall apply to any administrative action brought before the date of enactment of this Act, but only if the action is brought within the applicable statute of limitations and the complainant sought or seeks compensatory damages while the action is pending.

SEC. 743. Public Law 102–237, Title X, Section 1013(a) and (b) (7 U.S.C. 426 note) is amended by striking '', to the extent practicable,'' in each instance in which it appears.

SEC. 744. Funds made available for conservation operations by this or any other Act, including prior-year balances, shall be available for financial assistance and technical assistance for the purpose of constructing the Franklin County Lake Project, Mississippi, in the amounts earmarked in appropriations report language.

SEC. 745. Section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926d) is amended by inserting ''25 percent in'' in lieu of ''equal'' in subsection (b), and by inserting ''$20,000,000'' in lieu of ''$15,000,000'' in subsection (d).

SEC. 746. None of the funds made available to the Food and Drug Administration by this Act shall be used to close or relocate, or to plan to close or relocate, the Food and Drug Administration Division of Drug Analysis in St. Louis, Missouri.

SEC. 747. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to carry out section 302(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) unless the Secretary of Agriculture inspects and certifies agricultural processing equipment, and imposes a fee for the inspection and certification, in a manner that is similar to the inspection and certification of agricultural products under that section, as determined by the Secretary: Provided, That this provision shall not affect the authority of the Secretary to carry out the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), or the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.).

SEC. 748. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 508(b)(5)(A) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(b)(5)(A)), for the 1999 reinsurance and subsequent reinsurance years, no producer shall pay more than $50 per crop per county as an administrative fee for catastrophic risk protection under section 508(b)(5)(A) of the Act.

SEC. 749. That notwithstanding section 4703(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, the personnel management demonstration project established in the Department of Agriculture, as described at 55 FR 9062 and amended at 61 FR 9507 and 61 FR 49178, shall be continued indefinitely and become effective upon enactment of this Act.

SEC. 750. Strike the last sentence under the heading of Title IV—International Programs, Foreign Agricultural Service of Public Law 100–202 (101 STAT. 1329 et seq.) and insert in lieu thereof the following: ''On or after August 1, 1998 such individuals employed by contract to perform such services shall not, by virtue of such employment, be considered to be employees of the United States Government for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management. Such individuals may be considered employees within the meaning of the Federal Employee Compensation Act, 5 U.S.C. 8101 et seq.''.

SEC. 751. Section 1237D(c)(1) of subchapter C of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended by inserting after ''perpetual'' the following ''or 30-year''.

SEC. 752. Section 1237(b)(2) of subchapter C of the Food Security Act of 1985 is amended by adding the following:

''(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A), to the maximum extent practicable should be interpreted to mean that acceptance of wetlands reserve program bids may be in proportion to landowner interest expressed in program options.''.

SEC. 753. (a) Section 3(d)(3) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1642(d)(3)) (as amended by section 253(b) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998) is amended by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''At the request of the Governor of the State of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, or Vermont, the Secretary''.

(b) Section 7(e)(2) of the Honey Research, Promotion, and Consumer Information Act (7 U.S.C. 4606(e)(2)) (as amended by section 605(f)(3) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998) is amended by striking ''$0.0075'' each place it appears and inserting ''$0.01''.

(c)(1) Section 793(c)(2)(B) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 2204f(c)(2)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (iii), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in clause (iv), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(v) a State agricultural experiment station.''.

(2) Section 401(d) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7621(d)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) a State agricultural experiment station.''.

(d) Section 3(d) of the Hatch Act of 1887 (7 U.S.C. 361c(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''No'' and inserting ''Except as provided in paragraph (4), no''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) TERRITORIES.—In lieu of the matching funds requirement of paragraph (1), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam shall be subject to the same matching funds requirements as those applicable to an eligible institution under section 1449 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222d).''.

(e) Section 3(e) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(e)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''paragraph (4) and'' after ''provided in''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) TERRITORIES.—In lieu of the matching funds requirement of paragraph (1), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam shall be subject to the same matching funds requirements as those applicable to an eligible institution under section 1449 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222d).''.

(f) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998.

SEC. 754. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's Budget submission to the Congress of the United States for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the Budget unless such Budget submission identifies which additional spending reductions should occur in the event the users fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2000 appropriations Act.

SEC. 755. (a) Section 203(h) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1622(h)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Shell eggs packed under the voluntary grading program of the Department of Agriculture shall not have been shipped for sale previous to being packed under the program, as determined under a regulation promulgated by the Secretary.''.

(b) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit a joint status report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that describes actions taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services—

(1) to enhance the safety of shell eggs and egg products;

(2) to prohibit the grading, under the voluntary grading program of the Department of Agriculture, of shell eggs previously shipped for sale; and

(3) to assess the feasibility and desirability of applying to all shell eggs the prohibition on repackaging to enhance food safety, consumer information, and consumer awareness.

SEC. 756. Expenses for computer-related activities of the Department of Agriculture funded through the Commodity Credit Corporation pursuant to section 161(b)(1)(A) of Public Law 104–127 in fiscal year 1999 shall not exceed $65,000,000: Provided, That section 4(g) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act is amended by striking $193,000,000 and inserting $188,000,000.

SEC. 757. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture may use funds for tree assistance made available under Public Law 105–174, to carry out a tree assistance program to owners of trees that were lost or destroyed as a result of a disaster or emergency that was declared by the President or the Secretary of Agriculture during the period beginning May 1, 1998, and ending August 1, 1998, regardless of whether the damage resulted in loss or destruction after August 1, 1998.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), the Secretary shall carry out the program, to the maximum extent practicable, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the tree assistance program established under part 783 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations.

(c) A person shall be presumed eligible for assistance under the program if the person demonstrates to the Secretary that trees owned by the person were lost or destroyed by May 31, 1999, as a direct result of fire blight infestation that was caused by a disaster or emergency described in subsection (a).

SEC. 758. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to establish an Office of Community Food Security or any similar office within the United States Department of Agriculture without the prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

SEC. 759. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the city of Vineland, New Jersey, shall be eligible for programs administered by the Rural Housing Service and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service.

SEC. 760. (a)(1) For purpose of this section, the term ''Commission'' means the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(2) For purposes of this section, the term ''qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement'' means a hybrid instrument or swap agreement that—

(A) was entered into before the start of the restraint period or is entered into during the restraint period; and

(B) is exempt under part 34 or part 35 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on January 1, 1998), qualifies for the safe harbor contained in the Policy Statement of the Commission regarding swap agreements published in the Federal Register on July 21, 1989 (54 Fed. Reg. 30694), or qualifies for the exclusion set forth in the Statutory Interpretation of the Commission concerning certain hybrid instruments published in the Federal Register on April 11, 1990 (55 Fed. Reg. 13582).

(3) For purposes of this section, the term ''restraint period'' means the period—

(A) beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) ending on March 30, 1999, or the first date on which legislation is enacted that authorizes appropriations for the Commission for a fiscal year after fiscal year 2000, whichever occurs first.

(b) During the restraint period, the Commission may not propose or issue any rule or regulation, or issue any interpretation or policy statement, that restricts or regulates activity in a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), during the restraint period, the Commission may—

(1) act on a petition for exemptive relief under section 4(c) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6(c));

(2) enter such cease and desist orders and take such enforcement action, including the imposition of sanctions, as the Commission considers necessary to enforce any provision of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) or title 17, Code of Federal Regulations, in connection with a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement, to the extent such provision is otherwise applicable to that qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement or a transaction involving that qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement;

(3) take such action as the Commission considers appropriate with regard to agricultural trade options; and

(4) take such action as the Commission considers appropriate to respond to a market emergency.

(d)(1) The legal status of contracts involving a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement shall not differ from the legal status afforded such contracts during the period—

(A) beginning on—

(i) in the case of swap agreements, July 21, 1989, which was the date on which the Commission adopted a Policy Statement regarding swap agreements (54 Fed. Reg. 30694); and

(ii) in the case of hybrid instruments, April 11, 1990, which was the date that the Statutory Interpretation of the Commission concerning hybrid instruments was published in the Federal Register; and

(B) ending on January 1, 1998.

(2) Neither the comment letter of the Commission submitted on February 26, 1998, to the Securities and Exchange Commission regarding the proposal known as ''Broker-Dealer Lite'', nor the Concept Release of the Commission regarding over-the-counter derivatives published in the Federal Register on May 12, 1998 (63 Fed. Reg. 26114), shall alter or affect the legal status of a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed as reflecting or implying a determination that a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement, or a transaction involving a qualifying hybrid instrument or swap agreement, is subject to the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

SEC. 761. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to carry out provision of section 612 of Public Law 105–185.

SEC. 762. Section 136 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236) is amended by striking ''1.25 cents'' each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting ''3 cents''.

SEC. 763. In implementing section 1124 of subtitle C of title XI of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall:

(a) provide $18,000,000 to the states for distribution of emergency aid to individuals with family incomes below the federal poverty level who have been adversely affected utilizing Federal Emergency Management Agency guidelines;

(b) transfer to the Secretary of Commerce for obligation and expenditure (1) $15,000,000 for programs pursuant to title IX of Public Law 91–304, as amended, of which six percent may be available for administrative costs; (2) $5,000,000 for the Trade Adjustment Assistance program as provided by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended; and (3) $7,000,000 for disaster research and prevention pursuant to section 402(d) of Public Law 94–265; and

(c) transfer to the Administrator of the Small Business Administration for obligation and expenditure, $5,000,000 for the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended, for eligible small businesses.

SEC. 764. (a) Section 604 of the Clean Air Act is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(h) METHYL BROMIDE.—Notwithstanding subsection (d) and section 604(b), the Administrator shall not terminate production of methyl bromide prior to January 1, 2005. The Administrator shall promulgate rules for reductions in, and terminate the production, importation, and

consumption of, methyl bromide under a schedule that is in accordance with, but not more stringent than, the phaseout schedule of the Montreal Protocol Treaty as in effect on the date of the enactment of this subsection.''.

(b) Section 604(d) of the Clean Air Act is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(5) SANITATION AND FOOD PROTECTION.—To the extent consistent with the Montreal Protocol's quarantine and preshipment provisions, the Administrator shall exempt the production, importation, and consumption of methyl bromide to fumigate commodities entering or leaving the United States or any State (or political subdivision thereof) for purposes of compliance with Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service requirements or with any international, Federal, State, or local sanitation or food protection standard.

''(6) CRITICAL USES.—To the extent consistent with the Montreal Protocol, the Administrator, after notice and the opportunity for public comment, and after consultation with other departments or instrumentalities of the Federal Government having regulatory authority related to methyl bromide, including the Secretary of the Agriculture, may exempt the production, importation, and consumption of methylbromide for critical uses.''.

(c) Section 604(e) of the Clean Air Act is amended by inserting at the end the following:

''(3) METHYL BROMIDE.—Notwithstanding the phaseout and termination of production of methyl bromide pursuant to section 604(h), the Administrator may, consistent with the Montreal Protocol, authorize the production of limited quantities of methyl bromide, solely for use in developing countries that are Parties to the Copenhagen Amendments to the Montreal Protocol.''.

SEC. 765. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, permanent employees of county committees employed on or after October 1, 1998, pursuant to 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) shall be considered as having Federal Civil Service status only for the purpose of applying for the United States Department of Agriculture Civil Service vacancies.

SEC. 766. For grants for the rural empowerment zone and enterprise communities programs, an additional $15,000,000 is hereby appropriated, to remain available until expended, of which $10,000,000, is for grants for entities designated under section 1391(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, for the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a second round of the empowerment zone program in rural areas; and of which $5,000,000 is for grants for rural enterprise communities for the Secretary of Agriculture to designate not more than 20 additional rural enterprise communities provided that such communities meet the designation and eligibility requirements of part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986: Provided, That the designation of rural enterprise communities pursuant to this section shall be solely for the purpose of this section and not for tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code: Provided further, That these funds are in addition to any other funds made available for empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

TITLE VIII—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

SEC. 801. Section 373 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2008h) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) PROHIBITION OF LOANS FOR BORROWERS THAT HAVE RECEIVED DEBT FORGIVENESS.—

''(1) PROHIBITIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2)—

''(A) the Secretary may not make a loan under this title to a borrower that has received debt forgiveness on a loan made or guaranteed under this title; and

''(B) the Secretary may not guarantee a loan under this title to a borrower that has received—

''(i) debt forgiveness after April 4, 1996, on a loan made or guaranteed under this title; or

''(ii) received debt forgiveness on more than 3 occasions on or before April 4, 1996.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make a direct or guaranteed farm operating loan for paying annual farm or ranch operating expenses of a borrower who—

(i) was restructured with a write-down under section 353; or

(ii) is current on payments under a confirmed reorganization plan under chapters 11, 12, or 13 of Title 11 of the United States Code.

''(B) EMERGENCY LOANS.—The Secretary may make an emergency loan under section 321 to a borrower that—

''(i) on or before April 4, 1996, received not more than 1 debt forgiveness on a loan made or guaranteed under this title; and

''(ii) after April 4, 1996, has not received debt forgiveness on a loan made or guaranteed under this title.''.

SEC. 802. Section 324(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1964(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(d) All loans'' and inserting the following:

''(d) REPAYMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.— All loans''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) NO BASIS FOR DENIAL OF LOAN.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall not deny a loan under this subtitle to a borrower by reason of the fact that the borrower lacks a particular amount of collateral for the loan if the Secretary is reasonably certain that the borrower will be able to repay the loan.

''(B) REFUSAL TO PLEDGE AVAILABLE COLLATERAL.—The Secretary may deny or cancel a loan under this subtitle if a borrower refuses to pledge available collateral on request by the Secretary.''.

SEC. 803. (a) Section 508(n) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(n)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''If'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), if''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to emergency loans under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.).''.

(b) Section 196(i)(3) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7333(i)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''If'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCEPTION.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to emergency loans under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.).''.

SEC. 804. Section 302 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1922) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(D) NOTICE.—Beginning with fiscal year 2000 not later than 12 months before a borrower will become ineligible for direct loans under this subtitle by reason of this paragraph, the Secretary shall notify the borrower of such impending ineligibility.''.

SEC. 805. The Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 302(a)(2) (7 U.S.C. 1922(a)(2)), by inserting ''for direct loans only,'' before ''have either'';

(2) in section 311(a)(2) (7 U.S.C. 1941(a)(2)), by inserting ''for direct loans only,'' before ''have either''; and

(3) in section 359 (7 U.S.C. 2006a)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''and guaranteed''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''or guaranteed'' each place it appears.

SEC. 806. (a) Section 305 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1925) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Sec. 305. The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 305. LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF FARM OWNERSHIP LOANS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary'';

(2) by striking ''$300,000'' and inserting ''$700,000 (increased, beginning with fiscal year 2000, by the inflation percentage applicable to the fiscal year in which the loan is guaranteed and reduced by the amount of any unpaid indebtedness of the borrower on loans under subtitle B that are guaranteed by the Secretary)'';

(3) by striking ''In determining'' and inserting the following:

''(b) DETERMINATION OF VALUE.—In determining''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(c) INFLATION PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this section, the inflation percentage applicable to a fiscal year is the percentage (if any) by which—

''(1) the average of the Prices Paid By Farmers Index (as compiled by the National Agricultural Statistics of the Department of Agriculture) for the 12-month period ending on August 31 of the immediately preceding fiscal year; exceeds

''(2) the average of such index (as so defined) for the 12-month period ending on August 31, 1996.''.

(b) Section 313 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1943) is amended—

(1) by striking ''Sec. 313. The Secretary'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 313. LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF OPERATING LOANS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary'';

(2) by striking ''this subtitle (1) that would cause'' and inserting ''this subtitle—

''(1) that would cause'';

(3) by striking ''$400,000; or (2) for the purchasing'' and inserting ''$700,000 (increased, beginning with fiscal year 2000, by the inflation percentage applicable to the fiscal year in which the loan is guaranteed and reduced by the unpaid indebtedness of the borrower on loans under the sections specified in section 305 that are guaranteed by the Secretary); or

''(2) for the purchasing''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) INFLATION PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this section, the inflation percentage applicable to a fiscal year is the percentage (if any) by which—

''(1) the average of the Prices Paid By Farmers Index (as compiled by the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the Department of Agriculture) for the 12-month period ending on August 31 of the immediately preceding fiscal year; exceeds

''(2) the average of such index (as so defined) for the 12-month period ending on August 31, 1996.''.

SEC. 807. Section 353(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2001(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) NOTICE OF RECAPTURE.—Beginning with fiscal year 2000 not later than 12 months before the end of the term of a shared appreciation arrangement, the Secretary shall notify the borrower involved of the provisions of the arrangement.''.

SEC. 808. Section 353(c)(3)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2001(c)(3)(C)) is amended by striking ''110 percent'' and inserting ''100 percent''.

TITLE IX—INDIA-PAKISTAN RELIEF ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the ''India-Pakistan Relief Act of 1998''.

SEC. 902. WAIVER AUTHORITY. (a) AUTHORITY.—The President may waive for a period not

to exceed one year upon enactment of this Act with respect to India or Pakistan the application of any sanction or prohibition (or portion thereof) contained in section 101 or 102 of the Arms Export Control Act, section 620E(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, or section 2(b)(4) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The authority provided in subsection (a) shall not apply to any restriction in section 102(b)(2) (B), (C), or (G) of the Arms Export Control Act.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

SEC. 903. CONSULTATION. Prior to each exercise of the authority provided in section 902, the President shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 904. REPORTING REQUIREMENT. Not later than 30 days prior to the expiration of a one-year period described in section 902, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on economic and national security developments in India and Pakistan.

SEC. 905. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED. In this title, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

TITLE X—UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

SEC. 1001. GENERAL.

Title II of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 218(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1) by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (2) by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3);

(2) by redesignating subtitle I as subtitle J;

(3) by inserting after subtitle H the following:

''Subtitle I—Marketing and Regulatory Programs

''SEC. 285. UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS.

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary is authorized to establish in the Department the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.

''(b) CONFIRMATION REQUIRED.—If the Secretary establishes the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs authorized under subsection (a), the Under Secretary shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(c) FUNCTIONS OF UNDER SECRETARY.—

''(1) PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS.—Upon establishment, the Secretary shall delegate to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs those functions and duties under the jurisdiction of the Department that are related to agricultural marketing, animal and plant health inspection, grain inspection, and packers and stockyards.

''(2) ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs shall perform such other functions and duties as may be required by law or prescribed by the Secretary.

''(d) SUCCESSION.—Any official who is serving as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs on the date of the enactment of this section and who was appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall not be required to be reappointed under subsection (b) to the successor position authorized under subsection (a) if the Secretary establishes the position, and the official occupies the new position, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section (or such later date set by the Secretary if litigation delays rapid succession).

''(e) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety (as added by section 261(c)) the following:

'Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs.'.''; and

(4) in section 296(b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''or'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) the authority of the Secretary to establish in the Department the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs under section 285.''.

SEC. 1002. PAY INCREASE PROHIBITED.

The compensation of any officer or employee of the Department of Agriculture on the date of enactment of this Act shall not be increased as a result of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1003. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (3).'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretaries of Agriculture (2).''.

TITLE XI—EMERGENCY AND MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A—Emergency Assistance for Crop and Livestock Feed Losses Due to Disasters

SEC. 1101. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) FAIR AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—Assistance made available under this subtitle shall be distributed in a fair and equitable manner to producers who have incurred crop and livestock feed losses in all affected geographic regions of the United States.

(b) PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this title as the ''Secretary'') may determine—

(1) 1 or more loss thresholds producers on a farm must incur with respect to a crop to be eligible for assistance;

(2) the payment rate for crop and livestock feed losses incurred; and

(3) eligibility and payment limitation criteria (as defined by the Secretary) for persons to receive assistance under this subtitle, which, in the case of assistance received under any section of this subtitle, shall be in addition to—

(A) assistance made available under any other section of this subtitle and subtitle B;

(B) payments or loans received by a person under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.);

(C) payments received by a person for the 1998 crop under the noninsured crop assistance program established under section 196 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 7333);

(D) crop insurance indemnities provided for the 1998 crop under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.); and

(E) emergency loans made available for the 1998 crop under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.).

SEC. 1102. CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall administer a program under which emergency financial assistance is made available to producers on a farm who have incurred losses associated with crops due to disasters (as determined by the Secretary).

(b) LOSSES INCURRED FOR 1998 CROP.—Subject to section 1132, the Secretary shall use not more than $1,500,000,000 to make available assistance to producers on a farm who have incurred losses in the 1998 crop due to disasters.

(c) MULTIYEAR LOSSES.—Subject to section 1132, the Secretary shall use not more than $875,000,000 to make available assistance to producers on a farm who have incurred multiyear losses (as defined by the Secretary) in the 1998 and preceding crops of a commodity due to disasters (including, but not limited to, diseases such as scab).

(d) RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall make assistance available to producers on a farm under either subsection (b) or (c).

(e) QUALIFYING LOSSES.—Assistance under this section may be made for losses associated with crops that are due to, as determined by the Secretary—

(1) quantity losses;

(2) quality (including, but not limited to, aflatoxin) losses; or

(3) severe economic losses due to damaging weather or related condition.

(f) CROPS COVERED.—Assistance under this section shall be applicable to losses for all crops (including losses of trees from which a crop is harvested), as determined by the Secretary, due to disasters.

(g) CROP INSURANCE.—

(1) ADMINISTRATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall not discriminate against or penalize producers on a farm who have purchased crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).

(2) ENCOURAGING FUTURE CROP INSURANCE PARTICIPATION.—Subject to section 1132, the Secretary, acting through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, may use the funds made available under subsections (b) and (c), and only those funds, to provide premium refunds or other assistance to purchasers of crop insurance for their 1998 insured crops, or their preceding (including 1998) insured crops.

(3) PRODUCERS WHO HAVE NOT PURCHASED CROP INSURANCE FOR 1998 CROP.—As a condition of receiving assistance under this section, producers on a farm who have not purchased crop insurance for the 1998 crop under that Act shall agree by contract to purchase crop insurance for the 1999 and 2000 crops produced by the producers.

(4) LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The contract under paragraph (3) shall provide for liquidated damages to be paid by the producers due to the failure of the producers to purchase crop insurance as provided in paragraph (3).

(B) NOTICE OF DAMAGES.—The amount of the liquidated damages shall be established by the Secretary and specified in the contract agreed to by the producers.

(5) FUNDING FOR CROP INSURANCE PURCHASE REQUIREMENT.—Subject to section 1132, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended, shall be available to the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to cover costs incurred by the Corporation as a result of the crop insurance purchase requirement of paragraph (3). Funds made available under subsections (b) and (c) may not be used to cover such costs.

SEC. 1103. EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK FEED ASSISTANCE.

Subject to section 1132, the Secretary shall use not more than $200,000,000 to make available livestock feed assistance to livestock producers affected by disasters during calendar year 1998.

Subtitle B—Market Loss Assistance

SEC. 1111. MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to section 1132 and except as provided in subsection (d), the Secretary shall use not more than $3,057,000,000 for assistance to owners and producers on a farm who are eligible for final payments for fiscal year 1998 under a production flexibility contract

for the farm under the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7201 et seq.) to partially compensate the owners and producers for the loss of markets for the 1998 crop of a commodity.

(b) AMOUNT.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the amount of assistance made available to owners and producers on a farm under this section shall be proportional to the amount of the contract payment received by the owners and producers for fiscal year 1998 under a production flexibility contract for the farm under the Agricultural Market Transition Act.

(c) TIME FOR PAYMENT.—The assistance made available under this section for an eligible owner or producer shall be made as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) Of the total amount provided under subsection (a), $200,000,000 shall be available to provide assistance to dairy farmers in a manner determined by the Secretary: Provided, That no payments made under this section shall affect any decision with respect to rulemaking activities described under section 143 of Public Law 104–127.

Subtitle C—Other Assistance

SEC. 1121. INDEMNITY PAYMENTS FOR COTTON PRODUCERS.

(a) FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall pay $5,000,000 to the State of Georgia to help fund an indemnity fund, to be established and managed by that State, to compensate cotton producers in that State for losses incurred in 1998 or 1999 from the loss of properly stored, harvested cotton as the result of the bankruptcy of a warehouseman or other party in possession of warehouse receipts evidencing title to the commodity, an improper conversion or transfer of the cotton, or such other potential hazards as determined appropriate by the State.

(b) CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT TO STATE.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall make the payment to the State of Georgia under subsection (a) only if the State also contributes $5,000,000 to the indemnity fund and agrees to expend all amounts in the indemnity fund by not later than January 1, 2000, to provide compensation to cotton producers as provided in such subsection. If the State of Georgia fails to make its contribution of $5,000,000 to the indemnity fund by July 1, 1999, the funds that would otherwise be paid to the State shall be available to the Secretary for the purpose of providing partial compensation to cotton producers as provided in such subsection.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Upon the establishment of the indemnity fund, and not later than October 1, 1999, the State of Georgia shall submit a report to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Congress describing the State's efforts to use the indemnity fund to provide compensation to injured cotton producers.

SEC. 1122. HONEY RECOURSE LOANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in order to assist producers of honey to market their honey in an orderly manner during a period of disastrously low prices, the Secretary shall make available recourse loans to producers of the 1998 crop of honey on fair and reasonable terms and conditions, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) LOAN RATE.—The loan rate of the loans shall be 85 percent of the average price of honey during the 5-crop year period preceding the 1998 crop year, excluding the crop year in which the average price of honey was the highest and the crop year in which the average price of honey was the lowest in the period.

(c) NO NET COST BASIS.—Repayment of a loan under this section shall include repayment for interest and administrative costs as necessary to operate the program established under this section on a no net cost basis.

SEC. 1123. NONINSURED CROP ASSISTANCE TO RAISIN PRODUCERS.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of section 196 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7333) that would exclude the following producers from benefits thereunder, the Secretary shall make Noninsured Crop Assistance Program payments in fiscal year 1999 to raisin producers who obtained catastrophic risk protection but because of adverse weather conditions were not able to comply with the policy deadlines for laying the raisins in trays.

SEC. 1124. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.

In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, $50,000,000 is appropriated to the Department of Agriculture, to remain available until expended, to provide emergency disaster assistance to persons or entities who have incurred losses from a failure under section 312(a) of Public Law 94–265.

SEC. 1125. FOOD FOR PROGRESS.

The Food for Progress Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1736o) is amended—

(1) in subsection (f)(3), by inserting after ''$30,000,000'' the following: ''(or, in the case of fiscal year 1999, $35,000,000)'';

(2) in subsection (l)(1), by inserting after ''$10,000,000'' the following: ''(or, in the case of fiscal year 1999, $12,000,000)'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (n) as subsection (o); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (m) the following:

''(n) During fiscal year 1999, to the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall utilize Private Voluntary Organizations to carry out this section.''.

SEC. 1126. TEMPORARY EXPANSION OF RECOURSE LOAN AUTHORITY.

Section 137 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7237) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by inserting ''**AND OTHER FIBERS**'' before the period at the end;*

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) RECOURSE LOANS AVAILABLE FOR MOHAIR.—

''(1) RECOURSE LOANS AVAILABLE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 1999, the Secretary shall make available recourse loans, as determined by the Secretary, to producers of mohair produced during or before that fiscal year.

''(2) LOAN RATE.—The loan rate for a loan under paragraph (1) shall be equal to $2.00 per pound.

''(3) TERM OF LOAN.—A loan under paragraph (1) shall have a term of 1 year beginning on the first day of the first month after the month in which the loan is made.

''(4) WAIVER OF INTEREST.—Notwithstanding subsection (d), the Secretary shall not charge interest on a loan made under paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 1127. PILOT PROGRAMS.

(a) DOMESTIC MARKET REPORTING PILOT PROGRAM.—Title IV of the Packers and Stockyards Act is amended to include the following new section:

''SEC. 416. MANDATORY DOMESTIC REPORTING PILOT INVESTIGATION.

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a twelve month pilot investigation, beginning upon the date of implementation of such pilot, under which the Secretary shall require any person or class of persons engaged in the business of buying, selling, or marketing domestic or imported cattle for immediate slaughter and fresh muscle cuts of beef, or domestic or imported sheep and fresh or frozen muscle cuts of lamb, to report to the Secretary, in the least intrusive manner possible, information relating to prices for the procurement of these items.

''(2) APPLICATION.—This section shall only apply to a person that is engaged in the business of buying, selling, or marketing a significant share of the national market, as determined by the Secretary, of the total volume of domestic or imported cattle for immediate slaughter and fresh muscle cuts of beef, or domestic or imported sheep and fresh or frozen muscle cuts of lamb, bought, sold, or marketed in the United States.

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the conclusion of the mandatory domestic reporting pilot investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a report to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate on the effectiveness of the pilot investigation. No information collected under the pilot investigation may be disclosed until the report is submitted.''.

(b) EXPORT MARKET REPORTING PILOT INVESTIGATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall implement a twelve month pilot investigation, beginning on the date of implementation, of a streamlined electronic system for collecting export data, in the least intrusive manner possible, for fresh or frozen muscle cuts of meat food products, and develop a data-reporting program to disseminate summary information in a timely manner, not to exceed two weeks after issuance.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than six months after the conclusion of the mandatory export reporting pilot investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit a report to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate on the effectiveness of the pilot investigation.

(c) FUNDING.—An amount of $250,000 is hereby appropriated to carry out this section of the Act.

Subtitle D—Administration

SEC. 1131. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

Subject to section 1132, the Secretary shall use the funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out subtitles A, B, and C of this title.

SEC. 1132. EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.

Notwithstanding the last sentence of section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, amounts made available by subtitles A, B, and C of this title are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided, That such amounts shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to Congress.

SEC. 1133. REGULATIONS.

(a) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—As soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Commodity Credit Corporation, as appropriate, shall issue such regulations as are necessary to implement subtitles A, B, and C of this title. The issuance of the regulations shall be made without regard to—

(1) the notice and comment provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971 (36 Fed. Reg. 13804), relating to notices of proposed rulemaking and public participation in rulemaking; and

(3) chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Paperwork Reduction Act'').

(b) CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW OF AGENCY RULEMAKING.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall use the authority provided under section 808 of title 5, United States Code.

TITLE XII—BIODIESEL

SEC. 1201. BIODIESEL FUEL USE CREDITS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Title III of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 13211–13219) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 312. BIODIESEL FUEL USE CREDITS.

''(a) ALLOCATION OF CREDITS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allocate one credit under this section to a fleet or covered person for each qualifying volume of the biodiesel component of fuel containing at least 20 percent biodiesel by volume purchased after the date of the enactment of this section for use by the fleet or covered person in vehicles owned or operated by the fleet or covered person that weigh more than 8,500 pounds gross vehicle weight rating.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—No credits shall be allocated under paragraph (1) for a purchase of biodiesel—

''(A) for use in alternative fueled vehicles; or

''(B) that is required by Federal or State law.

''(3) AUTHORITY TO MODIFY PERCENTAGE.—The Secretary may, by rule, lower the 20 percent biodiesel volume requirement in paragraph (1) for reasons related to cold start, safety, or vehicle function considerations.

''(4) DOCUMENTATION.—A fleet or covered person seeking a credit under this section shall provide written documentation to the Secretary supporting the allocation of a credit to such fleet or covered person under paragraph (1).

''(b) USE OF CREDITS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—At the request of a fleet or covered person allocated a credit under subsection (a), the Secretary shall, for the year in which the purchase of a qualifying volume is made, treat that purchase as the acquisition of one alternative fueled vehicle the fleet or covered person is required to acquire under this title, title IV, or title V.

''(2) LIMITATION.—Credits allocated under subsection (a) may not be used to satisfy more than 50 percent of the alternative fueled vehicle requirements of a fleet or covered person under this title, title IV, and title V. This paragraph shall not apply to a fleet or covered person that is a biodiesel alternative fuel provider described in section 501(a)(2)(A).

''(c) CREDIT NOT A SECTION 508 CREDIT.—A credit under this section shall not be considered a credit under section 508.

''(d) ISSUANCE OF RULE.—The Secretary shall, before January 1, 1999, issue a rule establishing procedures for the implementation of this section.

''(e) COLLECTION OF DATA.—The Secretary shall collect such data as are required to make a determination described in subsection (f)(2)(B).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'biodiesel' means a diesel fuel substitute produced from nonpetroleum renewable resources that meets the registration requirements for fuels and fuel additives established by the Environmental Protection Agency under section 211 of the Clean Air Act; and

''(2) the term 'qualifying volume' means—

''(A) 450 gallons; or

''(B) if the Secretary determines by rule that the average annual alternative fuel use in light duty vehicles by fleets and covered persons exceeds 450 gallons or gallon equivalents, the amount of such average annual alternative fuel use.''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title III the following new item:

''Sec. 312. Biodiesel fuel use credits.''.

TITLE XIII—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $40,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional gross obligation for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm operating loans as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1928–1929, to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, $540,510,000, of which $150,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans and $156,704,000 shall be for subsidized guaranteed loans.

For the additional cost of direct and guaranteed farm operating loans, including the cost of modifying such loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, farm operating loans, $31,405,000, of which $15,969,000 shall be for direct loans, $13,696,000 for guaranteed subsidized loans, and $1,740,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed loans: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

DAIRY PRODUCTION DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

An additional $3,000,000 is provided for the dairy production indemnity program as established by Public Law 105–174: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $3,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

For an additional amount to carry out the program of forestry incentives, as authorized by the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101), including technical assistance and related expenses, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by that Act: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $10,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of such Act.

This Act may be cited as the ''Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(b) For programs, projects or activities in the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, $79,448,000, of which not to exceed $3,317,000 is for the Facilities Program 2000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed 43 permanent positions and 44 full-time equivalent workyears and $8,136,000 shall be expended for the Department Leadership Program exclusive of augmentation that occurred in these offices in fiscal year 1998: Provided further, That not to exceed 41 permanent positions and 48 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,811,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs: Provided further, That the latter two aforementioned offices shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis: Provided further, That the Attorney General is authorized to transfer, under such terms and conditions as the Attorney General shall specify, forfeited real or personal property of limited or marginal value, as such value is determined by guidelines established by the Attorney General, to a State or local government agency, or its designated contractor or transferee, for use to support drug abuse treatment, drug and crime prevention and education, housing, job skills, and other community-based public health and safety programs: Provided further, That any transfer under the preceding proviso shall not create or confer any private right of action in any person against the United States, and shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

For necessary expenses, as determined by the Attorney General, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to reimburse any Department of Justice organization for (1) the costs incurred in reestablishing the operational capability of an office or facility which has been damaged or destroyed as a result of any domestic or international terrorist incident; (2) the costs of providing support to counter, investigate or prosecute domestic or international terrorism, including payment of rewards in connection with these activities; (3) the costs of conducting a terrorism threat assessment of Federal agencies and their facilities; (4) the costs associated with ensuring the continuance of essential Government functions during a time of emergency; and (5) the costs of activities related to the protection of the Nation's critical infrastructure: Provided, That any Federal agency may be reimbursed for the costs of detaining in foreign countries individuals accused of acts of terrorism that violate the laws of the United States: Provided further, That funds provided under this paragraph shall be available only after the Attorney General notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

In addition, for necessary expenses, as determined by the Attorney General, $135,000,000, to remain available until expended, to reimburse or transfer to agencies of the Department of Justice for any costs incurred in connection with: (1) providing bomb training and response capabilities to State and local law enforcement agencies; (2) providing training and related equipment for chemical, biological, nuclear, and cyber attack prevention and response capabilities for States, cities, territories, and local jurisdictions; and (3) providing grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by sections 819, 821, and 822 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996: Provided, That such funds transferred to the Office of Justice Programs may include amounts for management and administration, which shall be transferred to and merged with the ''Justice Assistance'' account.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

For expenses necessary for the administration of pardon and clemency petitions and immigration related activities, $75,312,000.

In addition, $59,251,000, for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $35,610,000; including not to exceed $10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and for the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of motor vehicles, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided, That up to one-tenth of one percent of the Department of Justice's allocation from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund grant programs may be transferred at the discretion of the Attorney General to this account for the audit or other review of such grant programs, as authorized by section 130005 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322).

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized by law, $7,400,000.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed $20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, $466,840,000; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds available in this appropriation, not to exceed $17,834,000 shall remain available until expended for office automation systems for the legal divisions covered by this appropriation, and for the United States Attorneys, the Antitrust Division, and offices funded through ''Salaries and Expenses'', General Administration: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $1,000 shall be available to the United States National Central Bureau, INTERPOL, for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That $813,333 of funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act shall be transferred by the Attorney General to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

In addition, $8,160,000, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, to remain available until expended for such purposes.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, as amended, not to exceed $4,028,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, $68,275,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $68,275,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected in fiscal year 1999 for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18(a)) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than $0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including intergovernmental and cooperative agreements, $1,009,680,000; of which not to exceed $2,500,000 shall be available until September 30, 2000, for (1) training personnel in debt collection, (2) locating debtors and their property, (3) paying the net costs of selling property, and (4) tracking debts owed to the United States Government: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed $8,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $10,000,000 of those funds available for automated litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,500,000 for the operation of the National Advocacy Center shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That not to exceed $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the expansion of existing Violent Crime Task Forces in United States Attorneys Offices into demonstration projects, including inter-governmental, inter-local, cooperative, and task-force agreements, however denominated, and contracts with State and local prosecutorial and law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes: Provided further, That, in addition to reimbursable full-time equivalent workyears available to the Offices of the United States Attorneys, not to exceed 9,044 positions and 9,312 full-time equivalent workyears shall be supported from the funds appropriated in this Act for the United States Attorneys: Provided further, That $2,300,000 shall be used to provide for additional assistant United States attorneys and investigators to serve in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Camden County, New Jersey, to enforce Federal laws designed to prevent the possession by criminals of firearms (as that term is defined in section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code), of which $1,500,000 shall be used to provide for those attorneys and investigators in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and $800,000 shall be used to provide for those attorneys and investigators in Camden County, New Jersey.

In addition, $80,698,000, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, to remain available until expended for such purposes.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 589a(a), $114,248,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the United States Trustee System Fund: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the Fund shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $114,248,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 589a(b) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation from the Fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That any funds collected in fiscal year 1998 in excess of $114,248,000 are not available for obligation.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $1,227,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service; including the acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of vehicles, and the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $477,056,000, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 561(i); of which not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for development, implementation, maintenance and support, and training for an automated prisoner information system shall remain available until expended.

In addition, $25,553,000, for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, constructing, renovating, equipping, and maintaining United States Marshals Service prisoner-holding space in United States courthouses and federal buildings, including the renovation and expansion of prisoner movement areas, elevators, and sallyports, $4,600,000, to remain available until expended.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FUND, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

There is hereby established a Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System Fund for the payment of necessary expenses related to the scheduling and transportation of United States prisoners and illegal and criminal aliens in the custody of the United States Marshals Service, as authorized in 18 U.S.C. 4013, including, without limitation, salaries and expenses, operations, and the acquisition, lease, and maintenance of aircraft and support facilities: Provided, That the Fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments from amounts available to the Department of Justice, other Federal agencies, and other sources at rates that will recover the expenses of Fund operations, including, without limitation, accrual of annual leave and depreciation of plant and equipment of the Fund: Provided further, That proceeds from the disposal of Fund aircraft shall be credited to the Fund: Provided further, That amounts in the Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitation, and may be used for operating equipment lease agreements that do not exceed 5 years.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For expenses, related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized in 18 U.S.C. 4013, but not including expenses otherwise provided for in appropriations available to the Attorney General, $425,000,000, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 561(i), to remain available until expended.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For expenses, mileage, compensation, and per diems of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law, including advances, $95,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which not to exceed $6,000,000 may be made available for planning, construction, renovations, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings, and the purchase of equipment incident thereto, for protected witness safesites; and of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be made available for the purchase and maintenance of armored vehicles for transportation of protected witnesses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, established by title X of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, $7,199,000 and, in addition, up to $500,000 of funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred by the Attorney General to this account:

Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict prevention and resolution activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(1)(A)(ii), (B), (F), and (G), as amended, $23,000,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, $2,000,000.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the detection, investigation, and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking not otherwise provided for, to include intergovernmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, $304,014,000, of which $50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation: Provided further, That any unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the fiscal year shall revert to the Attorney General for reallocation among participating organizations in succeeding fiscal years, subject to the reprogramming procedures described in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States; including purchase for police-type use of not to exceed 2,668 passenger motor vehicles, of which 2,000 will be for replacement only, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; and not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General, $2,746,805,000; of which not to exceed $50,000,000 for automated data processing and telecommunications and technical investigative equipment and not to exceed $1,000,000 for undercover operations shall remain available until September 30, 2000; of which not less than $292,473,000 shall be for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to our national security; of which not to exceed $61,800,000 shall remain available until expended; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 is authorized to be made available for making advances for expenses arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to violent crime, terrorism, organized crime, and drug investigations; and of which $1,500,000 shall be available to maintain an independent program office dedicated solely to the automation of fingerprint identification services: Provided, That not to exceed $45,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That no funds in this Act may be used to provide ballistics imaging equipment to any State or local authority which has obtained similar equipment through a Federal grant or subsidy unless the State or local authority agrees to return that equipment or to repay that grant or subsidy to the Federal Government.

In addition, $223,356,000 for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as amended, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to construct or acquire buildings and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law (including equipment for such buildings); conversion and extension of federally-owned buildings; and preliminary planning and design of projects; $1,287,000, to remain available until expended.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed $70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs; purchase of not to exceed 1,428 passenger motor vehicles, of which 1,080 will be for replacement only, for police-type use without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and acquisition, lease, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; $800,780,000, of which not to exceed $1,800,000 for research and $15,000,000 for transfer to the Drug Diversion Control Fee Account for operating expenses shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $4,000,000 for purchase of evidence and payments for information, not to exceed $10,000,000 for contracting for automated data processing and telecommunications equipment, and not to exceed $2,000,000 for laboratory equipment, $4,000,000 for technical equipment, and $2,000,000 for aircraft replacement retrofit and parts, shall remain available until September 30, 2000; and of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, $405,000,000, for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses to construct or acquire buildings and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law (including equipment for such buildings); conversion and extension of federally-owned buildings; and preliminary planning and design of projects; $8,000,000, to remain available until expended.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, as follows:

ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS

For salaries and expenses for the Border Patrol program, the detention and deportation program, the intelligence program, the investigations program, and the inspections program, including not to exceed $50,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; purchase for police-type use (not to exceed 3,855 passenger motor vehicles, of which 2,535 are for replacement only), without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition, lease, maintenance and operation of aircraft; research related to immigration enforcement; for protecting and maintaining the integrity of the borders of the United States including, without limitation, equipping, maintaining, and making improvements to the infrastructure; and for the care and housing of Federal detainees held in the joint Immigration and Naturalization Service and United States Marshals Service's Buffalo Detention Facility, $1,069,754,000, of which not to exceed $400,000 for research shall remain available until expended; of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall be available for costs associated with the training program for basic officer training, and $5,000,000 is for payments or advances arising out of contractual or reimbursable agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies while engaged in cooperative activities related to immigration; and of which not to exceed $5,000,000 is to fund or reimburse other Federal agencies for the costs associated with the care, maintenance, and repatriation of smuggled illegal aliens: Provided, That none of the funds available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service shall be available to pay any employee overtime pay in an amount in excess of $30,000 during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1999: Provided further, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be used for the continued operation of the San Clemente and Temecula checkpoints unless the checkpoints are open and traffic is being checked on a continuous 24-hour basis.

CITIZENSHIP AND BENEFITS, IMMIGRATION SUPPORT AND PROGRAM DIRECTION

For all programs of the Immigration and Naturalization Service not included under the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'', $552,083,000: Provided, That not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That the Attorney General may transfer any funds appropriated under this heading and the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'' between said appropriations notwithstanding any percentage transfer limitations imposed under this appropriation Act and may direct such fees as are collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the activities funded under this heading and the heading ''Enforcement and Border Affairs'' for performance of the functions for which the fees legally may be expended: Provided further, That not to exceed 43 permanent positions and 43 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,284,000 shall be expended for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs: Provided further, That the latter two aforementioned offices shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis, or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis: Provided further, That the number of positions filled through non-career appointment at the Immigration and Naturalization Service, for which funding is provided in this Act or is otherwise made available to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, shall not exceed 4 permanent positions and 4 full-time equivalent workyears: Provided further, That funds may be used, without limitation, for equipping, maintaining, and making improvements to the infrastructure and the purchase of vehicles for police type use within the limits of the Enforcement and Border Affairs appropriation: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 1999, the Attorney General is authorized and directed to impose disciplinary

action, including termination of employment, pursuant to policies and procedures applicable to employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for any employee of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who violates policies and procedures set forth by the Department of Justice relative to the granting of citizenship or who willfully deceives the Congress or department leadership on any matter.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

In addition, $842,490,000, for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund: Provided, That the Attorney General may use the transfer authority provided under the heading ''Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction'' to provide funds to any program of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that heretofore has been funded by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

CONSTRUCTION

For planning, construction, renovation, equipping, and maintenance of buildings and facilities necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, and alien registration, not otherwise provided for, $90,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no funds shall be available for the site acquisition, design, or construction of any Border Patrol checkpoint in the Tucson sector.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, including purchase (not to exceed 763, of which 599 are for replacement only) and hire of law enforcement and passenger motor vehicles, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, $2,862,354,000: Provided, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Health Resources and Services Administration such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Administration for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Prison System (FPS), where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent/fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the FPS, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the FPS: Provided further, That not to exceed $6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed $90,000,000 for the activation of new facilities shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That, of the amounts provided for Contract Confinement, not to exceed $20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses authorized by section 501(c) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, as amended, for the care and security in the United States of Cuban and Haitian entrants: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 4(d) of the Service Contract Act of 1965 (41 U.S.C. 353(d)), FPS may enter into contracts and other agreements with private entities for periods of not to exceed 3 years and 7 additional option years for the confinement of Federal prisoners.

In addition, $26,499,000, for such purposes, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites and construction of new facilities; leasing the Oklahoma City Airport Trust Facility; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, $410,997,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $14,074,000 shall be available to construct areas for inmate work programs: Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation: Provided further, That not to exceed 10 percent of the funds appropriated to ''Buildings and Facilities'' in this Act or any other Act may be transferred to ''Salaries and Expenses'', Federal Prison System, upon notification by the Attorney General to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in compliance with provisions set forth in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments, without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation, including purchase of (not to exceed five for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed $3,266,000 of the funds of the corporation shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which the said accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Missing Children's Assistance Act, as amended, including salaries and expenses in connection therewith, and with the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended, $147,151,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 1001 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by Public Law 102–534 (106 Stat. 3524).

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, for State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice Assistance Improvements, notwithstanding the provisions of section 511 of said Act, $552,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 1001 of title I of said Act, as amended by Public Law 102–534 (106 Stat. 3524), of which $47,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of chapter A of subpart 2 of part E of title I of said Act, for discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

For assistance (including amounts for administrative costs for management and administration, which amounts shall be transferred to and merged with the ''Justice Assistance'' account) authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322), as amended (''the 1994 Act''); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended (''the 1968 Act''); and the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended (''the 1990 Act''), $2,369,950,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund; of which $523,000,000 shall be for Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, pursuant to H.R. 728 as passed by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995, except that for purposes of this Act, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be considered a ''unit of local government'' as well as a ''State'', for the purposes set forth in paragraphs (A), (B), (D), (F), and (I) of section 101(a)(2) of H.R. 728 and for establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals: Provided, That no funds provided under this heading may be used as matching funds for any other Federal grant program: Provided further, That $40,000,000 of this amount shall be for Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing facilities and other areas in cooperation with State and local law enforcement: Provided further, That funds may also be used to defray the costs of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers: Provided further, That, hereafter, for the purpose of eligibility for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program in the State of Louisiana, parish sheriffs are to be considered the unit of local government at the parish level under section 108 of H.R. 728: Provided further, That $20,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 102(2) of H.R. 728; of which $45,000,000 shall be for grants to upgrade criminal records, as authorized by section 106(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1993, as amended, and section 4(b) of the National Child Protection Act of 1993; of which $420,000,000 shall be for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 242(j) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended; of which $720,500,000 shall be for Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants pursuant to subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act, of which $165,000,000 shall be available for payments to States for incarceration of criminal aliens, of which $25,000,000 shall be available for the Cooperative Agreement Program, and of which $34,000,000 shall be reserved by the Attorney General for fiscal year 1999 under section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the 1994 Act; of which $9,000,000 shall be for the Court Appointed Special Advocate Program, as authorized by section 218 of the 1990 Act; of which $2,000,000 shall be for Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners, as authorized by section 224 of the 1990 Act; of which $206,750,000 shall be for Grants to Combat Violence Against Women, to States, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(18) of the 1968 Act, including $23,000,000 which shall be used exclusively for the purpose of strengthening civil legal assistance programs for victims of domestic violence, and $10,000,000 which shall be used exclusively for violence on college campuses: Provided further, That, of these funds, $5,200,000 shall be provided to the National Institute of Justice for research and evaluation of violence against women, $1,196,000 shall be provided to the Office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia for domestic violence programs in D.C. Superior Court, and $10,000,000 shall be available to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for the Safe Start Program, to be administered as authorized by part C of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974, as amended; of which $34,000,000 shall be for Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies to States, units of

local government, and Indian tribal governments, as authorized by section 1001(a)(19) of the 1968 Act; of which $25,000,000 shall be for Rural Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance Grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act; of which $5,000,000 shall be for training programs to assist probation and parole officers who work with released sex offenders, as authorized by section 40152(c) of the 1994 Act, and for local demonstration projects; of which $1,000,000 shall be for grants for televised testimony, as authorized by section 1001(a)(7) of the 1968 Act; of which $5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Courts Initiative; of which $63,000,000 shall be for grants for residential substance abuse treatment for State prisoners, as authorized by section 1001(a)(17) of the 1968 Act; of which $15,000,000 shall be for grants to States and units of local government for projects to improve DNA analysis, as authorized by section 1001(a)(22) of the 1968 Act; of which $900,000 shall be for the Missing Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, as authorized by section 240001(c) of the 1994 Act; of which $1,300,000 shall be for Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Programs, as authorized by section 220002(h) of the 1994 Act; of which $40,000,000 shall be for Drug Courts, as authorized by title V of the 1994 Act; of which $1,500,000 shall be for Law Enforcement Family Support Programs, as authorized by section 1001(a)(21) of the 1968 Act; of which $2,000,000 shall be for public awareness programs addressing marketing scams aimed at senior citizens, as authorized by section 250005(3) of the 1994 Act; and of which $250,000,000 shall be for Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grants, except that such funds shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as set forth in the provisions under this heading for this program in Public Law 105–119, but all references in such provisions to 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 1999: Provided further, That funds made available in fiscal year 1999 under subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act may be obligated for programs to assist States in the litigation processing of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions and for drug testing initiatives: Provided further, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this title to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform nonadministrative public safety service.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

For necessary expenses, including salaries and related expenses of the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, to implement ''Weed and Seed'' program activities, $33,500,000 to remain available until expended, for intergovernmental agreements, including grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug offenses in ''Weed and Seed'' designated communities, and for either reimbursements or transfers to appropriation accounts of the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies which shall be specified by the Attorney General to execute the ''Weed and Seed'' program strategy: Provided, That funds designated by Congress through language for other Department of Justice appropriation accounts for ''Weed and Seed'' program activities shall be managed and executed by the Attorney General through the Executive Office for Weed and Seed: Provided further, That the Attorney General may direct the use of other Department of Justice funds and personnel in support of ''Weed and Seed'' program activities only after the Attorney General notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103–322 (''the 1994 Act'') (including administrative costs), $1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants pursuant to title I of the 1994 Act: Provided, That not to exceed 266 permanent positions and 266 full-time equivalent workyears and $32,023,000 shall be expended for program management and administration: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading and the unobligated balances available in this program, $180,000,000 shall be used for innovative community policing programs, of which $80,000,000 shall be used for a law enforcement technology program, $35,000,000 shall be used for policing initiatives to combat methamphetamine production and trafficking and to enhance policing initiatives in drug ''hot spots'', $17,500,000 shall be used for programs to combat violence in schools, $25,000,000 shall be used for the Matching Grant Program for Law Enforcement Armor Vests pursuant to section 2501 of part Y of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, $5,000,000 shall be used for additional community law enforcement officers and related program support for the District of Columbia Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency, $12,500,000 shall be used for the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Program pursuant to section 1701(d) of part Q of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and $5,000,000 shall be used for Community Prosecutors programs: Provided further, That up to $35,000,000 shall be available to improve tribal law enforcement including equipment and training.

In addition, for programs of Police Corps education, training, and service as set forth in sections 200101–200113 of the 1994 Act, $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, (''the Act''), including salaries and expenses in connection therewith to be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Justice Assistance, $267,597,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 299 of part I of title II and section 506 of title V of the Act, as amended by Public Law 102–586, of which (1) notwithstanding any other provision of law, $6,847,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part A of title II of the Act, $89,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part B of title II of the Act, and $42,750,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part C of title II of the Act: Provided, That $26,500,000 of the amounts provided for part B of title II of the Act, as amended, is for the purpose of providing additional formula grants under part B to States that provide assurances to the Administrator that the State has in effect (or will have in effect no later than one year after date of application) policies and programs, that ensure that juveniles are subject to accountability-based sanctions for every act for which they are adjudicated delinquent; (2) $12,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by section 281 and 282 of part D of title II of the Act for prevention and treatment programs relating to juvenile gangs; (3) $10,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by section 285 of part E of title II of the Act; (4) $12,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by part G of title II of the Act for juvenile mentoring programs; and (5) $95,000,000 shall be available for expenses authorized by title V of the Act for incentive grants for local delinquency prevention programs; of which $10,000,000 shall be for delinquency prevention, control, and system improvement programs for tribal youth; of which $25,000,000 shall be available for grants of $360,000 to each state and $6,640,000 shall be available for discretionary grants to states, for programs and activities to enforce state laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, prevention and reduction of consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors, and for technical assistance and training: Provided further, That upon the enactment of reauthorization legislation for Juvenile Justice Programs under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, funding provisions in this Act shall from that date be subject to the provisions of that legislation and any provisions in this Act that are inconsistent with that legislation shall no longer have effect: Provided further, That of amounts made available under the Juvenile Justice Programs of the Office of Justice Programs to carry out part B (relating to Federal Assistance for State and Local Programs), subpart II of part C (relating to Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs), part D (relating to Gang-Free Schools and Communities and Community-Based Gang Intervention), part E (relating to State Challenge Activities), and part G (relating to Mentoring) of title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, and to carry out the At-Risk Children's Program under title V of that Act, not more than 10 percent of each such amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under the appropriate part or title, and not more than 2 percent of each such amount may be used for training and technical assistance activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized under that part or title.

In addition, for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance, $10,000,000 to remain available until expended, for developing, testing, and demonstrating programs designed to reduce drug use among juveniles.

In addition, for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended, $7,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 214B of the Act.

PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS BENEFITS

To remain available until expended, for payments authorized by part L of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796), as amended, such sums as are necessary, as authorized by section 6093 of Public Law 100–690 (102 Stat. 4339–4340).

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEC. 101. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed $45,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses in accordance with distributions, procedures, and regulations established by the Attorney General.

SEC. 102. Authorities contained in the Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1980 (Public Law 96–132; 93 Stat. 1040 (1979)), as amended, shall remain in effect until the termination date of this Act or until the effective date of a Department of Justice Appropriation Authorization Act, whichever is earlier.

SEC. 103. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape: Provided, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 104. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 105. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: Provided, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 104 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $10,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act may be used to establish and publicize a program under which publicly advertised, extraordinary rewards may be paid, which shall not be subject to spending limitations contained in sections 3059 and 3072 of title 18, United States Code: Provided, That any reward of $100,000 or more, up to a maximum of $2,000,000, may not be made without the personal approval of the President or the Attorney General and such approval may not be delegated.

SEC. 107. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act, including those derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 108. For fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons may make expenditures out of the Commissary Fund of the Federal Prison System, regardless of whether any such expenditure is security-related, for programs, goods, and services for the benefit of inmates (to the extent the provision of those programs, goods, or services to inmates is not otherwise prohibited by law), including—

(1) the installation, operation, and maintenance of the Inmate Telephone System;

(2) the payment of all the equipment purchased or leased in connection with the Inmate Telephone System; and

(3) the salaries, benefits, and other expenses of personnel who install, operate, and maintain the Inmate Telephone System.

SEC. 109. (a) Section 3201 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (28 U.S.C. 509 note) is amended to read as follows—

''Appropriations in this or any other Act hereafter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, or the Immigration and Naturalization Service are available, in an amount of not to exceed $25,000 each per fiscal year, to pay humanitarian expenses incurred by or for any employee thereof (or any member of the employee's immediate family) that results from or is incident to serious illness, serious injury, or death occurring to the employee while on official duty or business.''.

(b) The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 is amended by striking section 626 (8 U.S.C. 1363b).

SEC. 110. Any amounts credited to the ''Legalization Account'' established under section 245(c)(7)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a(c)(7)(B)) are transferred to the ''Examinations Fee Account'' established under section 286(m) of that Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(m)).

SEC. 111. The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall conduct a study, not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, of private prisons that evaluates the growth and development of the private prison industry during the past 15 years, training qualifications of personnel at private prisons, and the security procedures of such facilities, and compares the general standards and conditions between private prisons and Federal prisons. The results of such study shall be submitted to the Committees on the Judiciary and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 1999, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs of the Department of Justice—

(1) may make grants, or enter into cooperative agreements and contracts, for the Office of Justice Programs and the component organizations of that Office; and

(2) shall have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts made, or entered into, for the Office of Justice Programs and the component organizations of that Office.

SEC. 113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to any grant program for which amounts are made available under this title, the term ''tribal'' means of or relating to an Indian tribe (as that term is defined in section 102(2) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 479a(2))).

SEC. 114. Section 286(e)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356(e)(1)(C)) is amended by inserting ''State'' and a comma immediately before ''territory''.

SEC. 115. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 1999, the Attorney General may obligate any funds appropriated for or reimbursed to the Counterterrorism programs, projects or activities of the Department of Justice to purchase or lease equipment or any related items, or to acquire interim services, without regard to any otherwise applicable Federal acquisition rule, if the Attorney General determines that—

(A) there is an exigent need for the equipment, related items, or services in order to support an ongoing counterterrorism, national security, or computer-crime investigation or prosecution;

(B) the equipment, related items, or services required are not available within the Department of Justice; and

(C) adherence to that Federal acquisition rule would—

(i) delay the timely acquisition of the equipment, related items, or services; and

(ii) adversely affect an ongoing counterterrorism, national security, or computer-crime investigation or prosecution.

(2) In this subsection, the term ''Federal acquisition rule'' means any provision of title II or IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, the Small Business Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation, or any other provision of law or regulation that establishes policies, procedures, requirements, conditions, or restrictions for procurements by the head of a department or agency or the Federal Government.

(b) The Attorney General shall immediately notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate in writing of each expenditure under subsection (a), which notification shall include sufficient information to explain the circumstances necessitating the exercise of the authority under that subsection.

SEC. 116. Section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1221 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''later than'' and all that follows through ''Attorney'' and inserting ''later than October 15, 1998 (and not later than March 30, 2001, in the case of land border ports of entry and sea ports), the Attorney'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) not significantly disrupt trade, tourism, or other legitimate cross-border traffic at land border ports of entry.''.

SEC. 117. Section 402 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 842) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(5), by inserting ''negligently'' before ''fail'';

(2) in subsection (a)(10), by inserting ''negligently'' before ''to fail''; and

(3) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(1)'';

(B) by inserting ''subparagraph (B) of this paragraph and'' before ''paragraph (2)''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) In the case of a violation of paragraph (5) or (10) of subsection (a), the civil penalty shall not exceed $10,000.''.

SEC. 118. The General Accounting Office shall—

(1) monitor the compliance of the Department of Justice and all United States Attorneys with the ''Guidance on the Use of the False Claims Act in Civil Health Care Matters'' issued by the Department of Justice on June 3, 1998, including any revisions to that guidance; and

(2) not later than February 1, 1999, and again not later than August 2, 1999, submit a report on such compliance to the Committees on the Judiciary and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

SEC. 119. FIREARMS SAFETY. (a) SECURE GUN STORAGE DEVICE.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(34) The term 'secure gun storage or safety device' means—

''(A) a device that, when installed on a firearm, is designed to prevent the firearm from being operated without first deactivating the device;

''(B) a device incorporated into the design of the firearm that is designed to prevent the operation of the firearm by anyone not having access to the device; or

''(C) a safe, gun safe, gun case, lock box, or other device that is designed to be or can be used to store a firearm and that is designed to be unlocked only by means of a key, a combination, or other similar means.''.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED IN APPLICATION FOR DEALER'S LICENSE.—Section 923(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (F), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(G) in the case of an application to be licensed as a dealer, the applicant certifies that secure gun storage or safety devices will be available at any place in which firearms are sold under the license to persons who are not licensees (subject to the exception that in any case in which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable because of theft, casualty loss, consumer sales, backorders from a manufacturer, or any other similar reason beyond the control of the licensee, the dealer shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement under this subparagraph to make available such a device).''.

(c) REVOCATION OF DEALER'S LICENSE FOR FAILURE TO HAVE SECURE GUN STORAGE OR SAFETY DEVICES AVAILABLE.—The first sentence of section 923(e) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or fails to have secure gun storage or safety devices available at any place in which firearms are sold under the license to persons who are not licensees (except that in any case in which a secure gun storage or safety device is temporarily unavailable because of theft, casualty loss, consumer sales, backorders from a manufacturer, or any other similar reason beyond the control of the licensee, the dealer shall not be considered to be in violation of the requirement to make available such a device)''.

(d) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; EVIDENCE.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed—

(A) as creating a cause of action against any firearms dealer or any other person for any civil liability; or

(B) as establishing any standard of care.

(2) EVIDENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding compliance or noncompliance with the amendments made by this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 120. FIREARM SAFETY EDUCATION GRANTS. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 510 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3760) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) undertaking educational and training programs for—

''(A) criminal justice personnel; and

''(B) the general public, with respect to the lawful and safe ownership, storage, carriage, or use of firearms, including the provision of secure gun storage or safety devices;'';

(2) in the first sentence of subsection (b), by inserting before the period the following: ''and is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts with, those persons and entities to carry out the purposes specified in subsection (a)(1)(B) in accordance with subsection (c)''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(c)(1) In accordance with this subsection, the Director may make a grant to, or enter into a contract with, any person or entity referred to in subsection (b) to provide for a firearm safety program that, in a manner consistent with subsection (a)(1)(B), provides for general public training and dissemination of information concerning firearm safety, secure gun storage, and the lawful ownership, carriage, or use of firearms, including the provision of secure gun storage or safety devices.

''(2) Funds made available under a grant under paragraph (1) may not be used (either directly or by supplanting non-Federal funds) for advocating or promoting gun control, including making communications that are intended to directly or indirectly affect the passage of Federal, State, or local legislation intended to restrict or control the purchase or use of firearms.

''(3) Except as provided in paragraph (4), each firearm safety program that receives funding under this subsection shall provide for evaluations that shall be developed pursuant to guidelines that the Director of the National Institute of Justice of the Department of Justice, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance and recognized private entities that have expertise in firearms safety, education and training, shall establish.

''(4) With respect to a firearm safety program that receives funding under this section, the Director may waive the evaluation requirement described in paragraph (3) if the Director determines that the program—

''(A) is not of a sufficient size to justify an evaluation; or

''(B) is designed primarily to provide material resources and supplies, and that activity would not justify an evaluation.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1998; or

(2) the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 121. FIREARMS. Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) who, being an alien—

''(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

''(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));'';

(2) in subsection (g), by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

''(5) who, being an alien—

''(A) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

''(B) except as provided in subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));'';

(3) in subsection (s)(3)(B), by striking clause (v) and inserting the following:

''(v) is not an alien who—

''(I) is illegally or unlawfully in the United States; or

''(II) subject to subsection (y)(2), has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa (as that term is defined in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)));''; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (x) the following:

''(y) PROVISIONS RELATING TO ALIENS ADMITTED UNDER NONIMMIGRANT VISAS.—

''(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'alien' has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(3)); and

''(B) the term 'nonimmigrant visa' has the same meaning as in section 101(a)(26) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(26)).

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsections (d)(5)(B), (g)(5)(B), and (s)(3)(B)(v)(II) do not apply to any alien who has been lawfully admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa, if that alien is—

''(A) admitted to the United States for lawful hunting or sporting purposes or is in possession of a hunting license or permit lawfully issued in the United States;

''(B) an official representative of a foreign government who is—

''(i) accredited to the United States Government or the Government's mission to an international organization having its headquarters in the United States; or

''(ii) en route to or from another country to which that alien is accredited;

''(C) an official of a foreign government or a distinguished foreign visitor who has been so designated by the Department of State; or

''(D) a foreign law enforcement officer of a friendly foreign government entering the United States on official law enforcement business.

''(3) WAIVER.—

''(A) CONDITIONS FOR WAIVER.—Any individual who has been admitted to the United States under a nonimmigrant visa may receive a waiver from the requirements of subsection (g)(5), if—

''(i) the individual submits to the Attorney General a petition that meets the requirements of subparagraph (C); and

''(ii) the Attorney General approves the petition.

''(B) PETITION.—Each petition under subparagraph (B) shall—

''(i) demonstrate that the petitioner has resided in the United States for a continuous period of not less than 180 days before the date on which the petition is submitted under this paragraph; and

''(ii) include a written statement from the embassy or consulate of the petitioner, authorizing the petitioner to acquire a firearm or ammunition and certifying that the alien would not, absent the application of subsection (g)(5)(B), otherwise be prohibited from such acquisition under subsection (g).

''(C) APPROVAL OF PETITION.—The Attorney General shall approve a petition submitted in accordance with this paragraph, if the Attorney General determines that waiving the requirements of subsection (g)(5)(B) with respect to the petitioner—

''(i) would be in the interests of justice; and

''(ii) would not jeopardize the public safety.''.

SEC. 122. Section 3486(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or any act or activity involving a Federal offense relating to the sexual exploitation or other abuse of children,'' after ''health care offense,''.

SEC. 123. Section 170102 of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14072) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''or'';

(2) in subsection (g)(3), by striking ''minimally sufficient'' and inserting ''State sexual offender''; and

(3) by amending subsection (i) to read as follows:

''(i) PENALTY.—A person who is—

''(1) required to register under paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (g) of this section and knowingly fails to comply with this section;

''(2) required to register under a sexual offender registration program in the person's State of residence and knowingly fails to register in any other State in which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student;

''(3) described in section 4042(c)(4) of title 18, United States Code, and knowingly fails to register in any State in which the person resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student following release from prison or sentencing to probation; or

''(4) sentenced by a court martial for conduct in a category specified by the Secretary of Defense under section 115(a)(8)(C) of title I of Public Law 105–119, and knowingly fails to register in any State in which the person resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student following release from prison or sentencing to probation, shall, in the case of a first offense under this subsection, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year and, in the case of a second or subsequent offense under this subsection, be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.''.

SEC. 124. (a). (1) A nursing facility or home health care agency may submit a request to the Attorney General to conduct a search and exchange of records described in subsection (b) regarding an applicant for employment if the employment position is involved in direct patient care.

(2) A nursing facility or home health care agency requesting a search and exchange of records under this section shall submit to the Attorney General through the appropriate State agency or agency designated by the Attorney General a copy of an employment applicant's fingerprints, a statement signed by the applicant authorizing the nursing facility or home health care agency to request the search and exchange of records, and any other identification information not more than 7 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal public holidays under section 6103(a) of title 5, United States Code) after acquiring the fingerprints, signed statement, and information.

(b) Pursuant to any submission that complies with the requirements of subsection (a), the Attorney General shall search the records of the Criminal Justice Information Services Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for any criminal history records corresponding to the fingerprints or other identification information submitted. The Attorney General shall provide any corresponding information resulting from the search to the appropriate State agency or agency designated by the Attorney General to receive such information.

(c) Information regarding an applicant for employment in a nursing facility or home health care agency obtained pursuant to this section may be used only by the facility or agency requesting the information and only for the purpose of determining the suitability of the applicant for employment by the facility or agency in a position involved in direct patient care.

(d) The Attorney General may charge a reasonable fee, not to exceed $50 per request, to any nursing facility or home health care agency requesting a search and exchange of records pursuant to this section.

(e) Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress on the number of requests for searches and exchanges of records made under this section by nursing facilities and home health care agencies and the disposition of such requests.

(f) Whoever knowingly uses any information obtained pursuant to this section for a purpose other than as authorized under subsection (c) shall be fined in accordance with title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both.

(g) A nursing facility or home health care agency that, in denying employment for an applicant, reasonably relies upon information provided by the Attorney General pursuant to this section shall not be liable in any action brought by the applicant based on the employment determination resulting from the incompleteness or inaccuracy of the information.

(h) The Attorney General may promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section, including regulations regarding the security, confidentiality, accuracy, use, destruction, and dissemination of information, audits and recordkeeping, the imposition of fees, and any necessary modifications to the definitions contained in subsection (i).

(i) In this section:

(1) The term ''home health care agency'' means an agency that provides home health care or personal care services on a visiting basis in a place of residence.

(2) The term ''nursing facility'' means a facility or institution (or a distinct part of an institution) that is primarily engaged in providing to residents of the facility or institution nursing care, including skilled nursing care, and related services for individuals who require medical or nursing care.

(j) This section shall apply without fiscal year limitation.

SEC. 125. Effective with the enactment of this Act, and in any fiscal year hereafter, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury may, for their respective agencies, extend the payment of relocation expenses listed in section 5724a(b)(1) of Title 5 of the United States Code to include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the territories and possessions of the United States.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total of the amounts appropriated under this title of this Act is reduced by $20,038,000, out of which the reductions for each account shall be made in accordance with the chart on Year 2000 funding dated September 17, 1998, provided to Congress by the Department of Justice.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any action brought by a prisoner under section 1979 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1983) against a Federal, State, or local jail, prison, or correctional facility, or any employee or former employee thereof, arising out of the incarceration of that prisoner—

(1) the financial records of a person employed or formerly employed by the Federal, State, or local jail, prison, or correctional facility, shall not be subject to disclosure without the written consent of that person or pursuant to a court order, unless a verdict of liability has been entered against that person; and

(2) the home address, home phone number, social security number, identity of family members, personal tax returns, and personal banking information of a person described in paragraph (1), and any other records or information of a similar nature relating to that person, shall not be subject to disclosure without the written consent of that person, or pursuant to a court order.

SEC. 128. (a) The numerical limitation set forth in section 209(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1159(b)) shall not apply to any alien described in subsection (b).

(b) An alien described in subsection (a) is an alien who was a United States Government employee, employee of a nongovernmental organization based in the United States, or other Iraqi national who was moved to Guam by the United States Government in 1996 or 1997 pursuant to an arrangement made by the United States Government, and who was granted asylum in the United States under section 208(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158(a)).

SEC. 129. (a) AMENDMENTS TO JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8) the term 'unit of local government' means—

''(A) any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State;

''(B) any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district that—

''(i) is established under applicable State law; and

''(ii) has the authority to, in a manner independent of other State entities, establish a budget and raise revenues;

''(C) an Indian Tribe that performs law enforcement functions, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

''(D) for the purposes of assistance eligibility, any agency of the government of the District of Columbia or the Federal Government that performs law enforcement functions in and for—

''(i) the District of Columbia; or

''(ii) any Trust Territory of the United States;''; and

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking ''units of general local government'' and inserting ''units of local government''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 221(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5631(a)) is amended by striking ''units of general local government'' each place that term appears and inserting ''units of local government''.

(B) Section 222(c) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5632(c)) is amended by striking ''units of general local government'' each place that term appears and inserting ''units of local government''.

(C) Section 223(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5633(a)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by striking ''units of general local government'' and inserting ''units of local government''; and

(II) by striking ''local governments'' and inserting ''units of local government'';

(ii) in paragraph (5)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''units of general local government'' and inserting ''units of local government''; and

(II) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''unit of general local government'' and inserting ''unit of local government'';

(iii) in paragraph (6), by striking ''unit of general local government'' and inserting ''unit of local government''; and

(iv) in paragraph (10), by striking ''unit of general local government'' and inserting ''unit of local government''.

(D) Section 244(5) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5654(5)) is amended by striking ''units of general local government'' and inserting ''units of local government''.

(E) Section 372(a)(3) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5714b(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''unit of general local government'' and inserting ''unit of local government''.

(F) Section 505(a) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5784(a)) is amended by striking ''units of general local government'' and inserting ''units of local government''.

(b) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.—Section 901(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3791(3)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) 'unit of local government' means—

''(A) any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State;

''(B) any law enforcement district or judicial enforcement district that—

''(i) is established under applicable State law; and

''(ii) has the authority to, in a manner independent of other State entities, establish a budget and impose taxes;

''(C) an Indian Tribe (as that term is defined in section 103 of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5603)) that performs law enforcement functions, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior; or

''(D) for the purposes of assistance eligibility, any agency of the government of the District of Columbia or the Federal Government that performs law enforcement functions in and for—

''(i) the District of Columbia; or

''(ii) any Trust Territory of the United States;''.

SEC. 130. For payments of judgments against the United States and compromise settlements of claims in suits against the United States arising from the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) and its implementation, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the foregoing authority is available for payment of judgments and compromise settlements:

Provided further, That payment of litigation expenses is available under existing authority as set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Department of Justice, dated October 2, 1998, and may not be paid from amounts provided in this Act.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND RELATED AGENCIES

TRADE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $24,200,000, of which $1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $98,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $44,495,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to 44 U.S.C. 3702 and 3703; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas

and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service between two points abroad, without regard to 49 U.S.C. 1517; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding ten years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $327,000 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed $30,000 per vehicle; obtain insurance on official motor vehicles; and rent tie lines and teletype equipment, $286,264,000, to remain available until expended, of which $1,600,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided, That of the $302,757,000 provided for in direct obligations (of which $284,664,000 is appropriated from the General Fund, $1,600,000 is derived from fee collections, and $16,493,000 is derived from unobligated balances and deobligations from prior years), $59,280,000 shall be for Trade Development, $17,779,000 shall be for Market Access and Compliance, $31,047,000 shall be for the Import Administration, $182,736,000 shall be for the United States and Foreign Commercial Service, and $11,915,000 shall be for Executive Direction and Administration: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities without regard to section 5412 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (15 U.S.C. 4912); and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of Americans and aliens by contract for services abroad; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding ten years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of 28 U.S.C. 2672 when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed $15,000 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the Export Administration Act of 1979, and as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 401(b); purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, $52,331,000 to remain available until expended, of which $1,877,000 shall be for inspections and other activities related to national security: Provided, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: Provided further, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments: Provided further, That no funds may be obligated or expended for processing licenses for the export of satellites of United States origin (including commercial satellites and satellite components) to the People's Republic of China, unless, at least 15 days in advance, the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate and other appropriate Committees of the Congress are notified of such proposed action.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, Public Law 91–304, and such laws that were in effect immediately before September 30, 1982, and for trade adjustment assistance, $368,379,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading may be used directly or indirectly for attorneys' or consultants' fees in connection with securing grants and contracts made by the Economic Development Administration: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Commerce may provide financial assistance for projects to be located on military installations closed or scheduled for closure or realignment to grantees eligible for assistance under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended, without it being required that the grantee have title or ability to obtain a lease for the property, for the useful life of the project, when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce, such financial assistance is necessary for the economic development of the area: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce may, as the Secretary considers appropriate, consult with the Secretary of Defense regarding the title to land on military installations closed or scheduled for closure or realignment.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, $24,000,000: Provided, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, as amended, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprise, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with public or private organizations, $27,000,000.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, $48,490,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, $136,147,000.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to conduct the decennial census, $1,026,936,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That, of this amount, not less than $75,000,000 shall be for the following activities: (1) $23,000,000 for additional staffing requirements for local field offices; (2) $17,000,000 for additional promotion, outreach, and marketing activities; and (3) $35,000,000 for additional costs associated with modifications to decennial census questionnaires.

In addition, for necessary expenses of the Census Monitoring Board as authorized by section 210 of Public Law 105–119, $4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for expenses to collect and publish statistics for other periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, $155,966,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), $10,940,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, and operations, and related services and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That hereafter, notwithstanding any other provision of law, NTIA shall not authorize spectrum use or provide any spectrum functions pursuant to the NTIA Organization Act, 47 U.S.C. 902–903, to any Federal entity without reimbursement as required by NTIA for such spectrum management costs, and Federal entities withholding payment of such cost shall not use spectrum: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of the NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: Provided, That not to exceed $1,800,000 shall be available for program administration as authorized by section 391 of the Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 391 of the Act, the prior year unobligated balances may be made available for grants for projects for which applications have been submitted and approved during any fiscal year: Provided further, That, hereafter, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Pan-Pacific Education and Communication Experiments by Satellite (PEACESAT) Program is eligible to compete for Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction funds.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

For grants authorized by section 392 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, $18,000,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 391 of the Act, as amended: Provided, That not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available for program administration and other support activities as authorized by section 391: Provided further, That, of the funds appropriated herein, not to exceed 5 percent may be available for telecommunications research activities for projects related directly to the development of a national information infrastructure: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the requirements of section 392(a) and 392(c) of the Act, these funds may be used for the planning and construction of telecommunications networks for the provision of educational, cultural, health care, public information, public safety, or other social services: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no entity that receives telecommunications services at preferential rates under section 254(h) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)) or receives assistance

under the regional information sharing systems grant program of the Department of Justice under part M of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796h) may use funds under a grant under this heading to cover any costs of the entity that would otherwise be covered by such preferential rates or such assistance, as the case may be.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Patent and Trademark Office provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, $643,026,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, $643,026,000 shall be derived from offsetting collections assessed and collected pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 1113 and 35 U.S.C. 41 and 376, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $0: Provided further, That, during fiscal year 1999, should the total amount of offsetting fee collections be less than $643,026,000, the total amounts available to the Patent and Trademark Office shall be reduced accordingly: Provided further, That any amount received in excess of $643,026,000 in fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999: Provided further, That the amounts charged for patent fees under 35 U.S.C. 41 (a) and (b) shall be the amounts charged by the Patent and Trademark Office on September 30, 1998, including any applicable surcharges collected pursuant to section 8001 of Public Law 103–66: Provided further, That such fees shall be credited as offsetting collections and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: Provided further, That upon enactment of a statute reauthorizing the Patent and Trademark Office or establishing a successor agency or agencies, and upon the subsequent enactment of a new patent fee schedule, the fifth proviso in this paragraph shall no longer have effect: Provided further, That, in addition to amounts otherwise made available under this heading, not to exceed $102,000,000 of such amounts collected shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 1999 for purposes as authorized by law: Provided further, That any amount received in excess of $102,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Under Secretary for Technology/Office of Technology Policy, $9,495,000, of which not to exceed $1,600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $280,136,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $1,625,000 may be transferred to the ''Working Capital Fund''.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $106,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding the time limitations imposed by 15 U.S.C. 278k(c)(1) and (5) on the duration of Federal financial assistance that may be awarded by the Secretary of Commerce to Regional Centers for the transfer of Manufacturing Technology (''Centers''), such Federal financial assistance for a Center may continue beyond six years and may be renewed for additional periods, not to exceed one year, at a rate not to exceed one-third of the Center's total annual costs or the level of funding in the sixth year, whichever is less, subject before any such renewal to a positive evaluation of the Center and to a finding by the Secretary of Commerce that continuation of Federal funding to the Center is in the best interest of the Regional Centers for the transfer of Manufacturing Technology Program: Provided further, That the Center's most recent performance evaluation is positive, and the Center has submitted a reapplication which has successfully passed merit review.

In addition, for necessary expenses of the Advanced Technology Program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, $203,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $66,000,000 shall be available for the award of new grants, and of which not to exceed $500,000 may be transferred to the ''Working Capital Fund''.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 278c–278e, $56,714,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, $40,000,000 shall be available for obligation and expenditure only after submission of a plan for the expenditure of these funds, in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft; not to exceed 250 commissioned officers on the active list as of September 30, 1999; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities as authorized by 33 U.S.C. 883i; $1,579,844,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of the national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302: Provided further, That in addition, $63,381,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled ''Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries'': Provided further, That grants to States pursuant to sections 306 and 306A of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended, shall not exceed $2,000,000: Provided further, That not to exceed $31,439,000 shall be expended for Executive Direction and Administration, which consists of the Offices of the Under Secretary, the Executive Secretariat, Policy and Strategic Planning, International Affairs, Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Sustainable Development, the Chief Scientist, and the General Counsel: Provided further, That the aforementioned offices, excluding the Office of the General Counsel, shall not be augmented by personnel details, temporary transfers of personnel on either a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis or any other type of formal or informal transfer or reimbursement of personnel or funds on either a temporary or long-term basis above the level of 33 personnel: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce shall make funds available to implement the mitigation recommendations identified subsequent to the ''1995 Secretary's Report to Congress on Adequacy of NEXRAD Coverage and Degradation of Weather Services'', and shall ensure continuation of weather service coverage for these communities until mitigation activities are completed: Provided further, That no general administrative charge shall be applied against any assigned activity included in this Act and, further, that any direct administrative expenses applied against assigned activities shall be limited to five percent of the funds provided for that assigned activity.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, $584,677,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $67,667,000 is available for the advanced weather interactive processing system, and may be available for obligation and expenditure only pursuant to a certification by the Secretary of Commerce that the total cost to complete the acquisition and deployment of the advanced weather interactive processing system through Build 4.2 and NOAA Port system, including program management, operations, and maintenance costs through deployment, will not exceed $71,790,000: Provided further, That unexpended balances of amounts previously made available in the ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'' account for activities funded under this heading may be transferred to and merged with this account, to remain available until expended for the purposes for which the funds were originally appropriated.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

Of amounts collected pursuant to section 308 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1456a), not to exceed $4,000,000, for purposes set forth in sections 308(b)(2)(A), 308(b)(2)(B)(v), and 315(e) of such Act.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95–372, not to exceed $953,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975, as amended (Public Law 96–339), the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 100–627), [and the American Fisheries Promotion Act (Public Law 96–561)], to be derived from the fees imposed under the foreign fishery observer program authorized by these Acts, not to exceed $189,000, to remain available until expended.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $338,000, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for direct loans for any new fishing vessel that will increase the harvesting capacity in any United States fishery.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed $3,000 for official entertainment, $30,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $21,000,000.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading from prior year appropriations, fees collected in this fiscal year, and balances of prior year fees, $71,000,000 are rescinded.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

SEC. 201. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 202. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 203. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to support the hurricane reconnaissance aircraft and activities that are under the control of the United States Air Force or the United States Air Force Reserve.

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided in this or any previous Act, or hereinafter made available to the Department of Commerce, shall be available to reimburse the Unemployment Trust Fund or any other fund or account of the Treasury to pay for any expenses paid before October 1, 1992, as authorized by section 8501 of title 5, United States Code, for services performed after April 20, 1990, by individuals appointed to temporary positions within the Bureau of the Census for purposes relating to the 1990 decennial census of population.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. (a) Should legislation be enacted to dismantle or reorganize the Department of Commerce, or any portion thereof, the Secretary of Commerce, no later than 90 days thereafter, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate a plan for transferring funds provided in this Act to the appropriate successor organizations: Provided, That the plan shall include a proposal for transferring or rescinding funds appropriated herein for agencies or programs terminated under such legislation: Provided further, That such plan shall be transmitted in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

(b) The Secretary of Commerce or the appropriate head of any successor organization(s) may use any available funds to carry out legislation dismantling or reorganizing the Department of Commerce, or any portion thereof, to cover the costs of actions relating to the abolishment, reorganization, or transfer of functions and any related personnel action, including voluntary separation incentives if authorized by such legislation: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts that may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included under section 205 of this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 207. Any costs incurred by a Department or agency funded under this title resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this title or from actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such Department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 208. The Secretary of Commerce may award contracts for hydrographic, geodetic, and photogrammetric surveying and mapping services in accordance with title IX of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 541 et seq.).

SEC. 209. The Secretary of Commerce may use the Commerce franchise fund for expenses and equipment necessary for the maintenance and operation of such administrative services as the Secretary determines may be performed more advantageously as central services, pursuant to section 403 of Public Law 103–356: Provided, That any inventories, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the services to be provided by such fund, either on hand or on order, less the related liabilities or unpaid obligations, and any appropriations made for the purpose of providing capital shall be used to capitalize such fund: Provided further, That such fund shall be paid in advance from funds available to the Department and other Federal agencies for which such centralized services are performed, at rates which will return in full all expenses of operation, including accrued leave, depreciation of fund plant and equipment, amortization of automated data processing (ADP) software and systems (either acquired or donated), and an amount necessary to maintain a reasonable operating reserve, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That such fund shall provide services on a competitive basis: Provided further, That an amount not to exceed 4 percent of the total annual income to such fund may be retained in the fund for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, to remain available until expended, to be used for the acquisition of capital equipment, and for the improvement and implementation of Department financial management, ADP, and other support systems: Provided further, That such amounts retained in the fund for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter shall be available for obligation and expenditure only in accordance with section 605 of this Act: Provided further, That no later than 30 days after the end of each fiscal year, amounts in excess of this reserve limitation shall be deposited as miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury: Provided further, That such franchise fund pilot program shall terminate pursuant to section 403(f) of Public Law 103–356.

SEC. 210. No funds may be used under this Act to process or register any application filed or submitted with the Patent and Trademark Office under the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes'', approved July 5, 1946, commonly referred to as the Trademark Act of 1946, as amended, after the date of enactment of this Act for a mark identical to the official tribal insignia of any federally recognized Indian tribe for a period of one year from the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 211. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no transaction or payment shall be authorized or approved pursuant to section 515.527 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on September 9, 1998, with respect to a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is the same as or substantially similar to a mark, trade name, or commercial name that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless the original owner of the mark, trade name, or commercial name, or the bona fide successor-in-interest has expressly consented.

(2) No U.S. court shall recognize, enforce or otherwise validate any assertion of rights by a designated national based on common law rights or registration obtained under such section 515.527 of such a confiscated mark, trade name, or commercial name.

(b) No U.S. court shall recognize, enforce or otherwise validate any assertion of treaty rights by a designated national or its successor-in-interest under sections 44 (b) or (e) of the Trademark Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1126 (b) or (e)) for a mark, trade name, or commercial name that is the same as or substantially similar to a mark, trade name, or commercial name that was used in connection with a business or assets that were confiscated unless the original owner of such mark, trade name, or commercial name, or the bona fide successor-in-interest has expressly consented.

(c) The Secretary of the Treasury shall promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

(d) In this section:

(1) The term ''designated national'' has the meaning given such term in section 515.305 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on September 9, 1998, and includes a national of any foreign country who is a successor-in-interest to a designated national.

(2) The term ''confiscated'' has the meaning given such term in section 515.336 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on September 9, 1998.

Sec. 212. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Commerce shall convey, at fair market value (as determined by the Secretary), to the city of Two Harbors, Minnesota, or its designee, the parcel of land described in subsection (c).

(b) The Secretary may make the conveyance under subsection (a) only if the Secretary receives adequate assurances, as determined by the Secretary, that the conveyance is in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

(c) The parcel of land referred to in subsection (a) consists of approximately 21.55 acres known as the J and J Casting site, in Lake County, Minnesota, together with a road easement, all as described in the deed of the United States Marshal, dated March 22, 1988, executed pursuant to the order of sale of the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota, dated May 15, 1987, in case Civil No. 5–86–300.

(d) The Secretary shall carry out this section acting through the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Development.

SEC. 213. The Secretary of Commerce, through the Under Secretary for Oceans and Atmosphere, is authorized to exchange, under such terms as the Secretary deems appropriate, all right, title, and interest in the 28.16 acre Lena Point property near Juneau, Alaska, to site a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration facility: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to enter into an agreement with the owner of the Lena Point site to modify existing rock quarry operations to minimize future site development costs, and to provide appropriated funds for project mitigation purposes: Provided, That Section 2(b) of Public Law 104–91 is amended by striking ''on Auke Cape near Juneau, Alaska'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''in Alaska''.

SEC. 214. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is authorized to provide an easement, lease, license or other long-term agreement to allow the State of Alaska to own, operate and maintain a laboratory, classroom, and office facility on the site of the NOAA facility and to accept and expend State funds for development of joint facilities that will be owned and operated by NOAA: Provided, That NOAA is authorized to collect operation and maintenance costs from the State of Alaska and to retain said funds for utility costs, and current and future facility maintenance costs.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including purchase or hire, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Chief Justice, not to exceed $10,000 for the purpose of transporting Associate Justices, and hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, $31,059,000.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon him by the Act approved May 7, 1934 (40 U.S.C. 13a–13b), $5,400,000, of which $2,364,000 shall remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge, judges, and other officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, $16,101,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of the chief judge and 8 judges, salaries of the officers and employees of the court, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, $11,804,000.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service, judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, bankruptcy judges, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, and necessary expenses of the courts, as authorized by law, $2,821,821,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed $13,454,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects; and of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed $2,515,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

For activities of the Federal Judiciary as authorized by law, $41,043,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as authorized by section 190001(a) of Public Law 103–322, and sections 818 and 823 of Public Law 104–132.

DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Public Defender and Community Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert and other services under the Criminal Justice Act (18 U.S.C. 3006A(e)); the compensation (in accordance with Criminal Justice Act maximums) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem acting on behalf of financially eligible minor or incompetent offenders in connection with transfers from the United States to foreign countries with which the United States has a treaty for the execution of penal sentences; and the compensation of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d), $360,952,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by 18 U.S.C. 3006A(i).

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71A(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71A(h)), $66,861,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

COURT SECURITY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security equipment and protective services for the United States Courts in courtrooms and adjacent areas, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of packages, directed security patrols, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100–702), $174,569,000, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for security systems, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering elements of the Judicial Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $54,500,000, of which not to exceed $7,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90–219, $17,716,000; of which $1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2000, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 377(o), $27,500,000; to the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 376(c), $7,800,000; and to the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 178(l), $2,000,000.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, $9,487,000, of which not to exceed $1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except ''Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services'' and ''Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners'', shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for district courts, courts of appeals, and other judicial services shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: Provided, That such available funds shall not exceed $10,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

This title may be cited as ''The Judiciary Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Department of State and the Foreign Service not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended; representation to certain international organizations in which the United States participates pursuant to treaties, ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, or specific Acts of Congress; acquisition by exchange or purchase of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343, 40 U.S.C. 481(c), and 22 U.S.C. 2674; and for expenses of general administration, $1,644,300,000: Provided, That, of the amount made available under this heading, not to exceed $4,000,000 may be transferred to, and merged with, funds in the ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'' appropriations account, to be available only for emergency evacuations and terrorism rewards: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, $500,000 shall be available only for the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 140(a)(5), and the second sentence of section 140(a)(3), of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236), fees may be collected during fiscal years 1999 and 2000 under the authority of section 140(a)(1) of that Act: Provided further, That all fees collected under

the preceding proviso shall be deposited in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 as an offsetting collection to appropriations made under this heading to recover costs as set forth under section 140(a)(2) of that Act and shall remain available until expended

In addition, not to exceed $1,252,000 shall be derived from fees collected from other executive agencies for lease or use of facilities located at the International Center in accordance with section 4 of the International Center Act (Public Law 90–553), as amended; in addition, as authorized by section 5 of such Act, $490,000, to be derived from the reserve authorized by that section, to be used for the purposes set out in that section; and, in addition, not to exceed $15,000, which shall be derived from reimbursements, surcharges, and fees for use of Blair House facilities in accordance with section 46 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2718(a)).

Notwithstanding section 402 of this Act, not to exceed 20 percent of the amounts made available in this Act in the appropriation accounts ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'' and ''Salaries and Expenses'' under the heading ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' may be transferred between such appropriation accounts: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this sentence shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Department of State and the Foreign Service, provided for by law, including expenses authorized by section 9 of the Act of August 31, 1964, as amended (31 U.S.C. 3721), and the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended, $355,000,000: Provided, That, of this amount, $813,333 shall be transferred to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Capital Investment Fund, $80,000,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized in Public Law 103–236: Provided, That section 135(e) of Public Law 103–236 shall not apply to funds available under this heading.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), $27,495,000, notwithstanding section 209(a)(1) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended (Public Law 96–465), as it relates to post inspections.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For representation allowances as authorized by section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4085), $4,350,000.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

For expenses, not otherwise provided, to enable the Secretary of State to provide for extraordinary protective services in accordance with the provisions of section 214 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4314) and 3 U.S.C. 208, $8,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the Foreign Service Buildings Act of 1926, as amended (22 U.S.C. 292–300), preserving, maintaining, repairing, and planning for, buildings that are owned or directly leased by the Department of State, renovating, in addition to funds otherwise available, the Main State Building, and carrying out the Diplomatic Security Construction Program as authorized by title IV of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4851), $403,561,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)): Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for acquisition of furniture and furnishings and generators for other departments and agencies.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service pursuant to the requirement of 31 U.S.C. 3526(e), $5,500,000 to remain available until expended as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)), of which not to exceed $1,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with the Repatriation Loans Program Account, subject to the same terms and conditions.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $593,000, as authorized by section 4 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2671): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct loan program, $607,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the Salaries and Expenses account under Administration of Foreign Affairs.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

For necessary expenses to carry out the Taiwan Relations Act, Public Law 96–8, $14,750,000.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund, as authorized by law, $132,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to meet annual obligations of membership in international multilateral organizations, pursuant to treaties ratified pursuant to the advice and consent of the Senate, conventions or specific Acts of Congress, $922,000,000: Provided, That any payment of arrearages shall be directed toward special activities that are mutually agreed upon by the United States and the respective international organization: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available for a United States contribution to an international organization for the United States share of interest costs made known to the United States Government by such organization for loans incurred on or after October 1, 1984, through external borrowings: Provided further, That, of the funds appropriated in this paragraph, $100,000,000 may be made available only on a semi-annual basis pursuant to a certification by the Secretary of State on a semi-annual basis, that the United Nations has taken no action during the preceding 6 months to increase funding for any United Nations program without identifying an offsetting decrease during that 6-month period elsewhere in the United Nations budget and cause the United Nations to exceed the expected reform budget for the biennium 1998–1999 of $2,533,000,000: Provided further, That not to exceed $15,000,000 shall be transferred from funds made available under this heading to the ''International Conferences and Contingencies'' account for United States contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, except that such transferred funds may be obligated or expended only for Commission meetings and sessions, provisional technical secretariat salaries and expenses, other Commission administrative and training activities, including purchase of training equipment, and upgrades to existing internationally based monitoring systems involved in cooperative data sharing agreements with the United States as of the date of enactment of this Act, until the United States Senate ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 402 of this Act, not to exceed $1,223,000 may be transferred from the funds made available under this heading to the ''International Conferences and Contingencies'' account for United States contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission, except that such transferred funds may be obligated or expended only for Commission meetings and sessions, provisional technical secretariat salaries and expenses, other Commission administrative and training activities, including purchase of training equipment, and upgrades to existing internationally based monitoring systems involved in cooperative data sharing agreements with the United States as of the date of enactment of this Act, until the United States Senate ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 402 of this Act, not to exceed $1,223,000 may be transferred from the funds made available under this heading to the ''International Conferences and Contingencies'' account for assessed contributions to new or provisional international organizations or for travel expenses of official delegates to international conferences: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the previous proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,000,000 shall only be available to establish an international center for response to chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be obligated and expended to pay the full U.S. assessment to the civil budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, $231,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless, at least 15 days in advance of voting for the new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency, as far in advance as is practicable): (1) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and other appropriate committees of the Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and (2) a reprogramming of funds pursuant to section 605 of this Act is submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission: Provided further, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses only upon a certification by the Secretary of State to the appropriate committees of the Congress that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading are available to pay the United States share of the cost of court monitoring that is part of any United Nations peacekeeping mission.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

For an additional amount for payment of arrearages to meet obligations of membership in

the United Nations, and to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities, $475,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading for payment of arrearages may be obligated or expended unless such obligation or expenditure is expressly authorized by law: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading for payment of arrearages may be obligated or expended until such time as the share of the total of all assessed contributions for the regular budget of the United Nations does not exceed 22 percent for any single United Nations member, and the share of the budget for each assessed United Nations peacekeeping operation does not exceed 25 percent for any single United Nations member.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to meet obligations of the United States arising under treaties, or specific Acts of Congress, as follows:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

For necessary expenses for the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, and to comply with laws applicable to the United States Section, including not to exceed $6,000 for representation; as follows:

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses, not otherwise provided for, $19,551,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For detailed plan preparation and construction of authorized projects, $5,939,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)).

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for the International Joint Commission and the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, as authorized by treaties between the United States and Canada or Great Britain, and for the Border Environment Cooperation Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–182, $5,733,000, of which not to exceed $9,000 shall be available for representation expenses incurred by the International Joint Commission.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

For necessary expenses for international fisheries commissions, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, $14,549,000: Provided, That the United States' share of such expenses may be advanced to the respective commissions, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3324.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

For a grant to the Asia Foundation, as authorized by section 501 of Public Law 101–246, $8,250,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 24(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2696(c)).

RELATED AGENCIES

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses not otherwise provided, for arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament activities, $41,500,000, of which not to exceed $50,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses as authorized by the Act of September 26, 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.).

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1636), to carry out international communication, educational and cultural activities; and to carry out related activities authorized by law, including employment, without regard to civil service and classification laws, of persons on a temporary basis (not to exceed $700,000 of this appropriation), as authorized by section 801 of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1471), and entertainment, including official receptions, within the United States, not to exceed $25,000 as authorized by section 804(3) of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1474(3)), $455,246,000: Provided, That not to exceed $1,400,000 may be used for representation abroad as authorized by section 302 of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1452) and section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085): Provided further, That not to exceed $6,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching, library, motion pictures, and publication programs as authorized by section 810 of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1475e) and, notwithstanding any other law, fees from educational advising and counseling, and exchange visitor program services: Provided further, That not to exceed $920,000, to remain available until expended, may be used to carry out projects involving security construction and related improvements for agency facilities not physically located together with Department of State facilities abroad.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

For expenses of educational and cultural exchange programs, as authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2451 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977 (91 Stat. 1636), $202,500,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 105 of such Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455): Provided, That not to exceed $800,000, to remain available until expended, may be credited to this appropriation from fees or other payments received from or in connection with English teaching and publication programs as authorized by section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1475e) and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees from educational advising and counseling: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 402 of this Act, not to exceed $2,000,000 may be transferred from the funds made available under this heading to the ''Technology Fund'' account.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses of Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships, Incorporated, as authorized by sections 4 and 5 of the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (20 U.S.C. 5204–5205), all interest and earnings accruing to the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program Trust Fund on or before September 30, 1999, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary or other compensation, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376; or for purposes which are not in accordance with OMB Circulars A–110 (Uniform Administrative Requirements) and A–122 (Cost Principles for Non-profit Organizations), including the restrictions on compensation for personal services.

ISRAELI ARAB SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

For necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program as authorized by section 214 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452), all interest and earnings accruing to the Israeli Arab Scholarship Fund on or before September 30, 1999, to remain available until expended.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency, as authorized by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, as amended, and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, to carry out international communication activities, $362,365,000, of which not to exceed $16,000 may be used for official receptions within the United States as authorized by section 804(3) of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1747(3)), not to exceed $35,000 may be used for representation abroad as authorized by section 302 of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1452) and section 905 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), and not to exceed $39,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty; and in addition, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $2,000,000 in receipts from advertising and revenue from business ventures, not to exceed $500,000 in receipts from cooperating international organizations, and not to exceed $1,000,000 in receipts from privatization efforts of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau, to remain available until expended for carrying out authorized purposes.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

For expenses necessary to enable the United States Information Agency to carry out the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, as amended, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and the International Broadcasting Act of 1994, including the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio and television transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio and television transmission and reception, $22,095,000, to remain available until expended.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

For the purchase, rent, construction, and improvement of facilities for radio transmission and reception, and purchase and installation of necessary equipment for radio and television transmission and reception as authorized by section 801 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1471), $13,245,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by section 704(a) of such Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1477b(a)).

EAST-WEST CENTER

To enable the Director of the United States Information Agency to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960 (22 U.S.C. 2054–2057), by grant to the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West in the State of Hawaii, $12,500,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay any salary, or enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, in excess of the rate authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5376.

NORTH/SOUTH CENTER

To enable the Director of the United States Information Agency to provide for carrying out the provisions of the North/South Center Act of 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2075), by grant to an educational institution in Florida known as the North/South Center, $1,750,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

For grants made by the United States Information Agency to the National Endowment for Democracy as authorized by the National Endowment for Democracy Act, $31,000,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

SEC. 401. Funds appropriated under this title shall be available, except as otherwise provided, for allowances and differentials as authorized

by subchapter 59 of title 5, United States Code; for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and hire of passenger transportation pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1343(b).

SEC. 402. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of State in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the United States Information Agency in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 403. (a) An employee who regularly commutes from his or her place of residence in the continental United States to an official duty station in Canada or Mexico shall receive a border equalization adjustment equal to the amount of comparability payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, that he or she would receive if assigned to an official duty station within the United States locality pay area closest to the employee's official duty station.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term ''employee'' shall mean a person who—

(1) is an ''employee'' as defined under section 2105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) is employed by the United States Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the United States Agency for International Development, or the International Joint Commission, except that the term shall not include members of the Foreign Service as defined by section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–465), section 3903 of title 22, United States Code.

(c) An equalization adjustment payable under this section shall be considered basic pay for the same purposes as are comparability payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and its implementing regulations.

(d) The agencies referenced in subsection (c)(2) are authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out the purposes of this section.

SEC. 404. (a) Section 6(4) of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (22 U.S.C. 2905(4)) is amended by striking ''needed, except'' and all that follows through ''United States'' and inserting ''needed''.

(b) The second sentence of section 7(b) of the Japan-United States Friendship Act (22 U.S.C. 2906(b)) is amended to read as follows: ''Such investment may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States, in interest-bearing obligations of Japan, or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by Japan.''.

SEC. 405. The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to preplacement requirements.

SEC. 406. Section 12 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288f–2) is amended by inserting ''and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization'' after ''International Labor Organization''.

SEC. 407. (a) Section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k)(1) For purposes of this section, the term 'criminal investigator' includes a special agent occupying a position under title II of Public Law 99–399 if such special agent—

''(A) meets the definition of such term under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) (applied disregarding the parenthetical matter before subparagraph (A) thereof); and

''(B) such special agent satisfies the requirements of subsection (d) without taking into account any hours described in paragraph (2)(B) thereof.

''(2) In applying subsection (h) with respect to a special agent under this subsection—

''(A) any reference in such subsection to 'basic pay' shall be considered to include amounts designated as 'salary';

''(B) paragraph (2)(A) of such subsection shall be considered to include (in addition to the provisions of law specified therein) sections 609(b)(1), 805, 806, and 856 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980; and

''(C) paragraph (2)(B) of such subsection shall be applied by substituting for 'Office of Personnel Management' the following: 'Office of Personnel Management or the Secretary of State (to the extent that matters exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Secretary are concerned)'.''.

(b) Not later than the date on which the amendments made by this section take effect, each special agent of the Diplomatic Security Service who satisfies the requirements of subsection (k)(1) of section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, as amended by this section, and the appropriate supervisory officer, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall make an initial certification to the Secretary of State that the special agent is expected to meet the requirements of subsection (d) of such section 5545a. The Secretary of State may prescribe procedures necessary to administer this subsection.

(c)(1) Paragraph (2) of section 5545a(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended (in the matter before subparagraph (A)) by striking ''Public Law 99–399)'' and inserting ''Public Law 99–399, subject to subsection (k))''.

(2) Section 5542(e) of such title is amended by striking ''title 18, United States Code,'' and inserting ''title 18 or section 37(a)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956,''.

(d) The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period—

(1) which begins on or after the 90th day following the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) on which date all regulations necessary to carry out such amendments are (in the judgment of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of State) in effect.

SEC. 408. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Department of State or the United States Information Agency to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

SEC. 409. During the current fiscal year and hereafter, the Secretary of State shall have discretionary authority to pay tort claims in the manner authorized by section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries in connection with the overseas operations of the Department of State.

SEC. 410. (a)(1)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of State and the Attorney General shall impose, for the processing of any application for the issuance of a machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, a fee of $13 (for recovery of the costs of manufacturing the combined card and visa) in the case of any alien under 15 years of age where the application for the machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa is made in Mexico by a citizen of Mexico who has at least one parent or guardian who has a visa under such section or is applying for a machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa under such section as well.

(B) The Secretary of State and the Attorney General may not commence implementation of the requirement in subparagraph (A) until the later of—

(i) the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(ii) the date on which the Secretary sets the amount of the fee or surcharge in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), if the fee for a machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa issued under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has been reduced under paragraph (1) for a child under 15 years of age, the machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa shall be issued to expire on the earlier of—

(i) the date on which the child attains the age of 15; or

(ii) ten years after its date of issue.

(B) At the request of the parent or guardian of any alien under 15 years of age otherwise covered by subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State and the Attorney General may charge the non-reduced fee for the processing of an application for the issuance of a machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provided that the machine readable combined border crossing card and nonimmigrant visa is issued to expire as of the same date as is usually provided for visas issued under that section.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State shall set the amount of the fee or surcharge authorized pursuant to section 140(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236; 8 U.S.C. 1351 note) for the processing of machine readable nonimmigrant visas and machine readable combined border crossing cards and nonimmigrant visas at a level that will ensure the full recovery by the Department of State of the costs of processing such machine readable nonimmigrant visas and machine readable combined border crossing cards and nonimmigrant visas, including the costs of processing the machine readable combined border crossing cards and nonimmigrant visas for which the fee is reduced pursuant to this subsection.

(b) The Secretary of State shall continue, until the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note et seq.), to process applications for visas under section 101(a)(15)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act at the following cities in Mexico located near the international border with the United States: Nogales, Nuevo Laredo, Ciudad Acuna, Piedras Negras, Agua Prieta, and Reynosa.

(c) Section 104(b)(2) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1101 note) is amended by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

SEC. 411. Funds appropriated by this Act for the United States Information Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Department of State may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 701 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 and section 313 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, section 53 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act, and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, $89,650,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses of operations and training activities authorized by law, $69,303,000.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI) PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, $6,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $1,000,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, not to exceed $3,725,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operations and Training.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received therefore shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: Provided, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy for items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

COMMISSION FOR THE PRESERVATION OF AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, $265,000, as authorized by section 1303 of Public Law 99–83.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, $8,900,000: Provided, That not to exceed $50,000 may be used to employ consultants: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to employ in excess of 4 full-time individuals under Schedule C of the Excepted Service exclusive of 1 special assistant for each Commissioner: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to reimburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson who is permitted 125 billable days.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as authorized by Public Law 94–304, $1,170,000, to remain available until expended as authorized by section 3 of Public Law 99–7.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (29 U.S.C. 206(d) and 621–634), the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Civil Rights Act of 1991, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); non-monetary awards to private citizens; and not to exceed $29,000,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for services to the Commission pursuant to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, sections 6 and 14 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the Civil Rights Act of 1991, $279,000,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from available funds.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–02; not to exceed $600,000 for land and structure; not to exceed $500,000 for improvement and care of grounds and repair to buildings; not to exceed $4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase (not to exceed 16) and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $192,000,000, of which not to exceed $300,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000, for research and policy studies: Provided, That $172,523,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999 so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation estimated at $19,477,000: Provided further, That any offsetting collections received in excess of $172,523,000 in fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission as authorized by section 201(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. App. 1111), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–02, $14,150,000: Provided, That not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed $2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $86,679,000: Provided, That not to exceed $300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718, as amended: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $76,500,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18(a)) shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at not more than $10,179,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission shall be available for obligation for expenses authorized by section 151 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–242, 105 Stat. 2282–2285).

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, as amended, $300,000,000, of which $289,000,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; $2,015,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; and $8,985,000 is for management and administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105–119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 1998 and 1999, respectively.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of Public Law 92–522, as amended, $1,240,000.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Commission on Ocean Policy, $3,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the funds provided in this Act for the Commission on Ocean Policy shall become available only upon the enactment of authorizing legislation.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed $3,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $23,000,000; and, in addition, to remain available until expended, from fees collected in fiscal year 1998, $87,000,000, and from fees collected in fiscal year 1999, $214,000,000; of which not to exceed $10,000 may be used toward funding a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and of which not to exceed $100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations, appropriate representatives and staff to exchange views concerning developments relating to securities matters, development and implementation of cooperation agreements concerning securities matters and provision of technical assistance for the development of foreign securities markets, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance at such consultations and meetings including: (1) such incidental expenses as meals taken in the course of such attendance; (2) any travel and transportation to or from such meetings; and (3) any other related lodging or subsistence: Provided, That fees and charges authorized by sections 6(b)(4) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77f(b)(4)) and 31(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee(d)) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration

as authorized by Public Law 103–403, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344, and not to exceed $3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $288,300,000, of which: $3,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the NTTC at Wheeling Jesuit University to continue the outreach program to assist small business development; $4,000,000 shall be available for a grant for Western Carolina University to develop a facility to assist in small business and rural economic development; $2,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the City of Hazard, Kentucky for a Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology and Training; $1,500,000 shall be available for a grant to the State University of New York to develop a facility and operate the Institute of Entrepreneurship for small business and workforce development; $1,500,000 shall be available for a grant for Pikeville College for a telemedicine learning and resource center; $1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the Center for Excellence in Marine Science Education at Southampton College; $1,000,000 shall be for a grant to King's College in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, for the commercialization of pulverization technologies; $850,000 shall be available for a grant for the Carbondale Technology Transfer Center in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania; $1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the Institute for Software Research in Fairmont, West Virginia, for Institute operations and to further develop their capability to perform basic and applied research aimed at software engineering, biometrics, image processing and networks; $500,000 shall be available for a grant for the Altoona Science and Technology Research Academy in Altoona, Pennsylvania; $200,000 shall be available for a grant to the City of Prestonburg, Kentucky for a regional arts and tourism center; $300,000 shall be available for a grant for the City of Parkersburg, West Virginia for infrastructure improvements, facility upgrades, and property acquisition associated with community non-profit service and enrichment projects; $200,000 shall be available for the Vandalia Heritage Foundation to fulfill its charter purposes; $1,000,000 shall be available for a grant for the Moundsville Economic Development Council to work in conjunction with the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization for the establishment of the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center, and for infrastructure improvements associated with this initiative; and $250,000 shall be available for a grant for the Johnstown Area Regional Industries Defense Procurement Center to establish a Year 2000 challenge grant program to assist small businesses that rely heavily on the Federal Government's acquisition system for their livelihood, and help provide a solution to the Year 2000 computer problem: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan servicing activities: Provided further, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to be available for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: Provided further, That $82,000,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance in fiscal year 1999 or fiscal year 2000 as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act, as amended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended (5 U.S.C. App.), $10,800,000.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans, $2,200,000, to be available until expended; and for the cost of guaranteed loans, $128,030,000, as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 631 note, of which $45,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: Provided further, That of the funds previously made available under Public Law 105–135, section 507(g), for the Delta Loan program, up to $20,000,000 may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for salaries and expenses: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1999, commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, shall not exceed the amount of financings authorized under section 20(d)(1)(B)(ii) of the Small Business Act, as amended: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1999, commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended, shall not exceed $10,000,000,000 without prior notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, $94,000,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, as amended, $76,329,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, $116,000,000, which may be transferred to and merged with appropriations for Salaries and Expenses, including $500,000 for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan program, and said sums shall be transferred to and merged with appropriations for the Office of Inspector General.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the ''Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund'', authorized by the Small Business Investment Act, as amended, $3,300,000, to remain available without fiscal year limitation as authorized by 15 U.S.C. 631 note.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Authorization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–572 (106 Stat. 4515–4516)), $6,850,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 605. (a) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 1999, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions, or activities presently performed by Federal employees; unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

(b) None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 1999, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that: (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities; (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 606. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the construction, repair (other than emergency repair), overhaul, conversion, or modernization of vessels for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in shipyards located outside of the United States.

SEC. 607. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility

procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 608. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion, when it is made known to the Federal entity or official to which such funds are made available that such guidelines do not differ in any respect from the proposed guidelines published by the Commission on October 1, 1993 (58 Fed. Reg. 51266).

SEC. 609. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to pay for any cost incurred for: (1) opening or operating any United States diplomatic or consular post in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was not operating on July 11, 1995; (2) expanding any United States diplomatic or consular post in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam that was operating on July 11, 1995; or (3) increasing the total number of personnel assigned to United States diplomatic or consular posts in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam above the levels existing on July 11, 1995; unless the President certifies within 60 days the following:

(A) Based upon all information available to the United States Government, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is fully cooperating in good faith with the United States in the following:

(i) Resolving discrepancy cases, live sightings, and field activities.

(ii) Recovering and repatriating American remains.

(iii) Accelerating efforts to provide documents that will help lead to fullest possible accounting of prisoners of war and missing in action.

(iv) Providing further assistance in implementing trilateral investigations with Laos.

(B) The remains, artifacts, eyewitness accounts, archival material, and other evidence associated with prisoners of war and missing in action recovered from crash sites, military actions, and other locations in Southeast Asia are being thoroughly analyzed by the appropriate laboratories with the intent of providing surviving relatives with scientifically defensible, legal determinations of death or other accountability that are fully documented and available in unclassified and unredacted form to immediate family members.

SEC. 610. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for any United Nations undertaking when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds: (1) that the United Nations undertaking is a peacekeeping mission; (2) that such undertaking will involve United States Armed Forces under the command or operational control of a foreign national; and (3) that the President's military advisors have not submitted to the President a recommendation that such involvement is in the national security interests of the United States and the President has not submitted to the Congress such a recommendation.

SEC. 611. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to provide the following amenities or personal comforts in the Federal prison system—

(1) in-cell television viewing except for prisoners who are segregated from the general prison population for their own safety;

(2) the viewing of R, X, and NC–17 rated movies, through whatever medium presented;

(3) any instruction (live or through broadcasts) or training equipment for boxing, wrestling, judo, karate, or other martial art, or any bodybuilding or weightlifting equipment of any sort;

(4) possession of in-cell coffee pots, hot plates or heating elements; or

(5) the use or possession of any electric or electronic musical instrument.

SEC. 612. None of the funds made available in title II for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) under the headings ''Operations, Research, and Facilities'' and ''Procurement, Acquisition and Construction'' may be used to implement sections 603, 604, and 605 of Public Law 102–567: Provided, That NOAA may develop a modernization plan for its fisheries research vessels that takes fully into account opportunities for contracting for fisheries surveys.

SEC. 613. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 605 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 614. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Federal Bureau of Prisons may be used to distribute or make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity.

SEC. 615. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading ''Office of Justice Programs—State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance'', not more than 90 percent of the amount to be awarded to an entity under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant shall be made available to such an entity when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the entity that employs a public safety officer (as such term is defined in section 1204 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968) does not provide such a public safety officer who retires or is separated from service due to injury suffered as the direct and proximate result of a personal injury sustained in the line of duty while responding to an emergency situation or a hot pursuit (as such terms are defined by State law) with the same or better level of health insurance benefits at the time of retirement or separation as they received while on duty.

SEC. 616. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act shall be used to issue visas to any person who—

(1) has been credibly alleged to have ordered, carried out, or materially assisted in the extrajudicial and political killings of Antoine Izmery, Guy Malary, Father Jean-Marie Vincent, Pastor Antoine Leroy, Jacques Fleurival, Mireille Durocher Bertin, Eugene Baillergeau, Michelange Hermann, Max Mayard, Romulus Dumarsais, Claude Yves Marie, Mario Beaubrun, Leslie Grimar, Joseph Chilove, Michel Gonzalez, and Jean-Hubert Feuille;

(2) has been included in the list presented to former President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by former National Security Council Advisor Anthony Lake in December 1995, and acted upon by President Rene Preval;

(3) was sought for an interview by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as part of its inquiry into the March 28, 1995, murder of Mireille Durocher Bertin and Eugene Baillergeau, Jr., and was credibly alleged to have ordered, carried out, or materially assisted in those murders, per a June 28, 1995, letter to the then Minister of Justice of the Government of Haiti, Jean-Joseph Exume;

(4) was a member of the Haitian High Command during the period 1991 through 1994, and has been credibly alleged to have planned, ordered, or participated with members of the Haitian Armed Forces in—

(A) the September 1991 coup against any person who was a duly elected government official of Haiti (or a member of the family of such official), or

(B) the murders of thousands of Haitians during the period 1991 through 1994; or

(5) has been credibly alleged to have been a member of the paramilitary organization known as FRAPH who planned, ordered, or participated in acts of violence against the Haitian people.

(b) EXEMPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of State finds, on a case-by-case basis, that the entry into the United States of a person who would otherwise be excluded under this section is necessary for medical reasons or such person has cooperated fully with the investigation of these political murders. If the Secretary of State exempts any such person, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate congressional committees in writing.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—(1) The United States chief of mission in Haiti shall provide the Secretary of State a list of those who have been credibly alleged to have ordered or carried out the extrajudicial and political killings mentioned in paragraph (1) of subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary of State shall submit the list provided under paragraph (1) to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of aliens denied visas, and the Attorney General shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a list of aliens refused entry to the United States as a result of this provision.

(4) The Secretary of State shall submit a report under this subsection not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than March 1 of each year thereafter as long as the Government of Haiti has not completed the investigation of the extrajudicial and political killings and has not prosecuted those implicated for the killings specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 617. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to issue or renew a fishing permit or authorization for any fishing vessel of the United States greater than 165 feet in registered length or of more than 750 gross registered tons, and that has an engine or engines capable of producing a total of more than 3,000 shaft horsepower—

(1) as specified in the permit application required under part 648.4(a)(5) of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, part 648.12 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, and the authorization required under part 648.80(d)(2) of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, to engage in fishing for Atlantic mackerel or herring (or both) under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); or

(2) that would allow such a vessel to engage in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish in any other fishery within the exclusive economic zone of the United States (except territories), unless a certificate of documentation had been issued for the vessel and endorsed with a fishery endorsement that was effective on September 25, 1997, and such fishery endorsement was not surrendered at any time thereafter.

(b) Any fishing permit or authorization issued or renewed prior to the date of the enactment of this Act for a fishing vessel to which the prohibition in subsection (a)(1) applies that would allow such vessel to engage in fishing for Atlantic mackerel or herring (or both) during fiscal year 1999 shall be null and void, and none of the funds made available in this Act may be used to issue a fishing permit or authorization that would allow a vessel whose permit or authorization was made null and void pursuant to

this subsection to engage in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish in any other fishery within the exclusive economic zone of the United States.

SEC. 618. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 619. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the expenses of an election officer appointed by a court to oversee an election of any officer or trustee for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

SEC. 620. Section 1303 of the International Security and Development Corporation Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 469j) is amended in subsection (e), by striking ''three'' and inserting ''six''.

SEC. 621. None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for (1) the implementation of any tax or fee in connection with the implementation of 18 U.S.C. 922(t); (2) any system to implement 18 U.S.C. 922(t) that does not require and result in the destruction of any identifying information submitted by or on behalf of any person who has been determined not to be prohibited from owning a firearm.

(2) whether such subsidies had an adverse effect on United States companies;

(3) the status of the Trade Representative's contacts with the Korean Government with respect to industry concerns regarding Hanbo Steel and efforts to eliminate subsidies; and

(4) the status of the Trade Representative's contacts with other Asian trading partners regarding the adverse effect of Korean steel subsidies on such trading partners.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall also include information on the status of any investigations initiated as a result of press reports that the Korean Government ordered Pohang Iron and Steel Company, in which the Government owns a controlling interest, to sell steel in Korea at a price that is 30 percent lower than the international market prices.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order No. 13083 (titled ''Federalism'' and dated May 14, 1998).

SEC. 624. (a) Section 118 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''Philadelphia, and Schuylkill'' and inserting ''and Philadelphia''; and

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting ''Schuylkill,'' after ''Potter,''.

(b)(1) This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) This section and the amendments made by this section shall not affect any action commenced before the effective date of this section and pending on such date in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

(3) This section and the amendments made by this section shall not affect the composition, or preclude the service, of any grand or petit jury summoned, impaneled, or actually serving on the effective date of this section.

SEC. 625. Beginning 60 days from the date of enactment of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for the participation by delegates of the United States to the Standing Consultative Commission unless the President certifies and so reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the United States Government is not implementing the Memorandum of Understanding Relating to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems of May 26, 1972, entered into in New York on September 26, 1997, by the United States, Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, and Ukraine, or until the Senate provides it advice and consent to the Memorandum of Understanding.

SEC. 626. TIME LIMITATION ON FUNDING.—(a) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this Act (the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, and Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999) shall cease to be available after June 15, 1999.

(b) Appropriations and funds made available by or authority granted pursuant to the Act referenced in subsection (a) shall be appropriated under section 1513 of title 31, United States Code, in the manner established for funds provided by a joint resolution making continuing appropriations.

(c) Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to Act referenced in subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any program, project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under such Act.

(d) Expenditures made during the period for which funds or authority are available under such Act shall be charged to the full-year amount provided for the applicable appropriations, fund, or authorization.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading on September 30, 1998, $99,000,000 are rescinded.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $2,000,000 are rescinded.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(RESCISSIONS)

Of the funds provided in previous Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

''Construction, 1998'', $4,000,000;

''Salaries and Expenses, no year'', $6,400,000;

''Violent Crime Reduction Program, 1996'', $2,000,000; and

''Violent Crime Reduction Program, 1997'', $300,000.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $5,000,000 are rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(RESCISSIONS)

Of the funds provided in previous Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded from the following accounts in the specified amounts:

''United States Travel and Tourism Administration, no year'', $915,000; and

''Endowment for Children's Educational TV, no year'', $1,175,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading for the Advanced Technology Program, $6,000,000 are rescinded.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

(RESCISSION)

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, $17,000,000 are rescinded.

TITLE VIII

SEC. 801. ETHICAL STANDARDS FOR FEDERAL PROSECUTORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 530B. Ethical standards for attorneys for the Government

''(a) An attorney for the Government shall be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each State where such attorney engages in that attorney's duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State.

''(b) The Attorney General shall make and amend rules of the Department of Justice to assure compliance with this section.

''(c) As used in this section, the term 'attorney for the Government' includes any attorney described in section 77.2(a) of part 77 of title 28 of the Code of Federal Regulations and also includes any independent counsel, or employee of such a counsel, appointed under chapter 40.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 31 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''530B. Ethical standards for attorneys for the Government.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall apply during that portion of fiscal year 1999 that follows that taking effect, and in each succeeding fiscal year.

TITLE IX—NATIONAL WHALE CONSERVATION FUND ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the ''National Whale Conservation Fund Act of 1998''.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the populations of whales that occur in waters of the United States are resources of substantial ecological, scientific, socioeconomic, and esthetic value;

(2) whale populations—

(A) form a significant component of marine ecosystems;

(B) are the subject of intense research;

(C) provide for a multimillion dollar whale watching tourist industry that provides the public an opportunity to enjoy and learn about great whales and the ecosystems of which the whales are a part; and

(D) are of importance to Native Americans for cultural and subsistence purposes;

(3) whale populations are in various stages of recovery, and some whale populations, such as the northern right whale (Eubaleana glacialis) remain perilously close to extinction;

(4) the interactions that occur between ship traffic, commercial fishing, whale watching vessels, and other recreational vessels and whale populations may affect whale populations adversely;

(5) the exploration and development of oil, gas, and hard mineral resources, marine debris, chemical pollutants, noise, and other anthropogenic sources of change in the habitat of whales may affect whale populations adversely;

(6) the conservation of whale populations is subject to difficult challenges related to—

(A) the migration of whale populations across international boundaries;

(B) the size of individual whales, as that size precludes certain conservation research procedures that may be used for other animal species, such as captive research and breeding;

(C) the low reproductive rates of whales that require long-term conservation programs to ensure recovery of whale populations; and

(D) the occurrence of whale populations in offshore waters where undertaking research, monitoring, and conservation measures is difficult and costly;

(7)(A) the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, has research and regulatory responsibility for the conservation of whales under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.); and

(B) the heads of other Federal agencies and the Marine Mammal Commission established under section 201 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1401) have related research and management activities under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 or the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(8) the funding available for the activities described in paragraph (8) is insufficient to support all necessary whale conservation and recovery activities; and

(9) there is a need to facilitate the use of funds from non-Federal sources to carry out the conservation of whales.

SEC. 903. NATIONAL WHALE CONSERVATION FUND.—Section 4 of the National Fish and Wildlife Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(f)(1) In carrying out the purposes under section 2(b), the Foundation may establish a national whale conservation endowment fund, to be used by the Foundation to support research, management activities, or educational programs that contribute to the protection, conservation, or recovery of whale populations in waters of the United States.

''(2)(A) In a manner consistent with subsection (c)(1), the Foundation may—

''(i) accept, receive, solicit, hold, administer, and use any gift, devise, or bequest made to the Foundation for the express purpose of supporting whale conservation; and

''(ii) deposit in the endowment fund under paragraph (1) any funds made available to the Foundation under this subparagraph, including any income or interest earned from a gift, devise, or bequest received by the Foundation under this subparagraph.

''(B) To raise funds to be deposited in the endowment fund under paragraph (1), the Foundation may enter into appropriate arrangements to provide for the design, copyright, production, marketing, or licensing, of logos, seals, decals, stamps, or any other item that the Foundation determines to be appropriate.

''(C)(i) The Secretary of Commerce may transfer to the Foundation for deposit in the endowment fund under paragraph (1) any amount (or portion thereof) received by the Secretary under section 105(a)(1) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1375(a)(1)) as a civil penalty assessed by the Secretary under that section.

''(ii) The Directors of the Board shall ensure that any amounts transferred to the Foundation under clause (i) for the endowment fund under paragraph (1) are deposited in that fund in accordance with this subparagraph.

''(3) It is the intent of Congress that in making expenditures from the endowment fund under paragraph (1) to carry out activities specified in that paragraph, the Foundation should give priority to funding projects that address the conservation of populations of whales that the Foundation determines—

''(A) are the most endangered (including the northern right whale (Eubaleana glacialis)); or

''(B) most warrant, and are most likely to benefit from, research managment, or educational activities that may be funded with amounts made available from the fund.

''(g) In carrying out any action on the part of the Foundation under subsection (f), the Directors of the Board shall consult with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Marine Mammal Commission.''.

This Act may be cited as the ''Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(c) For programs, projects or activities in the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

FEDERAL FUNDS

METRORAIL IMPROVEMENTS AND EXPANSION

For a Federal contribution to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority for improvements and expansion of the Mount Vernon Square Metrorail station located at the site of the proposed Washington Convention Center project, $25,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MANAGEMENT REFORM

For payment to the District of Columbia, $25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999, which shall be deposited into an escrow account of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority and shall be disbursed from such escrow account by the Authority pursuant to the instructions of the Authority only for a program of management reform pursuant to sections 11101–11106 of the District of Columbia Management Reform Act of 1997, Public Law 105–33.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR BOYS TOWN U.S.A. OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal contribution of $7,100,000 to be paid to the Board of Trustees of Boys Town U.S.A. for expansion of the operations of Boys Town of Washington, located at 4801 Sargent Road, Northeast, said funds to be allocated as follows: $4,700,000 in capital costs for the construction of one emergency short-term residential center and four long-term residential homes in the District of Columbia; and $2,400,000 in first-year operating expenses for said facilities: Provided, That said Board of Trustees shall provide quarterly financial reports during fiscal year 1999 on the expenditure of said funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives.

NATION'S CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

For a Federal contribution to the District of Columbia towards the costs of infrastructure needs, which shall be deposited into an escrow account of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority and disbursed by the Authority from such account for the repair and maintenance of public safety facilities in the District of Columbia, $18,778,000, to remain available until expended.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES AT LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

For a Federal contribution for an environmental study and related activities at the property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located, to be transferred to the Federal agency with authority over the Complex, $7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORRECTIONS TRUSTEE OPERATIONS

For payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee, $184,800,000 for the administration and operation of correctional facilities and for the administrative operating costs of the Office of the Corrections Trustee, as authorized by section 11202 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–33; of which $177,385,000 shall be available for expenses incurred in connection with the housing, in both private, District of Columbia and Federal facilities, of the sentenced adult felon population of the District of Columbia; $4,225,000 shall be available for personnel initiatives in the District of Columbia Department of Corrections; $750,000 shall be available for a system of internal controls and audits within the Department of Corrections; and $2,440,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, and consistent with regulations and guidance governing the use of Federal funds by grantees, funds appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to said Trustee only as funds are needed to pay properly incurred obligations.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, $128,000,000 for payment to the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia; of which not to exceed $121,000,000 shall be for District of Columbia Courts operation, to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, $7,839,000 and 96 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions; for the District of Columbia Superior Court, $72,419,000 and 1,017 FTE's; for the District of Columbia court system, $40,742,000 and 120 FTE's; and $7,000,000 shall be for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: Provided, That of amounts available for District of Columbia Courts operation, not to exceed $6,900,000 shall be for the Counsel for Child Abuse and Neglect program pursuant to section 1101 of title 11, D.C. Code, and section 2304 of title 16, D.C. Code, and of which not to exceed $25,036,000 shall be to carry out sections 2602 and 2604 of title 11, D.C. Code, relating to representation of indigents in criminal cases under the Criminal Justice Act, in total, $31,936,000: Provided further, That subject to normal reprogramming requirements contained in section 116 of this Act, this $31,936,000 may be used for other purposes under this heading: Provided further, That all amounts under this heading shall be paid quarterly by the Treasury of the United States based on quarterly apportionments approved by the Office of Management and Budget, with payroll and financial services to be provided on a contractual basis with the General Services Administration [GSA], said services to include the preparation of monthly financial reports, copies of which shall be submitted directly by GSA to the President and to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives.

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

For payment to the District of Columbia Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency, $59,400,000, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, Public Law 105–33; of which $33,802,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Parole Revocation, Adult Probation and Offender Supervision, to include expenses relating to supervision of adults subject to protection orders or provision of services for or related to such persons; $14,486,000 shall be available to the Public Defender Service; and $11,112,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, and consistent with regulations and guidance governing the use of Federal funds by grantees, funds appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia Offender Trustee shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to said Trustee only as funds are needed to pay properly incurred obligations.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

For payment to the Metropolitan Police Department, $1,200,000, for the administration and operating costs of the Citizen Complaint Review Office.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

For payment to the Fire Department, $3,240,000, for a 5.5 percent pay increase to be effective and paid to firefighters beginning October 1, 1998.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT PARK FUND

For payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund, $1,000,000 for the construction and landscaping of Georgetown Waterfront Park, property described on the District of Columbia Surveyor's Plat Number S.O. 84–230: Provided, That the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund provide an amount equal to one dollar for every dollar expended, in cash or in kind, to carry out the activities supported by the grant.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR CITY MUSEUM

For a Federal payment to the Historical Society of Washington, D.C., for the establishment and operation of a Museum of the City of Washington, D.C. at the Carnegie Library at Mount Vernon Square, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be deposited in a separate account of the Society used exclusively for the establishment and operation of such Museum: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such payment in quarterly installments, and the amount of the installment for a quarter shall be equal to the amount of matching funds that the Society has deposited into such account for the quarter (as certified by the Inspector General of the District of Columbia): Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than January 1, 1999, the District of Columbia shall enter into an agreement with the Society under which the District of Columbia shall lease the Carnegie Library at Mount Vernon Square to the Society beginning on such date for 99 years at a rent of $1 per year for use as a city museum.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN MUSIC AND FOR DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

For a Federal contribution to the District of Columbia to establish a National Museum of American Music and for downtown revitalization, $700,000 which shall be deposited into an escrow account held by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $300,000 shall be available from this appropriation for the Federal City Council to conduct a needs and design study for a National Museum of American Music: Provided further, That $300,000 shall be available from this appropriation for the Washington Center Alliance to further and promote the objectives of the Interactive Downtown Task Force: Provided further, That $100,000 shall be paid to Save New York Avenue, Inc., for the further improvement of that portion of New York Avenue designated as the Capital Gateway Corridor.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

For a Federal payment to the United States Park Police, $8,500,000, to acquire, modify and operate a helicopter and to make necessary capital expenditures to the Park Police aviation unit base: Provided, That the Chief of the United States Park Police shall provide quarterly financial reports during fiscal year 1999 on the expenditure of said funds to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENTS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Department of Housing and Community Development for a study in consultation with the United States Army Corps of Engineers of necessary improvements to the Southwest Waterfront in the District of Columbia (including upgrading marina dock pilings and paving and restoring walkways in the marina and fish market areas) for the portions of Federal property in the Southwest quadrant of the District of Columbia within Lots 847 and 848, a portion of Lot 846, and the unassessed Federal real property adjacent to Lot 848 in Square 473, and for carrying out the improvements recommended by the study, $3,000,000: Provided, That no portion of such funds shall be available to the District of Columbia unless the District of Columbia executes a 30-year lease with the existing lessees, or with their successors in interest, of such portions of property not later than 30 days after the existing lessees or their successors in interest have submitted to the District of Columbia acceptable plans for improvements and private financing: Provided further, That the District of Columbia shall report its progress on this project on a quarterly basis to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MENTORING SERVICES

For a Federal payment to the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc. for a mentoring program for at-risk children in the District of Columbia, $200,000: Provided, That the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc. shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an annual report due November 30, 1999, on the activities carried out with such funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HOTLINE SERVICES

For a Federal payment to the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc. for the operation of a resource hotline for low-income individuals in the District of Columbia, $50,000: Provided, That the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc. shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate an annual report due November 30, 1999, on the activities carried out with such funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

For a Federal contribution to the public education system for public charter schools, $15,622,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MEDICARE COORDINATED CARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For payment to the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, $3,000,000 for the continued funding of a Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project in the District of Columbia as specified in section 4016(b)(2)(C) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

For a Federal contribution to the Children's National Medical Center in the District of Columbia, $1,000,000 for construction, renovation, and information technology infrastructure costs associated with establishing community pediatric health clinics for high risk children in medically underserved areas of the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

OPERATING EXPENSES

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The following amounts are appropriated for the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year out of the general fund of the District of Columbia, except as otherwise specifically provided.

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Governmental direction and support, $164,144,000 (including $136,485,000 from local funds, $13,955,000 from Federal funds, and $13,704,000 from other funds): Provided, That not to exceed $2,500 for the Mayor, $2,500 for the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, and $2,500 for the Chief Management Officer shall be available from this appropriation for official purposes: Provided further, That any program fees collected from the issuance of debt shall be available for the payment of expenses of the debt management program of the District of Columbia: Provided further, That no revenues from Federal sources shall be used to support the operations or activities of the Statehood Commission and Statehood Compact Commission: Provided further, That the District of Columbia shall identify the sources of funding for Admission to Statehood from its own locally-generated revenues: Provided further, That all employees permanently assigned to work in the Office of the Mayor shall be paid from funds allocated to the Office of the Mayor.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Economic development and regulation, $159,039,000 (including $45,162,000 from local funds, $83,365,000 from Federal funds, and $30,512,000 from other funds), of which $12,000,000 collected by the District of Columbia in the form of BID tax revenue shall be paid to the respective BIDs pursuant to the Business Improvement Districts Act of 1996 (D.C. Law 11–134; D.C. Code, sec. 1–2271 et seq.), and the Business Improvement Districts Temporary Amendment Act of 1997 (D.C. Law 12–23): Provided, That such funds are available for acquiring services provided by the General Services Administration: Provided further, That Business Improvement Districts shall be exempt from taxes levied by the District of Columbia.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Public safety and justice, including purchase or lease of 135 passenger-carrying vehicles for replacement only, including 130 for police-type use and five for fire-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $755,786,000 (including $530,945,000 from local funds, $30,327,000 from Federal funds, and $194,514,000 from other funds): Provided, That the Metropolitan Police Department is authorized to replace not to exceed 25 passenger-carrying vehicles and the Department of Fire and Emergency Medical Services of the District of Columbia is authorized to replace not to exceed five passenger-carrying vehicles annually whenever the cost of repair to any damaged vehicle exceeds three-fourths of the cost of the replacement: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 shall be available from this appropriation for the Chief of Police for the prevention and detection of crime: Provided further, That the Metropolitan Police Department shall provide quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate on efforts to increase efficiency and improve the professionalism in the department: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, or Mayor's Order 86–45, issued March 18, 1986, the Metropolitan Police Department's delegated small purchase authority shall be $500,000: Provided further, That the District of Columbia government may not require the Metropolitan Police Department to submit to any other procurement review process, or to obtain the approval of or be restricted in any manner by any official or employee of the District of Columbia government, for purchases that do not exceed $500,000: Provided further, That the Mayor shall reimburse the District of Columbia National Guard for expenses incurred in connection with services that are performed in emergencies by the National Guard in a militia status and are requested by the Mayor, in amounts that shall be jointly determined and

certified as due and payable for these services by the Mayor and the Commanding General of the District of Columbia National Guard: Provided further, That such sums as may be necessary for reimbursement to the District of Columbia National Guard under the preceding proviso shall be available from this appropriation, and the availability of the sums shall be deemed as constituting payment in advance for emergency services involved: Provided further, That the Metropolitan Police Department is authorized to maintain 3,800 sworn officers, with leave for a 50 officer attrition: Provided further, That no more than 15 members of the Metropolitan Police Department shall be detailed or assigned to the Executive Protection Unit, until the Chief of Police submits a recommendation to the Council for its review: Provided further, That $100,000 shall be available for inmates released on medical and geriatric parole: Provided further, That commencing on December 31, 1998, the Metropolitan Police Department shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives, quarterly reports on the status of crime reduction in each of the 83 police service areas established throughout the District of Columbia: Provided further, That funds appropriated for expenses under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act, approved September 3, 1974 (88 Stat. 1090; Public Law 93–412; D.C. Code, sec. 11–2601 et seq.), for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, shall be available for obligations incurred under the Act in each fiscal year since inception in the fiscal year 1975: Provided further, That funds appropriated for expenses under the District of Columbia Neglect Representation Equity Act of 1984, effective March 13, 1985 (D.C. Law 5–129; D.C. Code, sec. 16–2304), for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, shall be available for obligations incurred under the Act in each fiscal year since inception in the fiscal year 1985: Provided further, That funds appropriated for expenses under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986, effective February 27, 1987 (D.C. Law 6–204; D.C. Code, sec. 21–2060), for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, shall be available for obligations incurred under the Act in each fiscal year since inception in fiscal year 1989.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

Public education system, including the development of national defense education programs, $788,956,000 (including $640,135,000 from local funds, $125,869,000 from Federal funds, and $22,952,000 from other funds), to be allocated as follows: $644,805,000 (including $545,000,000 from local funds, $95,121,000 from Federal funds, and $4,684,000 from other funds), for the public schools of the District of Columbia; $18,600,000 from local funds for the District of Columbia Teachers' Retirement Fund; $27,857,000 (including $12,235,000 from local funds and $15,622,000 from Federal funds not including funds already made available for District of Columbia public schools) for public charter schools: Provided, That if the entirety of this allocation has not been provided as payments to any public charter schools currently in operation through the per pupil funding formula, the funds shall be available for new public charter schools on a per pupil basis: Provided further, That $480,000 of this amount shall be available to the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board for administrative costs: Provided further, That the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees shall report to Congress not later than February 1, 1999, on the implementation of their policy to give preference to newly created District of Columbia public charter schools for surplus public school property; $72,088,000 (including $40,148,000 from local funds, $14,079,000 from Federal funds, and $17,861,000 from other funds) for the University of the District of Columbia; $23,419,000 (including $22,326,000 from local funds, $686,000 from Federal funds, and $407,000 from other funds) for the Public Library; $2,187,000 (including $1,826,000 from local funds and $361,000 from Federal funds) for the Commission on the Arts and Humanities: Provided further, That the public schools of the District of Columbia are authorized to accept not to exceed 31 motor vehicles for exclusive use in the driver education program: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,500 for the Superintendent of Schools, $2,500 for the President of the University of the District of Columbia, and $2,000 for the Public Librarian shall be available from this appropriation for official purposes: Provided further, That $244,078 shall be used to reimburse the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America for services provided on behalf of 12,600 students at 39 public schools in the District of Columbia during fiscal year 1998 (including staff, curriculum, and support materials): Provided further, That the Inspector General of the District of Columbia shall certify not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act whether or not the services were so provided: Provided further, That the reimbursement shall be made not later than 15 days after the Inspector General certifies that the services were provided: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this Act may be made available to pay the salaries of any District of Columbia Public School teacher, principal, administrator, official, or employee who knowingly provides false enrollment or attendance information under article II, section 5 of the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for compulsory school attendance, for the taking of a school census in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes'', approved February 4, 1925 (D.C. Code, sec. 31–401 et seq.): Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available to subsidize the education of any nonresident of the District of Columbia at any District of Columbia public elementary or secondary school during fiscal year 1999 unless the nonresident pays tuition to the District of Columbia at a rate that covers 100 percent of the costs incurred by the District of Columbia which are attributable to the education of the nonresident (as established by the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools): Provided further, That this appropriation shall not be available to subsidize the education of nonresidents of the District of Columbia at the University of the District of Columbia, unless the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia adopts, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, a tuition rate schedule that will establish the tuition rate for nonresident students at a level no lower than the nonresident tuition rate charged at comparable public institutions of higher education in the metropolitan area.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Human support services, $1,514,751,000 (including $614,679,000 from local funds, $886,682,000 from Federal funds, and $13,390,000 from other funds): Provided, That $21,089,000 of this appropriation, to remain available until expended, shall be available solely for District of Columbia employees' disability compensation: Provided further, That a peer review committee shall be established to review medical payments and the type of service received by a disability compensation claimant: Provided further, That the District of Columbia shall not provide free government services such as water, sewer, solid waste disposal or collection, utilities, maintenance, repairs, or similar services to any legally constituted private nonprofit organization, as defined in section 411(5) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (101 Stat. 485; Public Law 100–77; 42 U.S.C. 11371), providing emergency shelter services in the District, if the District would not be qualified to receive reimbursement pursuant to such Act (101 Stat. 485; Public Law 100–77; 42 U.S.C. 11301 et seq.).

PUBLIC WORKS

Public works, including rental of one passenger-carrying vehicle for use by the Mayor and three passenger-carrying vehicles for use by the Council of the District of Columbia and leasing of passenger-carrying vehicles, $266,912,000 (including $257,242,000 from local funds, $3,216,000 from Federal funds, and $6,454,000 from other funds): Provided, That this appropriation shall not be available for collecting ashes or miscellaneous refuse from hotels and places of business.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER FUND TRANSFER PAYMENT

For payment to the Washington Convention Center Enterprise Fund, $5,400,000 from local funds.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

For reimbursement to the United States of funds loaned in compliance with the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia'', approved August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896; Public Law 79–648); section 1 of the Act entitled ''An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to borrow funds for capital improvement programs and to amend provisions of law relating to Federal Government participation in meeting costs of maintaining the Nation's Capital City'', approved June 6, 1958 (72 Stat. 183; Public Law 85–451; D.C. Code, sec. 9–219); section 4 of the Act entitled ''An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to plan, construct, operate, and maintain a sanitary sewer to connect the Dulles International Airport with the District of Columbia system'', approved June 12, 1960 (74 Stat. 211; Public Law 86–515); sections 723 and 743(f) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973, as amended (87 Stat. 821; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code, sec. 47–321, note; 91 Stat. 1156; Public Law 95–131; D.C. Code, sec. 9–219, note), including interest as required thereby, $382,170,000 from local funds.

REPAYMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECOVERY DEBT

For the purpose of eliminating the $331,589,000 general fund accumulated deficit as of September 30, 1990, $38,453,000 from local funds, as authorized by section 461(a) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973, as amended (105 Stat. 540; Public Law 102–106; D.C. Code, sec. 47–321(a)(1)).

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON SHORT-TERM BORROWING

For payment of interest on short-term borrowing, $11,000,000 from local funds.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

For lease payments in accordance with the Certificates of Participation involving the land site underlying the building located at One Judiciary Square, $7,926,000 from local funds.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

For human resources development, including costs of increased employee training, administrative reforms, and an executive compensation system, $6,674,000 from local funds.

PRODUCTIVITY SAVINGS

The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall, under the direction of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, make reductions of $10,000,000 in local funds to one or more of the appropriation headings in this Act for productivity savings.

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

For all agencies of the District of Columbia government under court ordered receivership, $318,979,000 (including $189,154,000 from local funds, $96,691,000 from Federal funds, and $33,134,000 from other funds): Provided, That, of the sums made available to the Commission on Mental Health Services, $5,000,000 shall be

available to a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization formed in 1991 and located in the District of Columbia to finance capital improvements to community-based housing facilities dedicated for use only by seriously and chronically mentally ill individuals in the District of Columbia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

For the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, established by section 101(a) of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, approved April 17, 1995 (109 Stat. 97; Public Law 104–8), $7,840,000: Provided, That none of the funds contained in this Act may be used to pay any compensation of the Executive Director or General Counsel of the Authority at a rate in excess of the maximum rate of compensation which may be paid to such individual during fiscal year 1999 under section 102 of such Act, as determined by the Comptroller General (as described in GAO letter report B–279095.2).

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY AND THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

For the Water and Sewer Authority and the Washington Aqueduct, $273,314,000 from other funds (including $239,493,000 for the Water and Sewer Authority and $33,821,000 for the Washington Aqueduct) of which $39,933,000 shall be apportioned and payable to the District's debt service fund for repayment of loans and interest incurred for capital improvement projects.

LOTTERY AND CHARITABLE GAMES ENTERPRISE FUND

For the Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund, established by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, approved December 4, 1981 (95 Stat. 1174, 1175; Public Law 97–91), as amended, for the purpose of implementing the Law to Legalize Lotteries, Daily Numbers Games, and Bingo and Raffles for Charitable Purposes in the District of Columbia, effective March 10, 1981 (D.C. Law 3–172; D.C. Code, secs. 2–2501 et seq. and 22–1516 et seq.), $225,200,000: Provided, That the District of Columbia shall identify the source of funding for this appropriation title from the District's own locally-generated revenues: Provided further, That no revenues from Federal sources shall be used to support the operations or activities of the Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board.

CABLE TELEVISION ENTERPRISE FUND

For the Cable Television Enterprise Fund, established by the Cable Television Communications Act of 1981, effective October 22, 1983 (D.C. Law 5–36; D.C. Code, sec. 43–1801 et seq.), $2,108,000 from local funds.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

For the Public Service Commission, $5,026,000 (including $252,000 from Federal funds and $4,774,000 from other funds).

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S COUNSEL

For the Office of the People's Counsel, $2,501,000 from other funds.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SECURITIES REGULATION

For the Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation, $7,001,000 from other funds.

OFFICE OF BANKING AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

For the Office of Banking and Financial Institutions, $640,000 (including $390,000 from local funds and $250,000 from other funds).

STARPLEX FUND

For the Starplex Fund, $8,751,000 from other funds for expenses incurred by the Armory Board in the exercise of its powers granted by the Act entitled ''An Act To Establish A District of Columbia Armory Board, and for other purposes'', approved June 4, 1948 (62 Stat. 339; D.C. Code, sec. 2–301 et seq.) and the District of Columbia Stadium Act of 1957, approved September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 619; Public Law 85–300; D.C. Code, sec. 2–321 et seq.): Provided, That the Mayor shall submit a budget for the Armory Board for the forthcoming fiscal year as required by section 442(b) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 824; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code, sec. 47–301(b)).

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL

For the District of Columbia General Hospital, established by Reorganization Order No. 57 of the Board of Commissioners, effective August 15, 1953, $113,599,000 of which $46,835,000 shall be derived by transfer from the general fund and $66,764,000 shall be derived from other funds.

D.C. RETIREMENT BOARD

For the D.C. Retirement Board, established by section 121 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act of 1979, approved November 17, 1979 (93 Stat. 866; D.C. Code, sec. 1–711), $18,202,000 from the earnings of the applicable retirement funds to pay legal, management, investment, and other fees and administrative expenses of the District of Columbia Retirement Board: Provided, That the District of Columbia Retirement Board shall provide to the Congress and to the Council of the District of Columbia a quarterly report of the allocations of charges by fund and of expenditures of all funds: Provided further, That the District of Columbia Retirement Board shall provide the Mayor, for transmittal to the Council of the District of Columbia, an itemized accounting of the planned use of appropriated funds in time for each annual budget submission and the actual use of such funds in time for each annual audited financial report.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES FUND

For the Correctional Industries Fund, established by the District of Columbia Correctional Industries Establishment Act, approved October 3, 1964 (78 Stat. 1000; Public Law 88–622), $3,332,000 from other funds.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER ENTERPRISE FUND

For the Washington Convention Center Enterprise Fund, $53,539,000, of which $5,400,000 shall be derived by transfer from the general fund.

PERSONNEL

The government of the District of Columbia shall employ no more than 32,900 FTE positions, exclusive of intra-District FTE positions, during fiscal year 1999.

CAPITAL OUTLAY

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For construction projects, a net increase of $1,711,160,737 (including a rescission of $114,430,742 of which $24,437,811 is from local funds and $89,992,931 is from highway trust funds appropriated under this heading in prior fiscal years, and an additional $1,825,591,479 of which $718,234,161 is from local funds, $24,452,538 is from the highway trust fund, and $1,082,904,780 is from Federal funds), to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for use of each capital project implementing agency shall be managed and controlled in accordance with all procedures and limitations established under the Financial Management System: Provided further, That all funds provided by this appropriation title shall be available only for the specific projects and purposes intended: Provided further, That notwithstanding the foregoing, all authorizations for capital outlay projects, except those projects covered by the first sentence of section 23(a) of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968, approved August 23, 1968 (82 Stat. 827; Public Law 90–495; D.C. Code, sec. 7–134, note), for which funds are provided by this appropriation title, shall expire on September 30, 2000, except authorizations for projects for which funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to September 30, 2000: Provided further, That upon expiration of any such project authorization the funds provided herein for the project shall lapse.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive Order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 102. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all vouchers covering expenditures of appropriations contained in this Act shall be audited before payment by the designated certifying official, and the vouchers as approved shall be paid by checks issued by the designated disbursing official.

SEC. 103. Whenever in this Act, an amount is specified within an appropriation for particular purposes or objects of expenditure, such amount, unless otherwise specified, shall be considered as the maximum amount that may be expended for said purpose or object rather than an amount set apart exclusively therefor.

SEC. 104. Appropriations in this Act shall be available, when authorized by the Mayor, for allowances for privately owned automobiles and motorcycles used for the performance of official duties at rates established by the Mayor: Provided, That such rates shall not exceed the maximum prevailing rates for such vehicles as prescribed in the Federal Property Management Regulations 101–7 (Federal Travel Regulations).

SEC. 105. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for expenses of travel and for the payment of dues of organizations concerned with the work of the District of Columbia government, when authorized by the Mayor: Provided, That, in the case of the Council of the District of Columbia, funds may be expended with the authorization of the chair of the Council.

SEC. 106. There are appropriated from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as may be necessary for making refunds and for the payment of judgments that have been entered against the District of Columbia government: Provided, That nothing contained in this section shall be construed as modifying or affecting the provisions of section 11(c)(3) of title XII of the District of Columbia Income and Franchise Tax Act of 1947, approved March 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 78; Public Law 84–460; D.C. Code, sec. 47–1812.11(c)(3)).

SEC. 107. Appropriations in this Act shall be available for the payment of public assistance without reference to the requirement of section 544 of the District of Columbia Public Assistance Act of 1982, effective April 6, 1982 (D.C. Law 4–101; D.C. Code, sec. 3–205.44), and for payment of the non-Federal share of funds necessary to qualify for grants under subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 109. No funds appropriated in this Act for the District of Columbia government for the operation of educational institutions, the compensation of personnel, or for other educational purposes may be used to permit, encourage, facilitate, or further partisan political activities. Nothing herein is intended to prohibit the availability of school buildings for the use of any community or partisan political group during non-school hours.

SEC. 110. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be made available to pay the salary of any employee of the District of Columbia government whose name, title, grade, salary, past work experience, and salary history are not

available for inspection by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Restructuring and the District of Columbia of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the Council of the District of Columbia, or their duly authorized representative.

SEC. 111. There are appropriated from the applicable funds of the District of Columbia such sums as may be necessary for making payments authorized by the District of Columbia Revenue Recovery Act of 1977, effective September 23, 1977 (D.C. Law 2–20; D.C. Code, sec. 47–421 et seq.).

SEC. 112. No part of this appropriation shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes or implementation of any policy including boycott designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 113. At the start of the fiscal year, the Mayor shall develop an annual plan, by quarter and by project, for capital outlay borrowings: Provided, That within a reasonable time after the close of each quarter, the Mayor shall report to the Council of the District of Columbia and the Congress the actual borrowings and spending progress compared with projections.

SEC. 114. The Mayor shall not borrow any funds for capital projects unless the Mayor has obtained prior approval from the Council of the District of Columbia, by resolution, identifying the projects and amounts to be financed with such borrowings.

SEC. 115. The Mayor shall not expend any moneys borrowed for capital projects for the operating expenses of the District of Columbia government.

SEC. 116. None of the funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 1999, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which: (1) creates new programs; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased by Congress in the Act; (4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (5) reestablishes through reprogramming any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming; (6) augments existing programs, projects, or activities through a reprogramming of funds in excess of $1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or (7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or activity; unless the Appropriations Committees of both the Senate and House of Representatives are notified in writing thirty days in advance of any reprogramming as set forth in this section.

SEC. 117. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 118. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act shall be obligated or expended to procure passenger automobiles as defined in the Automobile Fuel Efficiency Act of 1980, approved October 10, 1980 (94 Stat. 1824; Public Law 96–425; 15 U.S.C. 2001(2)), with an Environmental Protection Agency estimated miles per gallon average of less than 22 miles per gallon: Provided, That this section shall not apply to security, emergency rescue, or armored vehicles.

SEC. 119. (a) Notwithstanding section 422(7) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 790; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code, sec. 1–242(7)), the City Administrator shall be paid, during any fiscal year, a salary at a rate established by the Mayor, not to exceed the rate established for Level IV of the Executive Schedule under 5 U.S.C. 5315.

(b) For purposes of applying any provision of law limiting the availability of funds for payment of salary or pay in any fiscal year, the highest rate of pay established by the Mayor under subsection (a) of this section for any position for any period during the last quarter of calendar year 1998 shall be deemed to be the rate of pay payable for that position for September 30, 1998.

(c) Notwithstanding section 4(a) of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Act of 1945, approved August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 793; Public Law 79–592; D.C. Code, sec. 5–803(a)), the Board of Directors of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency shall be paid, during any fiscal year, per diem compensation at a rate established by the Mayor.

SEC. 120. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the provisions of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978, effective March 3, 1979 (D.C. Law 2–139; D.C. Code, sec. 1–601.1 et seq.), enacted pursuant to section 422(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 790; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code, sec. 1–242(3)), shall apply with respect to the compensation of District of Columbia employees: Provided, That for pay purposes, employees of the District of Columbia government shall not be subject to the provisions of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 121. The Director of the Office of Property Management may pay rentals and repair, alter, and improve rented premises, without regard to the provisions of section 322 of the Economy Act of 1932 (Public Law 72–212; 40 U.S.C. 278a), based upon a determination by the Director, that by reason of circumstances set forth in such determination, the payment of these rents and the execution of this work, without reference to the limitations of section 322, is advantageous to the District in terms of economy, efficiency, and the District's best interest.

SEC. 122. No later than 30 days after the end of the first quarter of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall submit to the Council of the District of Columbia the new fiscal year 1999 revenue estimates as of the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 1999. These estimates shall be used in the budget request for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2000. The officially revised estimates at midyear shall be used for the midyear report.

SEC. 123. No sole source contract with the District of Columbia government or any agency thereof may be renewed or extended without opening that contract to the competitive bidding process as set forth in section 303 of the District of Columbia Procurement Practices Act of 1985, effective February 21, 1986 (D.C. Law 6–85; D.C. Code, sec. 1–1183.3), except that the District of Columbia government or any agency thereof may renew or extend sole source contracts for which competition is not feasible or practical: Provided, That the determination as to whether to invoke the competitive bidding process has been made in accordance with duly promulgated rules and procedures and said determination has been reviewed and approved by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.

SEC. 124. For purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, approved December 12, 1985 (99 Stat. 1037; Public Law 99–177), as amended, the term ''program, project, and activity'' shall be synonymous with and refer specifically to each account appropriating Federal funds in this Act, and any sequestration order shall be applied to each of the accounts rather than to the aggregate total of those accounts: Provided, That sequestration orders shall not be applied to any account that is specifically exempted from sequestration by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 125. In the event a sequestration order is issued pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, approved December 12, 1985 (99 Stat. 1037; Public Law 99–177), as amended, after the amounts appropriated to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year involved have been paid to the District of Columbia, the Mayor of the District of Columbia shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury, within 15 days after receipt of a request therefor from the Secretary of the Treasury, such amounts as are sequestered by the order: Provided, That the sequestration percentage specified in the order shall be applied proportionately to each of the Federal appropriation accounts in this Act that are not specifically exempted from sequestration by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 126. (a) An entity of the District of Columbia government may accept and use a gift or donation during fiscal year 1999 if—

(1) the Mayor approves the acceptance and use of the gift or donation: Provided, That the Council of the District of Columbia may accept and use gifts without prior approval by the Mayor; and

(2) the entity uses the gift or donation to carry out its authorized functions or duties.

(b) Each entity of the District of Columbia government shall keep accurate and detailed records of the acceptance and use of any gift or donation under subsection (a) of this section, and shall make such records available for audit and public inspection.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the term ''entity of the District of Columbia government'' includes an independent agency of the District of Columbia.

(d) This section shall not apply to the District of Columbia Board of Education, which may, pursuant to the laws and regulations of the District of Columbia, accept and use gifts to the public schools without prior approval by the Mayor.

SEC. 127. None of the Federal funds provided in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia to provide for salaries, expenses, or other costs associated with the offices of United States Senator or United States Representative under section 4(d) of the District of Columbia Statehood Constitutional Convention Initiatives of 1979, effective March 10, 1981 (D.C. Law 3–171; D.C. Code, sec. 1–113(d)).

SEC. 128. (a) The University of the District of Columbia shall submit to the Mayor, the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (hereafter in this section referred to as ''Authority''), and the Council of the District of Columbia (hereafter in this section referred to as ''Council'') no later than 15 calendar days after the end of each month a report that sets forth—

(1) current month expenditures and obligations, year-to-date expenditures and obligations, and total fiscal year expenditure projections versus budget, broken out on the basis of control center, responsibility center, and object class, and for all funds, non-appropriated funds, and capital financing;

(2) a list of each account for which spending is frozen and the amount of funds frozen, broken out by control center, responsibility center, detailed object, and for all funding sources;

(3) a list of all active contracts in excess of $10,000 annually, which contains the name of each contractor; the budget to which the contract is charged, broken out on the basis of control center and responsibility center, and contract identifying codes used by the University of the District of Columbia; payments made in the last month and year-to-date, the total amount of the contract and total payments made for the contract and any modifications, extensions, renewals; and specific modifications made to each contract in the last month;

(4) all reprogramming requests and reports that have been made by the University of the District of Columbia within the last month in compliance with applicable law; and

(5) changes made in the last month to the organizational structure of the University of the District of Columbia, displaying previous and current control centers and responsibility centers, the names of the organizational entities that have been changed, the name of the staff member supervising each entity affected, and the reasons for the structural change.

(b) The Mayor, the Authority, and the Council shall provide the Congress by February 1, 2000, a summary, analysis, and recommendations on the information provided in the monthly reports.

SEC. 129. Funds authorized or previously appropriated to the government of the District of Columbia by this or any other Act to procure the necessary hardware and installation of new software, conversion, testing, and training to improve or replace its financial management system are also available for the acquisition of accounting and financial management services and the leasing of necessary hardware, software or any other related goods or services, as determined by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.

SEC. 130. None of the funds contained in this Act may be made available to pay the fees of an attorney who represents a party who prevails in an action, including an administrative proceeding, brought against the District of Columbia Public Schools under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) if—

(1) the hourly rate of compensation of the attorney exceeds the hourly rate of compensation under section 11–2604(a), District of Columbia Code; or

(2) the maximum amount of compensation of the attorney exceeds the maximum amount of compensation under section 11–2604(b)(1), District of Columbia Code, except that compensation and reimbursement in excess of such maximum may be approved for extended or complex representation in accordance with section 11–2604(c), District of Columbia Code.

SEC. 131. None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 132. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SERVICES TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS. In using funds made available under this Act or any other Act for the repair and improvement of the District of Columbia's public school facilities, any entity of the District of Columbia government, including the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, or its designee, may place orders for engineering and construction and related services with the Chief of Engineers of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Chief of Engineers may accept such orders on a reimbursable basis and may provide any part of such services by contract. In providing such services, the Chief of Engineers shall follow the Federal Acquisition Regulations and the implementing Department of Defense regulations. This section shall apply to fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 133. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the Health Care Benefits Expansion Act of 1992 (D.C. Law 9–114; D.C. Code, sec. 36–1401 et seq.) or to otherwise implement or enforce any system of registration of unmarried, cohabiting couples (whether homosexual, heterosexual, or lesbian), including but not limited to registration for the purpose of extending employment, health, or governmental benefits to such couples on the same basis that such benefits are extended to legally married couples.

SEC. 134. The Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees shall submit to the Congress, the Mayor, the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, and the Council of the District of Columbia no later than 15 calendar days after the end of each month a report that sets forth—

(1) current month expenditures and obligations, year-to-date expenditures and obligations, and total fiscal year expenditure projections versus budget, broken out on the basis of control center, responsibility center, agency reporting code, and object class, and for all funds, including capital financing;

(2) a list of each account for which spending is frozen and the amount of funds frozen, broken out by control center, responsibility center, detailed object, and agency reporting code, and for all funding sources;

(3) a list of all active contracts in excess of $10,000 annually, which contains the name of each contractor; the budget to which the contract is charged, broken out on the basis of control center, responsibility center, and agency reporting code; and contract identifying codes used by the District of Columbia Public Schools; payments made in the last month and year-to-date, the total amount of the contract and total payments made for the contract and any modifications, extensions, renewals; and specific modifications made to each contract in the last month;

(4) all reprogramming requests and reports that are required to be, and have been, submitted to the Board of Education; and

(5) changes made in the last month to the organizational structure of the D.C. Public Schools, displaying previous and current control centers and responsibility centers, the names of the organizational entities that have been changed, the name of the staff member supervising each entity affected, and the reasons for the structural change.

SEC. 135. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees of the District of Columbia and the University of the District of Columbia shall annually compile an accurate and verifiable report on the positions and employees in the public school system and the university, respectively. The annual report shall set forth—

(1) the number of validated schedule A positions in the District of Columbia public schools and the University of the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1998, fiscal year 1999, and thereafter on full-time equivalent basis, including a compilation of all positions by control center, responsibility center, funding source, position type, position title, pay plan, grade, and annual salary; and

(2) a compilation of all employees in the District of Columbia public schools and the University of the District of Columbia as of the preceding December 31, verified as to its accuracy in accordance with the functions that each employee actually performs, by control center, responsibility center, agency reporting code, program (including funding source), activity, location for accounting purposes, job title, grade and classification, annual salary, and position control number.

(b) SUBMISSION.—The annual report required by subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted to the Congress, the Mayor, the District of Columbia Council, the Consensus Commission, and the Authority, not later than February 15 of each year.

SEC. 136. (a) No later than October 1, 1998, or within 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later, and each succeeding year, the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools and the University of the District of Columbia shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, the Mayor, the District of Columbia Council, the Consensus Commission, and the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, a revised appropriated funds operating budget for the public school system and the University of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year that is in the total amount of the approved appropriation and that realigns budgeted data for personal services and other-than-personal services, respectively, with anticipated actual expenditures.

(b) The revised budget required by subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted in the format of the budget that the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools and the University of the District of Columbia submit to the Mayor of the District of Columbia for inclusion in the Mayor's budget submission to the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, Public Law 93–198, as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 47–301).

SEC. 137. The Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees, the Board of Trustees of the University of the District of Columbia, the Board of Library Trustees, and the Board of Governors of the University of the District of Columbia School of Law shall vote on and approve their respective annual or revised budgets before submission to the Mayor of the District of Columbia for inclusion in the Mayor's budget submission to the Council of the District of Columbia in accordance with section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, Public Law 93–198, as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 47–301), or before submitting their respective budgets directly to the Council.

SEC. 138. (a) CEILING ON TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the total amount appropriated in this Act for operating expenses for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1999 under the caption ''Division of Expenses'' shall not exceed the lesser of—

(A) the sum of the total revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year; or

(B) $5,211,920,000 (of which $132,912,000 shall be from intra-District funds and $2,865,763,000 shall be from local funds), which amount may be increased by the following:

(i) proceeds of one-time transactions, which are expended for emergency or unanticipated operating or capital needs approved by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority; or

(ii) after notification to the Council, additional expenditures which the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia certifies will produce additional revenues during such fiscal year at least equal to 200 percent of such additional expenditures, and that are approved by the Authority.

(2) ENFORCEMENT.—The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia and the Authority shall take such steps as are necessary to assure that the District of Columbia meets the requirements of this section, including the apportioning by the Chief Financial Officer of the appropriations and funds made available to the District during fiscal year 1999, except that the Chief Financial Officer may not reprogram for operating expenses any funds derived from bonds, notes, or other obligations issued for capital projects.

(b) ACCEPTANCE AND USE OF GRANTS NOT INCLUDED IN CEILING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Mayor, in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer, during a control year, as defined in section 305(4) of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, approved April 17, 1995 (Public Law 104–8; 109 Stat. 152), may accept, obligate, and expend Federal, private, and other grants received by the District government that are not reflected in the amounts appropriated in this Act.

(2) REQUIREMENT OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER REPORT AND AUTHORITY APPROVAL.—No such

Federal, private, or other grant may be accepted, obligated, or expended pursuant to paragraph (1) until—

(A) the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia submits to the Authority a report setting forth detailed information regarding such grant; and

(B) the Authority has reviewed and approved the acceptance, obligation, and expenditure of such grant in accordance with review and approval procedures consistent with the provisions of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995.

(3) PROHIBITION ON SPENDING IN ANTICIPATION OF APPROVAL OR RECEIPT.—No amount may be obligated or expended from the general fund or other funds of the District government in anticipation of the approval or receipt of a grant under paragraph (2)(B) of this subsection or in anticipation of the approval or receipt of a Federal, private, or other grant not subject to such paragraph.

(4) MONTHLY REPORTS.—The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall prepare a monthly report setting forth detailed information regarding all Federal, private, and other grants subject to this subsection. Each such report shall be submitted to the Council of the District of Columbia, and to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, not later than 15 days after the end of the month covered by the report.

(c) REPORT ON EXPENDITURES BY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY.—Not later than 20 calendar days after the end of each fiscal quarter starting October 1, 1998, the Authority shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House, and the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate providing an itemized accounting of all non-appropriated funds obligated or expended by the Authority for the quarter. The report shall include information on the date, amount, purpose, and vendor name, and a description of the services or goods provided with respect to the expenditures of such funds.

(d) APPLICATION OF EXCESS REVENUES.—Local revenues collected in excess of amounts required to support appropriations in this Act for operating expenses for the District of Columbia for fiscal year 1999 under the caption ''Division of Expenses'' shall be applied first to the elimination of the general fund accumulated deficit; second to a reserve account not to exceed $250,000,000 to be used to finance seasonal cash needs (in lieu of short term borrowings); third to accelerate repayment of cash borrowed from the Water and Sewer Fund; and fourth to reduce the outstanding long-term debt.

SEC. 139. UNIVERSITY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AUTHORITY. Section 108(b) of the District of Columbia Public Education Act (D.C. Code, sec. 31–1408) is amended by striking the period at the end of the sentence and adding the phrase '', except that the funds appropriated in this section also may be invested in equity-based securities if approved by the Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia.''.

SEC. 140. If a department or agency of the government of the District of Columbia is under the administration of a court-appointed receiver or other court-appointed official during fiscal year 1999 or any succeeding fiscal year, the receiver or official shall prepare and submit to the Mayor, for inclusion in the annual budget of the District of Columbia for the year, annual estimates of the expenditures and appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the department or agency. All such estimates shall be forwarded by the Mayor to the Council, for its action pursuant to sections 446 and 603(c) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, without revision but subject to the Mayor's recommendations. Notwithstanding any provision of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 790; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code sec. 1–101 et seq.) the Council may comment or make recommendations concerning such annual estimates but shall have no authority under such Act to revise such estimates.

SEC. 141. The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority and the Superintendent of the District of Columbia Public Schools are hereby directed to report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives not later than April 1, 1999, on all measures necessary and steps to be taken to ensure that the District's Public Schools open on time to begin the 1999–2000 academic year.

SEC. 142. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation, an employee of the District of Columbia public schools shall be—

(1) classified as an Educational Service employee;

(2) placed under the personnel authority of the Board of Education; and

(3) subject to all Board of Education rules.

(b) School-based personnel shall constitute a separate competitive area from nonschool-based personnel who shall not compete with school-based personnel for retention purposes.

SEC. 143. (a) RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF OFFICIAL VEHICLES.—(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, none of the funds made available by this Act or by any other Act may be used to provide any officer or employee of the District of Columbia with an official vehicle unless the officer or employee uses the vehicle only in the performance of the officer's or employee's official duties. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ''official duties'' does not include travel between the officer's or employee's residence and workplace (except in the case of an officer or employee of the Metropolitan Police Department who resides in the District of Columbia or is otherwise designated by the Chief of the Department).

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to any vehicle provided to the officer of the Metropolitan Police Department who was wounded in the line of duty and who is referred to in the letter of July 15, 1998, from the Chief of the Department to the Chair of the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief may donate the vehicle to such officer as a gift on behalf of the District of Columbia, and the donation shall not be subject to any Federal, State, or local income or gift tax.

(3) The Chief Financial Officer of the District of Columbia shall submit, by November 15, 1998, an inventory, as of September 30, 1998, of all vehicles owned, leased or operated by the District of Columbia government. The inventory shall include, but not be limited to, the department to which the vehicle is assigned; the year and make of the vehicle; the acquisition date and cost; the general condition of the vehicle; annual operating and maintenance costs; current mileage; and whether the vehicle is allowed to be taken home by a District officer or employee and if so, the officer or employee's title and resident location.

SEC. 144. (a) SOURCE OF PAYMENT FOR EMPLOYEES DETAILED WITHIN GOVERNMENT.—For purposes of determining the amount of funds expended by any entity within the District of Columbia government during fiscal year 1999 and each succeeding fiscal year, any expenditures of the District government attributable to any officer or employee of the District government who provides services which are within the authority and jurisdiction of the entity (including any portion of the compensation paid to the officer or employee attributable to the time spent in providing such services) shall be treated as expenditures made from the entity's budget, without regard to whether the officer or employee is assigned to the entity or otherwise treated as an officer or employee of the entity.

(b) MODIFICATION OF REDUCTION IN FORCE PROCEDURES.—The District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 (D.C. Code, sec. 1–601.1 et seq.), as amended, is further amended in section 2408(a) by deleting ''1998'' and inserting, ''1999''; in subsection (b), by deleting ''1998'' and inserting, ''1999''; in subsection (i), by deleting ''1998'' and inserting, ''1999''; and in subsection (k), by deleting ''1998'' and inserting, ''1999''.

SEC. 145. ASSESSMENT AND PLACEMENT OF SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not later than 120 days after the date that a District of Columbia Public Schools [DCPS] student is referred for evaluation or assessment—

(1) the District of Columbia Board of Education (referred to in this section as the ''Board''), or its successor and DCPS shall assess or evaluate a student who may have a disability and who may require special education services; and

(2) if a student is classified as having a disability, as defined in section 101(a)(1) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (84 Stat. 175; 20 U.S.C. 1401(a)(1)) or in section 7(8) of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 359; 29 U.S.C. 706(8)), the Board and DCPS shall place that student in an appropriate program of special education services.

SEC. 146. (a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products to the greatest extent practicable.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each agency of the Federal or District of Columbia government shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 147. Notwithstanding any provision of any Federally-granted charter or any other provision of law, beginning with fiscal year 1999 and for each fiscal year hereafter, the real property of the National Education Association located in the District of Columbia shall be subject to taxation by the District of Columbia in the same manner as any similar organization.

SEC. 148. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used for purposes of the annual independent audit of the District of Columbia government (including the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority) for fiscal year 1999 unless—

(1) the audit is conducted by the Inspector General of the District of Columbia pursuant to

section 208(a)(4) of the District of Columbia Procurement Practices Act of 1985 (D.C. Code, sec. 1–1182.8(a)(4)); and

(2) the audit includes a comparison of audited actual year-end results with the revenues submitted in the budget document for such year and the appropriations enacted into law for such year.

SEC. 149. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize any office, agency or entity to expend funds for programs or functions for which a reorganization plan is required but has not been approved by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (hereafter in this section referred to as ''Authority''). Appropriations made by this Act for such programs or functions are conditioned only on the approval by the Authority of the required reorganization plans.

SEC. 150. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation, the evaluation process and instruments for evaluating District of Columbia Public Schools employees shall be a non-negotiable item for collective bargaining purposes.

SEC. 151. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used by the District of Columbia Corporation Counsel or any other officer or entity of the District government to provide assistance for any petition drive or civil action which seeks to require Congress to provide for voting representation in Congress for the District of Columbia.

SEC. 152. The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (hereafter in this section referred to as ''Authority'') shall report to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives, by February 15, 1999, on the status of all partnerships or agreements entered into from January 1, 1994 through September 30, 1998, between the District of Columbia government and any nonprofit organization that provides medical care, substance abuse treatment, low income housing, food and shelter services, abstinance programs, or educational services to children, adults and families residing in the District. For those partnerships or agreements that have been terminated, the Authority shall report to Congress on the plans by the District government for reinitiating the partnerships or agreements with the respective nonprofit organization.

SEC. 153. The Residency Requirement Reinstatement Amendment Act of 1998 (D.C. Act 12–340) is hereby repealed.

SEC. 154. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used after April 1, 1999, to transfer or confine inmates classified above the medium security level, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Prisons classification instrument, to the Northeast Ohio Correctional Center located in Youngstown, Ohio.

SEC. 155. RESERVE.—The District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, Public Law 104–8, sec. 202 is amended to include the following:

''(i) RESERVE.—Beginning with fiscal year 2000, the plan or budget submitted pursuant to this Act shall contain $150,000,000 for a reserve to be established by the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority: Provided, That the reserve shall only be expended according to criteria established by the Chief Financial Officer and approved by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.''.

SEC. 156. LIBRARY FUNDRAISING AUTHORITY.—D.C. Code Section 37–105 is amended by striking the word ''and'' after section (11) and striking the period after section (12) and adding the following phrase:

'', (13) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Trustees of the District of Columbia Public Library is authorized to hire a fund raiser and to raise funds from private sources and expend those funds for the benefit of the District of Columbia Public Library, with the prior review and approval of the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia and the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority.''.

SEC. 157. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADOPTION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''District of Columbia Adoption Improvement Act of 1998''.

(b) DATABASE.—The District of Columbia Child and Family Services Agency (referred to as ''CFSA'') shall maintain an accurate database listing and tracking any child found by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court to be abused or neglected and who is in the custody of the District of Columbia, including any child with the goal of adoption or legally free for adoption.

(c) CONTRACTING WITH PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS.—

(1) PRIVATE CONTRACTS.—Not later than September 30, 1999, CFSA shall enter into contracts with private service providers to perform some of the adoption recruitment and placement functions of CFSA, which may include recruitment, homestudy, and placement services.

(2) COMPETITIVE BIDDING.—Any contract entered into pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be subject to a competitive bidding process when required by CFSA contracting policies and procedures.

(3) PERFORMANCE-BASED COMPENSATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any contract entered into pursuant to paragraph (1) shall compensate the winning bidder pursuant to paragraph (2) upon completion of contract deliverables.

(B) CONTRACT DELIVERABLES.—In identifying contract deliverables, CFSA shall consider—

(i) in the case of recruitment, receipt of a list of potential adoptive families;

(ii) in the case of homestudies, receipt of a completed homestudy in a form specified in advance by CFSA; or

(iii) in the case of placements, the child is placed in an adoptive home approved by CFSA or the adoption is finalized.

(4) TYPES OF CONTRACTS.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent CFSA from entering into contracts that provide for multiple deliverables or conditions for partial payment.

(5) REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO ADOPTION.—CFSA shall meet with contractors to address issues identified during the term of a contract entered into pursuant to this section, including issues related to barriers to timely adoptions.

SEC. 158. CLARIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (a) Section 11233(b)(2) of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33) is amended by—

(1) striking ''; and'' in subparagraph (F) and inserting '';'';

(2) striking ''Columbia.'' in subparagraph (G) and inserting ''Columbia; and''; and

(3) inserting after subparagraph (G) the following:

''(H) carry out all functions which have heretofore been carried out by the Social Services Division of the Superior Court relating to supervision of adults subject to protection orders or provision of services for or related to such persons.''.

(b) Section 11–1722 of the District of Columbia Code is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''juvenile'' after ''all'' in the first sentence; and

(B) by amending the second sentence to read as follows: ''The Director shall have no jurisdiction over any adult under supervision.'';

(2) in subsection (b), inserting ''including the agency established by section 11233(a) of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997,'' after ''Columbia,''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by inserting ''juvenile'' after ''of''.

SEC. 159. Public Law 104–8 is amended by adding new section 109 as follows:

''SEC. 109. CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICER.

''(a) The Authority may employ a Chief Management Officer of the District of Columbia, who shall be appointed by the Chair with the consent of the Authority. The Chief Management Officer shall assist the Authority in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under the District of Columbia Management Reform Act of 1997, subtitle B of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, title XI of Public Law 105–33, to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the District of Columbia Government. The Authority may delegate to the Chief Management Officer responsibility for oversight and supervision of departments and functions of the District of Columbia Government, or successor departments and functions, consistent with the District of Columbia Management Reform Act of 1997, subtitle B of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, title XI of Public Law 105–33. The Chief Management Officer shall report directly to the Authority, through the Chair of the Authority, and shall be directed in his or her performance by a majority of the Authority. The Chief Management Officer shall be paid at an annual rate determined by the Authority sufficient in the judgment of the Authority to obtain the services of an individual with the skills and experience required to discharge the duties of the office.

''(b) EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the employment agreement entered into as of January 15, 1998, between the Chief Management Officer and the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority shall be valid in all respects.''.

SEC. 160. Section 1–1182.8(a)(4)(A) of the D.C. Code is amended to read as follows—

''(A) Audit the financial statement and report described in paragraph (3)(H) for a fiscal year, except that the financial statement and report may not be audited by the same auditor (or an auditor employed by or affiliated with the same auditor) for more than 5 consecutive fiscal years; and''.

SEC. 161. DEFICIT REDUCTION AND REVITALIZATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Act, funds allocated to management reform by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority under this heading in Public Law 105–100 (111 Stat. 2159), as contained in the Authority's notification of June 24, 1998, shall remain available for management reform until September 30, 1999: Provided, That said funds shall not exceed $3,200,000.

SEC. 162. PROMPT PAYMENTS. (a) Section 3901 of title 31, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection (d):

''(d)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1) of this section, this chapter, except section 3907 of this title, applies to the District of Columbia Courts.

''(2) A claim for an interest penalty not paid under this chapter may be filed in the same manner as claims are filed with respect to contracts to provide property or services for the District of Columbia Courts.

''(3)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an interest penalty under this chapter does not continue to accrue for more than one year or after a claim for an interest penalty is filed in the manner described in paragraph (2), whichever is earlier.

''(B) If a claim for an interest penalty is filed in the manner described in paragraph (2) and interest is not available for such claims under the laws and regulations governing claims under contracts to provide property or services for the District of Columbia Courts, interest will

accrue under this chapter as provided in paragraph (A) and from the date the claim is filed until the date the claim is paid.

''(4) Paragraph (3) of this subsection does not prevent an interest penalty from accruing on a claim if such interest is available for such claim under the laws and regulations governing claims under contracts to provide property or services for the District of Columbia Courts. Such interest may accrue on an unpaid contract payment and on the unpaid penalty under this chapter.

''(5) Except as provided in section 3904 of this title, this chapter does not require an interest penalty on a payment that is not made because of a dispute between the head of an agency and a business concern over the amount of payment or compliance with the contract. A claim related to the dispute, and any interest payable for the period during which the dispute is being resolved, is subject to the laws and regulations governing claims under contracts to provide property or services for the District of Columbia Courts.''.

SEC. 163. Section 147 of the Nation's Capital Bicentennial Designation Act (Public Law 105–100; 111 Stat. 2180) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3)(B) by striking ''President's Day'' and inserting ''Washington's Birthday'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1) by striking ''President's Day'' and inserting ''Washington's Birthday''.

SEC. 164. Section 101(b) of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, Public Law 104–8, 109 Stat. 97, is amended by adding at the end of paragraph (5) the following new subparagraph:

''(D) CONTINUATION OF SERVICE UNTIL SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.—Upon the expiration of a term of office, a member of the Authority may continue to serve until a successor has been appointed.''

SEC. 165. Section 456(d)(2) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (87 Stat. 774; Public Law 93–198, as amended) is amended by adding at the end:

''(H) A statement of the balance of each account held by the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority as of the end of the quarter, together with a description of the activities within each such account during the quarter based on information supplied by the Authority.''.

SEC. 166. No funds made available pursuant to any provision of this Act or any other Act now or hereafter enacted shall be used to capitalize the National Capital Revitalization Corporation or for the purpose of implementing the National Capital Revitalization Act of 1998 (D.C. Act 12–355) until at least 30 days after the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority submits to the appropriate committees of Congress an economic development strategy.

SEC. 167. The District of Columbia government shall maintain for fiscal year 1999 the same funding levels as provided in fiscal year 1997 for homeless services in the District of Columbia: Provided, That in addition to such amounts, $1,000,000 shall be paid to The Doe Fund for its Ready, Willing & Able program in Washington, D.C.

SEC. 168. (a) No later than November 1, 1998, or within 30 calendar days after the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later, the Chief Financial Officer shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Mayor, and the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority a revised appropriated funds operating budget for all agencies of the District of Columbia government for such fiscal year that is in the total amount of the approved appropriation and that realigns budgeted data for personal services and other-than-personal-services, respectively, with anticipated actual expenditures.

(b) The revised budget required by subsection (a) of this section shall be submitted in the format of the budget that the District of Columbia government submitted pursuant to section 442 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, Public Law 93–198, as amended (D.C. Code, sec. 47–301).

SEC. 169. Notwithstanding section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973, as amended (87 Stat. 813; Public Law 93–198; D.C. Code, sec. 1–233(c)(1), D.C. Act 12–421), ''Oyster Elementary School Construction and Revenue Bond Act of 1998'', shall take effect upon the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 170. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used for any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug, or for any payment to any individual or entity who carries out any such program.

SEC. 171. None of the funds contained in this Act may be used to conduct any ballot initiative which seeks to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use, or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.

This Act may be cited as the ''District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such corporation, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as may be necessary in carrying out the program for the current fiscal year for such corporation: Provided, That none of the funds available during the current fiscal year may be used to make expenditures, contracts, or commitments for the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology to any country other than a nuclear-weapon state as defined in Article IX of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons eligible to receive economic or military assistance under this Act that has detonated a nuclear explosive after the date of enactment of this Act.

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance, and tied-aid grants as authorized by section 10 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, $765,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2002: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available until 2013 for the disbursement of direct loans, loan guarantees, insurance and tied-aid grants obligated in fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs for tied-aid credits or grants may be used for any other purpose except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this paragraph are made available notwithstanding section 2(b)(2) of the Export Import Bank Act of 1945, in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by any East European country, any Baltic State or any agency or national thereof.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan and insurance programs (to be computed on an accrual basis), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and not to exceed $22,500 for official reception and representation expenses for members of the Board of Directors, $50,000,000: Provided, That necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the collection of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, repossession or sale of pledged collateral or other assets acquired by the Export-Import Bank in satisfaction of moneys owed the Export-Import Bank, or the investigation or appraisal of any property, or the evaluation of the legal or technical aspects of any transaction for which an application for a loan, guarantee or insurance commitment has been made, shall be considered nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of this heading: Provided further, That, notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, subsection (a) thereof shall remain in effect until October 1, 1999.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NONCREDIT ACCOUNT

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation is authorized to make, without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by 31 U.S.C. 9104, such expenditures and commitments within the limits of funds available to it and in accordance with law as may be necessary: Provided, That the amount available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs (including an amount for official reception and representation expenses which shall not exceed $35,000) shall not exceed $32,500,000 of which not more than $27,500,000 may be made available until the Corporation reports to the Committees on Appropriations on measures taken to (1) establish sector specific investment funds; and (2) support regional investment initiatives in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan through the Caucasus Fund: Provided further, That project-specific transaction costs, including direct and indirect costs incurred in claims settlements, and other direct costs associated with services provided to specific investors or potential investors pursuant to section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall not be considered administrative expenses for the purposes of this heading.

PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, $50,000,000, as authorized by section 234 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to be derived by transfer from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such sums shall be available for direct loan obligations and loan guaranty commitments incurred or made during fiscal years 1999 and 2000: Provided further, That such sums shall remain available through fiscal year 2007 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 1999, and through fiscal year 2008 for the disbursement of direct and guaranteed loans obligated in fiscal year 2000: Provided further, That in addition, such sums as may be necessary for administrative expenses to carry out the credit program may be derived from amounts available for administrative expenses to carry out the credit and insurance programs in the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Noncredit Account and merged with said account.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $44,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the Trade and Development Agency may receive reimbursements from corporations and other entities for the costs of grants for feasibility studies and other project planning services, to be deposited as an offsetting collection to this account and to be available for obligation until September 30, 2000, for necessary expenses under this paragraph: Provided further, That such reimbursements shall not cover, or be allocated against,

direct or indirect administrative costs of the agency.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

For expenses necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and for other purposes, to remain available until September 30, 1999, unless otherwise specified herein, as follows:

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 1 and 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, for child survival, basic education, assistance to combat tropical and other diseases, and related activities, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, $650,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this amount shall be made available for such activities as: (1) immunization programs; (2) oral rehydration programs; (3) health and nutrition programs, and related education programs, which address the needs of mothers and children; (4) water and sanitation programs; (5) assistance for displaced and orphaned children; (6) programs for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, polio, malaria and other diseases; and (7) up to $98,000,000 for basic education programs for children: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for nonproject assistance for health and child survival programs, except that funds may be made available for such assistance for ongoing health programs.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–533) and the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, $1,225,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to $20,000,000 may be made available for the Inter-American Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that Agency: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to $11,000,000 may be made available for the African Development Foundation and shall be apportioned directly to that agency: Provided further, That none of the funds made available in this Act nor any unobligated balances from prior appropriations may be made available to any organization or program which, as determined by the President of the United States, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to pay for the performance of abortion as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions; and that in order to reduce reliance on abortion in developing nations, funds shall be available only to voluntary family planning projects which offer, either directly or through referral to, or information about access to, a broad range of family planning methods and services, and that any such voluntary family planning project shall meet the following requirements: (1) service providers of referral agents in the project shall not implement or be subject to quotas, or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning (this provision shall not be construed to include the use of quantitative estimates or indicators for budgeting and planning purposes), (2) the project shall not include payment of incentives, bribes, gratuities, or financial reward to (A) an individual in exchange for becoming a family planning acceptor, or (B) program personnel for achieving a numerical target or quota of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning, (3) the project shall not deny any right or benefit, including the right of access to participate in any program of general welfare or the right of access to health care, as a consequence of any individual's decision not to accept family planning services, (4) the project shall provide family planning acceptors comprehensible information on the health benefits and risks of the method chosen, including those conditions that might render the use of the method inadvisable and those adverse side effects known to be consequent to the use of the method, (5) the project shall ensure that experimental contraceptive drugs and devices and medical procedures are provided only in the context of a scientific study in which participants are advised of potential risks and benefits; and, not less than 60 days after the date on which the Administrator of the Untied States Agency for International Development determines that there has been a violation of the requirements contained in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), or (5) of this proviso, or a pattern or practice of violations of the requirements contained in paragraph (4) of this proviso, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, a report containing a description of such violation and the corrective action taken by the Agency: Provided further, That in awarding grants for natural family planning under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 no applicant shall be discriminated against because of such applicant's religious or conscientious commitment to offer only natural family planning; and, additionally, all such applicants shall comply with the requirements of the previous proviso: Provided further, That for purposes of this or any other Act authorizing or appropriating funds for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, the term ''motivate'', as it relates to family planning assistance, shall not be construed to prohibit the provision, consistent with local law, of information or counseling about all pregnancy options: Provided further, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion under section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of the funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, and of the unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated under this heading, $2,500,000 may be transferred to ''International Organizations and Programs'' for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for any activity which is in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES): Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for the central Government of the Republic of South Africa, until the Secretary of State reports in writing to the appropriate committees of the Congress on the steps being taken by the United States Government to work with the Government of the Republic of South Africa to negotiate the repeal, suspension, or termination of section 15(c) of South Africa's Medicines and Related Substances Control Amendment Act No. 90 of 1997: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance programs for displaced and orphaned children and victims of war, not to exceed $25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used to monitor and provide oversight of such programs: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $1,500,000 should be made available for agriculture programs in Laos: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than $500,000 should be made available for support of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute: Provided further, That, of the funds made available by this Act for the ''Microenterprise Initiative'' (including any local currencies made available for the purposes of the Initiative), not less than 50 percent of the funds used for microcredit should be made available for support of programs providing loans of less than $300 to very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans.

CYPRUS

Of the funds appropriated under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $15,000,000 shall be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicommunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus.

BURMA

Of the funds appropriated under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Development Assistance'', not less than $6,500,000 shall be made available to support democracy activities in Burma, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma: Provided, That funds made available for Burma-related activities under this heading may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law: Provided further, That the provision of such funds shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

CAMBODIA

None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for activities or programs for Cambodia until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Cambodia has: (1) thoroughly and credibly resolved all election-related disputes and complaints filed by all political parties to the National Election Commission and the Constitutional Council; (2) discontinued all political violence and intimidation of journalists and members of opposition parties; and (3) been formed through credible, democratic elections: Provided, That the restrictions under this heading shall not apply to demining or activities administered by nongovernmental organizations: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

INDONESIA

Of the funds appropriated under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'' and ''Development Assistance'', not less than $75,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Indonesia: Provided, That of this amount, not less than $15,000,000 should be made available for activities administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading up to $25,000,000 may be derived from funds that are available for obligation pursuant to section 511 of this Act or any comparable provision of law.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act for development assistance may be made available to any United States private and voluntary organization, except any cooperative development organization, which obtains less than 20 percent of its total annual funding for international activities from

sources other than the United States Government: Provided, That the Administrator of the Agency for International Development may, on a case-by-case basis, waive the restriction contained in this paragraph, after taking into account the effectiveness of the overseas development activities of the organization, its level of volunteer support, its financial viability and stability, and the degree of its dependence for its financial support on the agency: Provided further, That section 123(g) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the paragraph entitled ''Private and Voluntary Organizations'' in title II of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1985 (as enacted in Public Law 98–473) are hereby repealed.

Funds appropriated or otherwise made available under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995. Such private and voluntary organizations shall include those which operate on a not-for-profit basis, receive contributions from private sources, receive voluntary support from the public and are deemed to be among the most cost-effective and successful providers of development assistance.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses for international disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, $1,500,000, as authorized by section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended: Provided, That such costs shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That guarantees of loans made under this heading in support of microenterprise activities may guarantee up to 70 percent of the principal amount of any such loans notwithstanding section 108 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out programs under this heading, $500,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2000.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of guaranteed loans authorized by sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including the cost of guaranteed loans designed to promote the urban and environmental policies and objectives of part I of such Act, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize loan principal, 100 per centum of which shall be guaranteed, pursuant to the authority of such sections. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out guaranteed loan programs, $5,000,000, all of which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development: Provided further, That commitments to guarantee loans under this heading may be entered into notwithstanding the second and third sentences of section 222(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and the third and fourth sentences of section 223(j) of such Act are repealed.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the ''Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund'', as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, $44,552,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, $479,950,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs administered by the Agency for International Development may be used to finance printing costs of any report or study (except feasibility, design, or evaluation reports or studies) in excess of $25,000 without the approval of the Administrator of the Agency or the Administrator's designee.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667, $30,750,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, $2,367,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $1,080,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within thirty days of enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1998, whichever is later: Provided further, That not less than $775,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years: Provided further, That in exercising the authority to provide cash transfer assistance for Israel, the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $150,000,000 should be made available for assistance for Jordan: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $10,000,000 may be used to support victims of the Holocaust.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $19,600,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–415): Provided, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2000.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, $430,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for economic assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of existing housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to the efforts of United States troops to promote peace in said country.

(d) With regard to funds appropriated under this heading for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and local currencies generated by such funds (including the conversion of funds appropriated under this heading into currency used by Bosnia and Herzegovina as local currency and local currency returned or repaid under such program)—

(1) the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall provide written approval for grants and loans prior to the obligation and expenditure of funds for such purposes, and prior to the use of funds that have been returned or repaid to any lending facility or grantee; and

(2) the provisions of section 533 of this Act shall apply.

(e) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not complied with article III of annex 1–A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian officials and Bosnian officials has not been terminated.

(f) Not to exceed $200,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(g) Funds appropriated under this heading or in prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the Fund's disbursement of such funds for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, $801,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the provisions of such chapter shall apply to funds appropriated by this paragraph: Provided further, That such sums as may be necessary may be transferred to the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the cost of any financing under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 for activities for the New Independent States.

(b) Funds appropriated under title II of this Act, including funds appropriated under this heading, should be made available for assistance for Mongolia at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1998: Provided, That funds made available for assistance for Mongolia may be made available in accordance with the purposes and utilizing the authorities provided in chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c)(1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for assistance for the Government of Russia, 50 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Russia has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) assistance may be provided for the Government of Russia if the President determines and certifies to the

Committees on Appropriations that making such funds available: (A) is vital to the national security interest of the United States; and (B) that the Government of Russia is taking meaningful steps to limit major supply contracts and to curtail the transfer of technology and technological expertise related to activities referred to in paragraph (1).

(d) Not more than 30 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for any country in the region.

(e) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $228,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for the Southern Caucasus region: Provided, That of the funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region, 17.5 percent should be used for reconstruction and other activities relating to the peaceful resolution of conflicts within the region, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabakh: Provided further, That if the Secretary of State after May 30, 1999, determines and reports to the relevant committees of Congress that the full amount of funds that may be made available under the first proviso cannot be effectively utilized, the amount provided may be used for other purposes under this heading: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this subsection, 37 percent shall be made available for assistance for Georgia and 35 percent shall be made available for assistance for Armenia: Provided further, That of funds made available for Armenia, not less than 12 percent shall be made available for an endowment for the American University in Armenia.

(f) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104–201;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2421);

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee, or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2191 et seq.);

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

(g) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $195,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Ukraine: Provided, That not less than $25,000,000 of such funds should be made available for nuclear reactor safety programs, of which not less than $1,000,000 shall be made available for personnel security initiatives at all nuclear reactor installations: Provided further, That 50 percent of the amount made available in this subsection, exclusive of funds made available for nuclear safety and law enforcement reforms, shall be withheld from obligation and expenditure until the Secretary of State reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Ukraine has undertaken significant economic reforms additional to those achieved in fiscal year 1998, and include: (1) reform and effective enforcement of commercial and tax codes; and (2) continued progress on resolution of complaints by United States investors: Provided further, That the report in the previous proviso shall be provided 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act : Provided further, That for the purposes of the agreement with Ukraine submitted to the Congress under section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the requirement to submit the agreement and related documents to the Congress and the appropriate congressional committees for the periods described in that Act shall be deemed satisfied upon the enactment of this Act.

(h) The Coordinator for Assistance to the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union shall inform the Committees on Appropriations prior to the obligation of funds made available under this heading for a United States national lab to administer nuclear safety activities if the management costs exceed 9 percent of the costs associated with the program or activity.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

PEACE CORPS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), $240,000,000, including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $261,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds under this heading may be made available to establish or operate an International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere outside the United States: Provided further, That in addition to any funds previously made available for an International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere, not less than $5,000,000 should be made available to establish and operate the International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere at the deBremond Training Center in Roswell, New Mexico: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1999, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, $640,000,000: Provided, That not more than $13,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That not less than $70,000,000 shall be made available for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 260(c)), $30,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the funds made available under this heading are appropriated notwithstanding the provisions contained in section 2(c)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 which would limit the amount of funds which could be appropriated for this purpose.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism and related programs and activities, $198,000,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and a voluntary contribution to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: Provided, That the Secretary of State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations at least twenty days prior to the obligation of funds for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: Provided further, That of this amount not to exceed $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to nonproliferation and disarmament: Provided further, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: Provided further, That such funds shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading not less than $35,000,000 should be made available for demining, clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities: Provided further, That of the funds made available for demining and related activities, not to exceed $500,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying direct loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts, through debt buybacks and swaps, owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible Latin American and Caribbean countries, pursuant to part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended; and concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements with any country in sub-Saharan Africa, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100–461); and of modifying any obligation, or portion of such obligation for Latin American countries to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89–808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95–

501), $33,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $2,900,000 of such funds may be used for implementation of improvements in the foreign credit reporting system of the United States Government: Provided further, That the authority provided by section 572 of Public Law 100–461 may be exercised only with respect to countries that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as ''IDA-only'' countries: Provided further, That the authorities and appropriation under this heading shall also satisfy the requirement of section 808(a)(3) of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, for the purpose of debt buybacks and swaps which incur no costs (as defined under section 502(5) of the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990) in fiscal year 1999.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out Department of the Treasury international affairs technical assistance activities, $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available, pursuant to section 589 of this Act, for economic technical assistance and for related programs.

UNITED STATES COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM

For the United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program authorized by section 543 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, $10,000,000 to remain available until September 30, 2000. Provided, That the Secretary may transfer such funds to the North American Development Bank and/or to one or more Federal agencies for the purpose of enabling the Bank or such Federal agencies to assist in carrying out the program by providing technical assistance, grants, loans, loan guarantees, and other financial subsidies endorsed by the inter-agency finance committee established by section 7 of Executive Order 12916: Provided further, That no portion of such funds may be transferred to the Bank unless the Secretary shall have first entered into an agreement with the Bank that provides that any such funds may not be used for the Bank's administrative expenses: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the Bank under this head will be in addition to the 10 percent of the paid-in capital paid to the Bank by the United States referred to in section 543 of the Act: Provided further, That any funds transferred to any Federal Agency under this head will be in addition to amounts otherwise provided to such agency: Provided further, That any funds transferred to an agency under this head shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as the account to which transferred.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $50,000,000 of which up to $1,000,000 may remain available until expended: Provided, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading for grant financed military education and training for Indonesia and Guatemala may only be available for expanded international military education and training and funds made available for Guatemala may only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to support grant financed military education and training at the School of the Americas unless the Secretary of Defense certifies that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, particularly with respect to the observance of human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions whose primary purpose is to train United States military personnel.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, $3,330,000,000: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than $1,860,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than $1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: Provided further, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within thirty days of enactment of this Act or by October 31, 1998, whichever is later: Provided further, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than $490,000,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than $45,000,000 should be available for assistance for Jordan: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1999 the President is authorized to, and shall, direct drawdowns of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than $25,000,000 under the authority of this proviso for Jordan for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: Provided further, That section 506(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply, and section 632(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply, to any such drawdown: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading shall be available for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace Program except through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, not less than $7,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Tunisia: Provided further, That during fiscal year 1999, the President is authorized to, and shall, direct the drawdowns of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense, defense services of the Department of Defense, and military education and training of an aggregate value of not less than $5,000,000 under the authority of this proviso for Tunisia for the purposes of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and any amount so directed shall count toward meeting the earmark in the previous proviso: Provided further, That section 506(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall apply and section 632(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to any such drawdown: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of direct loans authorized by section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act as follows: cost of direct loans, $20,000,000: Provided, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans of not to exceed $167,000,000.

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: Provided, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Sudan and Liberia: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: Provided further, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available for assistance for Guatemala: Provided further, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the ''Foreign Military Sales Financing Program'' in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: Provided further, That, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds made available under this heading for the cost of direct loans may also be used to supplement the funds available under this heading for grants, and funds made available under this heading for grants may also be used to supplement the funds available under this heading for the cost of direct loans: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: Provided further, That not more than $29,910,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales: Provided further, That not more than $340,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 1999 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, $76,500,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For payment to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), $192,500,000 to remain available until expended for contributions previously due: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the

regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association (IDA) by the Secretary of the Treasury, $800,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of these funds may be obligated or expended until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that a procedure has been established for the Comptroller General of the United States to be provided full access to: (1) the financial and related records of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and IDA for the purposes of conducting audits of current loans and financial assistance provided by these institutions; and (2) management personnel manuals, procedures, and policy guidelines: Provided further, That following the review conducted in the previous proviso, the Comptroller General shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the results of the audit and recommendations to improve institutional financial and personnel procedures, especially regarding the protection of individuals alleging mismanagement, fraud, or abuses: Provided further, That at least ten days prior to the obligation of funds appropriated under this heading the Secretary of Treasury shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of his intent to obligate such funds.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Inter-American Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the paid-in share portion of the increase in capital stock, $25,610,667.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

For payment to the Inter-American Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States share of the increase in resources for the Fund for Special Operations, $21,152,000, to remain available until expended for contributions previously due.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $1,503,718,910.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

For payment to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States contribution to the Fund, $50,000,000 to remain available until expended for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the Asian Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, $13,221,596, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the Asian Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $647,858,204.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increases in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asian Development Bank Act, as amended (Public Law 89–369), $210,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $187,000,000 shall be available for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the African Development Fund, $128,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $88,300,000 shall be available for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

For payment to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development by the Secretary of the Treasury, $35,778,717, for the United States share of the paid-in portion of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development may subscribe without fiscal year limitation to the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed $123,237,803.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, $187,000,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): Provided further, That not less than $5,000,000 should be made available to the World Food Program: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading, may be provided to the Climate Stabilization Fund until fifteen days after the Department of State provides a report to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations in the Senate and the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations in the House of Representatives detailing the number of Fund employees and associated salaries and the fiscal year 1998 and 1999 Fund activities, programs or projects and associated costs: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) or the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

OBLIGATIONS DURING LAST MONTH OF AVAILABILITY

SEC. 501. Except for the appropriations entitled ''International Disaster Assistance'', and ''United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund'', not more than 15 percent of any appropriation item made available by this Act shall be obligated during the last month of availability.

PROHIBITION OF BILATERAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 502. Notwithstanding section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, none of the funds contained in title II of this Act may be used to carry out the provisions of section 209(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $126,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

LIMITATION ON EXPENSES

SEC. 504. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $5,000 shall be for entertainment expenses of the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year.

LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed $95,000 shall be available for representation allowances for the Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: Provided, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''International Military Education and Training'', not to exceed $50,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for entertainment and representation allowances: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of $4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: Provided further, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading ''Trade and Development Agency'', not to exceed $2,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

PROHIBITION ON FINANCING NUCLEAR GOODS

SEC. 506. None of the funds appropriated or made available (other than funds for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'') pursuant to this Act, for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, except for purposes of nuclear safety, to finance the export of nuclear equipment, fuel, or technology.

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Iran, Sudan, or Syria: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents.

MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: Provided, That assistance may be resumed to such country if the President determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office.

TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS

SEC. 509. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEOBLIGATION/REOBLIGATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 510. (a) Amounts certified pursuant to section 1311 of the Supplemental Appropriations

Act, 1955, as having been obligated against appropriations heretofore made under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the same general purpose as any of the headings under title II of this Act are, if deobligated, hereby continued available for the same period as the respective appropriations under such headings or until September 30, 1999, whichever is later, and for the same general purpose, and for countries within the same region as originally obligated: Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of the Congress are notified 15 days in advance of the reobligation of such funds in accordance with regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) Obligated balances of funds appropriated to carry out section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act as of the end of the fiscal year immediately preceding the current fiscal year are, if deobligated, hereby continued available during the current fiscal year for the same purpose under any authority applicable to such appropriations under this Act: Provided, That the authority of this subsection may not be used in fiscal year 1999.

AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 511. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, and 11 of part I, section 667, and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and funds provided under the heading ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States'', shall remain available until expended if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the report required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall designate for each country, to the extent known at the time of submission of such report, those funds allocated for cash disbursement for balance of payment and economic policy reform purposes.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 512. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to any country which is in default during a period in excess of one calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act: Provided, That this section and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds made available in this Act or during the current fiscal year for Nicaragua, Brazil, Liberia, and for any narcotics-related assistance for Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or the Arms Export Control Act.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: Provided, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: Provided, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact in the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

(b) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of international financial institutions listed in subsection (a) of this section to use the voice and vote of the United States to support the purchase of American produced agricultural commodities with funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act.

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 515. (a) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for ''Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund'', ''Development assistance'', ''International Organizations and Programs'', ''Trade and Development Agency'', ''International narcotics control and law enforcement'', ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States'', ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'', ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Peacekeeping operations'', ''Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development'', ''Operating expenses of the Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General'', ''Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs'', ''Foreign Military Financing Program'', ''International military education and training'', ''Peace Corps'', ''Migration and refugee assistance'', shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Appropriations Committees for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are previously notified 15 days in advance: Provided, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project under chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That the requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: Provided further, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than three days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: Provided further, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

(b) Drawdowns made pursuant to section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: Provided, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof '', or at the discretion of the President, Communist countries listed in section 620(f) of this Act''.

NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' shall be made available for assistance for a Government of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union—

(1) unless that Government is making progress in implementing comprehensive economic reforms based on market principles, private ownership, respect for commercial contracts, and equitable treatment of foreign private investment; and

(2) if that Government applies or transfers United States assistance to any entity for the purpose of expropriating or seizing ownership or control of assets, investments, or ventures.

Assistance may be furnished without regard to this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national interest.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' shall be made available for assistance for a Government of the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other new independent

state, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(c) None of the funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' shall be made available for any state to enhance its military capability: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to demilitarization, demining or nonproliferation programs.

(d) Funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(e) Funds made available in this Act for assistance to the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union shall be subject to the provisions of section 117 (relating to environment and natural resources) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) Funds appropriated in this or prior appropriations Acts that are or have been made available for an Enterprise Fund in the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union may be deposited by such Fund in interest-bearing accounts prior to the disbursement of such funds by the Fund for program purposes. The Fund may retain for such program purposes any interest earned on such deposits without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and without further appropriation by the Congress. Funds made available for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

(g) In issuing new task orders, entering into contracts, or making grants, with funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' for projects or activities that have as one of their primary purposes the fostering of private sector development, the Coordinator for United States Assistance to the New Independent States and the implementing agency shall encourage the participation of and give significant weight to contractors and grantees who propose investing a significant amount of their own resources (including volunteer services and in-kind contributions) in such projects and activities.

(h)(1) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of enactment of this Act, until agreement has been reached that assistance provided with funds appropriated by this Act will not be subject to customs duties or that legislation has been enacted and is in force that exempts such assistance from being subject to customs duties.

(2) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), assistance may be provided for the Government of the Russian Federation if the President determines that significant progress has been made on reaching an agreement, or enacting and enforcing legislation, that meets the objectives of this section to provide exemption from customs duties for assistance furnished under this Act.

PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations: Provided, That none of the funds made available under this Act may be used to lobby for or against abortion.

EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

SEC. 519. Section 105 of Public Law 104–164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking ''1996 and 1997'' and inserting ''1999 and 2000''.

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for Colombia, Honduras, Haiti, Liberia, Pakistan, Serbia, Sudan, or the Democratic Republic of Congo except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 521. For the purpose of this Act, ''program, project, and activity'' shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts earmarks, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing Program, ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the Agency for International Development ''program, project, and activity'' shall also be considered to include central program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

CHILD SURVIVAL, AIDS, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

SEC. 522. Up to $10,000,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance for family planning, health, child survival, basic education, AIDS and other infectious diseases, may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, the Agency for International Development for the purpose of carrying out family planning activities, child survival, and basic education activities, and activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of acquired immune deficiency syndrome or other diseases in developing countries: Provided, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be made available notwithstanding any provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries: Provided further, That funds appropriated under title II of this Act may be made available pursuant to section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 if a primary purpose of the assistance is for child survival and related programs: Provided further, That funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for family planning activities may be made available notwithstanding section 512 of this Act and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

PROHIBITION AGAINST INDIRECT FUNDING TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 523. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated to finance indirectly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Syria, North Korea, or the People's Republic of China, unless the President of the United States certifies that the withholding of these funds is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

RECIPROCAL LEASING

SEC. 524. Section 61(a) of the Arms Export Control Act is amended by striking out ''1998'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''the current fiscal year''.

NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 525. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to subsection (c) of that section: Provided, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees: Provided further, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 526. Funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672 and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

SEC. 527. Notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries, funds appropriated by this Act for ''Economic Support Fund'' may be made available to provide general support for nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China that have as their primary purpose fostering democracy in that country, and for activities of nongovernmental organizations located outside the People's Republic of China to foster democracy in that country: Provided, That none of the funds made available for activities to foster democracy in the People's Republic of China may be made available for assistance to the government of that country.

PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 528. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism, or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least fifteen days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 529. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other

than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

COMPETITIVE INSURANCE

SEC. 530. All Agency for International Development contracts and solicitations, and subcontracts entered into under such contracts, shall include a clause requiring that United States insurance companies have a fair opportunity to bid for insurance when such insurance is necessary or appropriate.

STINGERS IN THE PERSIAN GULF REGION

SEC. 531. Except as provided in section 581 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, the United States may not sell or otherwise make available any Stingers to any country bordering the Persian Gulf under the Arms Export Control Act or chapter 2 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 532. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in economic assistance activities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including endowments, debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts funds made available under this Act or prior Acts or local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title II of this Act and any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 533. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated, and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities, or

(ii) debt and deficit financing, or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The tenth and eleventh provisos contained under the heading ''Sub-Saharan Africa, Development Assistance'' as included in the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 and sections 531(d) and 609 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 are repealed.

(6) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapters 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (H. Report No. 98–1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least fifteen days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 534. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section, ''international financial institutions'' are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAQ

SEC. 535. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to carry out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (including title IV of chapter 2 of part I, relating to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation) or the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide assistance to any country that is not in compliance with the United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq unless the President determines and so certifies to the Congress that—

(1) such assistance is in the national interest of the United States;

(2) such assistance will directly benefit the needy people in that country; or

(3) the assistance to be provided will be humanitarian assistance for foreign nationals who have fled Iraq and Kuwait.

COMPETITIVE PRICING FOR SALES OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 536. Direct costs associated with meeting a foreign customer's additional or unique requirements will continue to be allowable under contracts under section 22(d) of the Arms Export Control Act. Loadings applicable to such direct costs shall be permitted at the same rates applicable to procurement of like items purchased by the Department of Defense for its own use.

AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 537. (a) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act, or the African Development Foundation Act. The appropriate agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

(b) Unless expressly provided to the contrary, limitations on the availability of funds for ''International Organizations and Programs'' in this or any other Act, including prior appropriations Acts, shall not be construed to be applicable to the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 538. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(a) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States;

(b) assistance for the purpose of establishing or developing in a foreign country any export processing zone or designated area in which the tax, tariff, labor, environment, and safety laws of that country do not apply, in part or in whole, to activities carried out within that zone or area, unless the President determines and certifies that such assistance is not likely to cause a loss of jobs within the United States; or

(c) assistance for any project or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 502(a)(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: Provided, That in recognition that the application of this subsection should be commensurate with the level

of development of the recipient country and sector, the provisions of this subsection shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

SERBIA-MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVA

SEC. 539. (a) RESTRICTIONS.—None of the funds in this or any other Act may be made available to modify or remove any sanction, prohibition or requirement with respect to Serbia-Montenegro unless the President first submits to the Congress a certification described in subsection (c).

(b) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to the government of Serbia-Montenegro, unless the President first submits to the Congress a certification described in subsection (c).

(c) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) there is substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Kosova;

(2) international human rights observers are allowed to return to Kosova;

(3) Serbian, Serbian-Montenegrin federal government officials, and representatives of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosova have agreed on and begun implementation of a negotiated settlement on the future status of Kosova; and

(4) the government of Serbia-Montenegro is fully complying with its obligations as a signatory to the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina including fully cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(d) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The President may waive the application, in whole or in part, of subsections (a) and (b) if he certifies in writing to the Congress that the waiver is necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs or to advance negotiations toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Kosova that is acceptable to the parties.

(e) EXEMPTION FOR MONTENEGRO.—This section shall not apply to Montenegro.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 540. (a) Funds appropriated in titles I and II of this Act that are made available for Afghanistan, Lebanon, Montenegro, and for victims of war, displaced children, displaced Burmese, humanitarian assistance for Romania, and humanitarian assistance for the peoples of Kosova, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: Provided, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) The Agency for International Development may employ personal services contractors, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of administering programs for the West Bank and Gaza.

(d)(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100–204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of six months at a time and shall not apply beyond twelve months after enactment of this Act.

POLICY ON TERMINATING THE ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 541. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League countries should immediately and publicly renounce the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel;

(2) the decision by the Arab League in 1997 to reinstate the boycott against Israel was deeply troubling and disappointing;

(3) the Arab League should immediately rescind its decision on the boycott and its members should develop normal relations with their neighbor Israel; and

(4) the President should—

(A) take more concrete steps to encourage vigorously Arab League countries to renounce publicly the primary boycotts of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel as a confidence-building measure;

(B) take into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel when determining whether to sell weapons to said country;

(C) report to Congress on the specific steps being taken by the President to bring about a public renunciation of the Arab primary boycott of Israel and the secondary and tertiary boycotts of American firms that have commercial relations with Israel and to expand the process of normalizing ties between Arab League countries and Israel; and

(D) encourage the allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

SEC. 542. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act for ''Economic Support Fund'', assistance may be provided to strengthen the administration of justice in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions consistent with the provisions of section 534(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except that programs to enhance protection of participants in judicial cases may be conducted notwithstanding section 660 of that Act.

(b) Funds made available pursuant to this section may be made available notwithstanding section 534(c) and the second and third sentences of section 534(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 543. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, and 11 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States'': Provided, That the President shall take into consideration, in any case in which a restriction on assistance would be applicable but for this subsection, whether assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations is in the national interest of the United States: Provided further, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: Provided further, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 1999, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that violate internationally recognized human rights.

EARMARKS

SEC. 544. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are earmarked may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the earmark if compliance with the earmark is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act or, with respect to a country with which the United States has an agreement providing the United States with base rights or base access in that country, if the President determines that the recipient for which funds are earmarked has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States since enactment of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991; however, before exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to a base rights or base access country which has significantly reduced its military or economic cooperation with the United States, the President shall consult with, and shall provide a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the Agency for International Development that are earmarked for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such earmarked funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: Provided, That such earmarked funds that are continued available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such earmark.

CEILINGS AND EARMARKS

SEC. 545. Ceilings and earmarks contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs. Earmarks or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 546. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of enactment of this Act by the Congress: Provided, That not to exceed $750,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96–533.

PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

SEC. 547. (a) To the maximum extent possible, assistance provided under this Act should make full use of American resources, including commodities, products, and services.

(b) It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all agriculture commodities, equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(c) In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (b) by the Congress.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 548. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations.

CONSULTING SERVICES

SEC. 549. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order pursuant to existing law.

PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 550. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a private voluntary organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 551. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act or any other comparable provision of law. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance estimated to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 552. (a) IN GENERAL.—Of the funds made available for a foreign country under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, an amount equivalent to 110 percent of the total unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties owed to the District of Columbia by such country as of the date of enactment of this Act shall be withheld from obligation for such country until the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that such fines and penalties are fully paid to the government of the District of Columbia.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 553. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised the authority under section 604(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 (title VI of Public Law 104–107) or any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and that suspension is still in effect: Provided, That if the President fails to make the certification under section 604(b)(2) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or to suspend the prohibition under other legislation, funds appropriated by this Act may not be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 554. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, of up to $30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: Provided, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): Provided further, That sixty days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every one hundred eighty days thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing the steps the United States Government is taking to collect information regarding allegations of genocide or other violations of international law in the former Yugoslavia and to furnish that information to the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia: Provided further, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: Provided further, That funds made available for tribunals or commissions other than for Yugoslavia or Rwanda shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 555. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 556. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: Provided, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: Provided further, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 557. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading ''International Military Education and Training'' or ''Foreign Military Financing Program'' for Informational Program activities may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages;

(2) food (other than food provided at a military installation) not provided in conjunction with Informational Program trips where students do not stay at a military installation; or

(3) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including entrance fees at sporting events and amusement parks.

EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 558. Not more than 17 percent of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, that are made available for Latin America and the Caribbean region may be made available, through bilateral and Latin America and the Caribbean regional programs, to provide assistance for any country in such region.

SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 559. (a) AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

(1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or

(3) any obligation or portion of such obligation for a Latin American country, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89–808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95–501).

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief ad referendum agreements, commonly referred to as ''Paris Club Agreed Minutes''.

(2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.

(3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as ''IDA-only'' countries.

(c) CONDITIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

(1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;

(2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

(3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

(4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

(5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Debt restructuring''.

(e) CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 560. (a) LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.—

(1) AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

(A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or

(B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) ADMINISTRATION.—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make an adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) LIMITATION.—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Debt restructuring''.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI

SEC. 561. (a) LIMITATION.—Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Haiti only if the President reports to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of Haiti—

(1) has completed privatization of (or placed under long-term private management or concession) three major public entities including the completion of all required incorporating documents, the transfer of assets, and the eviction of unauthorized occupants of the land or facility;

(2) has re-signed or is implementing the bilateral Repatriation Agreement with the United States and in the preceding six months that the central Government of Haiti is cooperating with the United States in halting illegal emigration from Haiti;

(3) is conducting thorough investigations of extrajudicial and political killings and has made substantial progress in bringing to justice a person or persons responsible for one or more extrajudicial or political killings in Haiti, and is cooperating with United States authorities and with United States-funded technical advisors to the Haitian National Police in such investigations;

(4) has taken action to remove from the Haitian National Police, national palace and residential guard, ministerial guard, and any other public security entity or unit of Haiti those individuals who are credibly alleged to have engaged in or conspired to conceal gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or credibly alleged to have engaged in or conspired to engage in narcotics trafficking; and

(5) has ratified or is implementing the maritime counter-narcotics agreements signed in October 1997.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated by this Act that are made available to support elections in Haiti if the President reports to the Congress that the central Government of Haiti:

(1) has achieved a transparent settlement of the contested April 1997 elections; and

(2) has made concrete progress on the constitution of a credible and competent provisional electoral council that is acceptable to a broad spectrum of political parties and civic groups.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of—

(1) counter-narcotics assistance, support for the Haitian National Police's Special Investigations Unit and anti-corruption programs, the International Criminal Investigative Assistance Program, and assistance in support of Haitian customs and maritime officials;

(2) food assistance management and support;

(3) assistance for urgent humanitarian needs, such as medical and other supplies and services in support of community health services, schools, and orphanages; and

(4) not more than $3,000,000 for the development and support of political parties and civic groups.

(d) WAIVER.—At any time after 150 days from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State may waive the requirements contained in subsection (a)(1) if she reports to the Committees specified in subsection (a) that the Government of Haiti has satisfied the requirements of subsection (a)(1) with regard to one major public entity and has satisfied the remaining requirements of subsection (a).

(e) REPORTS.—The Secretary of State shall provide to the Committees specified in subsection (a) on a quarterly basis—

(1) in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, a report on the status and number of United States personnel deployed in and around Haiti on Department of Defense, Drug Enforcement Administration, and United Nations missions, including displays by functional or operational assignment for such personnel and the cost to the United States of these operations; and

(2) the monthly reports, prepared during the previous quarter, of the Organization of American States/United Nations International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH).

(f) ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE.—(1) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated under this Act that are made available for the Ministry of Justice for the training of judges if the President determines and reports to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives, that Haiti's Minister of Justice—

(A) has demonstrated a commitment to the professionalism of judicial personnel by consistently placing students graduated by the Judicial School in appropriate judicial positions and has made a commitment to share program costs associated with the Judicial School; and

(B) is making progress in making the judicial branch in Haiti independent from the executive branch.

(2) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to funds to support the training of prosecutors, judicial mentoring, legal assistance, and case management.

REQUIREMENT FOR DISCLOSURE OF FOREIGN AID IN REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 562. (a) FOREIGN AID REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—In addition to the voting practices of a foreign country, the report required to be submitted to Congress under section 406(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, fiscal years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 2414a), shall include a side-by-side comparison of individual countries' overall support for the United States at the United Nations and the amount of United States assistance provided to such country in fiscal year 1998.

(b) UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.—For purposes of this section, the term ''United States assistance'' has the meaning given the term in section 481(e)(4) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(4)).

RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 563. (a) PROHIBITION ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to

pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) unless the President certifies to the Congress 15 days in advance of such payment that the United Nations is not engaged in any effort to implement or impose any taxation on United States persons in order to raise revenue for the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section the term ''United States person'' refers to—

(1) a natural person who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

(2) a corporation, partnership, or other legal entity organized under the United States or any State, territory, possession, or district of the United States.

BURMA LABOR REPORT

SEC. 564. Not later than ninety days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a report addressing labor practices in Burma: Provided, That the report shall provide comprehensive details on child labor practices, worker's rights, forced relocation of laborers, forced labor performed to support the tourism industry, and forced labor performed in conjunction with, and in support of, the Yadonna gas pipeline: Provided further, That the report should address whether the government is in compliance with international labor standards: Provided further, That the report should provide details regarding the United States government's efforts to address and correct practices of forced labor in Burma.

HAITI

SEC. 565. The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the civilian-led Haitian National Police and Coast Guard: Provided, That the authority provided by this section shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 566. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of six months at a time and shall not apply beyond twelve months after enactment of this Act.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CROATIA

SEC. 567. None of the funds appropriated by title II of this Act may be made available to the Government of Croatia to relocate the remains of Croatian Ustashe soldiers, at the site of the World War II concentration camp at Jasenovac, Croatia.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

SEC. 568. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any unit of the security forces of a foreign country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights: Provided further, That in the event that funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO EAST TIMOR

SEC. 569. In any agreement for the sale, transfer, or licensing of any lethal equipment or helicopter for Indonesia entered into by the United States pursuant to the authority of this Act or any other Act, the agreement shall state that the United States expects that the items will not be used in East Timor: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to limit Indonesia's inherent right to legitimate national self-defense as recognized under the United Nations Charter and international law.

RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 570. (a) BILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by this or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, may be provided for any country, entity or canton described in subsection (e).

(b) MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to work in opposition to, and vote against, any extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance or grants of any kind to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not less than 15 days before any vote in an international financial institution regarding the extension of financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (e), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives a written justification for the proposed assistance, including an explanation of the United States position regarding any such vote, as well as a description of the location of the proposed assistance by municipality, its purpose, and its intended beneficiaries.

(3) DEFINITION.—The term ''international financial institution'' includes the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guaranty Agency, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to the provision of—

(A) humanitarian assistance;

(B) democratization assistance;

(C) assistance for cross border physical infrastructure projects involving activities in both a sanctioned country, entity, or canton and a nonsanctioned contiguous country, entity, or canton, if the project is primarily located in and primarily benefits the nonsanctioned country, entity, or canton and if the portion of the project located in the sanctioned country, entity, or canton is necessary only to complete the project;

(D) small-scale assistance projects or activities requested by United States Armed Forces that promote good relations between such forces and the officials and citizens of the areas in the United States SFOR sector of Bosnia;

(E) implementation of the Brcko Arbitral Decision;

(F) lending by the international financial institutions to a country or entity to support common monetary and fiscal policies at the national level as contemplated by the Dayton Agreement; or

(G) direct lending to a non-sanctioned entity, or lending passed on by the national government to a non-sanctioned entity.

(H) assistance to the International Police Task Force for the training of a civilian police force.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Every 30 days the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, shall publish in the Federal Register and/or in a comparable publicly accessible document or internet site, a listing and justification of any assistance that is obligated within that period of time for any country, entity, or canton described in subsection (e), including a description of the purpose of the assistance project and its location, by municipality.

(d) FURTHER LIMITATIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (c)—

(1) no assistance may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, in any country, entity, or canton described in subsection (e), for a program, project, or activity in which a publicly indicted war criminal is known to have any financial or material interest; and

(2) no assistance (other than emergency foods or medical assistance or demining assistance) may be made available by this Act, or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs for any program, project, or activity in a community within any country, entity or canton described in subsection (e) if competent authorities within that community are not complying with the provisions of Article IX and Annex 4, Article II, paragraph 8 of the Dayton Agreement relating to war crimes and the Tribunal.

(e) SANCTIONED COUNTRY, ENTITY, OR CANTON.—A sanctioned country, entity, or canton described in this section is one whose competent authorities have failed, as determined by the Secretary of State, to take necessary and significant steps to apprehend and transfer to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(f) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) or subsection (b) with respect to specified bilateral programs or international financial institution projects or programs in a sanctioned country, entity, or canton upon providing a written determination to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives that such assistance directly supports the implementation of the Dayton Agreement and its Annexes, which include the obligation to apprehend and transfer indicted war criminals to the Tribunal.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 15 days after the date of any written determination under paragraph (1) the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to secure the voluntary surrender or apprehension and transfer of persons indicted by the Tribunal, in accordance with the Dayton Agreement, and outlining obstacles to achieving this goal; and

(3) ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS AFFECTED.—Any waiver made pursuant to this subsection shall be effective only with respect to

a specified bilateral program or multilateral assistance project or program identified in the determination of the Secretary of State to Congress.

(g) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions imposed pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) with respect to a country or entity shall cease to apply only if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to Congress that the authorities of that country, entity, or canton have apprehended and transferred to the Tribunal all persons who have been publicly indicted by the Tribunal.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—

(1) COUNTRY.—The term ''country'' means Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

(2) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' refers to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska.

(3) CANTON.—The term ''canton'' means the administrative units in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

(4) DAYTON AGREEMENT.—The term ''Dayton Agreement'' means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with annexes relating thereto, done at Dayton, November 10 through 16, 1995.

(5) TRIBUNAL.—The term ''Tribunal'' means the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

(i) ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the executive directors of the international financial institutions shall consult with representatives of human rights organizations and all government agencies with relevant information to help prevent publicly indicted war criminals from benefitting from any financial or technical assistance or grants provided to any country or entity described in subsection (e).

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 571. (a) VALUE OF ADDITIONS TO STOCKPILES.—Section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(A)) is amended by striking the word ''and'' after ''1997'', and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and $340,000,000 for fiscal year 1999''.

(b) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THAILAND.—Section 514(b)(2)(B) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 2321h(b)(2)(B)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Of the amount specified in subparagraph (A) for fiscal year 1999, not more than $320,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than $20,000,000 may be made available for stockpiles in Thailand.''.

TO PROHIBIT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA SHOULD IT ENACT LAWS WHICH WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MINORITY RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

SEC. 572. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be made available for the Government of Russian Federation, after 180 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Russian Federation has implemented no statute, executive order, regulation or similar government action that would discriminate, or would have as its principal effect discrimination, against religious groups or religious communities in the Russian Federation in violation of accepted international agreements on human rights and religious freedoms to which the Russian Federation is a party.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

SEC. 573. (a) Funds made available in this Act to support programs or activities promoting country participation in the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) shall only be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) The President shall provide a detailed account of all Federal agency obligations and expenditures for climate change programs and activities, domestic and international, for fiscal year 1998, planned obligations for such activities in fiscal year 1999, and any plan for programs thereafter related to the implementation or the furtherance of protocols pursuant to, or related to negotiations to amend the FCCC in conjunction with the President's submission of the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2000: Provided, That such report shall include an accounting of expenditures by agency with each agency identifying climate change activities and associated costs by line item as presented in the President's Budget Appendix.

WITHHOLDING ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES VIOLATING UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

SEC. 574. (a) WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE.—Except as provided in subsection (b), whenever the President determines and certifies to Congress that the government of any country is violating any sanction against Libya imposed pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 731, 748, or 883, then not less than 5 percent of the funds allocated for the country under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 out of appropriations in this Act shall be withheld from obligation or expenditure for that country.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The requirement to withhold funds under subsection (a) shall not apply to funds appropriated in this Act for allocation under section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for development assistance or for humanitarian assistance.

(c) WAIVER.—Funds may be provided for a country without regard to subsection (a) if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

AID TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

SEC. 575. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be provided for assistance for the central Government of the Democratic Government of Congo until such time as the President reports in writing to the Congress that the central Government is—

(1) investigating and prosecuting those responsible for human rights violations committed in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and

(2) implementing a credible democratic transition program.

(b) This section shall not apply to assistance to promote democracy and the rule of law as part of a plan to implement a credible democratic transition program.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

SEC. 576. Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings ''Economic Support Fund'', ''Foreign Military Financing'', ''International Military Education and Training'', ''Peacekeeping Operations'', for refugees resettling in Israel under the heading ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'', and for assistance for Israel to carry out provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs'', not more than a total of $5,402,850,000 may be made available for Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza, the Israel-Lebanon Monitoring Group, the Multinational Force and Observers, the Middle East Regional Democracy Fund, Middle East Regional Cooperation, and Middle East Multilateral Working Groups: Provided, That any funds that were appropriated under such headings in prior fiscal years and that were at the time of enactment of this Act obligated or allocated for other recipients may not during fiscal year 1999 be made available for activities that, if funded under this Act, would be required to count against this ceiling: Provided further, That funds may be made available notwithstanding the requirements of this section if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that it is important to the national security interest of the United States to do so and any such additional funds shall only be provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 577. Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

CAMBODIA

SEC. 578. The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Government of Cambodia, except loans to support basic human needs.

EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 579. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 1999 for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZATION FOR POPULATION PLANNING

SEC. 580. (a) Not to exceed $385,000,000 of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act may be available for population planning activities or other population assistance.

(b) Such funds may be apportioned only on a monthly basis, and such monthly apportionments may not exceed 8.34 percent of the total available for such activities.

REPORT ON ALL UNITED STATES MILITARY TRAINING PROVIDED TO FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

SEC. 581. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly provide to the Congress by January 31, 1999, a report on all military training provided to foreign military personnel under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 1998 and 1999, including those proposed for fiscal year 1999. This report shall include, for each such military training activity, the foreign policy justification and purpose for the training activity, the cost of the training activity, the number of foreign students trained and their units of operation, and the location of the training. In addition, this report shall also include, with respect to United States personnel, the operational benefits to United States forces derived from each such training activity and the United States military units involved in each such training activity. This report may include a classified annex if deemed necessary and appropriate.

(b) For purposes of this section a report to Congress shall be deemed to mean a report to the Appropriations and Foreign Relations Committees of the Senate and the Appropriations and International Relations Committees of the House of Representatives.

KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SEC. 582. (a) Of the funds made available under the heading ''Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'', not to exceed $35,000,000 may be made available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (hereafter referred to in this section as ''KEDO''), notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework: Provided, That none of these funds may be made available until March 1, 1999.

(b) of the funds made available for KEDO, up to $15,000,000 may be made available prior to June 1, 1999, if, thirty days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that:

(1)(A) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in which the government of North Korea has committed not to test, manufacture, produce, receive, possess, store, deploy or use nuclear weapons:

(B) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the North-South dialogue; and

(C) North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework and with the Confidential Minute between North Korea and the United States.

(2) North Korea is cooperating fully in the canning and safe storage of all spent fuel from its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors;

(3) North Korea has not significantly diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(4) The United States is fully engaged in efforts to impede North Korea's development and export of ballistic missiles; and

(c) Of the funds made available for KEDO, up to $20,000,000 may be made available on or after June 1, 1999, if, thirty days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that:

(1) the United States has initiated meaningful discussions with North Korea on implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;

(2) the United States has reached agreement with North Korea on the means for satisfying U.S. concerns regarding suspect underground construction, and;

(3) the United States is making significant progress on reducing and eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including its ballistic missile exports.

(d) The President may waive the certification requirements of subsections (b) and (c) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States and provides written policy justifications to the appropriate congressional committees prior to his exercise of such waiver. No funds may be obligated for KEDO until 30 days after submission to Congress of such waiver.

(e) Not later than January 1, 1999, the Presidential shall name a ''North Korea Policy Coordinator'', who shall conduct a full and complete interagency review of United States policy toward North Korea, shall provide policy direction for negotiations with North Korea related to nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other security related issues, and shall also provide leadership for United States participation in KEDO.

(f) The Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report (to be submitted with the annual presentation for appropriations) providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year request for the United States contribution to KEDO, the expected operating budget of the KEDO, to include unpaid debt, proposed annual costs associated with heavy fuel oil purchases, and the amount of funds pledged by other donor nations and organizations to support KEDO activities on a per country basis, and other related activities.

(g) The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on the degree to which KEDO's mission and the Agreed Framework continue to promote important United States national security interests, contribute to delaying North Korean indigenous development of nuclear weapons-related technology, and positively impact the level of tension on the Korean Peninsula.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

SEC. 583. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each annual report required by subsection 1701(a) of the International Financial Institutions Act, as amended (Public Law 95–118, 22 U.S.C. 262r), shall comprise—

(1) an assessment of the effectiveness of the major policies and operations of the international financial institutions;

(2) the major issues affecting United States participation;

(3) the major developments in the past year;

(4) the prospects for the coming year;

(5) the progress made and steps taken to achieve United States policy goals (including major policy goals embodied in current law) with respect to the international financial institutions; and

(6) such data and explanations concerning the effectiveness, operations, and policies of the international financial institutions, such recommendations concerning the international financial institutions, and such other data and material as the Chairman may deem appropriate.

(b) The requirements of Sections 1602(e), 1603(c), 1604(c), and 1701(b) of the International Financial Institutions Act, as amended (Public Law 95–118, 22 U.S.C. 262p–1, 262p–2, 262p–3 and 262(r)), Section 2018(c) of the International Narcotics Control Act of 1986, as amended (Public Law 99–570, 22 U.S.C. 2291 note), Section 407(c) of the Foreign Debt Reserving Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–240, 22 U.S.C. 2291 note), Section 14(c) of the Inter-American Development Bank Act, as amended (Public Law 86–147, 22 U.S.C. 283j–1(c)), and Section 1002 of the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–511) (22 U.S.C. 286ll(b)) shall no longer apply to the contents of such annual reports.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 584. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

REPORT ON IRAQI DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

SEC. 585. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Iraq is continuing efforts to mask the extent of its weapons of mass destruction and missile programs;

(2) proposals to relax the current international inspection regime would have potentially dangerous consequences for international security; and

(3) Iraq has demonstrated time and again that it cannot be trusted to abide by international norms or by its own agreements, and that the only way the international community can be assured of Iraqi compliance is by ongoing inspection.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the international agencies charged with inspections in Iraq—the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) should maintain vigorous inspections, including surprise inspections, within Iraq; and

(2) the United States should oppose any efforts to ease the inspections regimes on Iraq until there is clear, credible evidence that the Government of Iraq is in full compliance with all relevant United Nations' resolutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to Congress on the United States Government's assessment of Iraq's nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction programs and its efforts to move toward procurement of nuclear weapons and the means to deliver weapons of mass destruction. The report shall also—

(1) assess the United States view of the International Atomic Energy Agency's action team reports and other IAEA efforts to monitor the extent and nature of Iraq's nuclear program; and

(2) include the United States Government's opinion on the value of maintaining the ongoing inspection regime rather than replacing it with a passive monitoring system.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IRAN

SEC. 586. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) according to the Department of State, Iran continues to support international terrorism, providing training, financing, and weapons to such terrorist groups as Hizballah, Islamic Jihad and Hamas;

(2) Iran continues to oppose the Arab-Israeli peace process and refuses to recognize Israel's right to exist;

(3) Iran continues aggressively to seek weapons of mass destruction and the missiles to deliver them;

(4) it is long-standing United States policy to offer official government-to-government dialogue with the Iranian regime, such offers having been repeatedly rebuffed by Tehran;

(5) more than a year after the election of President Khatemi, Iranian foreign policy continues to threaten American security and that of our allies in the Middle East; and

(6) despite repeated offers and tentative steps toward rapprochement with Iran by the Clinton Administration, including a decision to waive sanctions under the Iran-Libya Sanctions Act and the President's veto of the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act, Iran has failed to reciprocate in a meaningful manner.

(b) Therefore it is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Administration should make no concessions to the Government of Iran unless and until that government moderates its objectionable policies, including taking steps to end its support of international terrorism, opposition to the Middle East peace process, and the development and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery; and

(2) there should be no change in United States policy toward Iran until there is credible and sustained evidence of a change in Iranian policies.

AID OFFICE OF SECURITY

SEC. 587. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There shall be established within the Office of the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, an Office of Security. Such Office of Security shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law except section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and section 103 of Public Law 199–339, have the responsibility for the supervision, direction, and control of all security activities relating to the programs and operations of that Agency.

(b) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL.—There are transferred to the Office of Security all security functions exercised by the Office of Inspector General of the Agency for International Development exercised before the date of enactment of this Act. The Administrator shall transfer from the Office of the Inspector General of such Agency to the Office of Security established by subsection (a), the personnel (including the Senior Executive

Service position designated for the Assistant Inspector General for Security), assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds held, used, available to, or to be made available in connection with such functions. Unexpended balances of appropriations, and other funds made available or to be made available in connection with such functions, shall be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the heading ''Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development''.

(c) TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEES.—Any employee in the career service who is transferred pursuant to this section shall be placed in a position in the Office of Security established by subsection (a) which is comparable to the position the employee held in the Office of the Inspector General of the Agency for International Development.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BALLISTIC MISSILE DEVELOPMENT BY NORTH KOREA

SEC. 588. (a) Congress makes the following findings:

(1) North Korea has been active in developing new generations of medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic missiles, including both the Nodong and Taepo Dong class missiles.

(2) North Korea is not an adherent to the Missile Technology Control Regime, actively cooperates with Iran and Pakistan in ballistic missile programs, and has declared its intention to continue to export ballistic missile technology.

(3) North Korea has shared technology involved in the Taepo Dong I missile program with Iran, which is concurrently developing the Shahab–3 intermediate-range ballistic missile.

(4) North Korea is developing the Taepo Dong II intermediate-range ballistic missile, which is expected to have sufficient range to put at risk United States territories, forces, and allies throughout the Asia-Pacific area.

(5) Multistage missiles like the Taepo Dong class missile can ultimately be extended to intercontinental range.

(6) The bipartisan Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States emphasized the need for the United States intelligence community and United States policy makers to review the methodology by which they assess foreign missile programs in order to guard against surprise developments with respect to such programs.

(b) It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) North Korea should be forcefully condemned for its August 31, 1998, firing of a Taepo Dong I intermediate-range ballistic missile over the sovereign territory of another country, specifically Japan, an event that demonstrated an advanced capability for employing multistage missiles, which are by nature capable of extended range, including intercontinental range;

(2) the United States should reassess its cooperative space launch programs with countries that continue to assist North Korea and Iran in their ballistic missile and cruise missile programs;

(3) any financial or technical assistance provided to North Korea should take into account the continuing conduct by that country of activities which destabilize the region, including the missile firing referred to in paragraph (1), continued submarine incursions into South Korean territorial waters, and violations of the demilitarized zone separating North Korea and South Korea;

(4) the recommendations of the Commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States should be incorporated into the analytical processes of the United States intelligence community as soon as possible; and

(5) the United States should accelerate cooperative theater missile defense programs with Japan.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

SEC. 589. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 129. PROGRAM TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND FOREIGN CENTRAL BANKS OF DEVELOPING OR TRANSITIONAL COUNTRIES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, is authorized to establish a program to provide technical assistance to foreign governments and foreign central banks of developing or transitional countries.

''(2) ROLE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary of State shall provide foreign policy guidance to the Secretary to ensure that the program established under this subsection is effectively integrated into the foreign policy of the United States.

''(b) CONDUCT OF PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide economic and financial technical assistance to foreign governments and foreign central banks of developing and transitional countries by providing advisers with appropriate expertise to advance the enactment of laws and establishment of administrative procedures and institutions in such countries to promote macroeconomic and fiscal stability, efficient resource allocation, transparent and market-oriented processes and sustainable private sector growth.

''(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent practicable, such technical assistance shall be designed to establish—

''(A) tax systems that are fair, objective, and efficiently gather sufficient revenues for governmental operations;

''(B) debt issuance and management programs that rely on market forces;

''(C) budget planning and implementation that permits responsible fiscal policy management;

''(D) commercial banking sector development that efficiently intermediates between savers and investors; and

''(E) financial law enforcement to protect the integrity of financial systems, financial institutions, and government programs.

''(c) ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary—

''(1) shall establish a methodology for identifying and selecting foreign governments and foreign central banks to receive assistance under the program;

''(2) prior to selecting a foreign government or foreign central bank to receive assistance under the program, shall receive the concurrence of the Secretary of State with respect to the selection of such government or central bank and with respect to the cost of the assistance to such government or central bank;

''(3) shall consult with the heads of appropriate Executive agencies of the United States, including the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and appropriate international financial institutions to avoid duplicative efforts with respect to those foreign countries for which such agencies or organizations provide similar assistance;

''(4) shall ensure that the program is consistent with the International Affairs Strategic Plan and Mission Performance Plan of the United States Agency for International Development;

''(5) shall establish and carry out a plan to evaluate the program.

''(d) ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out the program established under subsection (a), the Secretary shall have the following administrative authorities:

''(1) The Secretary may provide allowances and benefits under chapter 9 of title I of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4081 et seq.) to any officer or employee of any agency of the United States Government performing functions under this section outside the United States.

''(2)(A) The Secretary may allocate or transfer to any agency of the United States Government any part of any funds available for carrying out this section, including any advance to the United States Government by any country or international organization for the procurement of commodities, supplies, or services.

''(B) Such funds shall be available for obligation and expenditure for the purposes for which such funds were authorized, in accordance with authority granted in this section or under authority governing the activities of the agency of the United States Government to which such funds are allocated or transferred.

''(3) Appropriations for the purposes of or pursuant to this section, and allocations to any agency of the United States Government from other appropriations for functions directly related to the purposes of this section, shall be available for—

''(A) contracting with individuals for personal services abroad, except that such individuals shall not be regarded as employees of the United States Government for the purpose of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management;

''(B) the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, except that passenger motor vehicles may be purchased only—

''(i) for use in foreign countries; and

''(ii) if the Secretary or the Secretary's designee has determined that the vehicle is necessary to accomplish the mission;

''(C) the purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles acquired for use in foreign countries;

''(D)(i) the rent or lease outside the United States, not to exceed 5 years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and quarters, including living quarters to house personnel, consistent with the relevant interagency housing board policy, and payments therefor in advance;

''(ii) maintenance, furnishings, necessary repairs, improvements, and alterations to properties owned or rented by the United States Government or made available for use to the United States Government outside the United States; and

''(iii) costs of insurance, fuel, water, and utilities for such properties;

''(E) expenses of preparing and transporting to their former homes or places of burial the remains of foreign participants or members of the family of foreign participants, who may die while such participants are away from their homes participating in activities carried out with funds covered by this section;

''(F) notwithstanding any other provision of law, transportation and payment of per diem in lieu of subsistence to foreign participants engaged in activities of the program under this section while such participants are away from their homes in countries other than the United States, at rates not in excess of those prescribed by the standardized Government travel regulations;

''(G) expenses in connection with travel of personnel outside the United States, including travel expenses of dependents (including expenses during necessary stop-overs while engaged in such travel), and transportation of personal effects, household goods, and automobiles of such personnel when any part of such travel or transportation begins in one fiscal year pursuant to travel orders issued in that fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that such travel or transportation may not be completed during the same fiscal year, and cost of transporting automobiles to and from a place of storage, and the cost of storing automobiles of such personnel when it is in the public interest or more economical to authorize storage; and

''(H) grants to, and cooperative agreements and contracts with, any individual, corporation, or other body of persons, nonprofit organization, friendly government or government agency, whether within or without the United States, and international organizations, as the Secretary determines is appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

''(4) Whenever the Secretary determines it to be consistent with the purposes of this section, the Secretary is authorized to furnish services and commodities on an advance-of-funds basis to any friendly country or international organization that is not otherwise prohibited from receiving assistance under this Act. Such advances may be credited to the currently applicable appropriation, account, or fund of the Department of the Treasury and shall be available for the purposes for which such appropriation, account, or fund is authorized to be used.

''(e) ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to issue such regulations with respect to personal service contractors as the Secretary deems necessary to carry out this section.

''(f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to infringe upon the powers or functions of the Secretary of State (including the powers or functions described in section 103 of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (22 U.S.C. 4802)) or of any chief of mission (including the powers or functions described in section 207 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3927)).

''(g) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall conclude assistance activities for a recipient foreign government or foreign central bank under the program established under subsection (a) if the Secretary, after consultation with the appropriate officers of the United States, determines that such assistance has resulted in the enactment of laws or the establishment of institutions in that country that promote fiscal stability and administrative procedures, efficient resource allocation, transparent and market-oriented processes and private sector growth in a sustainable manner.

''(h) REPORT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 6 months thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the conduct of the program established under this section during the preceding 6-month period.

''(2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(A) the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DEVELOPING OR TRANSITIONAL COUNTRY.—The term 'developing or transitional country' means a country eligible to receive development assistance under this chapter.

''(2) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term 'international financial institution' means the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Bank for Economic Cooperation and Development in the Middle East and North Africa.

''(3) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The term 'technical assistance' includes—

''(A) the use of short-term and long-term expert advisers to assist foreign governments and foreign central banks for the purposes described in subsection (b)(1);

''(B) training in the recipient country, the United States, or elsewhere for the purposes described in subsection (b)(1);

''(C) grants of goods, services, or funds to foreign governments and foreign central banks;

''(D) grants to United States nonprofit organizations to provide services or products which contribute to the provision of advice to foreign governments and foreign central banks; and

''(D) study tours for foreign officials in the United States or elsewhere for the purpose of providing technical information to such officials.

''(5) FOREIGN PARTICIPANT.—The term 'foreign participant' means the national of a developing or transitional country that is receiving assistance under the program established under subsection (a) who has been designated to participate in activities under such program.

''(j) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.

''(2) AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) are authorized to remain available until expended.''.

(b) TRANSPORTATION OF REMAINS, DEPENDENTS, AND EFFECTS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES; DEATH OCCURRING AWAY FROM OFFICIAL STATION ABROAD.—Section 5742(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking the ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) the travel expenses of not more than 2 persons to escort the remains of a deceased employee, if death occurred while the employee was in travel status away from his official station in the United States or while performing official duties outside the United States or in transit thereto or therefrom, from the place of death to the home or official station of such person, or such other place appropriate for interment as is determined by the head of the agency concerned.''.

IRAQ OPPOSITION

SEC. 590. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds made available in this Act and prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing and related programs, not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available only for assistance to the Iraqi democratic opposition for such activities as organization, training, communication and dissemination of information, and developing and implementing agreements among opposition groups: Provided further, That any agreement reached regarding the obligation of funds under the previous proviso shall include provisions to ensure appropriate monitoring on the use of such funds: Provided further, That of this amount not less than $3,000,000 should be made available as a grant to Iraqi National Congress, to be administered by its Executive Committee for the benefit of all constituent groups of the Iraqi National Congress: Provided further, That within 30 days of enactment of this Act the Secretary of State shall submit a detailed report to the Appropriations Committees of Congress on implementation of this section.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM

SEC. 591. (a) ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a national commission on terrorism to review counter-terrorism policies regarding the prevention and punishment of international acts of terrorism directed at the United States. The commission shall be known as ''The National Commission on Terrorism''.

(2) COMPOSITION.—The commission shall be composed of 10 members appointed as follows:

(A) Three members shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(B) Three members shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(C) Two members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(D) Two members shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(E) The appointments of the members of the commission should be made no later than 3 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS.—The members should have a knowledge and expertise in matters to be studied by the commission.

(4) CHAIR.—The Speaker of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the majority leader of the Senate and the minority leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall designate one of the members of the Commission to serve as chair of the Commission.

(5) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT: VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(6) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—All Members of the Commission should hold appropriate security clearances.

(b) DUTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The commission shall consider issues relating to international terrorism directed at the United States as follows:

(A) Review the laws, regulations, policies, directives, and practices relating to counterterrorism in the prevention and punishment of international terrorism directed towards the United States.

(B) Assess the extent to which laws, regulations, policies, directives, and practices relating to counterterrorism have been effective in preventing or punishing international terrorism directed towards the United States. At a minimum, the assessment should include a review of the following:

(i) Evidence that terrorist organizations have established an infrastructure in the western hemisphere for the support and conduct of terrorist activities.

(ii) Executive branch efforts to coordinate counterterrorism activities among Federal, State, and local agencies and with other nations to determine the effectiveness of such coordination efforts.

(iii) Executive branch efforts to prevent the use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons by terrorists.

(C) Recommend changes to counterterrorism policy in preventing and punishing international terrorism directed toward the United States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date on which the Commission first meets, the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report of the findings and conclusions of the commission, together with any recommendations.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.—

(1) MEETINGS.—

(A) The commission shall hold its first meeting on a date designated by the Speaker of the House which is not later than 30 days after the date on which all members have been appointed.

(B) After the first meeting, the commission shall meet upon the call of the chair.

(C) A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may hold meetings.

(2) AUTHORITY OF INDIVIDUALS TO ACT FOR COMMISSION.—Any member or agent of the commission may, if authorized by the commission, take any action which the commission is authorized to take under this section.

(3) POWERS.—

(A) The commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such

testimony, and receive such evidence as the commission considers advisable to carry out its duties.

(B) The commission may secure directly from any agency of the Federal Government such information as the commission considers necessary to carry out its duties. Upon the request of the chair of the commission, the head of a department or agency shall furnish the requested information expeditiously to the commission.

(C) The commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(4) PAY AND EXPENSES OF COMMISSION MEMBERS.—

(A) Subject to appropriations, each member of the commission who is not an employee of the government shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in performing the duties of the commission.

(B) Members and personnel for the commission may travel on aircraft, vehicles, or other conveyances of the Armed Forces of the United States when travel is necessary in the performance of a duty of the commission except when the cost of commercial transportation is less expensive.

(C) The members of the commission may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the commission.

(D)(i) A member of the commission who is an annuitant otherwise covered by section 8344 of 8468 of title 5, United States Code, by reason of membership on the commission shall not be subject to the provisions of such section with respect to membership on the commission.

(ii) A member of the commission who is a member or former member of a uniformed service shall not be subject to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of section 5532 of such title with respect to membership on the commission.

(5) STAFF AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.—

(A) The chairman of the commission may, without regard to civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and up to three additional staff members as necessary to enable the commission to perform its duties. The chairman of the commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51, and subchapter III of chapter 53, of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay may not exceed the maximum rate of pay for GS–15 under the General Schedule.

(B) Upon the request of the chairman of the commission, the head of any department or agency of the Federal Government may detail, without reimbursement, any personnel of the department or agency to the commission to assist in carrying out its duties. The detail of an employee shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(d) TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—The commission shall terminate 30 days after the date on which the commission submits a final report.

(e) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SPECIAL AUTHORITIES AMENDMENT

SEC. 592. The authority of section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may not be used during fiscal year 1999 for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization to authorize the use of more than $35,000,000 of funds made available for use under that Act or the Arms Export Control Act.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TRANSITION IN INDONESIA

SEC. 593. (a) POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REFORM.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) expanding the availability of wheat, wheat products, and rice for distribution to the most needy and vulnerable Indonesians is vital to the well-being of all Indonesians;

(2) the Administration should adopt a more active approach in support of democratic institutions and processes in Indonesia and provide assistance for continued economic and political development in Indonesia, including—

(A) support for humanitarian programs;

(B) leading a multinational effort to expand humanitarian and food aid programs to meet the needs of Indonesia;

(C) working with international financial institutions to recapitalize and reform the banking system, restructure corporate debt, and introduce economic and legal transparency in Indonesia;

(D) urging the Government of Indonesia to remove, to the maximum extent possible, barriers to trade and investment which impede economic recovery in Indonesia, including tariffs, quotas, export taxes, nontariff barriers, and prohibitions against foreign ownership and investment;

(E) urging the Government of Indonesia to—

(i) recognize and protect the participation of all Indonesians, including ethnic and religious minorities, in the political and economic life of Indonesia; and

(ii) release individuals detained or imprisoned for their political views;

(F) supporting efforts to establish a timetable for elections and building democracy by strengthening political parties and institutions and the rule of law including the repeal of laws and regulations that discriminate on the basis of religion or ethnicity.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations a report containing a description and assessment of the actions taken by the Government of the United States and the Government of Indonesia to further the objectives referred to in subsection (a).

(c) ETHNIC VIOLENCE.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the mistreatment of ethnic Chinese in Indonesia and the criminal acts carried out against them during the May 1998 riots in Indonesia are deplorable and condemned;

(2) a full and fair investigation of such criminal acts should be completed by the earliest possible date, and those identified as responsible for perpetrating such criminal acts should be brought to justice;

(3) the investigation by the Government of Indonesia, through its Military Honor Council, of those members of the armed forces of Indonesia suspected of possible involvement in the May 1998 riots, and of any member of the armed forces of Indonesia who may have participated in criminal acts against the people of Indonesia during the riots, is commended and should be supported;

(4) the Government of Indonesia should take action to assure—

(A) the implementation of appropriate measures to prevent ethnic-related violence and rapes in Indonesia and to protect the human rights and physical safety of the ethnic Chinese community in Indonesia; and

(B) the provision of just compensation for victims of the rape and violence that occurred during the May 1998 riots in Indonesia, including medical care;

(5) the Administration and the United Nations should continue to support and assist the Government of Indonesia and nongovernmental organizations, in the investigations into the May 1998 riots in Indonesia in order to expedite such investigations.

(d) REPORT.—(1) Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report containing the following:

(A) An assessment of—

(i) whether or not there was a systematic and organized campaign of violence, including the use of rape, against the ethnic Chinese community in Indonesia during the May 1998 riots in Indonesia; and

(ii) the level and degree of participation, if any, of members of the Government or armed forces of Indonesia in the riots.

(B) An assessment of the actions taken by the Government of Indonesia to investigate the May 1998 riots in Indonesia, bring the perpetrators of the riots to justice, and ensure that similar riots do not recur.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 594. (a) NOTIFICATION.—No less than 15 days prior to the export to any country identified pursuant to subparagraph (C) of any lethal defense article or service in the amount of $14,000,000 or less, the President shall provide a detailed notification to the Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(b) CONTENT OF NOTIFICATION.—A detailed notification transmitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) shall include the same type and quantity of information required of a notification submitted pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)).

(c) COUNTRIES DEFINED.—This section shall apply to any country that is—

(1) identified in section 521 of the annual appropriations Act for Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs, or a comparable provision in a subsequent appropriations Act; or

(2) currently ineligible, in whole or in part, under an annual appropriations Act to receive funds for International Military Education and Training or under the Foreign Military Financing Program, excluding high-income countries as defined pursuant to section 546(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(d) EXCLUSIONS.—Information reportable under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 is excluded from the requirements of this section.

SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE MURDER OF FOUR AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

SEC. 595. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings—

(1) the December 2, 1980 brutal assault and murder of four American churchwomen by members of the Salvadoran National Guard was covered up and never fully investigated;

(2) on July 22 and July 23, 1998, Salvadoran authorities granted three of the National Guardsmen convicted of the crimes early release from prison;

(3) the United Nations Truth Commission for El Salvador determined in 1993 that there was sufficient evidence that the Guardsmen were acting on orders from their superiors;

(4) in March 1998, four of the convicted Guardsmen confessed that they acted after receiving orders from their superiors;

(5) recently declassified documents from the State Department show that United States Government officials were aware of information suggesting the involvement of superior officers in the murders;

(6) United States officials granted permanent residence to a former Salvadoran military official involved in the cover-up of the murders, enabling him to remain in Florida; and

(7) despite the fact that the murders occurred over 17 years ago, the families of the four victims continue to seek the disclosure of information relevant to the murders.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) information relevant to the murders should be made public to the fullest extent possible;

(2) the Secretary of State and the Department of State are to be commended for fully releasing information regarding the murders to the victims' families and to the American public, in prompt response to congressional requests;

(3) the President should order all other Federal agencies and departments that possess relevant information to make every effort to declassify and release to the victims' families relevant information as expeditiously as possible;

(4) in making determinations concerning the declassification and release of relevant information, the Federal agencies and departments should presume in favor of releasing, rather than of withholding, such information; and

(5) the President should direct the Attorney General to review the circumstances under which individuals involved in either the murders or the cover-up of the murders obtained residence in the United States, and the Attorney General should submit a report to the Congress on the results of such review not later than January 1, 1999.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE TRIAL IN THE NETHERLANDS OF THE SUSPECTS INDICTED IN THE BOMBING OF PAN AM FLIGHT 103

SEC. 596. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On December 21, 1988, 270 people, including 189 United States citizens, were killed in a terrorist bombing on Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

(2) Britain and the United States indicted 2 Libyan intelligence agents—Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah—in 1991 and sought their extradition from Libya to the United States or the United Kingdom to stand trial for this heinous terrorist act.

(3) The United Nations Security Council called for the extradition of the suspects in Security Council Resolution 731 and imposed sanctions on Libya in Security Council Resolutions 748 and 883 because Libyan leader, Colonel Muammar Qadaffi, refused to transfer the suspects to either the United States or the United Kingdom to stand trial.

(4) The sanctions in Security Council Resolutions 748 and 883 include a worldwide ban on Libya's national airline, a ban on flights into and out of Libya by other nations' airlines, a prohibition on supplying arms, airplane parts, and certain oil equipment to Libya, and a freeze on Libyan government funds in other countries.

(5) Colonel Qaddafi has continually refused to extradite the suspects to either the United States or the United Kingdom and has insisted that he will only transfer the suspects to a third and neutral country to stand trial.

(6) On August 24, 1998, the United States and the United Kingdom proposed that Colonel Qadaffi transfer the suspects to the Netherlands, where they would stand trial before a Scottish court, under Scottish law, and with a panel of Scottish judges.

(7) The United States-United Kingdom proposal is consistent with those previously endorsed by the Organization of African Unity, the League of Arab States, the Non-Aligned Movement, and the Islamic Conference.

(8) The United Nations Security Council endorsed the United States-United Kingdom proposal on August 27, 1998, in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1192.

(9) The United States Government has stated that this proposal is nonnegotiable and has called on Colonel Qadaffi to respond promptly, positively, and unequivocally to this proposal by ensuring the timely appearance of the two accused individuals in the Netherlands for trial before the Scottish court.

(10) The United States Government has called on Libya to ensure the production of evidence, including the presence of witnesses before the court, and to comply fully with all the requirements of the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(11) Secretary of State Albright has said that the United States will urge a multilateral oil embargo against Libya in the United Nations Security Council if Colonel Muammar Qadaffi does not transfer the suspects to the Netherlands to stand trial.

(12) The United Nations Security Council will convene on October 30, 1998, to review sanctions imposed on Libya.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Colonel Qadaffi should promptly transfer the indicted suspects Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah to the Netherlands to stand trial before the Scottish court;

(2) the United States Government should remain firm in its commitment not to negotiate with Colonel Qadaffi on any of the details of the proposal approved by the United Nations in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1192; and

(3) if Colonel Qadaffi does not transfer the indicted suspects Abdel Basset Al-Megrahi and Lamen Khalifa Fhimah to the Netherlands by October 29, 1998, the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations should—

(A) introduce a resolution in the United Nations Security Council to impose a multilateral oil embargo against Libya;

(B) actively promote adoption of the resolution by the United Nations Security Council; and

(C) assure that a vote will occur in the United Nations Security Council on such a resolution.

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RECOVERING CHILDREN ABDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TAKEN TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

SEC. 597. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) many children in the United States have been abducted by family members who are foreign nationals and living in foreign countries;

(2) children who have been abducted by an estranged father are very rarely returned, through legal remedies, from countries that only recognize the custody rights of the father;

(3) there are at least 140 cases that need to be resolved in which children have been abducted by family members and taken to foreign countries;

(4) although the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980, has made progress in aiding the return of abducted children, the Convention does not address the criminal aspects of child abduction, and there is a need to reach agreements regarding child abduction with countries that are not parties to the Convention; and

(5) decisions on awarding custody of children should be made in the children's best interest, and persons who violate laws of the United States by abducting their children should not be rewarded by being granted custody of those children.

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government should promote international cooperation in working to resolve those cases in which children in the United States are abducted by family members who are foreign nationals and taken to foreign countries, and in seeing that justice is served by holding accountable the abductors for violations of criminal law.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROGRAMS AND REFORM

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROGRAMS

UNITED STATES QUOTA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

For an increase in the United States quota in the International Monetary Fund, the dollar equivalent of 10,622,500,000 Special Drawing Rights, to remain available until expended.

LOANS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW

For loans to the International Monetary Fund under section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act pursuant to the New Arrangements to Borrow, the dollar equivalent of 2,462,000,000 Special Drawing Rights, to remain available until expended. In addition, the amounts appropriated by title III of the Foreign Aid and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1963 (Public Law 87–872) and section 1101(b) of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–181) may also be used under section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act pursuant to the New Arrangements to Borrow.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 601. None of the funds appropriated in this title may be obligated or made available to the International Monetary Fund until 15 days after the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System jointly provide written notification to the appropriate committees that the major shareholders of the Fund have publicly agreed to, and will act to implement in the Fund the following policies:

(1) Policies providing that conditions in standby or other arrangements regarding the use of Fund resources include, in addition to appropriate monetary policy conditions, requirements that the recipient country, in accordance with a schedule for action—

(A) liberalize restrictions on trade in goods and services, consistent with the terms of all international trade agreements of which the borrowing country is a signatory;

(B) eliminate the systemic practice or policy of government directed lending on non-commercial terms or provision of market distorting subsidies to favored industries, enterprises, parties, or institutions; and

(C) provide a legal basis for nondiscriminatory treatment in insolvency proceedings between domestic and foreign creditors, and for debtors and other concerned persons.

(2) Policies providing that within 3 months after any meeting of the Executive Board of the Fund at which a Letter of Intent, a Policy Framework Paper, an Article IV economic review consultation with a member country, or a change in a general policy of the Fund is discussed, a full written summary of the meeting should be made available for public inspection, with the following information redacted:

(A) Information which, if released, would adversely affect the national security of a country, and which is of the type that would be classified by the United States Government.

(B) Market-sensitive information.

(C) Proprietary information.

(3) Policies providing that within 3 months after any meeting of the Executive Board of the Fund at which a Letter of Intent, a Memorandum of Understanding, or a Policy Framework Paper is discussed, a copy of the Letter of Intent, Memorandum of Understanding, or Policy Framework Paper should be made available for public inspection with the following information redacted:

(A) Information which, if released, would adversely affect the national security of a country, and which is of the type that would be classified by the United States Government.

(B) Market-sensitive information.

(C) Proprietary information.

(4) Policies providing that, in circumstances where a country is experiencing balance of payments difficulties due to a large short-term financing need resulting from a sudden and disruptive loss of market confidence and in order to provide an incentive for early repayment and encourage private market financing, loans made from the Fund's general resources after the date of the enactment of this section are—

(A) made available at an interest rate that reflects an adjustment for risk that is not less than 300 basis points in excess of the average of the market-based short-term cost of financing of its largest members; and

(B) repaid within 1 to 2½ years from each disbursement.

REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PROGRAMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SEC. 602. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to exert the influence of the United States to oppose further disbursement of funds to the Republic of Korea under the Republic of Korea's standby arrangement of December 4, 1997 (in this section referred to as the ''Arrangement''), unless there is in effect a certification by the Secretary of the Treasury to the appropriate committees that—

(1) no Fund resources made available pursuant to the Arrangement have been used to provide financial assistance to the semiconductor, steel, automobile, shipbuilding, or textile and apparel industries;

(2) the Fund has neither guaranteed nor underwritten the private loans of semiconductor, steel, automobile, shipbuilding, or textile and apparel manufacturers under the Arrangement; and

(3) officials from the Fund and the Department of the Treasury have monitored the implementation of the provisions contained in the Arrangement, and all of the conditions have either been met or the Republic of Korea has committed itself to fulfill all of these conditions according to an explicit timetable for completion; which timetable has been provided to the Fund and the Department of the Treasury and approved by the Fund.

(b) Before each disbursement of Fund resources to the Republic of Korea under the Arrangement, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the appropriate committees on whether a certification by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) is in effect.

ADVISORY COMMISSION

SEC. 603. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish an International Financial Institution Advisory Commission (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be composed of 11 members, as follows:

(A) 3 members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(B) 3 members appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(C) 5 members appointed jointly by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the Senate.

(2) TIMING OF APPOINTMENTS.—All appointments to the Commission shall be made not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) CHAIRMAN.—The Majority Leader of the Senate, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leaders of the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall designate 1 of the members of the Commission to serve as Chairman of the Commission.

(c) QUALIFICATIONS.—

(1) EXPERTISE.—Members of the Commission shall be appointed from among those with knowledge and expertise in the workings of the international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act), the World Trade Organization, and the Bank for International Settlements.

(2) FORMER AFFILIATION.—At least 4 members of the Commission shall be individuals who were officers or employees of the Executive Branch before January 20, 1992, and not more than half of such 4 members shall have served under Presidents from the same political party.

(d) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(e) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall advise and report to the Congress on the future role and responsibilities of the international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act), the World Trade Organization, and the Bank for International Settlements. In carrying out such duties, the Commission shall meet with and advise the Secretary of the Treasury or the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, and shall examine—

(1) the effect of globalization, increased trade, capital flows, and other relevant factors on such institutions;

(2) the adequacy, efficacy, and desirability of current policies and programs at such institutions as well as their suitability for respective beneficiaries of such institutions;

(3) cooperation or duplication of functions and responsibilities of such institutions; and

(4) other matters the Commission deems necessary to make recommendations pursuant to subsection (g).

(f) POWERS AND PROCEDURES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission or, at its direction, any panel or member of the Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, receive evidence, and administer oaths to the extent that the Commission or any panel or member considers advisable.

(2) INFORMATION.—The Commission may secure directly information that the Commission considers necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

(3) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

(g) REPORT.—On the termination of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the Secretary of the Treasury and the appropriate committees a report that contains recommendations regarding the following matters:

(1) Changes to policy goals set forth in the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and the International Financial Institutions Act.

(2) Changes to the charters, organizational structures, policies and programs of the international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act).

(3) Additional monitoring tools, global standards, or regulations for, among other things, global capital flows, bankruptcy standards, accounting standards, payment systems, and safety and soundness principles for financial institutions.

(4) Possible mergers or abolition of the international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act), including changes to the manner in which such institutions coordinate their policy and program implementation and their roles and responsibilities.

(5) Any additional changes necessary to stabilize currencies, promote continued trade liberalization and to avoid future financial crises.

(h) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 6 months after the first meeting of the Commission, which shall be not later than 30 days after the appointment of all members of the Commission.

(i) REPORTS BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—

(1) Within three months after receiving the report of the Commission under subsection (g), the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the appropriate committees on the desirability and feasibility of implementing the recommendations contained in the report.

(2) Annually, for three years after the termination of the Commission, the President of the United States through the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate committees a report on the steps taken, if any, through relevant international institutions and international fora to implement such recommendations as are deemed feasible and desirable under paragraph (1).

INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SEC. 604. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to exert the influence of the United States to seek the establishment of a permanent advisory committee to the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors of the Fund, that is to consist of elected members of the national legislatures of the member countries directly represented by appointed members of the Executive Board of the Fund, and to seek to ensure that the permanent advisory committee has the same access to Fund documents as is afforded to the Executive Board of the Fund.

STRENGTHENING PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING USE OF IMF FUNDS

SEC. 605. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to exert the influence of the United States to strengthen Fund procedures for ascertaining that funds disbursed by the Fund are used by the central bank (or other fiscal agent) of a borrowing country in a manner that complies with the conditions of the Fund program for the country.

(b) On request of the appropriate committees, the United States Executive Director shall obtain from the Fund and make available to such committees, on a confidential basis if necessary, data concerning such compliance.

(c) Within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the appropriate committees on the progress made toward achieving the requirements of this section.

(d) On a quarterly basis, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the appropriate committees on the standby or other arrangements of the Fund made during the preceding quarter, identifying separately the arrangements to which the policies described in section 601(4) of this title apply and the arrangements to which such policies do not apply.

PROGRESS REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES INITIATIVES TO UPDATE THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

SEC. 606. Not later than July 15, 1999, and July 15, 2000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the appropriate committees on the progress of efforts to reform the architecture of the international monetary system. The reports shall include a discussion of the substance of the United States position in consultations with other governments and the degree of progress in achieving international acceptance and implementation of such position with respect to the following issues:

(1) Adapting the mission and capabilities of the International Monetary Fund to take better account of the increased importance of cross-border capital flows in the world economy and improving the coordination of its responsibilities and activities with those of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

(2) Advancing measures to prevent, and improve the management of, international financial crises, including by—

(A) integrating aspects of national bankruptcy principles into the management of international financial crises where feasible; and

(B) changing investor expectations about official rescues, thereby reducing moral hazard and systemic risk in international financial markets, in order to help minimize the adjustment costs that the resolution of financial crises may impose on the real economy, in the form of disrupted patterns of trade, employment, and progress in living standards, and reduce the frequency and magnitude of claims on United States taxpayer resources.

(3) Improving international economic policy cooperation, including among the Group of Seven countries, to take better account of the importance of cross-border capital flows in the determination of exchange rate relationships.

(4) Improving international cooperation in the supervision and regulation of financial institutions and markets.

(5) Strengthening the financial sector in emerging economies, including by improving the coordination of financial sector liberalization with the establishment of strong public and private institutions in the areas of prudential supervision, accounting and disclosure conventions, bankruptcy laws and administrative procedures, and the collection and dissemination of economic and financial statistics, including the maturity structure of foreign indebtedness.

(6) Advocating that implementation of European Economic and Monetary Union and the advent of the European Currency Unit, or euro, proceed in a manner that is consistent with strong global economic growth and stability in world financial markets.

DEFINITION

SEC. 607. For purposes of sections 601 through 606 of this title, the term ''appropriate committees'' means the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

PARTICIPATION IN QUOTA INCREASE

SEC. 608. The Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286–286mm) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 61. QUOTA INCREASE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Governor of the Fund may consent to an increase in the quota of the United States in the Fund equivalent to 10,622,500,000 Special Drawing Rights.

''(b) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided by subsection (a) shall be effective only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts.''.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW

SEC. 609. Section 17 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act (22 U.S.C. 286e–2 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''and February 24, 1983'' and inserting ''February 24, 1983, and January 27, 1997''; and

(B) by striking ''4,250,000,000'' and inserting ''6,712,000,000'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''4,250,000,000'' and inserting ''6,712,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (d)—

(A) by inserting ''or the Decision of January 27, 1997,'' after ''February 24, 1983,''; and

(B) by inserting ''or the New Arrangements to Borrow, as applicable'' before the period at the end.

ADVOCACY OF POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 610. (a) IN GENERAL.—Title XV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262o–262o-1) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1503. ADVOCACY OF POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund to use aggressively the voice and vote of the Executive Director to do the following:

''(1) Vigorously promote policies to increase the effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund in structuring programs and assistance so as to promote policies and actions that will contribute to exchange rate stability and avoid competitive devaluations that will further destabilize the international financial and trading systems.

''(2) Vigorously promote policies to increase the effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund in promoting market-oriented reform, trade liberalization, economic growth, democratic governance, and social stability through—

''(A) establishing an independent monetary authority, with full power to conduct monetary policy, that provides for a non-inflationary domestic currency that is fully convertible in foreign exchange markets;

''(B) opening domestic markets to fair and open internal competition among domestic enterprises by eliminating inappropriate favoritism for small or large businesses, eliminating elite monopolies, creating and effectively implementing anti-trust and anti-monopoly laws to protect free competition, and establishing fair and accessible legal procedures for dispute settlement among domestic enterprises;

''(C) privatizing industry in a fair and equitable manner that provides economic opportunities to a broad spectrum of the population, eliminating government and elite monopolies, closing loss-making enterprises, and reducing government control over the factors of production;

''(D) economic deregulation by eliminating inefficient and overly burdensome regulations and strengthening the legal framework supporting private contract and intellectual property rights;

''(E) establishing or strengthening key elements of a social safety net to cushion the effects on workers of unemployment and dislocation; and

''(F) encouraging the opening of markets for agricultural commodities and products by requiring recipient countries to make efforts to reduce trade barriers.

''(3) Vigorously promote policies to increase the effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund, in concert with appropriate international authorities and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)), in strengthening financial systems in developing countries, and encouraging the adoption of sound banking principles and practices, including the development of laws and regulations that will help to ensure that domestic financial institutions meet strong standards regarding capital reserves, regulatory oversight, and transparency.

''(4) Vigorously promote policies to increase the effectiveness of the International Monetary Fund, in concert with appropriate international authorities and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)), in facilitating the development and implementation of internationally acceptable domestic bankruptcy laws and regulations in developing countries, including the provision of technical assistance as appropriate.

''(5) Vigorously promote policies that aim at appropriate burden-sharing by the private sector so that investors and creditors bear more fully the consequences of their decisions, and accordingly advocate policies which include—

''(A) strengthening crisis prevention and early warning signals through improved and more effective surveillance of the national economic policies and financial market development of countries (including monitoring of the structure and volume of capital flows to identify problematic imbalances in the inflow of short and medium term investment capital, potentially destabilizing inflows of offshore lending and foreign investment, or problems with the maturity profiles of capital to provide warnings of imminent economic instability), and fuller disclosure of such information to market participants;

''(B) accelerating work on strengthening financial systems in emerging market economies so as to reduce the risk of financial crises;

''(C) consideration of provisions in debt contracts that would foster dialogue and consultation between a sovereign debtor and its private creditors, and among those creditors;

''(D) consideration of extending the scope of the International Monetary Fund's policy on lending to members in arrears and of other policies so as to foster the dialogue and consultation referred to in subparagraph (C);

''(E) intensified consideration of mechanisms to facilitate orderly workout mechanisms for countries experiencing debt or liquidity crises;

''(F) consideration of establishing ad hoc or formal linkages between the provision of official financing to countries experiencing a financial crisis and the willingness of market participants to meaningfully participate in any stabilization effort led by the International Monetary Fund;

''(G) using the International Monetary Fund to facilitate discussions between debtors and private creditors to help ensure that financial difficulties are resolved without inappropriate resort to public resources; and

''(H) the International Monetary Fund accompanying the provision of funding to countries experiencing a financial crisis resulting from imprudent borrowing with efforts to achieve a significant contribution by the private creditors, investors, and banks which had extended such credits.

''(6) Vigorously promote policies that would make the International Monetary Fund a more effective mechanism, in concert with appropriate international authorities and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)), for promoting good governance principles within recipient countries by fostering structural reforms, including procurement reform, that reduce opportunities for corruption and bribery, and drug-related money laundering.

''(7) Vigorously promote the design of International Monetary Fund programs and assistance so that governments that draw on the International Monetary Fund channel public funds away from unproductive purposes, including large 'show case' projects and excessive military spending, and toward investment in human and physical capital as well as social programs to protect the neediest and promote social equity.

''(8) Work with the International Monetary Fund to foster economic prescriptions that are appropriate to the individual economic circumstances of each recipient country, recognizing that inappropriate stabilization programs may only serve to further destabilize the economy and create unnecessary economic, social, and political dislocation.

''(9) Structure International Monetary Fund programs and assistance so that the maintenance and improvement of core labor standards are routinely incorporated as an integral goal in the policy dialogue with recipient countries, so that—

''(A) recipient governments commit to affording workers the right to exercise internationally recognized core worker rights, including the right of free association and collective bargaining through unions of their own choosing;

''(B) measures designed to facilitate labor market flexibility are consistent with such core worker rights; and

''(C) the staff of the International Monetary Fund surveys the labor market policies and practices of recipient countries and recommends policy initiatives that will help to ensure the maintenance or improvement of core labor standards.

''(10) Vigorously promote International Monetary Fund programs and assistance that are structured to the maximum extent feasible to discourage practices which may promote ethnic or social strife in a recipient country.

''(11) Vigorously promote recognition by the International Monetary Fund that macroeconomic developments and policies can affect and be affected by environmental conditions and policies, and urge the International Monetary Fund to encourage member countries to pursue macroeconomic stability while promoting environmental protection.

''(12) Facilitate greater International Monetary Fund transparency, including by enhancing accessibility of the International Monetary

Fund and its staff, fostering a more open release policy toward working papers, past evaluations, and other International Monetary Fund documents, seeking to publish all Letters of Intent to the International Monetary Fund and Policy Framework Papers, and establishing a more open release policy regarding Article IV consultations.

''(13) Facilitate greater International Monetary Fund accountability and enhance International Monetary Fund self-evaluation by vigorously promoting review of the effectiveness of the Office of Internal Audit and Inspection and the Executive Board's external evaluation pilot program and, if necessary, the establishment of an operations evaluation department modeled on the experience of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, guided by such key principles as usefulness, credibility, transparency, and independence.

''(14) Vigorously promote coordination with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international financial institutions (as defined in section 1701(c)(2)) in promoting structural reforms which facilitate the provision of credit to small businesses, including microenterprise lending, especially in the world's poorest, heavily indebted countries.

''(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.—To the extent that it would assist in achieving the goals described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall pursue the goals in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Commerce, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the Agency for International Development, and the United States Trade Representative.''.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMF POLICY.—Section 1701 of such Act (22 U.S.C. 262p–5) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON IMF POLICY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury should establish an International Monetary Fund Advisory Committee (in this subsection referred to as the 'Advisory Committee').

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Committee should consist of members appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, after appropriate consultations with the relevant organizations. Such members should include representatives from industry, representatives from agriculture, representatives from organized labor, representatives from banking and financial services, and representatives from nongovernmental environmental and human rights organizations.''.

REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL TRADE

SEC. 611. Title XIV of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262n–262n–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1404. REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

''The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to use aggressively the voice and vote of the United States to vigorously promote policies to encourage the opening of markets for agricultural commodities and products by requiring recipient countries to make efforts to reduce trade barriers.''.

SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PROGRAMS LED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH FINANCING FROM THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

SEC. 612. Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r–262r–2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1704. REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PROGRAMS LED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH FINANCING FROM THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall prepare reports on the implementation of financial stabilization programs (and any material terms and conditions thereof) led by the International Monetary Fund in countries in connection with which the United States has made a commitment to provide, or has provided financing from the stabilization fund established under section 5302 of title 31, United States Code. The reports shall include the following:

''(1) A description of the condition of the economies of countries requiring the financial stabilization programs, including the monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate policies of the countries.

''(2) A description of the degree to which the countries requiring the financial stabilization programs have fully implemented financial sector restructuring and reform measures required by the International Monetary Fund, including—

''(A) ensuring full respect for the commercial orientation of commercial bank lending;

''(B) ensuring that governments will not intervene in bank management and lending decisions (except in regard to prudential supervision);

''(C) the enactment and implementation of appropriate financial reform legislation;

''(D) strengthening the domestic financial system and improving transparency and supervision; and

''(E) the opening of domestic capital markets.

''(3) A description of the degree to which the countries requiring the financial stabilization programs have fully implemented reforms required by the International Monetary Fund that are directed at corporate governance and corporate structure, including—

''(A) making nontransparent conglomerate practices more transparent through the application of internationally accepted accounting practices, independent external audits, full disclosure, and provision of consolidated statements; and

''(B) ensuring that no government subsidized support or tax privileges will be provided to bail out individual corporations, particularly in the semiconductor, steel, and paper industries.

''(4) A description of the implementation of reform measures required by the International Monetary Fund to deregulate and privatize economic activity by ending domestic monopolies, undertaking trade liberalization, and opening up restricted areas of the economy to foreign investment and competition.

''(5) A detailed description of the trade policies of the countries, including any unfair trade practices or adverse effects of the trade policies on the United States.

''(6) A description of the extent to which the financial stabilization programs have resulted in appropriate burden-sharing among private sector creditors, including rescheduling of outstanding loans by lengthening maturities, agreements on debt reduction, and the extension of new credit.

''(7) A description of the extent to which the economic adjustment policies of the International Monetary Fund and the policies of the government of the country adequately balance the need for financial stabilization, economic growth, environmental protection, social stability, and equity for all elements of the society.

''(8) Whether International Monetary Fund involvement in labor market flexibility measures has had a negative effect on core worker rights, particularly the rights of free association and collective bargaining.

''(9) A description of any pattern of abuses of core worker rights in recipient countries.

''(10) The amount, rate of interest, and disbursement and repayment schedules of any funds disbursed from the stabilization fund established under section 5302 of title 31, United States Code, in the form of loans, credits, guarantees, or swaps, in support of the financial stabilization programs.

''(11) The amount, rate of interest, and disbursement and repayment schedules of any funds disbursed by the International Monetary Fund to the countries in support of the financial stabilization programs.

''(b) TIMING.—Not later than March 15, 1999, and semiannually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a report on the matters described in subsection (a).''.

ANNUAL REPORT AND TESTIMONY ON THE STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM, IMF REFORM, AND COMPLIANCE WITH IMF AGREEMENTS

SEC. 613. Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r–262r–2) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1705. ANNUAL REPORT AND TESTIMONY ON THE STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM, IMF REFORM, AND COMPLIANCE WITH IMF AGREEMENTS.

''(a) REPORTS.—Not later than October 1 of each year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a written report on the progress (if any) made by the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund in influencing the International Monetary Fund to adopt the policies and reform its internal procedures in the manner described in section 1503.

''(b) TESTIMONY.—After submitting the report required by subsection (a) but not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall appear before the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and present testimony on—

''(1) any progress made in reforming the International Monetary Fund;

''(2) the status of efforts to reform the international financial system; and

''(3) the compliance of countries which have received assistance from the International Monetary Fund with agreements made as a condition of receiving the assistance.''.

AUDITS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

SEC. 614. Title XVII of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r–262r-2) is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1706. AUDITS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.

''(a) ACCESS TO MATERIALS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Secretary has instructed the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to facilitate timely access by the General Accounting Office to information and documents of the International Monetary Fund needed by the Office to perform financial reviews of the International Monetary Fund that will facilitate the conduct of United States policy with respect to the Fund.

''(b) REPORTS.—Not later than June 30, 1999, and annually thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare and submit to the committees specified in subsection (a), the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report on the financial operations of the Fund during the preceding year, which shall include—

''(1) the current financial condition of the International Monetary Fund;

''(2) the amount, rate of interest, disbursement schedule, and repayment schedule for any loans that were initiated or outstanding during the preceding calendar year, and with respect to disbursement schedules, the report shall identify and discuss in detail any conditions required to be fulfilled by a borrower country before a disbursement is made;

''(3) a detailed description of whether the trade policies of borrower countries permit free and open trade by the United States and other foreign countries in the borrower countries;

''(4) a detailed description of the export policies of borrower countries and whether the policies may result in increased export of their products, goods, or services to the United States which may have significant adverse effects on, or result in unfair trade practices against or affecting United States companies, farmers, or communities;

''(5) a detailed description of any conditions of International Monetary Fund loans which have not been met by borrower countries, including a discussion of the reasons why such conditions were not met, and the actions taken by the International Monetary Fund due to the borrower country's noncompliance;

''(6) an identification of any borrower country and loan on which any loan terms or conditions were renegotiated in the preceding calendar year, including a discussion of the reasons for the renegotiation and any new loan terms and conditions; and

''(7) a specification of the total number of loans made by the International Monetary Fund from its inception through the end of the period covered by the report, the number and percentage (by number) of such loans that are in default or arrears, and the identity of the countries in default or arrears, and the number of such loans that are outstanding as of the end of period covered by the report and the aggregate amount of the outstanding loans and the average yield (weighted by loan principal) of the historical and outstanding loan portfolios of the International Monetary Fund.''.

This Act may be cited as the ''Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(e) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), $619,311,000, to remain available until expended, of which $2,082,000 shall be available for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to section 1010 of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150); and of which $3,000,000 shall be derived from the special receipt account established by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i)); and of which $1,500,000 shall be available in fiscal year 1999 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to such Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; in addition, $32,650,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program; to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $619,311,000, and $2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities: Provided, That appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, emergency rehabilitation; and hazardous fuels reduction by the Department of the Interior, $286,895,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $6,950,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the ''Fire Protection'' and ''Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund'' may be transferred and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a Bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., Protection of United States Property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to section 107 or 113(f) of such Act, shall be credited to this account to be available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, $10,997,000, to remain available until expended.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended (31 U.S.C. 6901–6907), $125,000,000, of which not to exceed $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That no payment shall be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than $100.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, $14,600,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $97,037,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

FOREST ECOSYSTEMS HEALTH AND RECOVERY FUND

(REVOLVING FUND, SPECIAL ACCOUNT)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102–381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used for the purpose of planning, preparing, and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181f–1 et seq., and Public Law 103–66) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed $600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579, as amended, and Public Law 93–153, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the

exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to $100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed $10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards.

Section 28f(a) of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking the first sentence and inserting, ''The holder of each unpatented mining claim, mill, or tunnel site, located pursuant to the mining laws of the United States, whether located before or after the enactment of this Act, shall pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before September 1 of each year for years 1999 through 2001, a claim maintenance fee of $100 per claim or site.''

Section 28f(d) of title 30, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end:

''(3) If a small miner waiver application is determined to be defective for any reason, the claimant shall have a period of 60 days after receipt of written notification of the defect or defects by the Bureau of Land Management to: (A) cure such defect or defects, or (B) pay the $100 claim maintenance fee due for such period.''.

Section 28g of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking ''and before September 30, 1998'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''and before September 30, 2001''.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigations, protection, and utilization of fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, maintenance of the herd of longhorned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, $661,136,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, except as otherwise provided herein, of which $11,648,000 shall remain available until expended for operation and maintenance of fishery mitigation facilities constructed by the Corps of Engineers under the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan, authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 1976, to compensate for loss of fishery resources from water development projects on the Lower Snake River, and of which not less than $2,000,000 shall be provided to local governments in southern California for planning associated with the Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCP) program and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not less than $1,000,000 for high priority projects which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended: Provided further, That not to exceed $5,756,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended, for species that are indigenous to the United States (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsections (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)): Provided further, That of the amount available for law enforcement, up to $400,000 to remain available until expended, may at the discretion of the Secretary, be used for payment for information, rewards, or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Service, and miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activity, authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate: Provided further, That hereafter, all fees collected for Federal migratory bird permits shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for the expenses of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in administering such Federal migratory bird permits, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That hereafter, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9701 and notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary shall charge reasonable fees for the full costs of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in operating and maintaining the M/V Tiglax and other vessels, to be credited to this account and to be available until expended: Provided further, That of the amount provided for environmental contaminants, up to $1,000,000 may remain available until expended for contaminant sample analyses.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; $50,453,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That under this heading in Public Law 105–174, the word ''fire,'' is inserted before the word ''floods''.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, $48,024,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which $1,000,000, together with such other sums as may become available, is for a grant to the State of Ohio for acquisition of the Howard Farm near Metzger Marsh in the State of Ohio.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531–1543), as amended, $14,000,000, to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, and to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), $10,779,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Public Law 101–233, as amended, $15,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

For necessary expenses of the Wildlife Conservation and Appreciation Fund, $800,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201–4203, 4211–4213, 4221–4225, 4241–4245, and 1538), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–96), and the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301–5306), $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That unexpended balances of amounts previously appropriated to the African Elephant Conservation Fund, Rewards and Operations account, and Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Fund may be transferred to and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, donations to provide assistance under section 5304 of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act, subchapter I of the African Elephant Conservation Act, and section 6 of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 shall be deposited to this Fund and shall be available without further appropriation: Provided further, That in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, all penalties received by the United States under 16 U.S.C. 4224 which are not used to pay rewards under 16 U.S.C. 4225 shall be deposited to this Fund to provide assistance under 16 U.S.C. 4211 and shall be available without further appropriation: Provided further, That in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, not more than three percent of amounts appropriated to this Fund may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to administer the Fund.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed 104 passenger motor vehicles, of which 89 are for replacement only (including 38 for police-type use); repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed $1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may not spend any of the funds appropriated in this Act for the purchase of lands or interests in lands to be used in the establishment of any new unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System unless the purchase is approved in advance by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in Senate Report 105–56: Provided further, That hereafter the Secretary may sell land and interests in land, other than surface water rights, acquired in conformance with subsections 206(a) and 207(c) of Public Law 101–618, the receipts of which shall be deposited to the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund and used exclusively for the

purposes of such subsections, without regard to the limitation on the distribution of benefits in subsection 206(f)(2) of such law: Provided further, That section 104(c)(50)(B) of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1361–1407) is amended by inserting the words ''until expended'' after the word ''Secretary'' in the second sentence.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Unit SC–03—

(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall, before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, make such corrections to the map described in paragraph (2) as are necessary to ensure that depictions of areas on that map are consistent with the depictions of areas appearing on the map entitled ''Amendments to the Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated May 15, 1997, and on file with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) The map described in this paragraph is the map that—

(A) is included in a set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated October 24, 1990; and

(B) relates to unit SC–03 of the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

Unit FL–35P—

(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall, before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, make such corrections to the map described in paragraph (2) as are necessary to ensure that depictions of areas on that map are consistent with the depictions of areas appearing on the map entitled ''Amendments to the Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated August 31, 1998, and on file with the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) The map described in this paragraph is the map that—

(A) is included in a set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated October 24, 1990; and

(B) relates to unit FL–35P of the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

Unit FL–35—

The Secretary of the Interior shall, before the end of the 30-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, revise the map depicting unit FL–35 of the Coastal Barrier Resources System to exclude Pumpkin Key from the System.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service (including special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), and for the general administration of the National Park Service, including not less than $1,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1706, $1,285,604,000, of which not less than $600,000 is for salaries and expenses by, at, and exclusively for new hires of mineral examiners on site at the Mojave National Preserve, none of which may be used for staff or administrative expenses for the geological resources division in Denver, Colorado or any other location, and of which $12,800,000 is for research, planning and interagency coordination in support of land acquisition for Everglades restoration shall remain available until expended, and of which not to exceed $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, is to be derived from the special fee account established pursuant to title V, section 5201 of Public Law 100–203.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, statutory or contractual aid for other activities, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, $46,225,000.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), and the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333), $72,412,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2000, of which $7,000,000 pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 104–333 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount provided, $30,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures for priority preservation projects, including preservation of intellectual and cultural artifacts and of historic structures and sites, of the National Archives and Records Administration and of Federal agencies to which funds were appropriated in the Fiscal Year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act: Provided further, That individual Save America's Treasures grants shall be subject to a fifty percent non-Federal match, and shall be available by transfer to appropriate accounts of individual agencies, after approval of projects by the Secretary: Provided further, That the agencies shall develop a common list of project selection criteria for Save America's Treasures which shall include national significance, urgency of need, and educational value, and which shall be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to any commitment of grant funds: Provided further, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant, and all projects to be funded shall be approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations prior to any commitment of grant funds: Provided further, That within the amount provided for Save America's Treasures, $3,000,000 shall be transferred immediately to the Smithsonian Institution for restoration of the Star Spangled Banner, $500,000 shall be available for the Sewall-Belmont House and sufficient funds to complete the restoration of the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constituion located in the National Archives: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for Save America's Treasures may be used for administrative expenses, and staffing for the program shall be available from the existing staffing levels in the National Park Service.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair or replacement of physical facilities, including the modifications authorized by section 104 of the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, $226,058,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That $550,000 for the Susan B. Anthony House, $1,000,000 for the Virginia City Historic District, $2,000,000 for the Field Museum, $500,000 for the Hecksher Museum, $600,000 for the Sotterly Plantation House, $1,500,000 for the Kendall County Courthouse, $1,000,000 for the U–505, and $600,000 for the Wheeling National Heritage Area shall be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 470a.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The contract authority provided for fiscal year 1999 by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a is rescinded.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

For expenses necessary to carry out the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, $147,925,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended, of which $500,000 is to administer the State assistance program: Provided, That any funds made available for the purpose of acquisition of the Elwha and Glines dams shall be used solely for acquisition, and shall not be expended until the full purchase amount has been appropriated by the Congress: Provided further, That the Secretary may acquire interests in the property known as George Washington's Boyhood Home, Ferry Farm, from the funds provided under this heading without regard to any restirctions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965: Provided further, That from the funds made available for land acquisition at Everglades National Park and Big Cypress National Preserve, the Secretary may provide for Federal assistance to the State of Florida for the acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, within the Everglades watershed (consisting of lands and waters within the boundaries of the South Florida Water Management District, Florida Bay and the Florida Keys) under terms and conditions deemed necessary by the Secretary, to improve and restore the hydrological function of the Everglades watershed: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading to the State of Florida are contingent upon new matching non-Federal funds by the State and shall be subject to an agreement that the lands to be acquired will be managed in perpetuity for the restoration of the Everglades.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 375 passenger motor vehicles, of which 291 shall be for replacement only, including not to exceed 305 for police-type use, 12 buses, and 6 ambulances: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Park Service may be used to implement an agreement for the redevelopment of the southern end of Ellis Island until such agreement has been submitted to the Congress and shall not be implemented prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full and comprehensive report on the development of the southern end of Ellis Island, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

None of the funds in this Act may be spent by the National Park Service for activities taken in direct response to the United Nations Biodiversity Convention.

The National Park Service may distribute to operating units based on the safety record of each unit the costs of programs designed to improve workplace and employee safety, and to encourage employees receiving workers' compensation benefits pursuant to chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, to return to appropriate positions for which they are medically able.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; and to conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 98g(1)) and related purposes as authorized by law and to publish and disseminate

data; $797,896,000, of which $69,596,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations; and of which $16,400,000 shall remain available until expended for conducting inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries; and of which $2,000,000 shall remain available until expended for ongoing development of a mineral and geologic data base; and of which $161,221,000 shall be available until September 30, 2000 for the biological research activity and the operation of the Cooperative Research Units: Provided, That of the funds available for the biological research activity, $6,600,000 shall be made available by grant to the University of Alaska for conduct of, directly or through subgrants, basic marine research activities in the North Pacific Ocean pursuant to a plan approved by the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Interior, and the State of Alaska: Provided further, That none of these funds provided for the biological research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the United States Geological Survey shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed 53 passenger motor vehicles, of which 48 are for replacement only; reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations and observation wells; expenses of the United States National Committee on Geology; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: Provided, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in 31 U.S.C. 6302 et seq.: Provided further, That the United States Geological Survey may contract directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 5, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purposes of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for minerals leasing and environmental studies, regulation of industry operations, and collection of royalties, as authorized by law; for enforcing laws and regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other minerals leases, permits, licenses and operating contracts; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements; including the purchase of not to exceed eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; $117,902,000, of which $72,729,000 shall be available for royalty management activities; and an amount not to exceed $100,000,000, to be credited to this appropriation and to remain available until expended, from additions to receipts resulting from increases to rates in effect on August 5, 1993, from rate increases to fee collections for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities performed by the Minerals Management Service over and above the rates in effect on September 30, 1993, and from additional fees for Outer Continental Shelf administrative activities established after September 30, 1993: Provided, That $3,000,000 for computer acquisitions shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the payment of interest in accordance with 30 U.S.C. 1721(b) and (d): Provided further, That not to exceed $3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, $15,000 under this heading shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Director of the Minerals Management Service concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or Tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $6,118,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, as amended, including the purchase of not to exceed 10 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; $93,078,000, and notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, an additional amount shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, from performance bond forfeitures in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, pursuant to regulations, may use directly or through grants to States, moneys collected in fiscal year 1999 for civil penalties assessed under section 518 of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1268), to reclaim lands adversely affected by coal mining practices after August 3, 1977, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training: Provided further, That beginning in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, cost-based fees for the products of the Mine Map Repository shall be established (and revised as needed) in Federal Register Notices, and shall be collected and credited to this account, to be available until expended for the costs of administering this program.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95–87, as amended, including the purchase of not more than 10 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, $185,416,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended; of which up to $7,000,000, to be derived from the cumulative balance of interest earned to date on the Fund, shall be for supplemental grants to States for the reclamation of abandoned sites with acid mine rock drainage from coal mines, and for associated activities, through the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative: Provided, That grants to minimum program States will be $1,500,000 per State in fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That of the funds herein provided up to $18,000,000 may be used for the emergency program authorized by section 410 of Public Law 95–87, as amended, of which no more than 25 percent shall be used for emergency reclamation projects in any one State and funds for federally administered emergency reclamation projects under this proviso shall not exceed $11,000,000: Provided further, That prior year unobligated funds appropriated for the emergency reclamation program shall not be subject to the 25 percent limitation per State and may be used without fiscal year limitation for emergency projects: Provided further, That pursuant to Public Law 97–365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: Provided further, That funds made available to States under title IV of Public Law 95–87 may be used, at their discretion, for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: Provided further, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: Provided further, That the State of Maryland may set aside the greater of $1,000,000 or 10 percent of the total of the grants made available to the State under title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, as amended (30 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.), if the amount set aside is deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund established under a State law, pursuant to which law the amount (together with all interest earned on the amount) is expended by the State to undertake acid mine drainage abatement and treatment projects, except that before any amounts greater than 10 percent of its title IV grants are deposited in an acid mine drainage abatement and treatment fund, the State of Maryland must first complete all Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act priority one projects: Provided further, That hereafter, donations received to support projects under the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative and under the Western Mine Lands Restoration Partnerships Initiative, pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 1231, shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended without further appropriation for projects sponsored under these initiatives, directly through agreements with other Federal agencies, or through grants to States, and funding to local governments, or tax exempt private entities.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), as amended, the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001–2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), as amended, $1,584,124,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000 except as otherwise provided herein, of which not to exceed $94,010,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments and notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, not to exceed $114,871,000 shall be available for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with ongoing contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements entered into with the Bureau prior to or during fiscal year 1999, as authorized by such Act, except that tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, or compacts, or annual funding agreements and for unmet welfare assistance costs, and of which not to exceed $387,365,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 1999, and shall remain available until September 30, 2000; and of which not to exceed $52,889,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support,

self-governance grants, the Indian Self-Determination Fund, land records improvement, the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, and 25 U.S.C. 2008, not to exceed $42,160,000 within and only from such amounts made available for school operations shall be available to tribes and tribal organizations for administrative cost grants associated with the operation of Bureau-funded schools: Provided further, That hereafter funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, compact agreements, or grants, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 or grants authorized by the Indian Education Amendments of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2001 and 2008A) shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That hereafter, to provide funding uniformity within a Self-Governance Compact, any funds provided in this Act with availability for more than two years may be reprogrammed to two year availability but shall remain available within the Compact until expended: Provided further, That hereafter notwithstanding any other provision of law, Indian tribal governments may, by appropriate changes in eligibility criteria or by other means, change eligibility for general assistance or change the amount of general assistance payments for individuals within the service area of such tribe who are otherwise deemed eligible for general assistance payments so long as such changes are applied in a consistent manner to individuals similarly situated and, that any savings realized by such changes shall be available for use in meeting other priorities of the tribes and, that any net increase in costs to the Federal Government which result solely from tribally increased payment levels for general assistance shall be met exclusively from funds available to the tribe from within its tribal priority allocation: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2000, may be transferred during fiscal year 2001 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of such tribe within the tribe's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2001: Provided further, That hereafter tribes may use tribal priority allocations funds for the replacement and repair of school facilities in compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), so long as such replacement or repair is approved by the Secretary and completed with non-Federal tribal and/or tribal priority allocation funds: Provided further, That the sixth proviso under Operation of Indian Programs in Public Law 102–154, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992 (105 Stat. 1004), is hereby amended to read as follows: ''Provided further, That until such time as legislation is enacted to the contrary, no funds shall be used to take land into trust within the boundaries of the original Cherokee territory in Oklahoma without consultation with the Cherokee Nation:''.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87–483, $123,421,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That not to exceed 6 percent of contract authority available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Federal Highway Trust Fund may be used to cover the road program management costs of the Bureau: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 13 shall be made available on a nonreimbursable basis: Provided further, That for fiscal year 1999, in implementing new construction or facilities improvement and repair project grants in excess of $100,000 that are provided to tribally controlled grant schools under Public Law 100–297, as amended, the Secretary of the Interior shall use the Administrative and Audit Requirements and Cost Principles for Assistance Programs contained in 43 CFR part 12 as the regulatory requirements: Provided further, That such grants shall not be subject to section 12.61 of 43 CFR; the Secretary and the grantee shall negotiate and determine a schedule of payments for the work to be performed: Provided further, That in considering applications, the Secretary shall consider whether the Indian tribe or tribal organization would be deficient in assuring that the construction projects conform to applicable building standards and codes and Federal, tribal, or State health and safety standards as required by 25 U.S.C. 2005(a), with respect to organizational and financial management capabilities: Provided further, That if the Secretary declines an application, the Secretary shall follow the requirements contained in 25 U.S.C. 2505(f): Provided further, That any disputes between the Secretary and any grantee concerning a grant shall be subject to the disputes provision in 25 U.S.C. 2508(e): Provided further, That funds appropriated in Public Law 105–18, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the repair of irrigation projects damaged in the severe winter conditions and ensuing flooding, are available on a nonreimbursable basis.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For miscellaneous payments to Indian tribes and individuals and for necessary administrative expenses, $28,882,000, to remain available until expended; of which $27,530,000 shall be available for implementation of enacted Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 101–618 and 102–575, and for implementation of other enacted water rights settlements; and of which $1,352,000 shall be available pursuant to Public Laws 99–264, 100–383, 103–402, and 100–580: Provided, That in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Secretary is directed to sell land and interests in land, other than surface water rights, acquired in conformance with section 2 of the Truckee River Water Quality Settlement Agreement, the receipts of which shall be deposited to the Lahontan Valley and Pyramid Lake Fish and Wildlife Fund, and be available for the purposes of section 2 of such agreement, without regard to the limitation on the distribution of benefits in the second sentence of paragraph 206(f)(2) of Public Law 101–618.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, $4,501,000, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974, as amended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed $59,681,698.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan programs, $500,000.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

For implementation of a pilot program for consolidation of fractional interests in Indian lands by direct expenditure or cooperative agreement, $5,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed $250,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided, That the Secretary may enter into a cooperative agreement, which shall not be subject to Public Law 93–638, as amended, with a tribe having jurisdiction over the pilot reservation to implement the program to acquire fractional interests on behalf of such tribe: Provided further, That the Secretary may develop a reservation-wide system for establishing the fair market value of various types of lands and improvements to govern the amounts offered for acquisition of fractional interests: Provided further, That acquisitions shall be limited to one or more pilot reservations as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That funds shall be available for acquisition of fractional interests in trust or restricted lands with the consent of its owners and at fair market value, and the Secretary shall hold in trust for such tribe all interests acquired pursuant to this pilot program: Provided further, That all proceeds from any lease, resource sale contract, right-of-way or other transaction derived from the fractional interest shall be credited to this appropriation, and remain available until expended, until the purchase price paid by the Secretary under this appropriation has been recovered from such proceeds: Provided further, That once the purchase price has been recovered, all subsequent proceeds shall be managed by the Secretary for the benefit of the applicable tribe or paid directly to the tribe.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans, the Indian loan guarantee and insurance fund, and the Indian Guaranteed Loan Program account) shall be available for expenses of exhibits, and purchase of not to exceed 229 passenger motor vehicles, of which not to exceed 187 shall be for replacement only.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for central office operations or pooled overhead general administration (except facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for tribal contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–413).

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

Appropriations made available in this or any other Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available only to the schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996. No funds available to the Bureau shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau school system as of October 1, 1995.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, $66,175,000, of which: (1) $62,326,000 shall be available until expended for technical assistance, including maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, insular management controls, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as

authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands as authorized by law (Public Law 94–241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) $3,849,000 shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the General Accounting Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 99–396, or any subsequent legislation related to Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands grant funding: Provided further, That of the Covenant grant funding for the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands $5,000,000 shall be used for the construction of prison facilities and $500,000 shall be used for construction and equipping of a crime laboratory unless the Secretary determines that acceptable alternative financing for these projects is already in place: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for technical assistance, sufficient funding shall be made available for a grant to the Close Up Foundation: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure in American Samoa, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia through assessments of long-range operations maintenance needs, improved capability of local operations and maintenance institutions and agencies (including management and vocational education training), and project-specific maintenance (with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the individual territory's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets): Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, and for economic assistance and necessary expenses for the Republic of Palau as provided for in sections 122, 221, 223, 232, and 233 of the Compact of Free Association, $20,930,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by Public Law 99–239 and Public Law 99–658.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior, $64,686,000, of which not to exceed $8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available for payments pursuant to section 123 of this Act and up to $1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United States Bureau of Mines.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, $36,784,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, $25,486,000.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

For operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, $39,499,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements may be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs: Provided further, That funds made available to Tribes and Tribal organizations through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 1999, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the statute of limitations shall not commence to run on any claim, including any claim in litigation pending on the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning losses to or mismanagement of trust funds, until the affected tribe or individual Indian has been furnished with an accounting of such funds from which the beneficiary can determine whether there has been a loss: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least eighteen months and has a balance of $1.00 or less: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the accountholder.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment activities by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–380), and Public Law 101–337; $4,492,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That unobligated and unexpended balances in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund account at the end of fiscal year 1998 shall be transferred to and made a part of the Departmental Offices, Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration, Natural Resource Damage Assessment Fund account and shall remain available until expended.

MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

For necessary expenses of bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior to manage federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under the provisions of Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487 et seq.) except in areas described in section 339(a)(1) (A) and (B) of this Act, $8,000,000 to become available on September 30, 1999, and remain available until expended: Provided, That if prior to October 1, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior determines that the Alaska State Legislature has approved a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska that, if approved by the electorate, would enable the implementation of state laws of general applicability which are consistent with, and which provide for the definition, preference and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make an $8,000,000 grant to the State of Alaska for the purpose of assisting that State in fulfilling its responsibilities under sections 803, 804, and 805 of that Act: Provided further, That if, on June 1, 1999, the Secretary is unable to make a determination that the Alaska State Legislature has approved a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska that, if approved by the electorate, would enable the implementation of state laws of general applicability which are consistent with and which provide for the definition, preference and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, $1,000,000 of these funds shall become available on June 1, 1999, and shall remain available until expended (with expended amounts to be subtracted from the amount that could be granted to the State), for the Secretary to conduct data gathering and research on subsistence uses, and formulate plans for operational aspects and in-season management, but not to implement and enforce subsistence use management beyond those public lands which as of October 1, 1998, were subject to federal management for subsistence uses pursuant to Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, 15 aircraft, 10 of which shall be for replacement and which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft: Provided further, That no programs funded with appropriated funds in the ''Departmental Management'', ''Office of the Solicitor'', and ''Office of Inspector General'' may be augmented through the Working Capital Fund or the Consolidated Working Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be ''emergency requirements'' pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 1773(b) of Public Law 99–198 (99 Stat. 1658); for emergency

reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95–87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for fire suppression purposes, such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for emergency rehabilitation and wildfire suppression activities, no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds appropriated to ''Wildland Fire Management'' shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section are hereby designated by Congress to be ''emergency requirements'' pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by sections 1535 and 1536 of title 31, United States Code: Provided, That reimbursements for costs and supplies, materials, equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed $500,000; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902 and D.C. Code 4–204).

SEC. 106. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for obligation in connection with contracts issued for services or rentals for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

SEC. 107. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore leasing and related activities placed under restriction in the President's moratorium statement of June 26, 1990, in the areas of northern, central, and southern California; the North Atlantic; Washington and Oregon; and the eastern Gulf of Mexico south of 26 degrees north latitude and east of 86 degrees west longitude.

SEC. 108. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior for the conduct of offshore oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing, and related activities, on lands within the North Aleutian Basin planning area.

SEC. 109. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct offshore oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the eastern Gulf of Mexico planning area for any lands located outside Sale 181, as identified in the final Outer Continental Shelf 5-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program, 1997–2002.

SEC. 110. No funds provided in this title may be expended by the Department of the Interior to conduct oil and natural gas preleasing, leasing and related activities in the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic planning areas.

SEC. 111. Advance payments made under this title to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, and tribal consortia pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) may be invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium before such funds are expended for the purposes of the grant, compact, or annual funding agreement so long as such funds are—

(1) invested by the Indian tribe, tribal organization, or consortium only in obligations of the United States, or in obligations or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States, or mutual (or other) funds registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and which only invest in obligations of the United States or securities that are guaranteed or insured by the United States; or

(2) deposited only into accounts that are insured by an agency or instrumentality of the United States, or are fully collateralized to ensure protection of the Funds, even in the event of a bank failure.

SEC. 112. (a) Employees of Helium Operations, Bureau of Land Management, entitled to severance pay under 5 U.S.C. 5595, may apply for, and the Secretary of the Interior may pay, the total amount of the severance pay to the employee in a lump sum. Employees paid severance pay in a lump sum and subsequently reemployed by the Federal Government shall be subject to the repayment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5595(i)(2) and (3), except that any repayment shall be made to the Helium Fund.

(b) Helium Operations employees who elect to continue health benefits after separation shall be liable for not more than the required employee contribution under 5 U.S.C. 8905a(d)(1)(A). The Helium Fund shall pay for 18 months the remaining portion of required contributions.

(c) The Secretary of the Interior may provide for training to assist Helium Operations employees in the transition to other Federal or private sector jobs during the facility shut-down and disposition process and for up to 12 months following separation from Federal employment, including retraining and relocation incentives on the same terms and conditions as authorized for employees of the Department of Defense in section 348 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1995.

(d) For purposes of the annual leave restoration provisions of 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(1)(B), the cessation of helium production and sales, and other related Helium Program activities shall be deemed to create an exigency of public business under, and annual leave that is lost during leave years 1997 through 2001 because of, 5 U.S.C. 6304 (regardless of whether such leave was scheduled in advance) shall be restored to the employee and shall be credited and available in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 6304(d)(2). Annual leave so restored and remaining unused upon the transfer of a Helium Program employee to a position of the executive branch outside of the Helium Program shall be liquidated by payment to the employee of a lump sum from the Helium Fund for such leave.

(e) Benefits under this section shall be paid from the Helium Fund in accordance with section 4(c)(4) of the Helium Privatization Act of 1996. Funds may be made available to Helium Program employees who are or will be separated before October 1, 2002 because of the cessation of helium production and sales and other related activities. Retraining benefits, including retraining and relocation incentives, may be paid for retraining commencing on or before September 30, 2002.

SEC. 113. In fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, the Secretary may accept donations and bequests of money, services, or other personal property for the management and enhancement of the Department's Natural Resources Library. The Secretary may hold, use, and administer such donations until expended and without further appropriation.

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, funds available under this title for Indian self-determination or self-governance contract or grant support costs may be expended only for costs directly attributable to contracts, grants and compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act and no funds appropriated in this title shall be available for any contract support costs or indirect costs associated with any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, self-governance compact or funding agreement entered into between an Indian tribe or tribal organization and any entity other than an agency of the Department of the Interior.

SEC. 115. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the National Park Service shall not develop or implement a reduced entrance fee program to accommodate non-local travel through a unit. The Secretary may provide for and regulate local non-recreational passage through units of the National Park System, allowing each unit to develop guidelines and permits for such activity appropriate to that unit.

SEC. 116. (a) Denver Service Center, Presidio, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area employees who voluntarily resign or retire from the National Park Service on or before December 31, 1998, shall receive, from the National Park Service, a lump sum voluntary separation incentive payment that shall be equal to the lesser of an amount equal to the amount the employee would be entitled to receive under section 5595(c) of title 5, United States Code, if the employee were entitled to payment under such section; or $25,000.

(1) The voluntary separation incentive payment—

(A) shall not be a basis for payment, and shall not be included in the computation of any other type of Government benefit; and

(B) shall be paid from appropriations or funds available for the payment of the basic pay of the employee.

(2) Employees receiving a voluntary separation incentive payment and accepting employment with the Federal Government within five years of the date of separation shall be required to repay the entire amount of the incentive payment to the National Park Service.

(3) The Secretary may, at the request of the head of an Executive branch agency, waive the repayment under paragraph (2) if the individual involved possesses unique abilities and is the only qualified applicant available for the position.

(4) In addition to any other payment which it is required to make under Subchapter III of chapter 83 of title 5, United States Code, the National Park Service shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee of the National Park Service—

(A) who retires under section 8336(d)(2) of Title 5, United States Code; and,

(B) to whom a voluntary separation incentive payment has been or is to be paid under the provisions of this section.

(b) Employees of Denver Service Center, Presidio, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area entitled to severance pay under 5 U.S.C.

5595, may apply for, and the National Park Service may pay, the total amount of severance pay to the employee in a lump sum. Employees paid severance pay in a lump sum and subsequently reemployed by the Federal Government shall be subject to the repayment provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5595(i)(2) and (3), except that any repayment shall be made to the National Park Service.

(c) Employees of the Denver Service Center Presidio, and Golden Gate National Recreation Area who voluntarily resign on or before December 31, 1998, or who are separated in a reduction in force, shall be liable for not more than the required employee contribution under 5 U.S.C. 8905a(d)(1)(A) if they elect to continue health benefits after separation. The National Park Service shall pay for 12 months the remaining portion of required contributions.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary is authorized to permit persons, firms or organizations engaged in commercial, cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 612a of title 40, United States Code) not currently occupying such space to use courtyards, auditoriums, meeting rooms, and other space of the main and south Interior building complex, Washington, D.C., the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, and to assess reasonable charges therefore, subject to such procedures as the Secretary deems appropriate for such uses. Charges may be for the space, utilities, maintenance, repair, and other services. Charges for such space and services may be at rates equivalent to the prevailing commercial rate for comparable space and services devoted to a similar purpose in the vicinity of the main and south Interior building complex, Washington, D.C. for which charges are being assessed. The Secretary may without further appropriation hold, administer, and use such proceeds within the Departmental Management Working Capital Fund to offset the operation of the buildings under his jurisdiction, whether delegated or otherwise, and for related purposes, until expended.

SEC. 118. The 37 mile River Valley Trail from the town of Delaware Gap to the edge of the town of Milford, Pennsylvania located within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area shall hereafter be referred to in any law, regulation, document, or record of the United States as the Joseph M. McDade Recreational Trail.

SEC. 119. (a) In this section—

(1) the term ''Huron Cemetery'' means the lands that form the cemetery that is popularly known as the Huron Cemetery, located in Kansas City, Kansas, as described in subsection (b)(3); and

(2) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b)(1) The Secretary shall take such action as may be necessary to ensure that the lands comprising the Huron Cemetery (as described in paragraph (3)) are used only in accordance with this subsection.

(2) The lands of the Huron Cemetery shall be used only—

(A) for religious and cultural uses that are compatible with the use of the lands as a cemetery; and

(B) as a burial ground.

(3) The description of the lands of the Huron Cemetery is as follows:

The tract of land in the NW quarter of sec. 10, T. 11 S., R. 25 E., of the sixth principal meridian, in Wyandotte County, Kansas (as surveyed and marked on the ground on August 15, 1888, by William Millor, Civil Engineer and Surveyor), described as follows:

''Commencing on the Northwest corner of the Northwest Quarter of the Northwest Quarter of said Section 10;

''Thence South 28 poles to the 'true point of beginning';

''Thence South 71 degrees East 10 poles and 18 links;

''Thence South 18 degrees and 30 minutes West 28 poles;

''Thence West 11 and one-half poles;

''Thence North 19 degrees 15 minutes East 31 poles and 15 feet to the 'true point of beginning', containing 2 acres or more.''.

SEC. 120. (a) STUDY.—The Secretary shall enter into an agreement with and provide funding, to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the Board on Earth Sciences and Resources, (Board), to conduct a detailed, comprehensive study of the environmental and reclamation requirements relating to mining of locatable minerals on federal lands and the adequacy of those requirements to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of federal lands in each state in which such mining occurs.

(1) CONTENTS.—The study shall identify and consider—

(A) the operating, reclamation and permitting requirements for locatable minerals mining and exploration operations on federal lands by federal and state air, water, solid waste, reclamation and other environmental statutes, including surface management regulations promulgated by federal land management agencies and state primacy programs under applicable federal statutes and state laws and the time requirements applicable to project environmental review and permitting;

(B) the adequacy of federal and state environmental, reclamation and permitting statutes and regulations applicable in any state or states where mining or exploration of locatable minerals on federal lands is occurring, to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation; and

(C) recommendations and conclusions regarding how federal and state environmental, reclamation and permitting requirements and programs can be coordinated to ensure environmental protection, increase efficiency, avoid duplication and delay, and identify the most cost-effective manner for implementation.

(b) REPORT.—

No later than July 31, 1999, the Board shall submit a report addressing areas described under (a)(1) to the appropriate federal agencies, the Congress and the Governors of affected states.

(c) FUNDS.—From the funds collected for mining law administration, the Secretary shall provide to the NAS such funds as it requests, not to exceed $800,000, for the purpose of conducting this analysis.

(d) SURFACE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall not promulgate any final regulations to change the Bureau of Land Management regulations found at 43 CFR Part 3809 prior to September 30, 1999.

SEC. 121. Overhead charges levied by the Fish and Wildlife Service on any and all funds transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation for the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the Upper Colorado River Basin and for the Recovery Implementation Program for Endangered Fish Species in the San Juan River Basin shall be limited to no more than 50 percent of the biennially determined full indirect cost recovery rate.

SEC. 122. (a) ANCSA DETERMINATION.—

(1) Within 180 days following the enactment of this Act, the Bureau of Land Management shall conduct a determination under section 3(e) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.) of the property described as Lot 1, Block 12; the north 50 feet of Lots 43 and 44, Block 12; Lots 50, 51 and 52, Block 12; Lots 28 and 29, Block 33; and a strip of land 25 feet in length running east and west by 24 feet in width running north and south in the southwest corner of Lot 15, Block 33, all within the Nome Townsite, Records of the Cape Nome Recording District, Second Judicial District, State of Alaska.

(2) The ANCSA section 3(e) determination will determine if the lands must be conveyed to the Sitnasuak Native Corporation (the village corporation for Nome).

(3) If and only if the Bureau of Land Management's ANCSA section 3(e) determination concludes that the Sitnasuak Native Corporation is not entitled to the lands, and following the settlement of any and all claims filed appealing the decision, the Secretary shall carry out subsection (b) of this section, and the provisions of subsection (c) shall take effect.

(b) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall convey to Kawerak, Inc., a non-profit tribal organization in Nome, Alaska, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States, subject to all valid existing rights and to the rights-of-way described in subsection (c), in the property described as Lot 1, Block 12; the north 50 feet of Lots 43 and 44, Block 12; Lots 50, 51 and 52, Block 12; Lots 28 and 29, Block 33; and a strip of land 25 feet in length running east and west by 24 feet in width running north and south in the southwest corner of Lot 15, Block 33, all within the Nome Townsite, Records of the Cape Nome Recording District, Second Judicial District, State of Alaska.

(c) RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—The property conveyed under subsection (b) shall be subject to—

(1) title of the State of Alaska, Department of Highways, as to the south three feet of Lots 50, 51, and 52 of Block 12; and

(2) rights of the public or of any governmental agencies in and to any portion of the property lying within any roads, streets, or highways.

SEC. 123. COMMERICAL FISHING IN GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK. (a) GENERAL.—

(1) The Secretary of the Interior and the State of Alaska shall cooperate in the development of a management plan for the regulation of commercial fisheries in Glacier Bay National Park pursuant to existing State and Federal statutes and any applicable international conservation and management treaties. Such management plan shall provide for commercial fishing in the marine waters within Glacier Bay National Park outside of Glacier Bay Proper, and in the marine waters within Glacier Bay Proper as specified in paragraphs (a)(2) through (a)(5), and shall provide for the protection of park values and purposes for the prohibition, of any new or expanded fisheries, and for the opportunity for the study of marine resources.

(2) In the nonwilderness waters within Glacier Bay Proper, commercial fishing shall be limited, by means of non-transferable lifetime access permits, solely to individuals who—

(A) hold a valid commercial fishing permit for a fishery in a geographic area that includes the nonwilderness waters within Glacier Bay Proper;

(B) provides a sworn and notarized affidavit and other available corroborating documentation to the Secretary of the Interior sufficient to establish that such individual engaged in commercial fishing for halibut, tanner crab, or salmon in Glacier Bay Proper during qualifying years which shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior within one year of the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(C) fish only with—

(i) longline gear for halibut;

(ii) pots or ring nets for tanner crab; or

(iii) trolling gear for salmon.

(3) With respect to the individuals engaging in commercial fishing for Glacier Bay Proper pursuant to paragraph (2), no fishing shall be allowed in the West Arm of Glacier Bay Proper (West Arm) north of 58 degrees, 50 minutes north latitude except for trolling for king salmon during the period from October 1 through April 30. The water of Johns Hopkins Inlet, Tarr Inlet and Reid Inlet shall remain closed to all commercial fishing.

(4) With respect to the individuals engaging in commercial fishing in Glacier Bay Proper pursuant to paragraph (2), no fishing shall be allowed in the East Arm of Glacier Bay Proper (East

Arm) North of a line drawn from Point Caroline, through the southern end of Garforth Island to the east side of Muir Inlet, except that trolling for king salmon during the period from October 1 through April 30 shall be allowed south of a line drawn across Muir Inlet at the southernmost point of Adams Inlet.

(5) With respect to the individuals engaging in commercial fishing in Glacier Bay Proper pursuant to paragraph (2), no fishing shall be allowed in Geikie Inlet.

(b) THE BEARDSLEE ISLANDS AND UPPER DUNDAS BAY.—Commerical fishing is prohibited in the designated wilderness waters within Glacier Bay National Park in Preserve, including the waters of the Beardslee Islands and Upper Dundas Bay. Any individual who—

(1) on or before February 1, 1999, provides a sworn and notarized affidavit and other available corroborating documentation to the Secretary of the Interior sufficient to establish that he or she has engaged in commercial fishing for Dungeness crab in the designated wilderness waters of the Beardslee Islands or Dundas Bay within Glacier Bay National Park pursuant to valid commercial fishing permit in at least six of the years during the period 1987 through 1996;

(2) at the time of receiving compensation based on the Secretary of the Interior's determination as described below—

(A) agrees in writing not to engaged in commercial fishing for Dungeness crab within Glacier Bay Proper;

(B) relinquishes to the State of Alaska for the purposes of its retirement any commercial fishing permit for Dungness crab for areas within Glacier Bay Proper;

(C) at the individual's option, relinquishes to the United States the Dungeness crab pots covered by the commercial fishing permit; and

(D) at the individual's option, relinquished to the United States the fishing vessel used for Dungeness crab fishing in Glacier Bay Proper; and

(3) hold a current valid commercial fishing permit that allows such individual to engage in commercial fishing for Dungeness crab in Glacier Bay National Park, shall be eligible to receive from the United States compensation that is the greater of (i) $400,000, or (ii) an amount equal to the fair market value (as of the date of relinquishment) of the commercial fishing permit for Dungeness crab, of any Dungeness crab pots or other Dungeness crab gear, and of not more than on Dungeness crab fishing vessel, together with an amount equal to the present value of the foregone net income from commercial fishing for Dungeness crab for the period January 1, 1999, through December 31, 2004, based on the individual's net earnings from the Dungeness crab fishery during the period January 1, 1991, through December 31, 1996. Any individual seeking such compensation shall provide the consent necessary for the Secretary of the Interior to verify such net earnings in the fishery. The Secretary of the Interior's determination of the amount to be paid shall be completed and payment shall be made within six months from the date of the application by the individuals described in this subsection and shall constitute final agency action subject to review pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska.

(c) DEFINITION AND SAVINGS CLAUSE.—

(1) As used in this section, the term ''Glacier Bay Proper'' shall mean the marine waters within Glacier Bay, including coves and inlets, north of a line drawn from Point Custavus to Point Carolus.

(2) Noting in this section is intended to enlarge or diminish Federal or State title, jurisdiction, or authority with respect to the waters of the State of Alaska, the waters within the boundaries of Glacier Bay National Park, or the tidal or submerged lands under any provision of State or Federal law.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, grazing permits which expire during fiscal year 1999 shall be renewed for the balance of fiscal year 1999 on the same terms and conditions as contained in the expiring permits, or until the Bureau of Land Management completes processing these permits in compliance with all applicable laws, whichever comes first. Upon completion of processing by the Bureau, the terms and conditions of existing grazing permits may be modified, if necessary, and reissued for a term not to exceed ten years. Nothing in this language shall be deemed to affect the Bureau's authority to otherwise modify or terminate grazing permits.

SEC. 125. CONVEYANCE TO THE TOWN OF PAHRUMP, NEVADA. (a) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management, shall convey to the town of Pahrump, Nevada, without consideration, subject to the requirements of 43 U.S.C. 869, all right, title, and interest of the land subject to all valid existing rights in the public lands located south and west of Highway 160 within Sections 32 and 33, T. 20 S., R. 54 E., Mount Diablo Meridian.

(b) USE.—The conveyance of the property under subsection (a) shall be subject to reversion to the United States if the property is used for a purpose other than the purpose of a public fairground or a related public purpose.

SEC. 126. Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 78, regarding commercial air tour operators in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountain National Park, as published in the Federal Register, on January 8, 1997, shall remain in effect until otherwise provided by an Act of Congress.

SEC. 127. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds provided in this Act or any other Act hereafter enacted may be used by the Secretary of the Interior, except with respect to land exchange costs and costs associated with the preparation of land acquisitions, in the acquisition of State, private, or other non-federal lands (or any interest therein) in the State of Alaska, unless, in the acquisition of any State, private, or other non-federal lands (or interest therein) in the State of Alaska, the Secretary seeks to exchange unreserved public lands before purchasing all or any portion of such lands (or interest therein) in the State of Alaska.

SEC. 128. CHARLESTON, ARKANSAS NATIONAL COMMEMORATIVE SITE. (a) The Congress finds that—

(1) the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision of Brown v. Board of Education, which mandated an end to the segregation of public schools, was one of the most significant Court decisions in the history of the United States;

(2) the Charleston Public School District in Charleston, Arkansas, in September, 1954, became the first previously-segregated public school district in the former Confederacy to integrate following the Brown decision;

(3) the orderly and peaceful integration of the public schools in Charleston served as a model and inspiration in the development of the Civil Rights movement in the United States, particularly with respect to public education; and

(4) notwithstanding the important role of the Charleston School District in the successful implementation of integrated public schools, the role of the district has not been adequately commemorated and interpreted for the benefit and understanding of the nation.

(b) The Charleston Public School complex in Charleston, Arkansas is hereby designated as the ''Charleston National Commemorative Site'' in commemoration of the Charleston schools' role as the first public school district in the South to integrate following the 1954 United States Supreme Court decision, Brown v. Board of Education.

(c) The Secretary, after consultation with the Charleston Public School District, shall establish an appropriate commemorative monument and interpretive exhibit at the Charleston National Commemorative Site to commemorate the 1954 integration of Charleston's public schools.

SEC. 129. (a) In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs for distribution to other tribes, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

(b) The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) shall develop alternative methods to fund tribal priority allocations (TPA) base programs in future years. The alternatives shall consider tribal revenues and relative needs of tribes and tribal members. No later than April 1, 1999, the BIA shall submit a report to Congress containing its recommendations and other alternatives. The report shall also identify the methods proposed to be used by BIA to acquire data that is not currently available to BIA and any data gathering mechanisms that may be necessary to encourage tribal compliance. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of developing recommendations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized access to tribal revenue-related data held by any Federal agency, excluding information held by the Internal Revenue Service.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), tribal revenue shall include the sum of tribal net income, however derived, from any business venture owned, held, or operated, in whole or in part, by any tribal entity which is eligible to receive TPA on behalf of the members of any tribe, all amounts distributed as per capita payments which are not otherwise included in net income, and any income from fees, licenses or taxes collected by any tribe.

(d) The calculation of tribal revenues shall exclude payments made by the Federal Government in settlement of claims or judgments and income derived from lands, natural resources, funds, and assets held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) In developing alternative TPA distribution methods, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will take into account the financial obligations of a tribe, such as budgeted health, education and public works service costs; its compliance, obligations and spending requirements under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act; its compliance with the Single Audit Act; and its compact with its State.

SEC. 130. None of the funds in this or any other Act shall be used to issue a notice of final rulemaking with respect to the valuation of crude oil for royalty purposes, including a rulemaking derived from proposed rules published in 63 Federal Register 6113 (1998), 62 Federal Register 36030, and 62 Federal Register 3742 (1997) until June 1, 1999, or until there is a negotiated agreement on the rule.

SEC. 131. Up to $8,000,000 of funds available in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 shall be available for grants, not covering more than 33 percent of the total cost of any acquisition to be made with such funds, to States and local communities for purposes of acquiring lands or interests in lands to preserve and protect Civil War battlefield sites identified in the July 1993 Report on the Nation's Civil War Battlefields prepared by the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission. Lands or interests in lands acquired pursuant to this section shall be subject to the requirements of paragraph 6(f)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–8(f)(3)).

SEC. 132. LEASING OF CERTAIN RESERVED MINERAL INTERESTS. (a) APPLICATION OF MINERAL LEASING ACT.—Notwithstanding section 4 of Public Law 88–608 (78 Stat. 988), the Federal reserved mineral interests in land conveyed under that Act by United States land patents No. 49–71–0059 and No. 49–71–0065 shall be subject to the Act of February 25, 1920 (commonly known as the ''Mineral Leasing Act'') (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

(b) ENTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A person that acquires a lease under the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) for the interests referred to in subsection (a) may exercise the right of entry

that is reserved to the United States and persons authorized by the United States in the patents conveying the land described in subsection (a) by occupying so much of the surface the land as may be required for purposes reasonably incident to the exploration for, and extraction and removal of, the leased minerals.

(2) CONDITION.—A person that exercises a right of entry under paragraph (1), shall, before commencing occupancy—

(A) secure the written consent or waiver of the patentee; or

(B) post a bond or other financial guarantee with the Secretary of the Interior in an amount sufficient to ensure—

(i) the completion of reclamation pursuant to the requirements of the Secretary under the Act of February 25, 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.); and

(ii) the payment to the surface owner for—

(I) any damage to a crop or tangible improvement of the surface owner that results from activity under the mineral lease; and

(II) any permanent loss of income to the surface owner due to loss or impairment of grazing use or of other uses of the land by the surface owner at the time of commencement of activity under the mineral lease.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—In the case of the land conveyed by United States patent No. 49–71–0065, this section takes effect January 1, 1997.

SEC. 133. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Tribal Self-Governance Act (25 U.S.C. § 458aa et seq.) is amended at § 458ff(c) by inserting ''450c(d),'' following the word ''sections''.

SEC. 134. CORRECTION TO COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM MAP. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make such corrections to the map described in subsection (b) as are necessary to restore on that map the September 30, 1982, boundary for Unit M09 on the portion of Edisto Island located immediately to the south and west of the Jeremy Cay Causeway.

(b) MAP DESCRIBED.—The map described in this subsection is the map included in a set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated October 24, 1990, that relates to the unit of the Coastal Barrier Resources System entitled ''Edisto Complex M09/M09P''.

SEC. 135. KATMAI NATIONAL PARK LAND EXCHANGE. (a) RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT.—

(1) RATIFICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, and other provisions set forth in the document entitled ''Agreement for the Sale, Purchase and Conveyance of Lands between the Heirs, Designees and/or Assigns of Palakia Melgenak and the United States of America'' (hereinafter referred to in this section as the ''Agreement''), executed by its signatories, including the heirs, designees and/or assigns of Palakia Melgenak (hereinafter referred to in this section as the ''Heirs'') effective on September 1, 1998 are authorized, ratified and confirmed, and set forth the obligations and commitments of the United States and all other signatories, as a matter of Federal law.

(B) NATIVE ALLOTMENT.—Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, all lands described in section 2(c) of the Agreement for conveyance to the Heirs shall be deemed a replacement transaction under ''An Act to relieve restricted Indians in the Five Civilized Tribes whose nontaxable lands are required for State, county or municipal improvements or sold to other persons or for other purposes'' (25 U.S.C. 409a, 46 Stat. 1471), as amended, and the Secretary shall convey such lands by a patent consistent with the terms of the Agreement and subject to the same restraints on alienation and tax-exempt status as provided for Native allotments pursuant to ''An Act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to allot homesteads to the natives of Alaska'' (34 Stat. 197), as amended, repealed by section 18(a) the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 710), with a savings clause for applications pending on December 18, 1971.

(C) LAND ACQUISITION.—Lands and interests in land acquired by the United States pursuant to the Agreement shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the ''Secretary'') as part of the Katmai National Park, subject to the laws and regulations applicable thereto.

(2) MAPS AND DEEDS.—The maps and deeds set forth in the Agreement generally depict the lands subject to the conveyances, the retention of consultation rights, the conservation easement, the access rights, Alaska Native Allotment Act status, and the use and transfer restrictions.

(b) KATMAI NATIONAL PARK AND PRESERVE WILDERNESS.—Upon the date of closing of the conveyance of the approximately 10 acres of Katmai National Park Wilderness lands to be conveyed to the Heirs under the Agreement, the following lands shall hereby be designated part of the Katmai Wilderness as designated by section 701(4) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 1132 note; 94 Stat. 2417):

A strip of land approximately one half mile long and 165 feet wide lying within Section 1, Township 24 South, Range 33 West, Seward Meridian, Alaska, the center line of which is the center of the unnamed stream from its mouth at Geographic Harbor to the north line of said Section 1. Said unnamed stream flows from the unnamed lake located in Sections 25 and 26, Township 23 South, Range 33 West, Seward Meridian. This strip of land contains approximately 10 acres.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATION.—None of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act hereafter enacted for the implementation of the Agreement may be expended until the Secretary determines that the Heirs have signed a valid and full relinquishment and release of any and all claims described in section 2(d) of the Agreement.

(d) GENERAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) All of the lands designated as Wilderness pursuant to this section shall be subject to any valid existing rights.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Secretary shall ensure that the lands in the Geographic Harbor area not directly affected by the Agreement remain accessible for the public, including its mooring and mechanized transportation needs.

(3) The Agreement shall be placed on file and available for public inspection at the Alaska Regional Office of the National Park Service, at the office of the Katmai National Park and Preserve in King Salmon, Alaska, and at least one public facility managed by the Federal, State or local government located in each of Homer, Alaska, and Kodiak, Alaska and such other public facilities which the Secretary determines are suitable and accessible for such public inspections. In addition, as soon as practicable after enactment of this provision, the Secretary shall make available for public inspection in those same offices, copies of all maps and legal descriptions of lands prepared in implementing either the Agreement or this section. Such legal descriptions shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

SEC. 136. WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENTS. Section 124(a) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (16 U.S.C. 1011(a)) is amended by striking ''with willing private landowners for restoration and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other biotic resources on public or private land or both'' and inserting ''with the heads of other Federal agencies, tribal, State, and local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and landowners for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and other resources on public or private land and the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened''.

SEC. 137. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be expended before March 31, 1999 to publish final regulations based on the regulations proposed at 63 Fed. Reg. 3289 on January 22, 1998.

SEC. 138. ACQUISITION OF REAL PROPERTY INTERESTS FOR ADDITION TO CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK. The Act of August 19, 1890 (16 U.S.C. 424), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 12. ACQUISITION OF LAND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior may acquire private land, easements, and buildings within the areas authorized for acquisition for the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange.

''(b) LIMITATION.—Land, easements, and buildings described in subsection (a) may be acquired only from willing sellers.

''(c) ADMINISTRATION.—Land, easements, and buildings acquired by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be administered by the Secretary as part of the park.''.

SEC. 139. Amounts invoiced by the Secretary of the Interior and paid in full before the date of enactment of this Act for the purchase of Federal royalty oil by a refiner pursuant to the preference for small refiners in section 36 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 192) or section 27(b)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1353(b)(2)) are hereby ratified and deemed to be the refiner's total obligation to the United States for such purchases notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the regulations set forth in 30 C.F.R. 208.13 (1997), subject to adjustment to reconcile billed volumes with delivered volumes: Provided, That all delivered royalty oil volumes so invoiced were processed, used, or exchanged for other crude oil on a volume or equivalent basis that was processed or used, in the refiner's refineries located in the United States.

SEC. 140. Remaining funds in the amount of $250,000, appropriated as part of Public Law 105–83 in the National Park Service construction account for fiscal year 1998 for an environmental impact statement of a site for an interpretive center along the Blue Ridge Parkway near Roanoke, Virginia, may be used for the construction of an interpretive center outside of the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway, near Roanoke, Virginia.

SEC. 141. Section 5(a)(3) of the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for the establishment of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes'', approved November 5, 1966 (16 U.S.C. 460u–5(a)(3)), is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by—

(A) striking ''as of that date''; and

(B) inserting '', subject to subparagraph (B),'' after ''term ending''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''Subparagraph (A)'' and inserting ''Subparagraph (A)(ii)''.

SEC. 142. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any settlement or judgment against the United States for the legislative taking by section 817 of Public Law 104–333 (110 Stat. 4200–4201) of real property on the eastern end of Santa Cruz Island known as the Gherini Ranch shall be paid solely from the permanent judgment appropriation established pursuant to section 1304 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 143. Public Law 102–350 (16 U.S.C. 410) is amended to strike ''Marsh-Billings'' each place it appears and insert ''Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller''.

SEC. 144. Refunds or rebates received on an on-going basis from a credit card services provider under the Department of the Interior's charge card programs may be deposited to and retained without fiscal year limitation in the

Departmental Working Capital Fund established under 43 U.S.C. 1467 and used to fund management initiatives of general benefit to the Department of the Interior's bureaus and offices as determined by the Secretary or his designee.

SEC. 145. The principal visitor center for the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, regardless of location, shall be named for Anthony C. Beilenson and shall be referred to in any law, document or record of the United States as the ''Anthony C. Beilenson Visitor Center''.

SEC. 146. The Redwood Information Center located at 119231 Highway 101 in Orick, California is hereby named the ''Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center'' and shall be referred to in any law, document or record of the United States as the ''Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center''.

SEC. 147. Appropriations made in this title under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Office of Special Trustee for American Indians and any available unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings, shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management activities pursuant to the Trust Management Improvement Project High Level Implementation Plan.

SEC. 148. All funds received by the United States as a result of the sale or the exchange and subsequent sale of lands under section 412(a)(1) of the ''Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999'' shall be deposited in the ''Everglades restoration'' account in accordance with section 390(f)(2)(A) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104–127, 110 Stat. 1022.

SEC. 149. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior shall transfer a road easement, no wider than 50 feet, across lot 1 (USS 3811, First Judicial District, Juneau Recording District, State of Alaska), administered by the National Park Service, identified as road alternative 1 on the map entitled ''Traffic and Environmental Feasibility Study for Access to Proposed Auke Cape Facility'' in the document for the NOAA/NMFS Juneau Consolidated Facility Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement, dated July 1996, to the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska. The Secretary of the Interior shall also transfer to the City and Borough of Juneau all right, title and interest of the United States in the right of way described by the plat recorded in Book 54, page 371, of the Juneau Recording District. Such transfers shall occur as soon as practical after the Secretary of Commerce has exchanged all, or a portion, of the right, title and interest in the 28.16 acres known as the Auke Cape property for the 22.35 acres known as the Lena Point property, near Juneau, Alaska to the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska. The Secretary of the Interior shall deliver to the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska a deed or patent establishing the conveyance to the City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska of said easements. The Secretary of the Interior shall retain the right of access and use of such right of way, easement and road.

SEC. 150. All properties administered by the National Park Service at Fort Baker, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, and leases, concessions, permits and other agreements associated with those properties, shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments, except sales tax, by the State of California and its political subdivisions, including the County of Marin and the City of Sausalito. Such areas of Fort Baker shall remain under exclusive federal jurisdiction.

SEC. 151. Notwithstanding any provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to negotiate and enter into agreements and leases, without regard to section 321 of chapter 314 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U.S.C. 303b), with any person, firm, association, organization, corporation, or governmental entity for all or part of the property within Fort Baker administered by the Secretary as part of Golden Gate National Recreation Area. The proceeds of the agreements or leases shall be retained by the Secretary and such proceeds shall be available, without future appropriation, for the preservation, restoration, operation, maintenance and interpretation and related expenses incurred with respect to Fort Baker properties.

SEC. 152. In implementing section 1307(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3197), the Secretary of the Interior shall deem the holder (on the date of enactment of this Act) of the concession contract KATM001–81 to be a person who, on or before January 1, 1979, was engaged in adequately providing visitor services of the type authorized in said contract with Katmai National Park and Preserve.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, $197,444,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, cooperative forestry, and education and land conservation activities, $170,722,000, to remain available until expended, as authorized by law.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for administrative expenses associated with the management of funds provided under the headings ''Forest and Rangeland Research'', ''State and Private Forestry'', ''National Forest System'', ''Wildland Fire Management'', ''Reconstruction and Construction'', and ''Land Acquisition'', $1,298,570,000, to remain available until expended, which shall include 50 percent of all moneys received during prior fiscal years as fees collected under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, in accordance with section 4 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a(i)): Provided, That up to $3,000,000 of funds provided herein may be used to construct or reconstruct facilities of the Forest Service: Provided further, That no more than $150,000 shall be used on any single project, exclusive of planning and design costs: Provided further, That any unobligated balances remaining in this appropriation in the road maintenance extended budget line item at the end of fiscal year 1998 may be transferred to and made a part of the ''Reconstruction and Construction'' appropriation, road maintenance and decommissioning extended budget line item.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses for forest fire presuppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, $560,176,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes.

For an additional amount to cover necessary expenses for emergency rehabilitation, presuppression due to emergencies, and wildfire suppression activities of the Forest Service, $102,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That these funds shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, $297,352,000, to remain available until expended for construction, reconstruction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities, and for construction, reconstruction, repair and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532–538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That up to $15,000,000 of the funds provided herein for road maintenance shall be available for the decommissioning of roads, including unauthorized roads not part of the transportation system, which are no longer needed: Provided further, That no funds shall be expended to decommission any system road until notice and an opportunity for public comment has been provided: Provided further, That the Forest Service may make an advance of up to $200,000 from the funds provided under this heading in this Act and up to $800,000 provided under this heading in Public Law 105–83 to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado for the design and reconstruction of the Pikes Peak Summit House in accordance with terms and conditions agreed to.

LAND ACQUISITION

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l–4 through 11), including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, $117,918,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California, as authorized by law, $1,069,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967, as amended (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available until expended.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the sixteen Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94–579, as amended, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), $92,000, to remain available until expended, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT, FOREST SERVICE

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under the provisions of Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96–487 et seq.) except in areas described in section 339(a)(1)(A) and (B) of this Act, $3,000,000 to become available on September 30, 1999, and remain available until expended: Provided, That if prior to October 1, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior determines that the Alaska State Legislature has approved a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska that, if approved by the electorate, would enable the implementation of state laws of general applicability which are consistent with, and which provide for the definition, preference and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make a $3,000,000 grant to the State of Alaska for the purpose of assisting that State in fulfilling its responsibilities under sections 803, 804, and 805 of that Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of not to exceed 177 passenger motor vehicles of which 22 will be used primarily for law enforcement purposes and of which 176 shall be for replacement; acquisition of 25 passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft, the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only, and acquisition of sufficient aircraft from excess sources to maintain the operable fleet at 213 aircraft for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed $100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

None of the funds made available under this Act shall be obligated or expended to abolish any region, to move or close any regional office for National Forest System administration of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture without the consent of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agricultural Service in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service under this Act shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or 7 U.S.C. 147b unless the proposed transfer is approved in advance by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in compliance with the reprogramming procedures contained in House Report 105–163.

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the procedures contained in House Report 105–163.

No funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture without the approval of the Chief of the Forest Service.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be used to disseminate program information to private and public individuals and organizations through the use of nonmonetary items of nominal value and to provide nonmonetary awards of nominal value and to incur necessary expenses for the nonmonetary recognition of private individuals and organizations that make contributions to Forest Service programs.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter money collected, in advance or otherwise, by the Forest Service under authority of section 101 of Public Law 93–153 (30 U.S.C. 185(1)) as reimbursement of administrative and other costs incurred in processing pipeline right-of-way or permit applications and for costs incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of any pipeline and related facilities, may be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation to which such costs were originally charged.

Funds available to the Forest Service shall be available to conduct a program of not less than $1,000,000 for high priority projects within the scope of the approved budget which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps as authorized by the Act of August 13, 1970, as amended by Public Law 93–408.

None of the funds available in this Act shall be used for timber sale preparation using clearcutting in hardwood stands in excess of 25 percent of the fiscal year 1989 harvested volume in the Wayne National Forest, Ohio: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to hardwood stands damaged by natural disaster: Provided further, That landscape architects shall be used to maintain a visually pleasing forest.

Any money collected from the States for fire suppression assistance rendered by the Forest Service on non-Federal lands not in the vicinity of National Forest System lands shall hereafter be used to reimburse the applicable appropriation and shall remain available until expended as the Secretary may direct in conducting activities authorized by 16 U.S.C. 2101 note, 2101–2110, 1606, and 2111.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, $1,500 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter the Forest Service is authorized to employ or otherwise contract with persons at regular rates of pay, as determined by the Service, to perform work occasioned by emergencies such as fires, storms, floods, earthquakes or any other unavoidable cause without regard to Sundays, Federal holidays, and the regular workweek.

To the greatest extent possible, and in accordance with the Final Amendment to the Shawnee National Forest Plan, none of the funds available in this Act shall be used for preparation of timber sales using clearcutting or other forms of even-aged management in hardwood stands in the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101–593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to $2,250,000 may be advanced in a lump sum as Federal financial assistance to the National Forest Foundation, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for administrative expenses or projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than $400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds made available by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds: Provided further, That hereafter, the National Forest Foundation may hold Federal funds made available but not immediately disbursed and may use any interest or other investment income earned (before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act) on Federal funds to carry out the purposes of Public Law 101–593: Provided further, That such investments may be made only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98–244, up to $2,650,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service shall be available for matching funds to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 3701–3709, and may be advanced in a lump sum as Federal financial assistance, without regard to when expenses are incurred, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match on at least one-for-one basis funds advanced by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities for sustainable rural development purposes.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, 80 percent of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service in the ''National Forest System'' and ''Reconstruction and Construction'' accounts and planned to be allocated to activities under the ''Jobs in the Woods'' program for projects on National Forest land in the State of Washington may be granted directly to the Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife for accomplishment of planned projects. Twenty percent of said funds shall be retained by the Forest Service for planning and administering projects. Project selection and prioritization shall be accomplished by the Forest Service with such consultation with the State of Washington as the Forest Service deems appropriate.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to sections 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99–663.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements as appropriate with the Pinchot Institute for Conservation, as well as with public and other private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals, to provide for the development, administration, maintenance, or restoration of land, facilities, or Forest Service programs, at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark: Provided, That, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe, any such public or private agency, organization, institution, or individual may solicit, accept, and administer private gifts of money and real or personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the activities and services at the Grey Towers National Historic Landmark: Provided further, That such gifts may be accepted notwithstanding the fact that a donor conducts business with the Department of Agriculture in any capacity.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available, as determined by the Secretary, for payments to Del Norte County, California, pursuant to sections 13(e) and 14 of the Smith River National Recreation Area Act (Public Law 101–612).

For purposes of the Southeast Alaska Economic Disaster Fund as set forth in section 101(c) of Public Law 104–134, the direct grants provided in subsection (c) shall be considered direct payments for purposes of all applicable law except that these direct grants may not be used for lobbying activities.

No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 30 days unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

The Forest Service shall fund overhead, national commitments, indirect expenses, and any other category for use of funds which are expended at any units, that are not directly related to the accomplishment of specific work on-the-ground (referred to as ''indirect expenditures''), from funds available to the Forest Service, unless otherwise prohibited by law: Provided, That not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forest Service shall provide, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate, proposed definitions, which are consistent with Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board standards, to be used with the fiscal year 2000 budget, for indirect expenditures: Provided further, That the Forest Service shall implement and adhere to the definitions on a nationwide basis without flexibility for modification by any organizational level except the Washington Office, and when changed by the Washington Office, such changes in definition shall be reported in budget requests submitted by the Forest Service: Provided further, That the Forest Service shall provide in the fiscal year 2000 budget justification, planned indirect expenditures in accordance with the definitions, summarized and displayed to the Regional, Station, Area, and detached unit office level. The justification shall display the estimated source and amount of indirect expenditures, by expanded budget line item, of funds in the agency's annual budget justification. The display shall include appropriated funds and the Knutson-Vandenberg, Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, and Salvage Sale funds. Changes between estimated and actual indirect expenditures shall be reported in subsequent budget justifications: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2000 the Secretary shall limit total annual indirect obligations from the Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, Knutson-Vandenberg, Reforestation, Salvage Sale, and Roads and Trails funds to 20 percent of the total obligations from each fund: Provided further, That not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Forest Service shall provide a plan which addresses how the agency will fully integrate all indirect expenditure information into the agency's general ledger system.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

(DEFERRAL)

Of the funds made available under this heading for obligation in prior years, $10,000,000 of such funds shall not be available until October 1, 1999; $15,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2000; and $15,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 2001: Provided, That funds made available in previous appropriations Acts shall be available for any ongoing project regardless of the separate request for proposal under which the project was selected.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses in carrying out fossil energy research and development activities, under the authority of the Department of Energy Organization Act (Public Law 95–91), including the acquisition of interest, including defeasible and equitable interests in any real property or any facility or for plant or facility acquisition or expansion, and for conducting inquiries, technological investigations and research concerning the extraction, processing, use, and disposal of mineral substances without objectionable social and environmental costs (30 U.S.C. 3, 1602, and 1603), performed under the minerals and materials science programs at the Albany Research Center in Oregon, $384,056,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no part of the sum herein made available shall be used for the field testing of nuclear explosives in the recovery of oil and gas.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Moneys received as investment income on the principal amount in the Great Plains Project Trust at the Norwest Bank of North Dakota, in such sums as are earned as of October 1, 1998, shall be deposited in this account and immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury. Moneys received as revenue sharing from operation of the Great Plains Gasification Plant shall be immediately transferred to the general fund of the Treasury.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

For necessary expenses in carrying out naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the requirements of 10 U.S.C. 7430(b)(2)(B) shall not apply to fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available pursuant to the first proviso under this heading in Public Law 101–512 shall be immediately available for all naval petroleum and oil shale reserve activities.

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUNDS

For necessary expenses in fulfilling the first installment payment under the Settlement Agreement entered into by the United States and the State of California on October 11, 1996, as authorized by section 3415 of Public Law 104–106, $36,000,000 for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Fund from the Elk Hills School Lands Fund.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out energy conservation activities, $691,701,000, to remain available until expended, including, notwithstanding any other provision of law, $64,000,000, which shall be transferred to this account from amounts held in escrow under section 3002(d) of Public Law 95–509 (15 U.S.C. 4501(d)): Provided, That $166,000,000 shall be for use in energy conservation programs as defined in section 3008(3) of Public Law 99–509 (15 U.S.C. 4507): Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3003(d)(2) of Public Law 99–509 such sums shall be allocated to the eligible programs as follows: $133,000,000 for weatherization assistance grants and $33,000,000 for State energy conservation grants.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, $1,801,000, to remain available until expended.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

For necessary expenses for Strategic Petroleum Reserve facility development and operations and program management activities pursuant to the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.), $160,120,000, to remain available until expended.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses in carrying out the activities of the Energy Information Administration, $70,500,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Appropriations under this Act for the current fiscal year shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; and reimbursement to the General Services Administration for security guard services.

From appropriations under this Act, transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of work for which the appropriation is made.

None of the funds made available to the Department of Energy under this Act shall be used to implement or finance authorized price support or loan guarantee programs unless specific provision is made for such programs in an appropriations Act.

The Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, private or foreign: Provided, That revenues and other moneys received by or for the account of the Department of Energy or otherwise generated by sale of products in connection with projects of the Department appropriated under this Act may be retained by the Secretary of Energy, to be available until expended, and used only for plant construction, operation, costs, and payments to cost-sharing entities as provided in appropriate cost-sharing contracts or agreements: Provided further, That the remainder of revenues after the making of such payments shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That any contract, agreement, or provision thereof entered into by the Secretary pursuant to this authority shall not be executed prior to the expiration of 30 calendar days (not including any day in which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than three calendar days to a day certain) from the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of a full comprehensive report on such project, including the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of the proposed project.

No funds provided in this Act may be expended by the Department of Energy to prepare, issue, or process procurement documents for programs or projects for which appropriations have not been made.

In addition to other authorities set forth in this Act, the Secretary may accept fees and contributions from public and private sources, to be deposited in a contributed funds account, and prosecute projects using such fees and contributions in cooperation with other Federal, State or private agencies or concerns.

The Secretary in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, shall continue the process begun in fiscal year 1998 of accepting funds from other Federal agencies in return for assisting agencies in achieving energy efficiency in Federal facilities and operations by the use of privately financed, energy savings performance contracts and other private financing mechanisms. The funds may be provided after agencies begin to realize energy cost savings; may be retained by the Secretary until expended; and may be used only for the purpose of assisting Federal agencies in achieving greater efficiency, water conservation and use of renewable energy by means of privately financed mechanisms, including energy savings performance contracts and utility incentive programs. These recovered funds will continue to be used to administer even greater energy efficiency, water conservation and use of renewable energy by means of privately financed mechanisms such as utility efficiency service contracts and energy savings performance contracts. The recoverable funds will be used for all necessary program expenses, including contractor support and resources needed, to achieve overall Federal energy management program objectives for greater energy savings. Any

such privately financed contracts shall meet the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992, Public Law 102–486 regarding energy savings performance contracts and utility incentive programs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, $1,950,322,000, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 238(b) for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That $12,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund: Provided further, That $373,801,000 for contract medical care shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That of the funds provided, up to $17,000,000 shall be used to carry out the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for one-year contracts and grants which are to be performed in two fiscal years, so long as the total obligation is recorded in the year for which the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act (exclusive of planning, design, or construction of new facilities): Provided further, That funding contained herein, and in any earlier appropriations Acts for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amounts provided herein, not to exceed $203,781,000 shall be for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract or grant support costs associated with contracts, grants, self-governance compacts or annual funding agreements between the Indian Health Service and a tribe or tribal organization pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, prior to or during fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That funds provided to the Ponca Indian Tribe of Nebraska in previous fiscal years that were retained by the tribe to carry out the programs and functions of the Indian Health Service may be used by the tribe to obtain approved clinical space to carry out the program.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, $289,465,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction or renovation of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land for sites to construct, improve, or enlarge health or related facilities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and for uniforms or allowances therefore as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651–2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86–121 (the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act) and Public Law 93–638, as amended: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title III of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title III of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That funds made available in this Act are to be apportioned to the Indian Health Service as appropriated in this Act, and accounted for in the appropriation structure set forth in this Act: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to tribes or tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities, on a reimbursable basis, including payment in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account which provided the funding, said amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That, heretofore and hereafter and notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds available to the Indian Health Service in this Act or any other Act for Indian self-determination or self-governance contract or grant support costs may be expended only for costs directly attributable to contracts, grants and compacts pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act and no funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be available for any contract support costs or indirect costs associated with any contract, grant, cooperative agreement, self-governance compact, or funding agreement entered into between an Indian tribe or tribal organization and any entity other than the Indian Health Service: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, $13,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: Provided further, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 640d–10.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by title XV of Public Law 99–498, as amended (20 U.S.C. 56 part A), $4,250,000.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education,

training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease (for terms not to exceed 30 years), and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed $100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; up to 5 replacement passenger vehicles; purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees; $347,154,000, of which not to exceed $38,165,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, Museum Support Center equipment and move, exhibition reinstallation, the National Museum of the American Indian, the repatriation of skeletal remains program, research equipment, information management, and Latino programming shall remain available until expended, and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers and a total of $125,000 for the Council of American Overseas Research Centers: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

For necessary expenses of planning, construction, remodeling, and equipping of buildings and facilities at the National Zoological Park, by contract or otherwise, $4,400,000, to remain available until expended.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair and restoration of buildings owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), including not to exceed $10,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $40,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or restoration of buildings of the Smithsonian Institution may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for construction, $16,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single procurement for the construction of the National Museum of the American Indian may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and the contract shall contain the clause ''availability of funds'' found at 48 CFR 52.232.18.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

None of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to initiate the design of any expansion of current space or new facility without consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

None of the funds in this or any other Act may be used to prepare a historic structures report, or for any other purpose, involving the Holt House located at the National Zoological Park in Washington, D.C.

The Smithsonian Institution shall not use Federal funds in excess of the amount specified in Public Law 101–185 for the construction of the National Museum of the American Indian.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, $57,938,000 of which not to exceed $3,026,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, as authorized, $6,311,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $12,187,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and rehabilitation of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $5,840,000.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $83,500,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to sections 5(c) and 5(g) of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

MATCHING GRANTS

To carry out the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $14,500,000, to remain available until expended, to the National Endowment for the Arts: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the Endowment under the provisions of section 10(a)(2), subsections 11(a)(2)(A) and 11(a)(3)(A) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $96,800,000, shall be available to the National Endowment for the Humanities for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

MATCHING GRANTS

To carry out the provisions of section 10(a)(2) of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, as amended, $13,900,000, to remain available until expended, of which $9,900,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Humanities for the purposes of section 7(h): Provided, That this appropriation shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, and devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the Endowment under the provisions of subsections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out subtitle C of the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996, as amended, $23,405,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of 18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), $898,000.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99–190 (20 U.S.C. 956(a)), as amended, $7,000,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89–665, as amended), $2,800,000: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available for compensation of level V of the Executive Schedule or higher positions.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71–71i), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $5,954,000: Provided, That all appointed members will be compensated at a rate not to exceed the rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Council, as authorized by Public Law 96–388 (36 U.S.C. 1401), as amended, $32,107,000, of which $1,575,000 for the museum's repair and rehabilitation program and $1,264,000 for the museum's exhibitions program shall remain available until expended.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title I of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996, $14,913,000 shall be available

to the Presidio Trust, to remain available until expended. The Trust is authorized to issue obligations to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 104(d)(3) of the Act, in an amount not to exceed $20,000,000.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive Order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation under this Act shall be available to the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture for the leasing of oil and natural gas by noncompetitive bidding on publicly owned lands within the boundaries of the Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Provided, That nothing herein is intended to inhibit or otherwise affect the sale, lease, or right to access to minerals owned by private individuals.

SEC. 303. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which congressional action is not complete.

SEC. 304. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 305. None of the funds provided in this Act to any department or agency shall be obligated or expended to provide a personal cook, chauffeur, or other personal servants to any officer or employee of such department or agency except as otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 306. No assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity, or project funded by this Act unless advance notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such Committees.

SEC. 307. (a) COMPLIANCE WITH BUY AMERICAN ACT.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c; popularly known as the ''Buy American Act'').

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 308. None of the funds in this Act may be used to plan, prepare, or offer for sale timber from trees classified as giant sequoia (Sequoiadendron giganteum) which are located on National Forest System or Bureau of Land Management lands in a manner different than such sales were conducted in fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 309. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended by the National Park Service to enter into or implement a concession contract which permits or requires the removal of the underground lunchroom at the Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

SEC. 310. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps program, unless the relevant agencies of the Department of the Interior and/or Agriculture follow appropriate reprogramming guidelines: Provided, That if no funds are provided for the AmeriCorps program by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, then none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the AmeriCorps programs.

SEC. 311. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used: (1) to demolish the bridge between Jersey City, New Jersey, and Ellis Island; or (2) to prevent pedestrian use of such bridge, when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that such pedestrian use is consistent with generally accepted safety standards.

SEC. 312. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned: (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims and sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

SEC. 313. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for the purposes of acquiring lands in the counties of Gallia, Lawrence, Monroe, or Washington, Ohio, for the Wayne National Forest.

SEC. 314. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts appropriated to or earmarked in committee reports for the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service by Public Laws 103–138, 103–332, 104–134, 104–208 and 105–83 for payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service as funded by such Acts, are the total amounts available for fiscal years 1994 through 1998 for such purposes, except that, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, tribes and tribal organizations may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet indirect costs of ongoing contracts, grants, self-governance compacts or annual funding agreements.

SEC. 315. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 1999 the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior are authorized to limit competition for watershed restoration project contracts as part of the ''Jobs in the Woods'' component of the President's Forest Plan for the Pacific Northwest to individuals and entities in historically timber-dependent areas in the States of Washington, Oregon, and northern California that have been affected by reduced timber harvesting on Federal lands.

SEC. 316. None of the funds collected under the Recreational Fee Demonstration program may be used to plan, design, or construct a visitor center or any other permanent structure without prior approval of the House and the Senate Committees on Appropriations if the estimated total cost of the facility exceeds $500,000.

SEC. 317. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act providing appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service or the Smithsonian Institution may be used to submit nominations for the designation of Biosphere Reserves pursuant to the Man and Biosphere program administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

(b) The provisions of this section shall be repealed upon enactment of subsequent legislation specifically authorizing United States participation in the Man and Biosphere program.

SEC. 318. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act for any fiscal year may be used to designate, or to post any sign designating, any portion of Canaveral National Seashore in Brevard County, Florida, as a clothing-optional area or as an area in which public nudity is permitted, if such designation would be contrary to county ordinance.

SEC. 319. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs and/or projects.

SEC. 320. The National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities are authorized to solicit, accept, receive, and invest in the name of the United States, gifts, bequests, or devises of money and other property or services and to use such in furtherance of the functions of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Any proceeds from such gifts, bequests, or devises, after acceptance by the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for the Humanities, shall be paid by the donor or the representative of the donor to the Chairman. The Chairman shall enter the proceeds in a special interest-bearing account to the credit of the appropriate Endowment for the purposes specified in each case.

SEC. 321. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended or obligated to fund new revisions of national forest land management plans until new final or interim final rules for forest land management planning are published in the Federal Register. Those national forests which are currently in a revision process, having formally published a Notice of Intent to revise prior to October 1, 1997; those national forests having been court-ordered to revise; those national forests where plans reach the fifteen year legally mandated date to revise before or during calendar year 2000; national forests within the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem study area; and the White Mountain National Forest are exempt from this section and may use funds in this Act and proceed to complete the forest plan revision in accordance with current forest planning regulations.

SEC. 322. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be expended or obligated to complete and issue the five-year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act.

SEC. 323. (a) WATERSHED RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT AGREEMENTS.—For fiscal year 1999, 2000 and 2001, to the extent funds are otherwise available, appropriations for the Forest Service may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of entering into cooperative agreements with willing Federal, tribal, State and local governments, private and nonprofit entities and landowners for the protection, restoration and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other resources on public or private land, the reduction of risk from natural disaster where public safety is threatened, or a combination thereof or both that benefit these resources within the watershed.

(b) DIRECT AND INDIRECT WATERSHED AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary of Agriculture may enter into a watershed restoration and enhancement agreement—

(1) directly with a willing private landowner; or

(2) indirectly through an agreement with a State, local or tribal government or other public entity, educational institution, or private nonprofit organization.

(c) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In order for the Secretary to enter into a watershed restoration and enhancement agreement—

(1) the agreement shall—

(A) include such terms and conditions mutually agreed to by the Secretary and the landowner, state or local government, or private or nonprofit entity;

(B) improve the viability of and otherwise benefit the fish, wildlife, and other resources on national forests lands within the watershed;

(C) authorize the provision of technical assistance by the Secretary in the planning of management activities that will further the purposes of the agreement;

(D) provide for the sharing of costs of implementing the agreement among the Federal Government, the landowner(s), and other entities, as mutually agreed on by the affected interests; and

(E) ensure that any expenditure by the Secretary pursuant to the agreement is determined by the Secretary to be in the public interest; and

(2) the Secretary may require such other terms and conditions as are necessary to protect the public investment on non-Federal lands, provided such terms and conditions are mutually agreed to by the Secretary and other landowners, State and local governments or both.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than December 31, 1999, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, which contains—

(1) A concise description of each project, including the project purpose, location on federal and non-federal land, key activities, and all parties to the agreement.

(2) the funding and/or other contributions provided by each party for each project agreement.

SEC. 324. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term ''underserved population'' means a population of individuals who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term ''poverty line'' means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2)) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

SEC. 325. None of the funds in this Act may be used for planning, design or construction of improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 326. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1010(b) of the Commemorative Works Act (40 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), the legislative authority for the international memorial to honor the victims of communism, authorized under section 905 of Public Law 103–199 (107 Stat. 2331), shall expire December 17, 2007.

SEC. 327. Section 101(c) of Public Law 104–134, as amended, is further amended as follows: Under the heading ''Title III—General Provisions'' amend section 315(f) (16 U.S.C. 460l–6a note) by striking ''September 30, 1999'' after the words ''and end on'' and inserting ''September 30, 2001'' and striking ''September 30, 2002'' after the words ''remain available through'' and inserting ''September 30, 2004''.

SEC. 328. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds in this Act may be used to enter into any new or expanded self-determination contract or grant or self-governance compact pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975, as amended, for any activities not previously covered by such contracts, compacts or grants. Nothing in this section precludes the continuation of those specific activities for which self-determination and self-governance contracts, compacts and grants currently exist or the renewal of contracts, compacts and grants for those activities; implementation of section 325 of Public Law 105–83 (111 Stat. 1597); or compliance with 25 U.S.C. 2005.

SEC. 329. (a) PROHIBITION ON TIMBER PURCHASER ROAD CREDITS.—In financing any forest development road pursuant to section 4 of Public Law 88–657 (16 U.S.C. 535, commonly known as the National Forest Roads and Trails Act), the Secretary of Agriculture may not provide effective credit for road construction to any purchaser of national forest timber or other forest products.

(b)(1) CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS BY TIMBER PURCHASERS.—Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture makes a determination that a forest development road referred to in subsection (a) shall be constructed or paid for, in whole or in part, by a purchaser of national forest timber or other forest products, the Secretary shall include notice of the determination in the notice of sale of the timber or other forest products. The notice of sale shall contain, or announce the availability of, sufficient information related to the road described in the notice to permit a prospective bidder on the sale to calculate the likely cost that would be incurred by the bidder to construct or finance the construction of the road so that the bidder may reflect such cost in the bid.

(2) If there is an increase or decrease in the cost of roads constructed by the timber purchaser, caused by variations in quantities, changes or modifications subsequent to the sale of timber made in accordance with applicable timber sale contract provisions, then an adjustment to the price paid for timber harvested by the purchaser shall be made. The adjustment shall be applied by the Secretary as soon as practicable after any such design change is implemented.

(c) SPECIAL ELECTION BY SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—(1) A notice of sale referred to in subsection (b) containing specified road construction of $50,000 or more, shall give a purchaser of national forest timber or other forest products that qualifies as a ''small business concern'' under the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.), and regulations issued thereunder, the option to elect that the Secretary of Agriculture build the roads described in the notice. The Secretary shall provide the small business concern with an estimate of the cost that would be incurred by the Secretary to construct the roads on behalf of the small business concern. The notice of sale shall also include the date on which the roads described in the notice will be completed by the Secretary if the election is made.

(2) If the election referred to in paragraph (1) is made, the purchaser of the national forest timber or other forest products shall pay to the Secretary of Agriculture, in addition to the price paid for the timber or other forest products, an amount equal to the estimated cost of the roads which otherwise would be paid by the purchaser as provided in the notice of sale. Pending receipt of such amount, the Secretary may use receipts from the sale of national forest timber or other forest products and such additional sums as may be appropriated for the construction of roads, such funds to be available until expended, to accomplish the requested road construction.

(d) POST CONSTRUCTION HARVESTING.—In each sale of national forest timber or other forest products referred to in this section, the Secretary of Agriculture is encouraged to authorize harvest of the timber or other forest products in a unit included in the sale as soon as road work for that unit is completed and the road work is approved by the Secretary.

(e) CONSTRUCTION STANDARD.—For any forest development road that is to be constructed or paid for by a purchaser of national forest timber or other forest products, the Secretary of Agriculture may not require the purchaser to design, construct, or maintain the road (or pay for the design, construction, or maintenance of the road) to a standard higher than the standard, consistent with applicable environmental laws

and regulations, that is sufficient for the harvesting and removal of the timber or other forest products, unless the Secretary bears that part of the cost necessary to meet the higher standard.

(f) TREATMENT OF ROAD VALUE.—For any forest development road that is constructed or paid for by a purchaser of national forest timber or other forest products, the estimated cost of the road construction, including subsequent design changes, shall be considered to be money received for purposes of the payments required to be made under the sixth paragraph under the heading ''FOREST SERVICE'' in the Act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 260, 16 U.S.C. 500), and section 13 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (35 Stat. 963; commonly known as the Weeks Act; 16 U.S.C. 500). To the extent that the appraised value of road construction determined under this subsection reflects funds contributed by the Secretary of Agriculture to build the road to a higher standard pursuant to subsection (e), the Secretary shall modify the appraisal of the road construction to exclude the effect of the Federal funds.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—(1) This section and the requirements of this section shall take effect (and apply thereafter) upon the earlier of—

(A) April 1, 1999; or

(B) the date that is the later of—

(i) the effective date of regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to implement this section; and

(ii) the date on which new timber sale contract provisions designed to implement this section, that have been published for public comment, are approved by the Secretary.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), any sale of national forest timber or other forest products for which notice of sale is provided before the effective date of this section, and any effective purchaser road credit earned pursuant to a contract resulting from such a notice of sale or otherwise earned before that effective date shall remain in effect, and shall continue to be subject to section 4 of Public Law 88–657 and section 14(i) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a(i)), and rules issued thereunder, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 330. Section 6(b)(1)(B)(iii) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 955(b)(1)(B)(iii)) is amended by striking ''One'' and inserting ''Two''.

SEC. 331. Section 401(f) of Public Law 105–83 (111 Stat. 1610) is hereby amended by striking ''1998'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''1999''.

SEC. 332. Amounts deposited during fiscal year 1998 in the roads and trails fund provided for in the fourteenth paragraph under the heading ''FOREST SERVICE'' of the Act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat. 843; 16 U.S.C. 501), shall be used by the Secretary of Agriculture, without regard to the State in which the amounts were derived, to repair or reconstruct roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands or to carry out and administer projects to improve forest health conditions, which may include the repair or reconstruction of roads, bridges, and trails on National Forest System lands in the wildland-community interface where there is an abnormally high risk of fire. The projects shall emphasize reducing risks to human safety and public health and property and enhancing ecological functions, long-term forest productivity, and biological integrity. The Secretary shall commence the projects during fiscal year 1999, but the projects may be completed in a subsequent fiscal year. Funds shall not be expended under this section to replace funds which would otherwise appropriately be expended from the timber salvage sale fund. Nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt any project from any environmental law.

SEC. 333. Section 5 of the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act (20 U.S.C. 974) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b) by striking ''$3,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,000,000,000'';

(2) in subsection (c) by striking ''$300,000,000'' and inserting ''$500,000,000'';

(3) by striking ''or'' at the end of subsection (d)(4);

(4) in subsection (d)(5) by striking ''$200,000,000 or more'' and inserting ''not less than $200,000,000 but less than $300,000,000'' and by striking the final period and inserting a semicolon; and

(5) by inserting the following two new subsections after subsection (d)(5):

''(6) not less than $300,000,000 but less than $400,000,000, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $300,000 of loss or damage to items covered; or

''(7) $400,000,000 or more, then coverage under this chapter shall extend only to loss or damage in excess of the first $400,000 of loss or damage to items covered.''.

SEC. 334. TULARE CONVEYANCE. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (c) and (d), all conveyances to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Tulare, California, of lands described in subsection (b), heretofore or hereafter, made directly by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company, or its successors, are hereby validated to the extent that the conveyances would be legal or valid if all right, title, and interest of the United States, except minerals, were held by the Southern Pacific Transportation Company.

(b) LANDS DESCRIBED.—The lands referred to in subsection (a) are the parcels shown on the map entitled ''Tulare Redevelopment Agency-Railroad Parcels Proposed to be Acquired'', dated May 29, 1997, that formed part of a railroad right-of-way granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or its successors, agents, or assigns, by the Federal Government (including the right-of-way approved by an Act of Congress on July 27, 1866). The map referred to in this subsection shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) PRESERVATION OF EXISTING RIGHTS OF ACCESS.—Nothing in this section shall impair any existing rights of access in favor of the public or any owner of adjacent lands over, under or across the lands which are referred to in subsection (a).

(d) MINERALS.—The United States disclaims any and all right of surface entry to the mineral estate of lands described in subsection (b).

SEC. 335. The final set of maps entitled ''Coastal Barrier Resources System'', dated ''October 24, 1990, revised November 12, 1996'', and relating to the following units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System: P04A, P05/P05P; P05A/P05AP, FL–06P; P10/P10P; P11; P11AP; P11A; P18/P18P; P25/P25P; and P32/P32P (which set of maps were created by the Department of the Interior to comply with section 220 of Public Law 104–333, 110 Stat. 4115, and notice of which was published in the Federal Register on May 28, 1997) shall have the force and effect of law and replace and substitute for any other inconsistent Coastal Barrier Resource System map in the possession of the Department of the Interior. This provision is effective immediately upon enactment of this Act and the Secretary of the Interior or his designee shall immediately make this ministerial substitution.

SEC. 336. Section 405(c)(2) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (42 U.S.C. 1645(c)(2)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 1998'' and inserting ''September 30, 2000''.

SEC. 337. Section 3003 of the Petroleum Overcharge Distribution and Restitution Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4502) is amended by adding after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

''(e) Subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section are repealed, and any rights that may have arisen are extinguished, on the date of the enactment of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999. After that date, the amount available for direct restitution to current and future refined petroleum product claimants under this Act is reduced by the amounts specified in title II of that Act as being derived from amounts held in escrow under section 3002(d). The Secretary shall assure that the amount remaining in escrow to satisfy refined petroleum product claims for direct restitution is allocated equitably among the claimants.''.

SEC. 338. Section 123(a)(2)(C) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998 (111 Stat. 1566), is amended by striking ''self-regulated tribes such as''.

SEC. 339. (a) RESTRICTION ON FEDERAL MANAGEMENT UNDER TITLE VIII OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT.—

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter neither the Secretary of the Interior nor the Secretary of Agriculture may, prior to December 1, 2000, implement or enforce any final rule, regulation, or policy pursuant to title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act to manage and to assert jurisdiction, authority, or control over land, water, and wildlife, in Alaska for subsistence uses, except within—

(A) areas listed in 50 C.F.R. 100.3(b) (October 1, 1998) and

(B) areas constituting ''public land or public lands'' under the definition of such term found at 50 C.F.R. 100.4 (October 1, 1998).

(2) The areas in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall only be construed to mean those public land which as of October 1, 1998, were subject to federal management for subsistence uses pursuant to Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

(b) SUBSECTION (A) REPEALED.—

(1) The Secretary of the Interior shall certify before October 1, 1999, if a bill or resolution has been passed by the Alaska State Legislature to amend the Constitution of the State of Alaska that, if approved by the electorate, would enable the implementation of state laws of general applicability consistent with, and which provide for the definition, preference, and participation specified in sections 803, 804, and 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

(2) Subsection (a) shall be repealed on October 1, 1999, unless prior to that date the Secretary of the Interior makes such a certification described in paragraph (1).

(c) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3115) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''one year after the date of enactment of this Act,''

(2) in subsection (d) by striking ''within one year from the date of enactment of this Act,''.

(d) EFFECT ON TIDAL AND SUBMERGED LAND.—Nothing in this section invalidates, validates, or in any other way affects any claim of the State of Alaska to title to any tidal or submerged land in Alaska.

SEC. 340. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to establish a national wildlife refuge in the Kankakee River watershed in northwestern Indiana and northeastern Illinois.

SEC. 341. Upon the condition that Skamania County conveys title acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture to all right, title and interest in lands identified on a map dated September 29, 1998 entitled ''Skamania County Lands to be Transferred'', such lands being located on Table Mountain lying within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, there is hereby conveyed to Skamania County, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Wind River Nursery Site lands and facilities and all interests therein, except for the corridor of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, as depicted on a map dated September 29, 1998, entitled ''Wind River Conveyance'', which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, USDA Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

The conveyance of lands to Skamania County shall become automatically effective upon a determination by the Secretary that Skamania County has conveyed acceptable title to the United States to the Skamania County lands. Lands conveyed to the United States shall become part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest and shall have the status of lands acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911, (commonly called the Weeks Act) and shall be managed in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to the National Forest System.

SEC. 342. (a) BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS.—

(1) LAKE CHELAN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA.—The boundary of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area, established by section 202 of Public Law 90–544 (16 U.S.C. 90a–1), is hereby adjusted to exclude a parcel of land and waters consisting of approximately 88 acres, as depicted on the map entitled ''Proposed Management Units, North Cascades, Washington'', numbered NP–CAS–7002A, originally dated October 1967, and revised July 13, 1994.

(2) WENATCHEE NATIONAL FOREST.—The boundary of the Wenatchee National Forest is hereby adjusted to include the parcel of land and waters described in paragraph (1).

(3) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—The map referred to in paragraph (1) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the superintendent of the Lake Chelan National Recreation Area and the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

(b) TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION.—Administrative jurisdiction over Federal land and waters in the parcel covered by the boundary adjustments in subsection (a) is transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the transferred land and waters shall be managed by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System.

(c) LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND.—For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 460l–9), the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest, as adjusted by subsection (a), shall be considered to be the boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest as of January 1, 1965.

SEC. 343. HARDWOOD TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND APPLIED RESEARCH. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture (hereinafter the ''Secretary'') is hereby authorized to conduct technology transfer and development, training, dissemination of information and applied research in the management, processing and utilization of the hardwood forest resource. This authority is in addition to any other authorities which may be available to the Secretary including, but not limited to, the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, as amended (16 U.S.C. 2101 et. seq.), and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Act of 1978, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1600–1614).

(b) In carrying out this authority, the Secretary may enter into grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements with public and private agencies, organizations, corporations, institutions and individuals. The Secretary may accept gifts and donations pursuant to the Act of October 10, 1978 (7 U.S.C. 2269) including gifts and donations from a donor that conducts business with any agency of the Department of Agriculture or is regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) The Secretary is authorized, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, to assume all rights, title, and interest, including all outstanding assets, of the Robert C. Byrd Hardwood Technology Center, Inc. (hereinafter the ''Center''), a non-profit corporation existing under the laws of the State of West Virginia: Provided, That the Board of Directors of the Center requests such an action and dissolves the corporation consistent with the Articles of Incorporation and the laws of the State of West Virginia.

(d) The Secretary is authorized to operate and utilize the assets of the Center as part of a newly formed ''Institute of Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research'' (hereinafter the ''Institute''). The Institute, in addition to the Center, will consist of a Director, technology transfer specialists from State and Private Forestry, the Forestry Sciences Laboratory in Princeton, West Virginia, and any other organizational unit of the Department of Agriculture as the Secretary deems appropriate. The overall management of the Institute will be the responsibility of the USDA Forest Service, State and Private Forestry.

(e) The Secretary is authorized to generate revenue using the authorities provided herein. Any revenue received as part of the operation of the Institute shall be deposited into a special fund in the Treasury of the United States, known as the ''Hardwood Technology Transfer and Applied Research Fund'', which shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further appropriation, in furtherance of the purposes of this section, including upkeep, management, and operation of the Institute and the payment of salaries and expenses.

(f) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 344. Notwithstanding the requirements of section 1203(a) of Public Law 99–662 [100 Stat. 4263], the non-Federal share of the cost of correcting the spillway deficiency at Beach City Lake, Muskingum River Basin, Ohio, shall not exceed $141,000.

SEC. 345. Notwithstanding section 343 of Public Law 105–83, increases in recreation residence fees on the Sawtooth National Forest shall be implemented in fiscal year 1999 only to the extent that such fee increases do not exceed 25 percent.

SEC. 346. Section 7 of the Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950 is amended by deleting the words ''recondition and maintain,'' substituting in lieu thereof the words ''renovate, recondition, improve, and maintain''.

SEC. 347. STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. (a) IN GENERAL.—Until September 30, 2002, the Forest Service may enter into no more than twenty-eight (28) contracts with private persons and entities, of which Region One of the Forest Service shall have the authority to enter into nine (9) such contracts, to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests that meet local and rural community needs.

(b) LAND MANAGEMENT GOALS.—The land management goals of a contract under subsection (a) may include, among other things—

(1) road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality;

(2) soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values;

(3) setting of prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat;

(4) noncommercial cutting or removing of trees or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other non-commercial objectives;

(5) watershed restoration and maintenance;

(6) restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat; and

(7) control of noxious and exotic weeds and reestablishing native plant species.

(c) CONTRACTS.—

(1) PROCUREMENT PROCEDURE.—A source for performance of a contract under subsection (a) shall be selected on a best-value basis, including consideration of source under other public and private contracts.

(2) TERM.—A multiyear contract may be entered into under subsection (a) in accordance with section 304B of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (41 U.S.C. 254c), except that the period of the contract may exceed 5 years but may not exceed 10 years.

(3) OFFSETS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In connection with contracts under subsection (a), the Forest Service may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received.

(B) METHODS OF APPRAISAL.—The value of timber or other forest products used as offsets under subparagraph (A)—

(i) shall be determined using appropriate methods of appraisal commensurate with the quantity of products to be removed;

(ii) may be determined using a unit of measure appropriate to the contracts; and

(iii) may include valuing products on a per-acre basis.

(4) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—The Forest Service may enter into contracts under subsection (a), notwithstanding subsections (d) and (g) of section 14 of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a).

(d) RECEIPTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Forest Service may collect monies from a contract under subsection (a) so long as such collection is a secondary objective of negotiating contracts that will best achieve the purposes of this section.

(2) USE.—Monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the Forest Service and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the demonstration project site from which the monies are collected or at another demonstration project site.

(3) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—The value of services received by the Secretary under a stewardship contract project conducted under this section, and any payments made or resources provided by the contractor or the Secretary under such a project, shall not be considered to be monies received from the National Forest System under any provision of law. The Act of June 9, 1930 (16 U.S.C. 576 et seq.; commonly known as the Knutson-Vandenberg Act), shall not apply to stewardship contracts entered into under this section.

(e) COSTS OF REMOVAL.—The Forest Service may collect deposits from contractors covering the costs of removal of timber or other forest products pursuant to the Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 462, chapter 313; 16 U.S.C. 490); and the next to the last paragraph under the heading ''Forest Service.'' under the heading ''Department of Agriculture'' in the Act of June 30, 1914 (38 Stat. 430, chapter 131; 16 U.S.C. 498); notwithstanding the fact that the timber purchasers did not harvest the timber.

(f) PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT GUARANTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Forest Service may require performance and payment bonds, in accordance with sections 103–2 and 103–2 of part 28 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (48 C.F.R. 28.103–2, 28.103–3), in an amount that the contracting officer considers sufficient to protect the Government's investment in receipts generated by the contractor from the estimated value of the forest products to be removed under contract under subsection (a).

(2) EXCESS OFFSET VALUE.—If the offset value of the forest products exceeds the value of the resource improvement treatments, the Forest Service may—

(A) collect any residual receipts pursuant to the Act of June 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 527, chapter 416; 16 U.S.C. 576b); and

(B) apply the excess to other authorized stewardship demonstration projects.

(g) MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.—The Forest Service shall establish a multiparty monitoring and evaluation process that accesses each individual stewardship contract conducted under this section. Besides the Forest Service, participants in this process may include any cooperating governmental agencies, including tribal governments, and any interested groups or individuals. The Forest Service

shall report annually to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on—

(1) the status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (a);

(2) the specific accomplishments that have resulted; and

(3) the role of local communities in development of contract plans.

SEC. 348. The Forest Service and the Federal Highway Administration shall make available to the State of Utah, $15,000,000 for construction of the Trappers Loop connector road. Such funds shall be made available from the Federal Land Highway Program, Public Lands Highways (Forests) funds. Such funds shall be made available prior to computation and aggregation of the state shares of such funds for other projects.

SEC. 349. PROTECTION OF SANCTITY OF CONTRACTS AND LEASES OF SURFACE PATENT HOLDERS WITH RESPECT TO COALBED METHANE GAS. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), the United States shall recognize as not infringing upon any ownership rights of the United States to coalbed methane any—

(1) contract or lease covering any land that was conveyed by the United States under the Act entitled ''An Act for the protection of surface rights of entrymen'', approved March 3, 1909 (30 U.S.C. 81), or the Act entitled ''An Act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands'', approved June 22, 1910 (30 U.S.C. 83 et seq.), that was—

(A) entered into by a person who has title to said land derived under said Acts, and

(B) that conveys rights to explore for, extract, and sell coalbed methane from said land; or

(2) coalbed methane production from the lands described in subsection (a)(1) by a person who has title to said land and who, on or before the date of enactment of this Act, has filed an application with the State oil and gas regulating agency for a permit to drill an oil and gas well to a completion target located in a coal formation.

(b) APPLICATION.—Subsection (a)

(1) shall apply only to a valid contract or lease described in subsection (a) that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) shall not otherwise change the terms or conditions of, or affect the rights or obligations of any person under such a contract or lease;

(3) shall apply only to land with respect to which the United States is the owner of coal reserved to the United States in a patent issued under the Act of March 3, 1909 (30 U.S.C. 81), or the Act of June 22, 1910 (30 U.S.C. et seq.), the position of the United States as the owner of the coal not having passed to a third party by deed, patent or other conveyance by the United States;

(4) shall not apply to any interest in coal or land conveyed, restored, or transferred by the United States to a federally recognized Indian tribe, including any conveyance, restoration, or transfer made pursuant to the Indian Recorganization Act, June 18, 1934 (c. 576, 48 Stat. 984, as amended); the Act of June 28, 1938, (c. 776, 52 Stat. 1209 as implemented by the order of September 14, 1938, 3 Fed. Reg. 1425); and including the area described in §3 of P.L. 98–290; or any executive order;

(5) shall not be construed to constitute a waiver of any rights of the United States with respect to coalbed methane production that is not subject to subsection (a);

(6) shall not limit the right of any person who entered into a contract or lease before the date of enactment of this Act, or enters into a contract or lease on or after the date of enactment of this Act, for coal owned by the United States, to mine and remove the coal and to release coalbed methane without liability to any person referred to in subsection (a)(1)(A) or (a)(2).

SEC. 350. No timber in Region 10 of the Forest Service shall be advertised for sale which, when using domestic Alaska western red cedar selling values and manufacturing costs, fails to provide at least 60 percent of normal profit and risk of the appraised timber, except at the written request by a prospective bidder. Program accomplishments shall be based on volume sold. Should Region 10 sell, in fiscal year 1999, the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan which provides greater than 60 percent of normal profit and risk at the time of the sale advertisement, all of the western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States based on values in the Pacific Northwest as determined by the Forest Service and stated in the timber sale contract. Should Region 10 sell, in fiscal year 1999, less than the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan meeting the 60 percent of normal profit and risk standard at the time of sale advertisement, the volume of western red cedar timber available to domestic processors at rates specified in the timber sale contract in the contiguous 48 states shall be that volume: (i) which is surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska; and (ii) is that percent of the surplus western red cedar volume determined by calculating the ratio of the total timber volume which has been sold on the Tongass to the annual average portion of the decadal allowable sale quantity called for in the current Tongass Land Management Plan. The percentage shall be calculated by Region 10 on a rolling basis as each sale is sold. (For purposes of this amendment, a ''rolling basis'' shall mean that the determination of how much western red cedar is eligible for sale to various markets shall be made at the time each sale is awarded.) Western red cedar shall be deemed ''surplus to the needs of domestic processors in Alaska'' when the timber sale holder has presented to the Forest Service documentation of the inability to sell western red cedar logs from a given sale to domestic Alaska processors at a price equal to or greater than the log selling value stated in the contract. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

SEC. 351. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, prior to September 30, 2001 the Indian Health Service may not disburse funds for the provision of health care services pursuant to Public Law 93–638 (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.), with any Alaska native village or Alaska Native village corporation that is located within the area served by an Alaska Native regional health entity.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the disbursal of funds to any Alaska Native village or Alaska Native village corporation under any contract or compact entered into prior to August 27, 1997, or to prohibit the renewal of any such agreement.

SEC. 352. None of the funds in this or any other Act shall be expended in Fiscal Year 1999 by the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, or any other Federal agency for the capture and physical relocation of grizzly bears in the Selway-Bitteroot area of Idaho and adjacent Montana. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the Department of the Interior, the Forest Service, or any other Federal agency from using funds to produce a final environmental impact statement that will include an analysis of the habitat based population viability study completed in 1998, receive public comment on such final environmental impact statement, or issue a Record of Decision.

SEC. 353. KING COVE HEALTH AND SAFETY. (a) ROAD ON KING COVE CORPORATION LANDS.—Of the funds appropriated in this section, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, $20,000,000 shall be made available to the Aleutians East Borough for the construction of an unpaved road not more than 20 feet in width, a dock, and marine facilities and equipment. Such road shall be constructed on King Cove Corporation Lands and shall extend from King Cove to such dock. The Aleutians East Borough, in consultation with the State of Alaska, shall determine the appropriate location of such dock and marine facilities. In no instance may any part of such road, dock, marine facilities or equipment enter or pass over any land within the Congressionally-designated wilderness in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge (for purposes of this section, the lands within the Refuge boundary already conveyed to the King Cove Corporation are not within the wilderness area).

(b) KING COVE AIR STRIP.—Of the funds appropriated in this section, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall make available up to $15,000,000 to the State of Alaska for the cost of improvements to the air strip at King Cove, Alaska, including to enable jet aircraft with the capability of flying non-stop between Anchorage, Alaska and King Cove, Alaska to land and take off from such air strip.

(c) KING COVE INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE FACILITY.—Of the funds appropriated in this section, not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make available $2,500,000 to the Indian Health Service for the cost of new construction or improvements to the clinic in King Cove, Alaska, and telemedicine and other medical equipment for such clinic.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.—All actions undertaken pursuant to this section must be in accordance with all other applicable laws.

(e) APPROPRIATION.—In addition to funds in this or any other Act, $37,500,000 is appropriated and shall remain available until expended for the King Cove Health and Safety projects specifically identified within this section.

SEC. 354. (a) IN GENERAL.—To reflect the intent of Congress set forth in Public Law 98–396, section 4(a)(2) of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act (16 U.S.C. 544(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(2) The boundaries'' and inserting the following:

''(2) Boundaries.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the boundaries''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The scenic area shall not include the approximately 29 acres of land owned by the Port of Camas-Washougal in the South ½ of Section 16, Township 1 North, Range 4 East, and the North ½ of Section 21, Township 1 North, Range 4 East, Willamete Meridian, Clark County, Washington, that consists of—

''(i) the approximately 19 acres of Port land acquired from the Corps of Engineers under the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1984 (Public Law 98–396); and

''(ii) the approximately 10 acres of adjacent Port land to the west of the land described in clause (i).''.

(b) INTENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a)—

(1) is intended to achieve the intent of Congress set forth in Public Law 98–396; and

(2) is not intended to set a precedent regarding adjustment or amendment of any boundaries of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area or any other provisions of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act.

SEC. 355. Section 5580 of the Revised Statutes (20 U.S.C. 42) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a)'' before ''The business''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian

Institution may modify the number of members, manner of appointment of members, or tenure of members, of the boards or commissions under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution, other than—

''(1) the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; and

''(2) the boards or commissions of the National Gallery of Art, the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.''.

SEC. 356. (a) The Act entitled ''An Act to promote the development of Indian arts and crafts and to create a board to assist therein, and for other purposes'', approved August 27, 1935 (25 U.S.C. 305 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is directed to transfer all right, title and interest in that portion of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board art collection maintained permanently by the Indian Arts and Crafts Board in Washington, District of Columbia, to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to be a part of the collection of the National Museum of the American Indian, subject to subsection (b). Transfer of the collection and costs thereof shall be carried out in accordance with terms, conditions, and standards mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

''(b) The Indian Arts and Crafts Board shall retain a permanent license to the use of images of the collection for promotional, economic development, educational and related nonprofit purposes. The Indian Arts and Crafts Board shall not be required to pay any royalty or fee for such license.''.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to use funds appropriated in this Act under the heading 'SALARIES AND EXPENSES' under the heading 'DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT' for the costs associated with the transfer of the collection.

SEC. 357. None of the funds provided in this or any other Act shall be available for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands within the tract known as the Baca Location No. 1 in New Mexico until such time as—

(1) an appraisal is completed for such tract which conforms with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions; and

(2) legislation is enacted authorizing the acquisition of lands or interests in lands within such tract.

SEC. 358. The Federal building located at 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, Colorado, and known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory Visitors Center, shall be known and designated as the ''Dan Schaefer Federal Building''. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States court house referred to in this provision shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Dan Schaefer Federal Building''. This provision shall take effect on January 3, 1999.

SEC. 359. The new Federal building under construction at 325 Broadway in Boulder, Colorado, shall be known and designated as the ''David Skaggs Federal Building''. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in this provision shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''David Skaggs Federal Building''. This provision shall take effect on January 3, 1999.

SEC. 360. The Federal building located at 201 14th Street, S.W. in Washington, D.C., shall be known and redesignated as the ''Sidney R. Yates Federal Building''. Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in this provision shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Sidney R. Yates Federal Building''. This provision shall take effect on January 3, 1999.

SEC. 361. If all of the funding approved for release by the Committees on September 3, 1998, pursuant to Title V—Priority Land Acquisitions, Land Exchanges, and Maintenance in Public Law 105–83 is not apportioned to and made available for obligation by the relevant land management agencies within five days of the enactment of this Act, those funds are rescinded.

SEC. 362. Section 219 of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Public Law 103–354, 7 U.S.C. §6919, is hereby repealed.

TITLE IV

THE HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP FOREST RECOVERY ACT

SEC. 401. PILOT PROJECT FOR PLUMAS, LASSEN, AND TAHOE NATIONAL FORESTS TO IMPLEMENT QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL. (a) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, the term ''Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal'' means the agreement by a coalition of representatives of fisheries, timber, environmental, county government, citizen groups, and local communities that formed in northern California to develop a resource management program that promotes ecologic and economic health for certain Federal lands and communities in the Sierra Nevada area. Such proposal includes the map entitled ''QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal'', dated October 12, 1993, and prepared by VESTRA Resources of Redding, California.

(b) PILOT PROJECT REQUIRED.—

(1) PILOT PROJECT AND PURPOSE.—The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary''), acting through the Forest Service and after completion of an environmental impact statement (a record of decision for which shall be adopted within 300 days), shall conduct a pilot project on the Federal lands described in paragraph (2) to implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) and the other requirements of this section, as recommended in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal.

(2) PILOT PROJECT AREA.—The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project on the Federal lands within Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest in the State of California designated as ''Available for Group Selection'' on the map entitled ''QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal'', dated October 12, 1993 (in this section referred to as the ''pilot project area''). Such map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN LANDS, RIPARIAN PROTECTION AND COMPLIANCE.—

(1) EXCLUSION.—All spotted owl habitat areas and protected activity centers located within the pilot project area designated under subsection (b)(2) will be deferred from resource management activities required under subsection (d) and timber harvesting during the term of the pilot project.

(2) RIPARIAN PROTECTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Scientific Analysis Team guidelines for riparian system protection described in subparagraph (B) shall apply to all resource management activities conducted under subsection (d) and all timber harvesting activities that occur in the pilot project area during the term of the pilot project.

(B) GUIDELINES DESCRIBED.—The guidelines referred to in subparagraph (A) are those in the document entitled ''Viability Assessments and Management Considerations for Species Associated with Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forests of the Pacific Northwest'', a Forest Service research document dated March 1993 and co-authored by the Scientific Analysis Team, including Dr. Jack Ward Thomas.

(C) LIMITATION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the application of the Scientific Analysis Team guidelines to any livestock grazing in the pilot project area during the term of the pilot project, unless the livestock grazing is being conducted in the specific location at which the Scientific Analysis Team guidelines are being applied to an activity under subsection (d).

(3) COMPLIANCE.—All resource management activities required by subsection (d) shall be implemented to the extent consistent with applicable Federal law and the standards and guidelines for the conservation of the California spotted owl as set forth in the California Spotted Owl Sierran Provence Interim Guidelines or the subsequently issued guidelines, whichever are in effect.

(4) ROADLESS AREA PROTECTION.—The Regional Forester for Region 5 shall direct that any resource management activity required by subsection (d)(1) and (2), all road building, all timber harvesting activities, and any riparian management under subsection (d)(4) that utilizes road construction or timber harvesting shall not be conducted on Federal lands within the Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe National Forest that are designated as either ''Off Base'' or ''Deferred'' on the map referred to in subsection (a). Such direction shall be effective during the term of the pilot project.

(d) RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.—During the term of the pilot project, the Secretary shall implement and carry out the following resource management activities on an acreage basis on the Federal lands included within the pilot project area designated under subsection (b)(2):

(1) FUELBREAK CONSTRUCTION.—Construction of a strategic system of defensible fuel profile zones, including shaded fuelbreaks, utilizing thinning, individual tree selection, and other methods of vegetation management consistent with the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal, on not less than 40,000, but not more than 60,000, acres per year.

(2) GROUP SELECTION AND INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION.—Utilization of group selection and individual tree selection uneven-aged forest management prescriptions described in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal to achieve a desired future condition of all-age, multistory, fire resilient forests as follows:

(A) GROUP SELECTION.—Group selection on an average acreage of .57 percent of the pilot project area land each year of the pilot project.

(B) INDIVIDUAL TREE SELECTION.—Individual tree selection may also be utilized within the pilot project area.

(3) TOTAL ACREAGE.—The total acreage on which resource management activities are implemented under this subsection shall not exceed 70,000 acres each year.

(4) RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT.—A program of riparian management, including wide protection zones and riparian restoration projects, consistent with riparian protection guidelines in subsection (c)(2)(B).

(e) COST-EFFECTIVENESS.—In conducting the pilot project, Secretary shall use the most cost-effective means available, as determined by the Secretary, to implement resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—In conducting the pilot project, the Secretary shall use, subject to the relevant reprogramming guidelines of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations—

(A) those funds specifically provided to the Forest Service by the Secretary to implement resource management activities according to the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal; and

(B) year-end excess funds that are allocated for the administration and management of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest.

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—The Secretary may not conduct the pilot project

using funds appropriated for any other unit of the National Forest System.

(3) FLEXIBILITY.—Subject to normal reprogramming guidelines, during the term of the pilot project, the forest supervisors of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest may allocate and use all accounts that contain year-end excess funds and all available excess funds for the administration and management of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest to perform the resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(4) RESTRICTION.—The Secretary or the forest supervisors, as the case may be, shall not utilize authority provided under paragraphs (1)(B) and (3) if, in their judgment, doing so will limit other nontimber related multiple use activities for which such funds were available.

(5) OVERHEAD.—The Secretary shall seek to ensure that of amounts available to carry out this section—

(A) not more than 12 percent is used or allocated for general administration or other overhead; and

(B) at least 88 percent is used to implement and carry out activities required by this section.

(6) AUTHORIZED SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to implement and carry out the pilot project such sums as are necessary.

(7) BASELINE FUNDS.—Amounts available for resource management activities authorized under subsection (d) shall at a minimum include existing baseline funding levels.

(g) TERM OF PILOT PROJECT.—The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project until the earlier of: (1) the date on which the Secretary completes amendment or revision of the land and resource management plans directed under and in compliance with subsection (i) for the Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest; or (2) five years after the date of the commencement of the pilot project.

(h) CONSULTATION.—(1) The statement required by subsection (b)(1) shall be prepared in consultation with interested members of the public, including the Quincy Library Group.

(2) CONTRACTING.—The Forest Service, subject to the availability of appropriations, may carry out any (or all) of the requirements of this section using private contracts.

(i) CORRESPONDING FOREST PLAN AMENDMENTS.—Within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Regional Forester for Region 5 shall initiate the process to amend or revise the land and resource management plans for Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest. The process shall include preparation of at least one alternative that—

(1) incorporates the pilot project and area designations made by subsection (b), the resource management activities described in subsection (d), and other aspects of the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal; and

(2) makes other changes warranted by the analyses conducted in compliance with section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)), section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604), and other applicable laws.

(j) STATUS REPORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 28 of each year during the term of the pilot project, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the status of the pilot project. The report shall include at least the following:

(A) A complete accounting of the use of funds made available under subsection (f)(1)(A) until such funds are fully expended.

(B) A complete accounting of the use of funds and accounts made available under subsection (f)(1) for the previous fiscal year, including a schedule of the amounts drawn from each account used to perform resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(C) A description of total acres treated for each of the resource management activities required under subsection (d), forest health improvements, fire risk reductions, water yield increases, and other natural resources-related benefits achieved by the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(D) A description of the economic benefits to local communities achieved by the implementation of the pilot project.

(E) A comparison of the revenues generated by, and costs incurred in, the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) on the Federal lands included in the pilot project area with the revenues and costs during each of the fiscal years 1992 through 1997 for timber management of such lands before their inclusion in the pilot project.

(F) A proposed schedule for the resource management activities to be undertaken in the pilot project area during the 1-year period beginning on the date of submittal of the report.

(G) A description of any adverse environmental impacts from the pilot project.

(2) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—The amount of Federal funds expended on each annual report under this subsection shall not exceed $125,000.

(k) FINAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an independent scientific panel to review and report on whether, and to what extent, implementation of the pilot project under this section achieved the goals stated in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal, including improved ecological health and community stability. The membership of the panel shall reflect expertise in diverse disciplines in order to adequately address all of those goals.

(2) PREPARATION.—The panel shall initiate such review no sooner than 18 months after the first day of the term of the pilot project under subsection (g). The panel shall prepare the report in consultation with interested members of the public, including the Quincy Library Group. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) A description of any adverse environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the pilot project.

(B) An assessment of watershed monitoring data on lands treated pursuant to this section. Such assessment shall address the following issues on a priority basis: timing of water releases; water quality changes; and water yield changes over the short- and long-term in the pilot project area.

(3) SUBMISSION TO THE CONGRESS.—The panel shall submit the final report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 18 months after completion of the pilot project.

(4) LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES.—The amount of Federal funds expended for the report under this subsection, other than for watershed monitoring, shall not exceed $350,000. The amount of Federal funds expended for watershed monitoring under this subsection shall not exceed $175,000 for each fiscal year in which the report is prepared.

(l) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this section exempts the pilot project from any Federal environmental law.

(m) LOANS FOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR WOOD WASTE OR LOW-QUALITY WOOD BYPRODUCTS.—

(1) EVALUATION OF LOAN ADVISABILITY.—The Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation established under section 1658 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5902) (in this section referred to as the ''Corporation'') shall evaluate the advisability of making commercialization assistance loans under section 1661 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 5905) to support a minimum of 2 demonstration projects for the development and demonstration of commercial application of technology to convert wood waste or low-quality wood byproducts into usable, higher value products.

(2) LOCATION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—If the Corporation determines to make loans under this subsection to support the development and demonstration of commercial application of technology to convert wood waste or low-quality wood byproducts into usable, higher value products, the Corporation shall consider making one loan with regard to a demonstration project to be conducted in the pilot project area and one loan with regard to a demonstration project to be conducted in southeast Alaska.

(3) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—To be eligible for a loan under this subsection, a demonstration project shall be required to satisfy the eligibility requirements imposed by the Corporation under section 1661 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5905).

SEC. 402. SHORT TITLE. Section 401 of this title may be cited as the ''Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act''.

TITLE V—LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES PROTECTION ACT

SEC. 501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be referred to as ''The Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998''.

SEC. 502. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) ADVISORY BOARD.—The term ''Advisory Board'' means the Land Between the Lakes Advisory Board established under section 522.

(3) CHAIRMAN.—The term ''Chairman'' means the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(4) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEE.—The term ''eligible employee'' means a person that was, on the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, a full-time or part-time annual employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority at the Recreation Area.

(5) ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''environmental law'' means all applicable Federal, State, and local laws (including regulations) and requirements related to protection of human health, natural and cultural resources, or the environment.

(B) INCLUSIONS.—The term ''environmental law'' includes—

(i) the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.);

(ii) the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.);

(iii) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(iv) the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.);

(v) the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

(vi) the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.);

(vii) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.);

(viii) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.); and

(ix) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

(6) FOREST HIGHWAY.—The term ''forest highway'' has the meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 23, United States Code.

(7) GOVERNMENTAL UNIT.—The term ''governmental unit'' means an agency of the Federal Government or a State or local government, local governmental unit, public or municipal corporation, or unit of a State university system.

(8) HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.—The term ''hazardous substance'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(9) PERSON.—The term ''person'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(10) POLLUTANT OR CONTAMINANT.—The term ''pollutant or contaminant'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(11) RECREATION AREA.—The term ''Recreation Area'' means the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area.

(12) RELEASE.—The term ''release'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(13) RESPONSE ACTION.—The term ''response action'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

(14) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(15) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Kentucky and the State of Tennessee.

SEC. 503. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are—

(1) to transfer without consideration administrative jurisdiction over the Recreation Area from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary so that the Recreation Area may be managed as a unit of the National Forest System;

(2) to protect and manage the resources of the Recreation Area for optimum yield of outdoor recreation and environmental education through multiple use management by the Forest Service;

(3) to authorize, research, test, and demonstrate innovative programs and cost-effective management of the Recreation Area;

(4) to authorize the Secretary to cooperate between and among the States, Federal agencies, private organizations, and corporations, and individuals, as appropriate, in the management of the Recreation Area and to help stimulate the development of the surrounding region and extend the beneficial results as widely as practicable; and

(5) to provide for the smooth and equitable transfer of jurisdiction from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary.

Subtitle A—Establishment, Administration, and Jurisdiction

SEC. 511. ESTABLISHMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On the transfer of administrative jurisdiction under section 541, the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee is established as a unit of the National Forest System.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the Recreation Area for multiple use as a unit of the National Forest System.

(2) EMPHASES.—The emphases in the management of the Recreation Area shall be—

(A) to provide public recreational opportunities;

(B) to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat; and

(C) to provide for diversity of native and desirable non-native plants, animals, opportunities for hunting and fishing, and environmental education.

(3) STATUS OF UNIT.—The Secretary may administer the Recreation Area as a separate unit of the National Forest System or in conjunction with an existing national forest.

(c) AREA INCLUDED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Recreation Area shall comprise the federally owned land, water, and interests in the land and water lying between Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, as generally depicted on the map entitled ''Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area—January, 1998''.

(2) MAP.—The map described in paragraph (1) shall be available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C.

(d) WATERS.—

(1) WATER LEVELS AND NAVIGATION.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Army Corps of Engineers to manage and regulate water levels and navigation of Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley and areas subject to flood easements.

(2) OCCUPANCY AND USE.—Subject to the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Army Corps of Engineers, the Secretary shall have jurisdiction to regulate the occupancy and use of the surface waters of the lakes for recreational purposes.

SEC. 512. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(a) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service, shall administer the Recreation Area in accordance with this title and the laws, rules, and regulations pertaining to the National Forest System.

(b) STATUS.—Land within the Recreation Area shall have the status of land acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ''Weeks Act'') (16 U.S.C. 515 et seq.).

(c) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—In order to provide for a cost-effective transfer of the law enforcement responsibilities between the Forest Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority, the law enforcement authorities designated under section 4A of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831c–3) are hereby granted to special agents and law enforcement officers of the Forest Service. The law enforcement authorities designated under the eleventh undesignated paragraph under the heading ''Surveying the public lands'' of the Act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 35; 16 U.S.C. 551), the first paragraph of that portion designated ''General Expenses, Forest Service'' of the Act of March 3, 1905 (33 U.S.C. 873; 16 U.S.C. 559), the National Forest System Drug Control Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 559b–559g) are hereby granted to law enforcement agents of the Tennessee Valley Authority, within the boundaries of the Recreation Area, for a period of 1 year from the date on which this section takes effect.

SEC. 513. PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES.

(a) PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES.—Land within the Recreation Area shall be subject to the provisions for payments in lieu of taxes under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) DISTRIBUTION.—All amounts received from charges, use fees, and natural resource utilization, including timber and agricultural receipts, shall not be subject to distribution to States under the Act of May 23, 1908 (16 U.S.C. 500).

(c) PAYMENTS BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.—After the transfer of administrative jurisdiction is made under section 541—

(1) the Tennessee Valley Authority shall continue to calculate the amount of payments to be made to States and counties under section 13 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831l); and

(2) each State (including, for the purposes of this subsection, the State of Kentucky, the State of Tennessee, and any other State) that receives a payment under that section shall continue to calculate the amounts to be distributed to the State and local governments, as though the transfer had not been made.

SEC. 514. FOREST HIGHWAYS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 204 of title 23, United States Code, the road known as ''The Trace'' and every other paved road within the Recreation Area (including any road constructed to secondary standards) shall be considered to be a forest highway.

(b) STATE RESPONSIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The States shall be responsible for the maintenance of forest highways within the Recreation Area.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT.—To the maximum extent provided by law, from funds appropriated to the Department of Transportation and available for purposes of highway construction and maintenance, the Secretary of Transportation shall reimburse the States for all or a portion of the costs of maintenance of forest highways in the Recreation Area.

Subtitle B—Management Provisions

SEC. 521. LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As soon as practicable after the effective date of the transfer of jurisdiction under section 541, the Secretary shall prepare a land and resource management plan for the Recreation Area in conformity with the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 472a et seq.) and other applicable law.

(b) INTERIM PROVISION.—Until adoption of the land and resource management plan, the Secretary may use, as appropriate, the existing Tennessee Valley Authority Natural Resource Management Plan to provide interim management direction. Use of all or a portion of the management plan by the Secretary shall not be considered to be a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

SEC. 522. ADVISORY BOARD.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Secretary shall establish the Land Between the Lakes Advisory Board.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Advisory Board shall be composed of 17 members, of whom—

(1) 4 individuals shall be appointed by the Secretary, including—

(A) 2 residents of the State of Kentucky; and

(B) 2 residents of the State of Tennessee;

(2) 2 individuals shall appointed by the Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Commissioner or designee;

(3) 1 individual shall be appointed by the Tennessee Fish and Wildlife Commission or designee;

(4) 2 individuals shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Tennessee;

(5) 2 individuals shall be appointed by the Governor of the State of Kentucky; and

(6) 2 individuals shall be appointed by appropriate officials of each of the 3 counties containing the Recreation Area.

(c) TERM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The term of a member of the Advisory Board shall be 5 years.

(2) SUCCESSION.—Members of the Advisory Board may not succeed themselves.

(d) CHAIRPERSON.—The Regional Forester shall serve as chairperson of the Advisory Board.

(e) RULES OF PROCEDURE.—The Secretary shall prescribe the rules of procedure for the Advisory Board.

(f) FUNCTIONS.—The Advisory Board may advise the Secretary on—

(1) means of promoting public participation for the land and resource management plan for the Recreation Area; and

(2) environmental education.

(g) MEETINGS.—

(1) FREQUENCY.—The Advisory Board shall meet at least biannually.

(2) PUBLIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Advisory Board shall be open to the general public.

(3) NOTICE OF MEETINGS.—The chairperson, through the placement of notices in local news media and by other appropriate means shall give 2 weeks' public notice of each meeting of the Advisory Board.

(h) NO TERMINATION.—Section 14(a)(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Advisory Board.

SEC. 523. FEES.

(a) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may charge reasonable fees for admission to and the use of the designated sites, or for activities, within the Recreation Area.

(b) FACTORS.—In determining whether to charge fees, the Secretary may consider the

costs of collection weighed against potential income.

(c) LIMITATION.—No general entrance fees shall be charged within the Recreation Area.

SEC. 524. DISPOSITION OF RECEIPTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All amounts received from charges, use fees, and natural resource utilization, including timber and agricultural receipts, shall be deposited in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States to be known as the ''Land Between the Lakes Management Fund''.

(b) USE.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary until expended, without further Act of appropriation, for the management of the Recreation Area, including payment of salaries and expenses.

SEC. 525. SPECIAL USE AUTHORIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to other authorities for the authorization of special uses within the National Forest System, within the Recreation Area, the Secretary may, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe—

(1) convey for no consideration perpetual easements to governmental units for public roads over United States Route 68 and the Trace, and such other rights-of-way as the Secretary and a governmental unit may agree;

(2) transfer or lease to governmental units developed recreation sites or other facilities to be managed for public purposes; and

(3) lease or authorize recreational sites or other facilities, consistent with sections 503(2) and 511(b)(2).

(b) CONSIDERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consideration for a lease or other special use authorization within the Recreation Area shall be based on fair market value.

(2) REDUCTION OR WAIVER.—The Secretary may reduce or waive a fee to a governmental unit or nonprofit organization commensurate with other consideration provided to the United States, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) PROCEDURE.—The Secretary may use any fair and equitable method for authorizing special uses within the Recreation Area, including public solicitation of proposals.

(d) EXISTING AUTHORIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A permit or other authorization granted by the Tennessee Valley Authority that is in effect on the date of transfer pursuant to section 541 may continue on transfer of administration of the Recreation Area to the Secretary.

(2) REISSUANCE.—A permit or authorization described in paragraph (1) may be reissued or terminated under terms and conditions prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) EXERCISE OF RIGHTS.—The Secretary may exercise any of the rights of the Tennessee Valley Authority contained in any permit or other authorization, including any right to amend, modify, and revoke the permit or authorization.

SEC. 526. COOPERATIVE AUTHORITIES AND GIFTS.

(a) FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.—

(1) MANAGEMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, the Secretary may issue a special use authorization to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for the management by the Service of facilities and land agreed on by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior.

(B) FEES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Reasonable admission and use fees may be charged for all areas administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(ii) DEPOSIT.—The fees shall be deposited in accordance with section 524.

(2) COOPERATION.—The Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior may cooperate or act jointly on activities such as population monitoring and inventory of fish and wildlife with emphasis on migratory birds and endangered and threatened species, environmental education, visitor services, conservation demonstration projects and scientific research.

(3) SUBORDINATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE ACTIVITIES TO OVERALL MANAGEMENT.—The management and use of areas and facilities under permit to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service as authorized pursuant to this section shall be subordinate to the overall management of the Recreation Area as directed by the Secretary.

(b) AUTHORITIES.—For the management, maintenance, operation, and interpretation of the Recreation Area and its facilities, the Secretary may—

(1) make grants and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with Federal agencies, governmental units, nonprofit organizations, corporations, and individuals; and

(2) accept gifts under Public Law 95–442 (7 U.S.C. 2269) notwithstanding that the donor conducts business with any agency of the Department of Agriculture or is regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 527. DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL RECREATION TRAIL.

Effective on the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the North-South Trail is designated as a national recreation trail under section 4 of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1243).

SEC. 528. CEMETERIES.

The Secretary shall maintain an inventory of and ensure access to cemeteries within the Recreation Area for purposes of burial, visitation, and maintenance.

SEC. 529. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT.

(a) MINERALS.—

(1) WITHDRAWAL.—The land within the Recreation Area is withdrawn from the operation of the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States.

(2) USE OF MINERAL MATERIALS.—The Secretary may permit the use of common varieties of mineral materials for the development and maintenance of the Recreation Area.

(b) HUNTING AND FISHING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall permit hunting and fishing on land and water under the jurisdiction of the Secretary within the boundaries of the Recreation Area in accordance with applicable laws of the United States and of each State, respectively.

(2) PROHIBITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may designate areas where, and establish periods when, hunting or fishing is prohibited for reasons of public safety, administration, or public use and enjoyment.

(B) CONSULTATION.—Except in emergencies, a prohibition under subparagraph (A) shall become effective only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game departments of the States.

(3) FISH AND WILDLIFE.—Nothing in this title affects the jurisdiction or responsibilities of the States with respect to wildlife and fish on national forests.

SEC. 530. HEMATITE DAM.

Within one year from the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall cause any breach in the Hematite Dam to be repaired, or if such repairs have previously been made, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall certify in a letter to the Secretary the sound condition of the dam. Future repair costs and maintanence of the Hematite Dam shall be the responsibility of the Secretary.

SEC. 531. TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a special interest-bearing fund known as the ''Land Between the Lakes Trust Fund''.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available to the Secretary, until expended, for—

(1) public education, grants, and internships related to recreation, conservation, and multiple use land management in the Recreation Area; and

(2) regional promotion in the Recreation Area, in cooperation with development districts, chambers of commerce, and State and local governments.

(c) DEPOSITS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall deposit into the Fund $1,000,000 annually for each of the 5 fiscal years commencing in the first fiscal year of the transfer. Funding to carry out this section shall be derived from funding described in section 549.

Subtitle C—Transfer Provisions

SEC. 541. EFFECTIVE DATE OF TRANSFER.

Effective on October 1 of the first fiscal year for which Congress does not appropriate to the Tennessee Valley Authority at least $6,000,000 for the Recreation Area, or, if this Act is enacted during a fiscal year for which Congress has not made such an appropriation, effective as of the date of enactment of this Act, administrative jurisdiction over the Recreation Area is transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary.

SEC. 542. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that, to the maximum extent practicable—

(1) the transfer of jurisdiction over the Recreation Area from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary should be effected in an efficient and cost-effective manner; and

(2) due consideration should be given to minimizing—

(A) disruption of the personal lives of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Forest Service employees; and

(B) adverse impacts on permittees, contractees, and others owning or operating businesses affected by the transfer.

SEC. 543. MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Secretary and the Tennessee Valley Authority shall enter into a memorandum of agreement concerning implementation of this title.

(b) PROVISIONS.—The memorandum of understanding shall provide procedures for—

(1) the orderly withdrawal of officers and employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority;

(2) the transfer of property, fixtures, and facilities;

(3) the interagency transfer of officers and employees;

(4) the transfer of records; and

(5) other transfer issues.

(c) TRANSITION TEAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The memorandum of understanding may provide for a transition team consisting of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Forest Service employees.

(2) DURATION.—The team may continue in existence after the date of transfer.

(3) PERSONNEL COSTS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service shall pay personnel costs of their respective team members.

SEC. 544. RECORDS.

(a) RECREATION AREA RECORDS.—The Secretary shall have access to all records of the Tennessee Valley Authority pertaining to the management of the Recreation Area.

(b) PERSONNEL RECORDS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority personnel records shall be made available to the Secretary, on request, to the extent the records are relevant to Forest Service administration.

(c) CONFIDENTIALITY.—The Tennessee Valley Authority may prescribe terms and conditions on the availability of records to protect the confidentiality of private or proprietary information.

(d) LAND TITLE RECORDS.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide to the Secretary original records pertaining to land titles, surveys, and other records pertaining to transferred personal property and facilities.

SEC. 545. TRANSFER OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

(a) SUBJECT PROPERTY.—

(1) INVENTORY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall provide the Secretary with an inventory of all property and facilities at the Recreation Area.

(2) AVAILABILITY FOR TRANSFER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—All Tennessee Valley Authority property associated with the administration of the Recreation Area, including any property purchased with Federal funds appropriated for the management of the Tennessee Valley Authority land, shall be available for transfer to the Secretary.

(B) PROPERTY INCLUDED.—Property under subparagraph (A) includes buildings, office furniture and supplies, computers, office equipment, buildings, vehicles, tools, equipment, maintenance supplies, boats, engines, and publications.

(3) EXCLUSION OF PROPERTY.—At the request of the authorized representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Secretary may exclude movable property from transfer based on a showing by the Tennessee Valley Authority that the property is vital to the mission of the Tennessee Valley Authority and cannot be replaced in a cost-effective manner, if the Secretary determines that the property is not needed for management of the Recreation Area.

(b) DESIGNATION.—Pursuant to such procedures as may be prescribed in the memorandum of agreement entered into under section 543, the Secretary shall identify and designate, in writing, all Tennessee Valley Authority property to be transferred to the Secretary.

(c) FACILITATION OF TRANSFER.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall, to the maximum extent practicable, use personnel to facilitate the transfer of necessary property and facilities to the Secretary, including replacement of signs and insignia, repainting of vehicles, printing of public information, and training of new personnel. Funding for these costs shall be derived from funding described in section 549.

(d) SURPLUS PROPERTY.—

(1) DISPOSITION.—Any personal property, including structures and facilities, that the Secretary determines cannot be efficiently managed and maintained either by the Forest Service or by lease or permit to other persons may be declared excess by the Secretary and—

(A) sold by the Secretary on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe to achieve the maximum benefit to the Federal Government; or

(B) disposed of under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.).

(2) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—All net proceeds from the disposal of any property shall be deposited into the Fund established by section 531.

SEC. 546. COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS.

(a) DOCUMENTATION OF EXISTING CONDITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Chairman and the Administrator shall provide the Secretary all documentation and information that exists on the environmental condition of the land and waters comprising the Recreation Area property.

(2) ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION.—The Chairman and the Administrator shall provide the Secretary with any additional documentation and information regarding the environmental condition of the Recreation Area property as such documentation and information becomes available.

(b) ACTION REQUIRED.—

(1) ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Chairman shall provide to the Secretary an assessment indicating what action, if any, is required under any environmental law on Recreation Area property.

(2) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—If the assessment concludes action is required under any environmental law with respect to any portion of the Recreation Area property, the Secretary and the Chairman shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that—

(A) provides for the performance by the Chairman of the required actions identified in the assessment; and

(B) includes a schedule providing for the prompt completion of the required actions to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(c) DOCUMENTATION DEMONSTRATING ACTION.—On the transfer of jurisdiction over the Recreation Area from the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Secretary, the Chairman shall provide the Secretary with documentation demonstrating that all actions required under any environmental law have been taken, including all response actions under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) that are necessary to protect human health and the environment with respect to any hazardous substance, pollutant, contaminant, hazardous waste, hazardous material, or petroleum product or derivative of a petroleum product on Recreation Area property.

(d) CONTINUATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND LIABILITIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The transfer of the Recreation Area property under this title, and the requirements of this section, shall not in any way affect the responsibilities and liabilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority at the Recreation Area under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or any other environmental law.

(2) ACCESS.—After transfer of the Recreation Area property, the Chairman shall be accorded any access to the property that may be reasonably required to carry out the responsibility or satisfy the liability referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) NO LIABILITY.—The Secretary shall not be liable under any environmental law for matters that are related directly or indirectly to present or past activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Recreation Area property, including liability for—

(A) costs or performance of response actions required under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) at or related to the Recreation Area; or

(B) costs, penalties, fines, or performance of actions related to noncompliance with any environmental law at or related to the Recreation Area or related to the presence, release, or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, hazardous waste, hazardous material, or petroleum product or derivative of a petroleum product of any kind at or related to the Recreation Area, including contamination resulting from migration.

(4) NO EFFECT ON RESPONSIBILITIES OR LIABILITIES.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), nothing in this title affects, modifies, amends, repeals, alters, limits or otherwise changes, directly or indirectly, the responsibilities or liabilities under any environmental law with respect to the Secretary.

(e) OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Subject to the other provisions of this section, a Federal agency that carried or carries out operations at the Recreation Area resulting in the release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, hazardous waste, hazardous material, or petroleum product or derivative of a petroleum product for which that agency would be liable under any environmental law shall pay the costs of related response actions and shall pay the costs of related actions to remediate petroleum products or their derivatives.

SEC. 547. PERSONNEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) HIRING.—Notwithstanding section 3503 of title 5, United States Code, and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary may—

(A) appoint, hire, and discharge officers and employees to administer the Recreation Area; and

(B) pay the officers and employees at levels that are commensurate with levels at other units of the National Forest System.

(2) INTERIM RETENTION OF ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For a period of not less than 5 months after the effective date of transfer to the Forest Service—

(i) all eligible employees shall be retained in the employment of the Tennessee Valley Authority;

(ii) those eligible employees shall be considered to be placed on detail to the Secretary and shall be subject to the direction of the Secretary; and

(iii) the Secretary shall reimburse the Tennessee Valley Authority for the amount of the basic pay and all other compensation of those eligible employees.

(B) NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES.—The Secretary shall provide eligible employees a written notice of not less than 60 days before termination.

(C) TERMINATION FOR CAUSE.—Subparagraph (A) does not preclude a termination for cause during the period described in subparagraph (A).

(b) APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSFER AND APPOINTMENT.—An eligible employee shall have the right to apply for employment by the Secretary under procedures for transfer and appointment of Federal employees outside the Department of Agriculture.

(c) HIRING BY THE SECRETARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), in filling personnel positions within the Recreation Area, the Secretary shall follow all laws (including regulations) and policies applicable to the Department of Agriculture.

(2) NOTIFICATION AND HIRING.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary—

(A) shall notify all eligible employees of all openings for positions with the Forest Service at the Recreation Area before notifying other individuals or considering applications by other individuals for the positions; and

(B) after applications by eligible employees have received consideration, if any positions remain unfilled, shall notify other individuals of the openings.

(3) NONCOMPETITIVE APPOINTMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other placement of career transition programs authorized by the Office of Personnel Management of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Secretary may noncompetitively appoint eligible employees to positions in the Recreation Area.

(4) PERIOD OF SERVICE.—Except to the extent that an eligible employee that is appointed by the Secretary may be otherwise compensated for the period of service as an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority, that period of service shall be treated as a period of service as an employee of the Secretary for the purposes of probation, career tenure, time-in-grade, and leave.

(d) TRANSFER TO POSITIONS IN OTHER UNITS OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.—The Tennessee Valley Authority—

(1) shall notify all eligible employees of all openings for positions in other units of the Tennessee Valley Authority before notifying other individuals or considering applications by other individuals for the positions; and

(2) after applications by eligible employees have received consideration, if any positions remain unfilled, shall notify other individuals of the openings.

(e) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT TRANSITION.—

(1) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary and the heads of the Office of Personnel Management, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System shall enter into a memorandum of understanding providing for the transition for all eligible employees of compensation made available through the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System.

(B) EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION.—In deciding on the terms of the memorandum of understanding, the Secretary and the heads of the Office of Personnel Management, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System shall meet and consult with and give full consideration to the views of employees and representatives of the employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(2) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES THAT ARE TRANSFERRED TO OTHER UNITS OF TVA.—An eligible employee that is transferred to another unit of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall experience no interruption in coverage for or reduction of any retirement, health, leave, or other employee benefit.

(3) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES THAT ARE HIRED BY THE SECRETARY.—

(A) LEVEL OF BENEFITS.—The Secretary shall provide to an eligible employee that is hired by the Forest Service a level of retirement and health benefits that is equivalent to the level to which the eligible employee would have been entitled if the eligible employee had remained an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(B) TRANSFER OF RETIREMENT BENEFITS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Eligible employees hired by the Forest Service shall become members of the Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) Offset Plan and shall have the option to transfer into the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) within six months of their date of transfer. Such employees shall have the option at any time to receive credit in CSRS Offset or FERS for all of their TVA service in accordance with applicable procedures. Any deposits necessary to receive credit for such service shall be considered transfers to a qualified plan for purposes of favorable tax treatment of such amount under the Internal Revenue Code.

(ii) FUNDING SHORTFALL.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—For all eligible employees that are not part of the Civil Service Retirement System, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall meet any funding shortfall resulting from the transfer of retirement benefits.

(II) NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall notify the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of the cost associated with the transfer of retirement benefits.

(III) PAYMENT.—The Tennessee Valley Authority shall fully compensate the Secretary for the costs associated with the transfer of retirement benefits.

(IV) NO INTERRUPTION.—An eligible employee that is hired by the Forest Service and is eligible for Civil Service Retirement shall not experience any interruption in retirement benefits.

(C) NO INTERRUPTION.—An eligible employee that is hired by the Secretary—

(i) shall experience no interruption in coverage for any health, leave, or other employee benefit; and

(ii) shall be entitled to carry over any leave time accumulated during employment by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(D) PERIOD OF SERVICE.—Notwithstanding section 8411(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, except to the extent that an eligible employee may be otherwise compensated (including the provision of retirement benefits in accordance with the memorandum of understanding) for the period of service as an employee of the Tennessee Valley Authority, that period of service shall be treated as a period of service as an employee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all purposes relating to the Federal employment of the eligible employee.

(4) ELIGIBLE EMPLOYEES THAT ARE DISCHARGED NOT FOR CAUSE.—

(A) LEVEL OF BENEFITS.—The parties to the memorandum of understanding shall have authority to deem any applicable requirement to be met, to make payments to an employee, or take any other action necessary to provide to an eligible employee that is discharged as being excess to the needs of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Secretary and not for cause and that does not accept an offer of employment from the Secretary, an optimum level of retirement and health benefits that is equivalent to the level that has been afforded employees discharged in previous reductions in force by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(B) MINIMUM BENEFITS.—An eligible employee that is discharged as being excess to the needs of the Tennessee Valley Authority or the Secretary and not for cause shall, at a minimum be entitled to—

(i) at the option of the eligible employee—

(I) a lump-sum equal to $1,000, multiplied by the number of years of service of the eligible employee (but not less that $15,000 nor more than $25,000);

(II) a lump-sum payment equal to the amount of pay earned by the eligible employee for the last 26 weeks of the eligible employee's service; or

(III) the deemed addition of 5 years to the age and the years of service of an eligible employee;

(ii) 15 months of health benefits for employees and dependents at the same level provided as of the date of transfer pursuant to section 541;

(iii) 1 week of pay per year of service as provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System;

(iv) a lump-sum payment of all accumulated annual leave;

(v) unemployment compensation in accordance with State law;

(vi) eligible pension benefits as provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System; and

(vii) retraining assistance provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(C) SHORTFALL.—If the board of directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority Retirement System determines that the cost of providing the benefits described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) would have a negative impact on the overall retirement system, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be required to meet any funding shortfalls.

SEC. 548. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY TRANSFER COSTS.

Any costs incurred by Tennessee Valley Authority associated with the transfer under this subtitle shall be derived from funding described in section 549.

SEC. 549. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY TRANSFER FUNDING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The funding described in this section is funding derived from only 1 or more of the following sources:

(1) Nonpower fund balances and collections.

(2) Investment returns of the nonpower program.

(3) Applied programmatic savings in the power and nonpower programs.

(4) Savings from the suspension of bonuses and awards.

(5) Savings from reductions in memberships and contributions.

(6) Increases in collections resulting from nonpower activities, including user fees.

(7) Increases in charges to private and public utilities both investor and cooperatively owned, as well as to direct load customers.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Funds from the sources described in subsection (a) shall be available notwithstanding section 11, 14, 15, or 29 or any other provision of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 (16 U.S.C. 831 et seq.) or any provisions of the covenants contained in any power bonds issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(c) SUFFICIENCY OF SAVINGS.—The savings from and the revenue adjustment to the budget of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the first fiscal year of the transfer and each fiscal year thereafter shall be sufficient so that the net spending authority and resulting outlays to carry out activities with funding described in subsection (a) shall not exceed $0 for the first fiscal year of the transfer and each fiscal year thereafter.

(d) ITEMIZED LIST OF REDUCTIONS AND INCREASED RECEIPTS.—

(1) PROPOSED CHANGES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of transfer pursuant to section 541, the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate an itemized list of the amounts of reductions in spending and increases in receipts that are proposed to be made as a result of activities under this subsection during the first fiscal year of the transfer.

(2) ACTUAL CHANGES.—Not later than 24 months after the effective date of the transfer, the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate an itemized list of the amounts of reductions in spending and increases in receipts as a result of activities under this subsection during the first fiscal year of the transfer.

Subtitle D—Funding

SEC. 551. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AGRICULTURE.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture such sums as are necessary to—

(1) permit the Secretary to exercise administrative jurisdiction over the Recreation Area under this title; and

(2) administer the Recreation Area area as a unit of the National Forest System.

(b) INTERIOR.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as are necessary to carry out activities within the Recreation Area.

TITLE VI—INTERSTATE 90 LAND EXCHANGE ACT

SEC. 601. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange Act of 1998''.

SEC. 602. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) certain parcels of private land located in central and southwest Washington are intermingled with National Forest System land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as parts of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Wenatchee National Forest, and Gifford Pinchot National Forest;

(2) the private land surface estate and some subsurface is owned by the Plum Creek Timber Company, L.P. in an intermingled checkerboard pattern, with the United States or Plum Creek owning alternate square mile sections of land or fractions of square mile sections;

(3) the checkerboard land ownership pattern in the area has frustrated sound and efficient land management on both private and National Forest lands by complicating fish and wildlife habitat management, watershed protection, recreation use, road construction and timber harvest, boundary administration, and protection and management of threatened and endangered species and old growth forest habitat;

(4) acquisition by the United States of certain parcels of land that have been offered by Plum Creek for addition to the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest and Wenatchee National Forest will serve important public objectives, including—

(A) enhancement of public access, aesthetics and recreation opportunities within or near areas of very heavy public recreational use including—

(i) the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area;

(ii) the Pacific Crest Trail;

(iii) Snoqualmie Pass;

(iv) Cle Elum Lake, Kachess Lake and Keechulus Lake; and

(v) other popular recreation areas along the Interstate 90 corridor east of the Seattle-Tacoma Metropolitan Area;

(B) protection and enhancement of old growth forests and habitat for threatened, endangered and sensitive species, including a net gain of approximately 28,500 acres of habitat for the northern spotted owl;

(C) consolidation of National Forest holdings for more efficient administration and to meet a broad array of ecosystem protection and other public land management goals, including net public gains of approximately 283 miles of stream ownership, 14 miles of the route of the Pacific Crest Trail, 20,000 acres of unroaded land, and 7,360 acres of riparian land; and

(D) a significant reduction in administrative costs to the United States through—

(i) consolidation of Federal land holdings for more efficient land management and planning;

(ii) elimination of approximately 300 miles of boundary identification and posting;

(iii) reduced right-of-way, special use, and other permit processing and issuance for roads and other facilities on National Forest System land; and

(iv) other administrative cost savings;

(5) Plum Creek has selected certain parcels of National Forest System land that are logical for consolidation into Plum Creek ownership utilizing a land exchange because the parcels—

(A) are intermingled with parcels owned by Plum Creek; and

(B)(i) are generally located in less environmentally sensitive areas than the Plum Creek offered land; and

(ii) have lower public recreation and other public values than the Plum Creek offered land;

(6) time is of the essence in consummating a land exchange because delays may force Plum Creek to road or log the offered land and thereby diminish the public values for which the offered land is to be acquired; and

(7) it is in the public interest to complete the land exchange at the earliest practicable date so that the offered land can be acquired and preserved by the United States for permanent public management, use, and enjoyment.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to further the public interest by authorizing, directing, facilitating, and expediting the consummation of the Interstate 90 land exchange so as to ensure that the offered land is expeditiously acquired for permanent public use and enjoyment.

SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) OFFERED LAND.—The term ''offered land'' means all right, title and interest, including the surface and subsurface interests, in land described in section 604(a) to be conveyed into the public ownership of the United States under this Act.

(2) PLUM CREEK.—The term ''Plum Creek'' means Plum Creek Timber Company, L.P., a Delaware Limited Partnership, or its successors, heirs, or assigns.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(4) SELECTED LAND.—The term ''selected land'' means all right, title and interest, including the surface and subsurface interests, unless Plum Creek agrees otherwise, in land described in section 604(b) to be conveyed into the private ownership of Plum Creek under this Act.

SEC. 604. LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) CONDITION AND CONVEYANCE OF OFFERED LAND.—The exchange directed by this Act shall be consummated if Plum Creek conveys title acceptable to the Secretary in and to the lands described in subsection (d), the offered lands described in paragraphs (1) and (2), or, if necessary, the lands and interests in land as provided in subsection (c).

(1) Certain land comprising approximately 8,808 acres and located within the exterior boundaries of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange'', dated October 1998; and

(2) Certain land comprising approximately 53,576 acres and located within or adjacent to the exterior boundaries of the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange'', dated October 1998.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF SELECTED LAND BY THE UNITED STATES.—Upon receipt of acceptable title to the offered land, and lands and interests described in subsection (d), the Secretary shall simultaneously convey to Plum Creek all right, title and interest of the United States, subject to valid existing rights, in and to the following selected land:

(1) Certain land administered, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, and comprising approximately 5,697 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange'', dated October 1998.

(2) Certain land administered, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, and comprising approximately 5,197 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange'', dated October 1998.

(3) Certain land administered, as of the date of enactment of this Act, by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, Washington, and comprising approximately 5,601 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange'', dated October 1998.

(c) OFFERED LAND TITLE.—If Plum Creek conveys title acceptable to the Secretary to less than all rights and interests in the offered lands, but conveys title acceptable to the Secretary to all rights and interests that Plum Creek owns and acquires under previous agreements in the lands described in subsection (d), the offered lands, and lands on the east and west sides of Cle Elum Lake, comprising approximately 252 acres, described as Township 21 North, Range 14 East, Section 5, and Lost Lake lands comprising approximately 272 acres, described as Township 21 North, Range 11 East, W½ of Section 3, the Secretary shall convey to Plum Creek all rights and interest in the selected land after the values of the offered and selected land are equalized. The values of the offered and selected lands shall be equalized as provided in section 605(c)–(e) without regard to the value of lands described in subsection (d) or the Cle Elum or Lost Lake lands.

(d) LAND DONATION.—Plum Creek agrees that it will convey, in the form of a voluntary donation, title acceptable to the Secretary in and to lands and interests in lands comprising approximately 320 acres, described as Township 22 North, Range 11 East, S½ of Section 13, if Plum Creek conveys title to lands and interests pursuant to subsections (a) or (c). It is the intention of Congress that any portion of such donated land which the Secretary determines qualifies as wilderness be, upon the date of its acquisition by the United States, incorporated in and managed as part of the adjacent Alpine Lakes Wilderness (as designated by Public Law 94–357) in accordance with section 6(a) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1135).

SEC. 605. EXCHANGE VALUATION, APPRAISALS AND EQUALIZATION.

(a) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The values of the offered and selected land—

(A) shall be equal; or

(B) if the values are not equal, shall be equalized as set forth in subsections (c)–(e).

(2) APPRAISAL ASSUMPTION.—In order to ensure the equitable and uniform appraisal of both the offered and selected land directed for exchange by this Act, all appraisals shall determine the highest and best use of the offered and selected land in accordance with applicable provisions of the Washington State Forest Practices Act and rules and regulations thereunder, including alternative measures for protecting critical habitat pursuant to a habitat conservation plan as provided in Washington Administrative Code 222–16–080–(6).

(3) APPRAISALS.—The values of the offered land and selected land shall be determined by appraisals utilizing nationally recognized appraisal standards, including applicable provisions of the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (1992), the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice, and section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)).

(4) APPROVAL BY THE SECRETARY.—The appraisals, if not already completed by the date of enactment of this Act, shall be completed and submitted to the Secretary for approval not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That all timber harvest cease no later than November 30, 1998, except for any cleanup, reforestation, or other post-harvest work which cannot be completed by November 30, 1998. A comprehensive summary of the appraisal consistent with 7 CFR Part 1.11 shall be made available for public inspection in the Office of the Supervisor, Wenatchee National Forest, not less than 30 days nor more than 45 days prior to the exchange of deeds.

(b) APPRAISAL PERIOD.—After the final appraised values of the offered and selected lands, or any portion of the land, have been approved by the Secretary or otherwise determined under section 206(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1716(d)), the value shall not be reappraised or updated before consummation of the land exchange, except to account for any timber harvest that might occur after completion of the final appraisal, or for any adjustments under section 606(g).

(c) EQUALIZATION IF SURPLUS OF OFFERED LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the final appraised value of the offered land or lands and interest in lands conveyed by Plum Creek under section 604(c), except for the Cle Elum and Lost Lake lands, exceeds the final appraised value of the selected land, Plum Creek shall delete offered land parcels from the exchange in the exact order each land Section (or offered portion thereof) is listed in paragraph (2) until the values are approximately equal.

(2) ORDER OF DELETION.—Offered land deletions under paragraph (1) shall be made in the following order:

(A) Township 22 North, Range 13 East, Section 31, Willamette Meridian;

(B) Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Section 35;

(C) Township 19 North, Range 11 East, Section 35;

(D) Township 19 North, Range 12 East, Section 1;

(E) Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Sections 1 and 13;

(F) Township 19 North, Range 12 East, Section 15;

(G) Township 20, North Range 11 East, Section 11;

(H) Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Section 27;

(I) Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Sections 27 and 15;

(J) Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Sections 21 and 25;

(K) Township 19 North, Range 11 East, Section 23;

(L) Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Sections 21, 9 and 35;

(M) Township 20 North, Range 12 East, Sections 35 and 27;

(N) Township 19 North, Range 12 East, Section 11;

(O) Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Section 17;

(P) Township 21 North, Range 11 East, Section 5;

(Q) Township 18 North, Range 15 East, Section 3;

(R) Township 19 North, Range 14 East, Section 25;

(S) Township 19 North, Range 15 East, Sections 29 and 31; and

(T) Township 19 North, Range 13 East, Section 7.

(d) EQUALIZATION IF SURPLUS OF SELECTED LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the final appraised value of the selected land exceeds the final appraised value of the offered land or lands and interest in lands conveyed by Plum Creek under section 604(c), except for the Cle Elum and Lost Lake lands, the Secretary shall delete selected land parcels from the exchange in the exact order each land Section (or selected portion thereof) is listed in paragraph (2) until the values are approximately equal.

(2) ORDER OF DELETION.—Selected land deletions under paragraph 1 shall be made in the following listed order:

(A) the portion of Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Section 30 lying east of the thread of Sawmill Creek;

(B) the portion of Township 19 North, Range 11 East, Section 6 lying east of the thread of Sawmill Creek;

(C) Township 20 North, Range 11 East, Section 32;

(D) Township 21 North, Range 14 East, Sections 28, 22, 36, 26 and 16;

(E) Township 18 North, Range 15 East, Sections 13, 12 and 2;

(F) Township 18 North, Range 15 East, Section 1; and

(G) Township 18 North, Range 15 East, Section 17, Willamette Meridian.

(e) Once the values of the offered and selected lands are equalized to the maximum extent practicable under subsections (c) or (d), any cash equalization balance due the Secretary or Plum Creek shall be made through cash equalization payments under subsection 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).

(f) USE OF PROCEEDS BY THE SECRETARY.—The amount of any cash equalization payment received by the Secretary under this section shall be retained by the Secretary and shall be used by the Secretary until fully expended to purchase land from willing sellers in the State of Washington for addition to the National Forest System.

SEC. 606. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) STATUS OF LANDS AFTER EXCHANGE.—

(1) LAND ACQUIRED BY THE SECRETARY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall become part of the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Gifford Pinchot or Wenatchee National Forests, as appropriate.

(B) MODIFICATION OF BOUNDARIES.—

(i) If any land acquired by the Secretary lies outside the exterior boundaries of the national forests identified in subparagraph (A), the boundaries of the appropriate national forest are hereby modified to include such land.

(ii) Nothing in this section shall limit the authority of the Secretary to adjust the boundaries of such National Forests pursuant to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (commonly known as the ''Weeks Act'').

(iii) For purposes of section 7 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9) the boundaries of Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie, Wenatchee and Gifford Pinchot as modified by this Act shall be considered to be the boundaries of such forests as of January 1, 1965.

(C) MANAGEMENT.—Land acquired by the Secretary under this Act shall have the status of lands acquired under the Act of March 1, 1911 and shall be managed in accordance with the laws, rules, regulations and guidelines applicable to the National Forest System.

(2) LAND ACQUIRED BY PLUM CREEK.—Land acquired by Plum Creek under this Act shall become private land for all purposes of law, unless the deed by which conveyance is made to Plum Creek contains a specific reservation.

(b) POST-EXCHANGE ACCESS TO LAND.—

(1) FINDING.—Congress finds that Plum Creek and the Secretary should have adequate and timely post-exchange access to lands acquired pursuant to this Act over existing primary, secondary, or other national forest system roads as may be needed.

(2) INTENTION.—It is the intention of Congress that Plum Creek have access to all lands it acquires under this Act, and when such access requires construction of new roads, it shall be granted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and other applicable laws, rules, and regulations.

(3) ACCESS WITHIN COST SHARE AGREEMENT AREAS.—Within Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas, Plum Creek and the Secretary will convey road access, at no cost, to the lands acquired by each party upon consummation of the exchange pursuant to this Act in accordance with the appropriate terms and procedures of said cost share construction and use agreements.

(4) ACCESS OUTSIDE COST SHARE AGREEMENT AREAS.—Outside of Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas, the Secretary shall grant Plum Creek road access easements at no cost in a form set out in Forest Service Handbook 2709.12, 35. In the case of new road construction, they shall conform to the Secretary's rules and regulations 36 CFR 251, subpart B, for the roads identified on the map entitled ''Plum Creek Access Road Needs'', dated September 1998, including mitigation under existing law.

(c) ACCESS TO CERTAIN LANDS ACQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Outside of Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas, Plum Creek shall grant the Secretary road access easements at no cost on the locations identified by the Secretary in a format acceptable to the Secretary.

(d) TIMING.—It is the intent of Congress that the land exchange authorized and directed by this Act be consummated no later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary and Plum Creek mutually agree to extend the consummation date.

(e) WITHDRAWAL OF SELECTED LAND.—Effective upon the date of enactment of this Act, all selected land identified for exchange to Plum Creek under section 604(b) is hereby withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the U.S. mining and mineral leasing laws, including the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, until such time as the exchange is consummated, or until a particular parcel or parcels are deleted from the exchange under section 605(d).

(f) WITHDRAWAL OF CLE ELUM RIVER LANDS.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this Act that are located in Township 23 North, Range 14 East, and Township 22 North, Range 14 East, Willamette Meridian, shall upon the date of their acquisition be permanently withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the U.S. mining and mineral leasing laws, including the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

(g) PARCELS SUBJECT TO HISTORIC OR CULTURAL RESOURCE RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) REPORT TO PLUM CREEK.—No later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete determinations and consultation under the National Historic Preservation Act and submit a report to Plum Creek and other consulting parties under the National Historic Preservation Act listing by exact aliquot part description any parcel or parcels of selected land on which cultural properties have been identified and for which protection, use restrictions or mitigation requirements will be imposed. Such report shall include an exact description of each restriction or mitigation action required.

(2) PLUM CREEK RESPONSE.—Within 30 days of receipt of the Secretary's report under paragraph (1), Plum Creek shall notify the Secretary as to: (i) those parcels it will accept subject to the identified use restrictions or mitigation requirements; and (ii) those parcels it will not accept because the restrictions or mitigation requirements are deemed by Plum Creek to be an unacceptable encumbrance on the land.

(3) PARCEL DELETION.—The Secretary shall delete from the selected land those parcels identified by Plum Creek as unacceptable for conveyance under paragraph (2).

(4) APPRAISAL ADJUSTMENT.—The fair market value of any parcels deleted under paragraph (3), or any modification in fair market value caused by the use restrictions or mitigation requirements on land accepted by Plum Creek, shall be based on their contributory value to the final approved appraised value of the selected land and subtracted from such value prior to consummation of the exchange.

(h) ACCESS LIMITATION.—The Secretary shall not grant any road easements that would access the offered lands listed in section 604(a) prior to consummation of the exchange: Provided, That this provision shall not apply should either party withdraw from the exchange.

SEC. 607. LAND PURCHASE.

(a) FINDING.—The Congress finds that certain lands owned by Plum Creek in the vicinity of the offered lands (but which are not included in the land exchange under this Act, or are deleted under section 605(c)) are highly desirable for addition to the National Forest System, and that Plum Creek has indicated its willingness to sell certain such lands to the United States. It is the intention of Congress that such lands be acquired by the United States, subject to the availability of funds, by purchase at fair market value consistent with the land acquisition procedures of the Secretary, and with the consent of Plum Creek, in order to preserve their outstanding scenic and natural values for the benefit of future generations.

(b) PURCHASE CONSULTATION.—In furtherance of subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized and directed to consult with Plum Creek to determine the precise lands Plum Creek is willing to sell.

(c) OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from entering into additional agreements or contracts with Plum Creek to purchase, exchange or otherwise acquire lands from Plum Creek in Washington or any other state under the laws, rules and regulations generally applicable to Federal land acquisitions.

SEC. 608. TIETON RIVER STUDY.

The Secretary is authorized and directed to consult with Plum Creek concerning opportunities for the United States to acquire by exchange or purchase Plum Creek lands along the Tieton River in Township 14 North, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian.

SEC. 609. FUTURE LAND EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITY.

(a) FINDING.—The Congress finds that certain lands which were identified for exchange to the United States in the I–90 Land Exchange process have been, or may be, deleted from the final exchange under this Act due to value equalization or other reasons. However, some or all of such deleted lands, or other Plum Creek lands, may possess attributes that merit their conveyance to the United States in a follow-up land exchange, including lands in or around the Carbon River, the Yakima River, the Pacific Crest Trail, Watch Mountain and Goat Mountain on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, the Green River and the Manastash late successional reserve.

(b) FUTURE EXCHANGE.—In furtherance of subsection (a), the Secretary is authorized and directed to consult with Plum Creek in examining opportunities for the United States to acquire such deleted lands, or other Plum Creek lands in the State of Washington, in a future exchange.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and the Committee on Resources of the United States House of Representatives briefly outlining future land exchange opportunities with Plum Creek, including those for which the Secretary is required to consult under

section 608, which the Secretary determines merit detailed analysis and consideration. The Secretary should identify the most urgent acquisitions for purchase or exchange in the report.

SEC. 610. WILDERNESS STUDY AREA.

In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act, if the land exchange directed by this Act is consummated, the area of land comprising approximately 15,000 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Alpine Lakes Wilderness Study Area'', dated October 1998, shall be reviewed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to its suitability for preservation as wilderness. The Secretary shall submit a report and findings to the President, and the President shall submit his recommendations to the United States House of Representatives and United States Senate no later than three years after the date of enactment of this Act. Subject to valid existing rights and existing uses, such lands shall, until Congress determines otherwise or until December 31, 2003, be administered by the Secretary to maintain their wilderness character existing as of the date of enactment of this Act and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System, and shall be withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the U.S. mining and mineral leasing laws, including the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

SEC. 611. KELLY BUTTE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Upon conveyance to the United States of the Plum Creek offered lands in the Kelly Butte area, there is hereby established the Kelly Butte Special Management Area in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest, Washington, comprising approximately 5,642 acres, as generally depicted on a map entitled ''Kelly Butte Special Management Area'', dated October 1998.

(b) MANAGEMENT.—The Kelly Butte Special Management Area shall be managed by the Secretary in accordance with the laws, rules and regulations generally applicable to National Forest System lands, and subject to the following additional provisions:

(1) the Area shall be managed with special emphasis on:

(A) preserving its natural character and protecting and enhancing water quality in the upper Green River watershed;

(B) permitting hunting and fishing;

(C) providing opportunities for primitive and semi-primitive recreation and scientific research and study;

(D) protecting and enhancing populations of fish, wildlife and native plant species; and

(E) allowing for traditional uses by native American peoples;

(2) commercial timber harvest and road construction shall be prohibited;

(3) the Area shall be closed to the use of motor vehicles, except as may be necessary for administrative purposes or in emergencies (including rescue operations) to protect public health and safety; and

(4) the Area shall, subject to valid existing rights, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of entry and appropriation under the U.S. mining laws and mineral leasing laws, including the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970.

(c) NO BUFFER ZONES.—Congress does not intend that the designation of the Kelly Butte Special Management Area lead to the creation of protective perimeters or buffer zones around the Area. The fact that non-compatible activities or uses can be seen or heard from within the Kelly Butte Special Management Area shall not, of itself, preclude such activities or uses up to the boundary of the Area.

SEC. 612. EFFECT ON COUNTY REVENUES.

The Secretary shall consult with the appropriate Committees of Congress, and local elected officials in the counties in the State of Washington in which the offered lands are located, regarding options to minimize the adverse effect on county revenues of the transfer of the offered lands from private to Federal ownership.

TITLE VII—INDIAN TRIBAL TORT CLAIMS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Indian Tribal Tort Claims and Risk Management Act of 1998''.

SEC. 702. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) Indian tribes have made significant achievements toward developing a foundation for economic self-sufficiency and self-determination, and that economic self-sufficiency and self-determination have increased opportunities for the Indian tribes and other entities and persons to interact more frequently in commerce and intergovernmental relationships;

(2) although Indian tribes have sought and secured liability insurance coverage to meet their needs, many Indian tribes are faced with significant barriers to obtaining liability insurance because of the high cost or unavailability of such coverage in the private market;

(3) as a result, Congress has extended liability coverage provided to Indian tribes to organizations to carry out activities under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.); and

(4) there is an emergent need for comprehensive and cost-efficient insurance that allows the economy of Indian tribes to continue to grow and provides compensation to persons that may suffer personal injury or loss of property.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this title is to provide for a study to facilitate relief for a person who is injured as a result of an official action of a tribal government.

SEC. 703. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian tribe'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ''tribal organization'' has the meaning given that term in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(l)).

SEC. 704. STUDY AND REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY.—In order to minimize and, if possible, eliminate redundant or duplicative liability insurance coverage and to ensure that the provision of insurance to Indian tribes is cost-effective, the Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive survey of the degree, type, and adequacy of liability insurance coverage of Indian tribes at the time of the study.

(2) CONTENTS OF STUDY.—The study conducted under this subsection shall include—

(A) an analysis of loss data;

(B) risk assessments;

(C) projected exposure to liability, and related matters; and

(D) the category of risk and coverage involved, which may include—

(i) general liability;

(ii) automobile liability;

(iii) the liability of officials of the Indian tribe;

(iv) law enforcement liability;

(v) workers' compensation; and

(vi) other types of liability contingencies.

(3) ASSESSMENT OF COVERAGE BY CATEGORIES OF RISK.—For each Indian tribe, for each category of risk identified under paragraph (2), the Secretary, in conducting the study, shall determine whether insurance coverage or coverage under chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, applies to that Indian tribe for that activity.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than June 1, 1999, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to Congress that contains legislative recommendations that the Secretary determines to—

(1) be appropriate to improve the provision of insurance coverage to Indian tribes; or

(2) otherwise achieve the purpose of providing relief to persons who are injured as a result of an official action of a tribal government.

SEC. 705. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of the Interior such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(f) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriatiions Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

For necessary expenses of the Job Training Partnership Act, as amended, including the purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and other facilities, and the purchase of real property for training centers as authorized by the Job Training Partnership Act; the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; the Women in Apprenticeship and Nontraditional Occupations Act; the National Skill Standards Act of 1994; section 166(j) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and the School-to-Work Opportunities Act; $5,272,324,000 plus reimbursements, of which $3,740,287,000 is available for obligation for the period July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000; of which $1,250,965,000 is available for obligation for the period April 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, including $250,000,000 for activities authorized by section 127(b)(1) of the Workforce Investment Act; of which $152,072,000 is available for the period July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2002, including $1,500,000 under authority of part B of title III of the Job Training Partnership Act for use by The Organizing Committee for The 2001 Special Olympics World Winter Games in Alaska to promote employment opportunities for individuals with mental disabilities, and $150,572,000 for necessary expenses of construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps centers; and of which $125,000,000 shall be available from July 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000, for carrying out activities of the School-to-Work Opportunities Act: Provided, That funds made available under this heading to carry out the Job Training Partnership Act may be used for transition to, and implementation of, the provisions of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998: Provided further, That $57,815,000 shall be for carrying out section 401 of the Job Training Partnership Act, $71,517,000 shall be for carrying out section 402 of such Act, $7,300,000 shall be for carrying out section 441 of such Act, $9,000,000 shall be for all activities conducted by and through the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee under such Act, $955,000,000 shall be for carrying out title II, part A of such Act, and $129,965,000 shall be for carrying out title II, part C of such Act: Provided further, That funding appropriated herein under authority of part B of title III of the Job Training Partnership Act includes $5,000,000 for use by The Organizing Committee for The 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games to promote employment opportunities for individuals with mental disabilities: Provided further, That $57,815,000 shall be for carrying out section 401 of the Job Training Partnership Act, $71,517,000 shall be for carrying out section 402 of such Act, $7,300,000 shall be for carrying out section 441 of such Act, $9,000,000 shall be for all activities

conducted by and through the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee under such Act, $955,000,000 shall be for carrying out title II, part A of such Act, and $129,965,000 shall be for carrying out title II, part C of such Act: Provided further, That funding appropriated herein under authority of part B of title III of the Job Training Partnership Act includes $5,000,000 for use by The Organizing Committee for The 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games to promote employment opportunities for individuals with mental disabilities: Provided further, That the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee is authorized, effective upon enactment, to charge fees for publications, training and technical assistance developed by the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee: Provided further, That revenues received from publications and delivery of technical assistance and training, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, shall be credited to the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee program account and shall be available to the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee without further appropriations, so long as such revenues are used for authorized activities of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee: Provided further, That no funds from any other appropriation shall be used to provide meal services at or for Job Corps centers: Provided further, That funds provided for title III of the Job Training Partnership Act shall not be subject to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of section 315 of such Act; that the waiver described in section 315(a)(2) may be granted if a substate grantee demonstrates to the Governor that such waiver is appropriate due to the availability of low-cost retraining services, is necessary to facilitate the provision of needs-related payments to accompany long-term training, or is necessary to facilitate the provision of appropriate basic readjustment services; and that funds provided for discretionary grants under part B of such title III may be used to provide needs-related payments to participants who, in lieu of meeting the enrollment requirements under section 314(e) of such Act, are enrolled in training by the end of the sixth week after grant funds have been awarded: Provided further, That funds provided to carry out section 324 of such Act may be used for demonstration projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers: Provided further, That service-delivery areas may transfer funding provided herein under authority of title II, parts B and C of the Job Training Partnership Act between the programs authorized by those titles of the Act, if the transfer is approved by the Governor: Provided further, That service delivery areas and substate areas may transfer up to 20 percent of the funding provided herein under authority of title II, part A and title III of the Job Training Partnership Act between the programs authorized by those titles of the Act, if such transfer is approved by the Governor: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any proceeds from the sale of Job Corps center facilities shall be retained by the Secretary of Labor to carry out the Job Corps program: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Labor may waive any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of titles I–III of the Job Training Partnership Act (except for requirements relating to wage and labor standards, worker rights, participation and protection, grievance procedures and judicial review, nondiscrimination, allocation of funds to local areas, eligibility, review and approval of plans, the establishment and functions of service delivery areas and private industry councils, and the basic purposes of the Act), and any of the statutory or regulatory requirements of sections 8–10 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (except for requirements relating to the provision of services to unemployment insurance claimants and veterans, and to universal access to basic labor exchange services without cost to job seekers), only for funds available for expenditure in program year 1999, pursuant to a request submitted by a State which identifies the statutory or regulatory requirements that are requested to be waived and the goals which the State or local service delivery areas intend to achieve, describes the actions that the State or local service delivery areas have undertaken to remove State or local statutory or regulatory barriers, describes the goals of the waiver and the expected programmatic outcomes if the request is granted, describes the individuals impacted by the waiver, and describes the process used to monitor the progress in implementing a waiver, and for which notice and an opportunity to comment on such request has been provided to the organizations identified in section 105(a)(1) of the Job Training Partnership Act, if and only to the extent that the Secretary determines that such requirements impede the ability of the State to implement a plan to improve the workforce development system and the State has executed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretary requiring such State to meet agreed upon outcomes and implement other appropriate measures to ensure accountability.

Of the funds made available beginning on October 1, 1998 under this heading in Public Law 105–78 for Opportunity Areas of Out-of-School Youth, $250,000,000 are rescinded.

COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT FOR OLDER AMERICANS

To carry out the activities for national grants or contracts with public agencies and public or private nonprofit organizations under paragraph (1)(A) of section 506(a) of title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, or to carry out older worker activities as subsequently authorized, $343,356,000.

To carry out the activities for grants to States under paragraph (3) of section 506(a) of title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, or to carry out older worker activities as subsequently authorized, $96,844,000.

FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES

For payments during the current fiscal year of trade adjustment benefit payments and allowances under part I; and for training, allowances for job search and relocation, and related State administrative expenses under part II, subchapters B and D, chapter 2, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, $360,700,000, together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent appropriation for payments for any period subsequent to September 15 of the current year.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

For authorized administrative expenses, $162,097,000, together with not to exceed $3,132,076,000 (including not to exceed $1,228,000 which may be used for amortization payments to States which had independent retirement plans in their State employment service agencies prior to 1980), which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund including the cost of administering section 1201 of the Small Business Job Protection Act of 1996, section 7(d) of the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, section 461 of the Job Training Partnership Act, the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, the Immigration Act of 1990, and the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended, and of which the sums available in the allocation for activities authorized by title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 502–504), and the sums available in the allocation for necessary administrative expenses for carrying out 5 U.S.C. 8501–8523, shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 1999, except that funds used for automation acquisitions shall be available for obligation by the States through September 30, 2001; and of which $162,097,000, together with not to exceed $746,138,000 of the amount which may be expended from said trust fund, shall be available for obligation for the period July 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, to fund activities under the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended, including the cost of penalty mail authorized under 39 U.S.C. 3202(a)(1)(E) made available to States in lieu of allotments for such purpose, and of which $180,933,000 shall be available only to the extent necessary for additional State allocations to administer unemployment compensation laws to finance increases in the number of unemployment insurance claims filed and claims paid or changes in a State law: Provided, That to the extent that the Average Weekly Insured Unemployment (AWIU) for fiscal year 1999 is projected by the Department of Labor to exceed 2,629,000, an additional $28,600,000 shall be available for obligation for every 100,000 increase in the AWIU level (including a pro rata amount for any increment less than 100,000) from the Employment Security Administration Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this Act which are used to establish a national one-stop career center network may be obligated in contracts, grants or agreements with non-State entities: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this Act for activities authorized under the Wagner-Peyser Act, as amended, and title III of the Social Security Act, may be used by the States to fund integrated Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance automation efforts, notwithstanding cost allocation principles prescribed under Office of Management and Budget Circular A–87.

ADVANCES TO THE UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND AND OTHER FUNDS

For repayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by sections 905(d) and 1203 of the Social Security Act, as amended, and to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund as authorized by section 9501(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; and for nonrepayable advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund as authorized by section 8509 of title 5, United States Code, and to the ''Federal unemployment benefits and allowances'' account, to remain available until September 30, 2000, $357,000,000.

In addition, for making repayable advances to the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year after September 15, 1999, for costs incurred by the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund in the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For expenses of administering employment and training programs, $94,410,000, including $6,360,000 to support up to 75 full-time equivalent staff, the majority of which will be term Federal appointments lasting no more than two years, to administer welfare-to-work grants, together with not to exceed $43,716,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration, $90,000,000.

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION FUND

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation is authorized to make such expenditures, including financial assistance authorized by section 104 of Public Law 96–364, within limits of funds and borrowing authority available to such Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9104), as may be necessary in carrying out the program through September 30, 1999, for such Corporation: Provided,

That not to exceed $10,958,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Corporation: Provided further, That expenses of such Corporation in connection with the termination of pension plans, for the acquisition, protection or management, and investment of trust assets, and for benefits administration services shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes hereof, and excluded from the above limitation.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Employment Standards Administration, including reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for inspection services rendered, $312,076,000, together with $1,924,000 which may be expended from the Special Fund in accordance with sections 39(c), 44(d) and 44(j) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act: Provided, That $1,000,000 shall be for the development of an alternative system for the electronic submission of reports as required to be filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, as amended, and for a computer database of the information for each submission by whatever means, that is indexed and easily searchable by the public via the Internet: Provided further, That the Secretary of Labor is authorized to accept, retain, and spend, until expended, in the name of the Department of Labor, all sums of money ordered to be paid to the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with the terms of the Consent Judgment in Civil Action No. 91–0027 of the United States District Court for the District of the Northern Mariana Islands (May 21, 1992): Provided further, That the Secretary of Labor is authorized to establish and, in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3302, collect and deposit in the Treasury fees for processing applications and issuing certificates under sections 11(d) and 14 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended (29 U.S.C. 211(d) and 214) and for processing applications and issuing registrations under title I of the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act (29 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.).

SPECIAL BENEFITS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses (except administrative expenses) accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year authorized by title 5, chapter 81 of the United States Code; continuation of benefits as provided for under the head ''Civilian War Benefits'' in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1947; the Employees' Compensation Commission Appropriation Act, 1944; sections 4(c) and 5(f) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. 2012); and 50 percent of the additional compensation and benefits required by section 10(h) of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, as amended, $179,000,000 together with such amounts as may be necessary to be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation and other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year: Provided, That amounts appropriated may be used under section 8104 of title 5, United States Code, by the Secretary of Labor to reimburse an employer, who is not the employer at the time of injury, for portions of the salary of a reemployed, disabled beneficiary: Provided further, That balances of reimbursements unobligated on September 30, 1998, shall remain available until expended for the payment of compensation, benefits, and expenses: Provided further, That in addition there shall be transferred to this appropriation from the Postal Service and from any other corporation or instrumentality required under section 8147(c) of title 5, United States Code, to pay an amount for its fair share of the cost of administration, such sums as the Secretary determines to be the cost of administration for employees of such fair share entities through September 30, 1999: Provided further, That of those funds transferred to this account from the fair share entities to pay the cost of administration, $20,250,000 shall be made available to the Secretary as follows: for the operation of and enhancement to the automated data processing systems in support of Federal Employees' Compensation Act administration, $11,969,000; for expenditures relating to the expansion of the periodic roll management project, $6,652,000; for the financial management improvement project, $1,629,000; and the remaining funds shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the Secretary may require that any person filing a notice of injury or a claim for benefits under chapter 81 of title 5, United States Code, or 33 U.S.C. 901 et seq., provide as part of such notice and claim, such identifying information (including Social Security account number) as such regulations may prescribe.

BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payments from the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund, $1,021,000,000, of which $969,725,000 shall be available until September 30, 2000, for payment of all benefits as authorized by section 9501(d) (1), (2), (4), and (7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and interest on advances as authorized by section 9501(c)(2) of that Act, and of which $30,191,000 shall be available for transfer to Employment Standards Administration, Salaries and Expenses, $20,422,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, Salaries and Expenses, $306,000 for transfer to Departmental Management, Office of Inspector General, and $356,000 for payment into miscellaneous receipts for the expenses of the Department of Treasury, for expenses of operation and administration of the Black Lung Benefits program as authorized by section 9501(d)(5)(A) of that Act: Provided, That, in addition, such amounts as may be necessary may be charged to the subsequent year appropriation for the payment of compensation, interest, or other benefits for any period subsequent to August 15 of the current year.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, $353,000,000, including not to exceed $80,084,000 which shall be the maximum amount available for grants to States under section 23(g) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which grants shall be no less than 50 percent of the costs of State occupational safety and health programs required to be incurred under plans approved by the Secretary under section 18 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970; and, in addition, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration may retain up to $750,000 per fiscal year of training institute course tuition fees, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, and may utilize such sums for occupational safety and health training and education grants: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary of Labor is authorized, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, to collect and retain fees for services provided to Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories, and may utilize such sums, in accordance with the provisions of 29 U.S.C. 9a, to administer national and international laboratory recognition programs that ensure the safety of equipment and products used by workers in the workplace: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to prescribe, issue, administer, or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 which is applicable to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs ten or fewer employees: Provided further, That no funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to administer or enforce any standard, rule, regulation, or order under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 with respect to any employer of ten or fewer employees who is included within a category having an occupational injury lost workday case rate, at the most precise Standard Industrial Classification Code for which such data are published, less than the national average rate as such rates are most recently published by the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in accordance with section 24 of that Act (29 U.S.C. 673), except—

(1) to provide, as authorized by such Act, consultation, technical assistance, educational and training services, and to conduct surveys and studies;

(2) to conduct an inspection or investigation in response to an employee complaint, to issue a citation for violations found during such inspection, and to assess a penalty for violations which are not corrected within a reasonable abatement period and for any willful violations found;

(3) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to imminent dangers;

(4) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to health hazards;

(5) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to a report of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees or which results in hospitalization of two or more employees, and to take any action pursuant to such investigation authorized by such Act; and

(6) to take any action authorized by such Act with respect to complaints of discrimination against employees for exercising rights under such Act: Provided further, That the foregoing proviso shall not apply to any person who is engaged in a farming operation which does not maintain a temporary labor camp and employs ten or fewer employees.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Mine Safety and Health Administration, $211,165,000, including purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work, and the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and, in addition, not to exceed $750,000 may be collected by the National Mine Health and Safety Academy for room, board, tuition, and the sale of training materials, otherwise authorized by law to be collected, to be available for mine safety and health education and training activities, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302; the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private; the Mine Safety and Health Administration is authorized to promote health and safety education and training in the mining community through cooperative programs with States, industry, and safety associations; and any funds available to the Department may be used, with the approval of the Secretary, to provide for the costs of mine rescue and survival operations in the event of a major disaster: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be obligated or expended to carry out section 115 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 or to carry out that portion of section 104(g)(1) of such Act relating to the enforcement of any training requirements, with respect to shell dredging, or with respect to any sand, gravel, surface stone, surface clay, colloidal phosphate, or surface limestone mine: Provided further, That the Mine Safety and Health Administration may obligate or expend funds to promulgate final training regulations that are designed for the above named industries by no later than September 30, 1999.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, including advances or reimbursements to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, $344,724,000, of which $11,159,000 shall be for expenses of revising the Consumer Price Index and shall remain available until September 30, 2000, together with not to exceed $54,146,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for Departmental Management, including the hire of three sedans, and including up to $6,750,000 for the President's Committee on Employment of People With Disabilities, and including $500,000 to fund the activities of the Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission authorized by section 334 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, $190,832,000; together with not to exceed $299,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund: Provided, That no funds made available by this Act may be used by the Solicitor of Labor to participate in a review in any United States court of appeals of any decision made by the Benefits Review Board under section 21 of the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 921) where such participation is precluded by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in Director, Office of Workers' Compensation Programs v. Newport News Shipbuilding, 115 S. Ct. 1278 (1995), notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary contained in Rule 15 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure: Provided further, That no funds made available by this Act may be used by the Secretary of Labor to review a decision under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act (33 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) that has been appealed and that has been pending before the Benefits Review Board for more than 12 months: Provided further, That any such decision pending a review by the Benefits Review Board for more than one year shall be considered affirmed by the Benefits Review Board on the one-year anniversary of the filing of the appeal, and shall be considered the final order of the Board for purposes of obtaining a review in the United States courts of appeals: Provided further, That these provisions shall not be applicable to the review or appeal of any decision issued under the Black Lung Benefits Act (30 U.S.C. 901 et seq.).

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

Not to exceed $182,719,000 may be derived from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund to carry out the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 4100–4110A, 4212, 4214 and 4321–4327, and Public Law 103–353, and which shall be available for obligation by the States through December 31, 1999.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $43,852,000, together with not to exceed $3,648,000, which may be expended from the Employment Security Administration account in the Unemployment Trust Fund.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. None of the funds appropriated in this title for the Job Corps shall be used to pay the compensation of an individual, either as direct costs or any proration as an indirect cost, at a rate in excess of Executive Level III.

SEC. 102. REVERSION OF UNALLOTTED FORMULA FUNDS UNDER WELFARE-TO-WORK. Section 403(a)(5)(A) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding the following clause:

''(ix) REVERSION OF UNALLOTTED FORMULA FUNDS.—If at the end of any fiscal year any funds available under this subparagraph have not been allotted due to a determination by the Secretary that any State has not met the requirements of clause (ii), such funds shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury of the United States.''.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Labor in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least fifteen days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 104. Funds shall be available for carrying out title IV–B of the Job Training Partnership Act, notwithstanding section 427(c) of that Act, if a Job Corps center fails to meet national performance standards established by the Secretary.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Labor Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

For carrying out titles II, III, VII, VIII, X, XII, XIX, and XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, section 427(a) of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, title V and section 1820 of the Social Security Act, the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, as amended, and the Native Hawaiian Health Care Act of 1988, as amended, $4,108,040,000, of which $150,000 shall remain available until expended for interest subsidies on loan guarantees made prior to fiscal year 1981 under part B of title VII of the Public Health Service Act, and of which $65,345,000 shall be available for the construction and renovation of health care and other facilities, and of which $25,000,000 from general revenues, notwithstanding section 1820(j) of the Social Security Act, shall be available for carrying out the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program under section 1820 of such Act: Provided, That the Division of Federal Occupational Health may utilize personal services contracting to employ professional management/administrative and occupational health professionals: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $250,000 shall be available until expended for facilities renovations at the Gillis W. Long Hansen's Disease Center: Provided further, That in addition to fees authorized by section 427(b) of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, fees shall be collected for the full disclosure of information under the Act sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the National Practitioner Data Bank, and shall remain available until expended to carry out that Act: Provided further, That no more than $5,000,000 is available for carrying out the provisions of Public Law 104–73: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, $215,000,000 shall be for the program under title X of the Public Health Service Act to provide for voluntary family planning projects: Provided further, That amounts provided to said projects under such title shall not be expended for abortions, that all pregnancy counseling shall be nondirective, and that such amounts shall not be expended for any activity (including the publication or distribution of literature) that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal or candidate for public office: Provided further, That $461,000,000 shall be for State AIDS Drug Assistance Programs authorized by section 2616 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under this heading may be used to continue operating the Council on Graduate Medical Education established by section 301 of Public Law 102–408: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 502(a)(1) of the Social Security Act, not to exceed $107,434,000 is available for carrying out special projects of regional and national significance pursuant to section 501(a)(2) of such Act: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $2,000,000 shall be for support of the Center for Sustainable Health Outreach at the University of Southern Mississippi in affiliation with Harrison Institute at Georgetown University for the establishment of demonstration programs that create model health access programs, health-related jobs and sustainability of community-based providers of health services in rural and urban communities; and $1,250,000 shall be for the American Federation for Negro Affairs Education and Research Fund.

MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND

FEDERAL INTEREST SUBSIDIES FOR MEDICAL FACILITIES

For carrying out subsections (d) and (e) of section 1602 of the Public Health Service Act, $1,000,000, together with any amounts received by the Secretary in connection with loans and loan guarantees under title VI of the Public Health Service Act, to be available without fiscal year limitation for the payment of interest subsidies. During the fiscal year, no commitments for direct loans or loan guarantees shall be made.

HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM

Such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of the program, as authorized by Title VII of the Public Health Service Act, as amended. For administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, including section 709 of the Public Health Service Act, $3,688,000.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND

For payments from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund, such sums as may be necessary for claims associated with vaccine-related injury or death with respect to vaccines administered after September 30, 1988, pursuant to subtitle 2 of title XXI of the Public Health Service Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for necessary administrative expenses, not to exceed $3,000,000 shall be available from the Trust Fund to the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

For payment of claims resolved by the United States Court of Federal Claims related to the administration of vaccines before October 1, 1988, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

To carry out titles II, III, VII, XI, XV, XVII, XIX and XXVI of the Public Health Service Act, sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 203, 301, and 501 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980; including insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, $2,558,520,000, of which $17,800,000 shall remain available until expended for equipment and construction and renovation of facilities, and in addition, such sums as may be derived from authorized user fees, which shall be credited to this account: Provided, That in addition to amounts provided herein, up to $67,793,000 shall be available from amounts available under section 241 of the Public Health Service Act, to carry out the National Center for Health Statistics surveys: Provided further, That none of the funds made available for injury prevention and control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may be used

to advocate or promote gun control: Provided further, That the Director may redirect the total amount made available under authority of Public Law 101–502, section 3, dated November 3, 1990, to activities the Director may so designate: Provided further, That the Congress is to be notified promptly of any such transfer: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provison of law, a single contract or related contracts for the development and construction of the infectious disease laboratory through the General Services Administration may be employed which collectively include the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause ''availability of funds'' found at 48 CFR 52.232–18: Provided further, That hereinafter obligations may be incurred related to agreement with private entities without receipt of advance payment.

In addition, $51,000,000, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, for carrying out sections 40151 and 40261 of Public Law 103–322.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to cancer, $2,927,187,000.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG, AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to cardiovascular, lung, and blood diseases, and blood and blood products, $1,793,697,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to dental disease, $234,338,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to diabetes and digestive and kidney disease, $994,218,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to neurological disorders and stroke, $903,278,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to allergy and infectious diseases, $1,570,102,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to general medical sciences, $1,197,825,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to child health and human development, $750,982,000.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to eye diseases and visual disorders, $395,857,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For carrying out sections 301 and 311 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health sciences, $375,743,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to aging, $596,521,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to arthritis and musculoskeletal and skin diseases, $308,164,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to deafness and other communication disorders, $229,887,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to nursing research, $69,834,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to alcohol abuse and alcoholism, $259,747,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to drug abuse, $603,274,000.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to mental health, $861,208,000.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to human genome research, $264,892,000.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to research resources and general research support grants, $554,819,000: Provided, That none of these funds shall be used to pay recipients of the general research support grants program any amount for indirect expenses in connection with such grants: Provided further, That $30,000,000 shall be for extramural facilities construction grants.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

For carrying out the activities at the John E. Fogarty International Center, $35,426,000.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

For carrying out section 301 and title IV of the Public Health Service Act with respect to health information communications, $181,309,000, of which $4,000,000 shall be available until expended for improvement of information systems: Provided, That in fiscal year 1999, the Library may enter into personal services contracts for the provision of services in facilities owned, operated, or constructed under the jurisdiction of the National Institutes of Health.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the responsibilities of the Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health, $306,559,000, of which $43,493,000 shall be for the Office of AIDS Research: Provided, That funding shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed twenty-nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only: Provided further, That the Director may direct up to 1 percent of the total amount made available in this or any other Act to all National Institutes of Health appropriations to activities the Director may so designate: Provided further, That no such appropriation shall be decreased by more than 1 percent by any such transfers and that the Congress is promptly notified of the transfer: Provided further, That NIH is authorized to collect third party payments for the cost of clinical services that are incurred in National Institutes of Health research facilities and that such payments shall be credited to the National Institutes of Health Management Fund: Provided further, That all funds credited to the NIH Management Fund shall remain available for one fiscal year after the fiscal year in which they are deposited: Provided further, That up to $500,000 shall be available to carry out section 499 of the Public Health Service Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 499(k)(10) of the Public Health Service Act, funds from the National Foundation for Biomedical Research may be transferred to the National Institutes of Health: Provided further, That $50,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 404E of the Public Health Service Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the study of, construction of, and acquisition of equipment for, facilities of or used by the National Institutes of Health, including the acquisition of real property, $237,519,000, to remain available until expended, of which $90,000,000 of the fiscal year 1999 funds shall be for the clinical research center and $40,000,000 shall become available on October 1, 1999 and $9,143,000 shall be for the Vaccine Facility: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single contract or related contracts for the development and construction of the clinical research center may be employed which collectively include the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause ''availability of funds'' found at 48 CFR 52.232–18.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

For carrying out titles V and XIX of the Public Health Service Act with respect to substance abuse and mental health services, the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986, and section 301 of the Public Health Service Act with respect to program management, $2,488,005,000: Provided, That of the amount provided, $300,000 shall be for the Philadelphia City-wide Improvement and Planning Agency.

RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

For retirement pay and medical benefits of Public Health Service Commissioned Officers as authorized by law, for payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection Plan and Survivor Benefit Plan, for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), and for payments pursuant to section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)), such amounts as may be required during the current fiscal year.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

For carrying out titles III and IX of the Public Health Service Act, and part A of title XI of the Social Security Act, $100,408,000; in addition, amounts received from Freedom of Information Act fees, reimbursable and interagency agreements, and the sale of data tapes shall be credited to this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided, That the amount made available pursuant to section 926(b) of the Public Health Service Act shall not exceed $70,647,000.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act, $74,593,733,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after May 31, 1999, payments to States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the last quarter of fiscal year 1999 for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making payments to States under title XIX of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000, $28,733,605,000, to remain available until expended.

Payment under title XIX may be made for any quarter with respect to a State plan or plan amendment in effect during such quarter, if submitted in or prior to such quarter and approved in that or any subsequent quarter.

PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, as provided under sections 217(g) and 1844 of the Social Security Act,

sections 103(c) and 111(d) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965, section 278(d) of Public Law 97–248, and for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g) of the Social Security Act, $62,953,000,000.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, titles XI, XVIII, XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act, titles XIII and XXVII of the Public Health Service Act, and the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988, not to exceed $1,946,500,000 to be transferred from the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds, as authorized by section 201(g) of the Social Security Act; together with all funds collected in accordance with section 353 of the Public Health Service Act and such sums as may be collected from authorized user fees and the sale of data, which shall remain available until expended, and together with administrative fees collected relative to Medicare overpayment recovery activities, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That all funds derived in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9701 from organizations established under title XIII of the Public Health Service Act shall be credited to and available for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That $1,000,000 shall be for carrying out section 4021 of Public Law 105–33: Provided further, That $45,000,000 appropriated under this heading for the transition to a single Part A and Part B processing system and for Year 2000 century date change conversion requirements of external contractor systems shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That $2,000,000 of the amount available for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities shall be available to continue carrying out demonstration projects on Medicaid coverage of community-based attendant care services for people with disabilities which ensures maximum control by the consumer to select and manage their attendant care services: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated to increase Medicare provider audits and implement the Department's corrective action plan to the Chief Financial Officer's audit of the Health Care Financing Administration's oversight of Medicare: Provided further, That the Secretary of Health and Human Services is directed to collect, in aggregate, $95,000,000 in fees in fiscal year 1999 from Medicare+Choice organizations pursuant to section 1857(e)(2) of the Social Security Act and from eligible organizations with risk-sharing contracts under section 1876 of that Act pursuant to section 1876(k)(4)(D) of that Act.

HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION LOAN AND LOAN GUARANTEE FUND

For carrying out subsections (d) and (e) of section 1308 of the Public Health Service Act, any amounts received by the Secretary in connection with loans and loan guarantees under title XIII of the Public Health Service Act, to be available without fiscal year limitation for the payment of outstanding obligations. During fiscal year 1999, no commitments for direct loans or loan guarantees shall be made.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), to remain available until expended, $1,989,000,000; and for such purposes for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000, $750,000,000.

For making payments to each State for carrying out the program of Aid to Families with Dependent Children under title IV–A of the Social Security Act before the effective date of the program of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) with respect to such State, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That the sum of the amounts available to a State with respect to expenditures under such title IV–A in fiscal year 1997 under this appropriation and under such title IV–A as amended by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 shall not exceed the limitations under section 116(b) of such Act.

For making, after May 31 of the current fiscal year, payments to States or other non-Federal entities under titles I, IV–D, X, XI, XIV, and XVI of the Social Security Act and the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), for the last three months of the current year for unanticipated costs, incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE

For making payments under title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, $1,100,000,000, to be available for obligation in the period October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000.

For making payments under title XXVI of such Act, $300,000,000: Provided, That these funds are hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Deficit Emergency Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That these funds shall be made available only after submission to Congress of a formal budget request by the President that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

For making payments for refugee and entrant assistance activities authorized by title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act and section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Public Law 96–422), $415,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated pursuant to section 414(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act under Public Law 104–208 for fiscal year 1997 shall be available for the costs of assistance provided and other activities conducted in such year and in fiscal years 1998 and 1999.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

For carrying out sections 658A through 658R of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990), to become available on October 1, 1999 and remain available through September 30, 2000, $1,182,672,000: Provided, That $19,120,000 shall be available for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided for fiscal year 1999 under Public Law 105–78, $50,000,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990), such funds to be in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by States under such section 658G: Provided further, That of the funds provided for fiscal year 2000 $222,672,000 shall be reserved by the States for activities authorized under section 658G of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990), such funds to be in addition to the amounts required to be reserved by the States under such section 658G: Provided further, That of the funds provided for fiscal year 2000, $10,000,000 shall be for use by the Secretary for child care research, demonstration and evaluation activities (directly or by grants or contracts).

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

For making grants to States pursuant to section 2002 of the Social Security Act, $1,909,000,000: Provided, That (1) notwithstanding section 2003(c) of such Act, as amended, the amount specified for allocation under such section for fiscal year 1999 shall be $1,909,000,000 and (2) notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of section 404(d)(2) of such Act, the applicable percent specified under such subparagraph for a State to carry out State programs pursuant to title XX of such Act for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 shall be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

For carrying out, except as otherwise provided, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act, the Head Start Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (including section 105(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act), the Native American Programs Act of 1974, title II of Public Law 95–266 (adoption opportunities), the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–89), the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, part B(1) of title IV and sections 413, 429A, 1110, and 1115 of the Social Security Act; for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act; and for necessary administrative expenses to carry out said Acts and titles I, IV, X, XI, XIV, XVI, and XX of the Social Security Act, the Act of July 5, 1960 (24 U.S.C. ch. 9), the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981, title IV of the Immigration and Nationality Act, section 501 of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980, sections 40155, 40211 and 40241 of Public Law 103–322 and section 126 and titles IV and V of Public Law 100–485, $6,032,087,000, of which $10,000,000 shall be used to establish Individual Development Accounts, for the purpose of encouraging low-income families and individuals to acquire productive assets, contingent upon enactment of authorizing legislation, and of which $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, shall be for grants to States for adoption incentive payments, as authorized by section 473A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670–679); of which $563,565,000 shall be for making payments under the Community Services Block Grant Act; and of which $4,660,000,000 shall be for making payments under the Head Start Act: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 640(a)(6), of the funds made available for the Head Start Act, $337,500,000 shall be set aside for the Head Start Program for Families with Infants and Toddlers (Early Head Start): Provided further, That to the extent Community Services Block Grant funds are distributed as grant funds by a State to an eligible entity as provided under the Act, and have not been expended by such entity, they shall remain with such entity for carryover into the next fiscal year for expenditure by such entity consistent with program purposes.

In addition, $105,000,000, to be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for carrying out sections 40155, 40211 and 40241 of Public Law 103–322.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999 under section 429A(e), part B of title IV of the Social Security Act shall be reduced by $6,000,000.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999 under section 413(h)(1) of the Social Security Act shall be reduced by $15,000,000.

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT

For carrying out section 430 of the Social Security Act, $275,000,000.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Social Security Act, $3,764,000,000.

For making payments to States or other non-Federal entities under title IV–E of the Social Security Act, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000, $1,355,000,000.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, and sections 339A, 398, and 399 of the Public Health Service Act, $882,020,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 308(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended, the amounts available to each State for administration of the State plan under title III of such Act shall be reduced not more than 5 percent below the amount that was available to such

State for such purpose for fiscal year 1995: Provided further, That in considering grant applications for nutrition services for elder Indian recipients, the Assistant Secretary shall provide maximum flexibility to applicants who seek to take into account subsistence, local customs, and other characteristics that are appropriate to the unique cultural, regional, and geographic needs of the American Indian, Alaska and Hawaiian Native communities to be served.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided, for general departmental management, including hire of six sedans, and for carrying out titles III, XVII, and XX of the Public Health Service Act, and the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission Act, $180,051,000, together with $5,851,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading for carrying out title XVII of the Public Health Service Act, $1,000,000 shall be available until expended for extramural construction: Provided further, That $890,000 shall be for a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of all the available scientific literature examining the cause-and-effect relationship between repetitive tasks in the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders: Provided further, That said contract shall be awarded not later than January 1, 1999.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $29,000,000.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, $17,345,000, together with not to exceed $3,314,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and the Supplemental Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

POLICY RESEARCH

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, research studies under section 1110 of the Social Security Act, $14,000,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

For expenses necessary to support activities related to countering potential biological, disease and chemical threats to civilian populations, $216,922,000: Provided, That the entire amount is hereby designated by Congress to be emergency requirements pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $216,922,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, $51,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for pharmaceutical and vaccine stockpiling activities at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and $3,000,000 shall be for the renovation and modernization of the Noble Army Hospital facility at Fort McClellan, Alabama; and $322,000 shall be in payment to the health department of Calhoun County, Michigan: Provided further, That no funds shall be obligated until the Department of Health and Human Services submits an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for not to exceed $37,000 for official reception and representation expenses when specifically approved by the Secretary.

SEC. 202. The Secretary shall make available through assignment not more than 60 employees of the Public Health Service to assist in child survival activities and to work in AIDS programs through and with funds provided by the Agency for International Development, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund or the World Health Organization.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this Act may be used to implement section 399L(b) of the Public Health Service Act or section 1503 of the National Institutes of Health Revitalization Act of 1993, Public Law 103–43.

SEC. 204. None of the funds appropriated in this Act for the National Institutes of Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall be used to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Executive Level III.

SEC. 205. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended pursuant to section 241 of the Public Health Service Act, except for funds specifically provided for in this Act, or for other taps and assessments made by any office located in the Department of Health and Human Services, prior to the Secretary's preparation and submission of a report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House detailing the planned uses of such funds.

SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or subsequent Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, may be obligated or expended for the Federal Council on Aging under the Older Americans Act or the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 207. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended) which are appropriated for the current fiscal year for the Department of Health and Human Services in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least fifteen days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 208. The Director of the National Institutes of Health, jointly with the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, may transfer up to 3 percent among institutes, centers, and divisions from the total amounts identified by these two Directors as funding for research pertaining to the human immunodeficiency virus: Provided, That the Congress is promptly notified of the transfer.

SEC. 209. Of the amounts made available in this Act for the National Institutes of Health, the amount for research related to the human immunodeficiency virus, as jointly determined by the Director of NIH and the Director of the Office of AIDS Research, shall be made available to the ''Office of AIDS Research'' account. The Director of the Office of AIDS Research shall transfer from such account amounts necessary to carry out section 2353(d)(3) of the Public Health Service Act.

SEC. 210. Funds appropriated in this Act or subsequent Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, for the National Institutes of Health may be used to provide transit subsidies in amounts consistent with the transportation subsidy programs authorized under section 629 of Public Law 101–509 to non-FTE bearing positions including trainees, visiting fellows and volunteers.

SEC. 211. None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be made available to any entity under title X of the Public Health Service Act unless the applicant for the award certifies to the Secretary that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on how to resist attempts to coerce minors into engaging in sexual activities.

SEC. 212. Subsection (b)(1)(H) of section 401 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281 (b)(1)(H)) is amended by striking ''National Institute of Dental Research'' and inserting ''National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research''.

SEC. 213. (a) The final rule entitled ''Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network'', promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on April 2, 1998 (63 FR 16295 et seq.) (relating to part 121 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations), shall not become effective before the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b)(1) The Institute of Medicine under contract with and subject to review by the Comptroller General, in consultation with the Secretary and with the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (in this section referred to as the ''OPTN''), shall conduct a review of the current polices of the OPTN and the final rule specified in subsection (a) in order to determine the following:

(A) The potential impact on access to transplantation services for low-income populations and for racial and ethnic minority groups. With respect to State policies in carrying out the program under title XIX of the Social Security Act, the determination made under this subparagraph shall include determining the impact of such policies regarding payment for services for patients that are provided to the patients outside of the States in which the patients reside.

(B) With respect to organ procurement organizations (qualified under section 371 of the Public Health Service Act):

(i) The potential impact on the ability of the organizations to facilitate an appropriate rate of organ donation within the service areas of the organizations.

(ii) The reasons underlying the variations in performance among such organizations.

(iii) The potential impact of requiring sharing of organs based on medical criteria instead of geography on the ability of the organizations to facilitate an appropriate rate of organ donation within the service areas of the organizations.

(C) The potential impact on waiting times for organ transplants, including determinations specific to the various geographic regions of the United States, and if practicable, waiting times for each transplant center by organ and medical status category. The determination made under this subparagraph shall include determining the impact of recent changes made by the OPTN in patient listing criteria and in measures of medical status.

(D) The potential impact on patient survival rates and organ failure rates which lead to retransplantation, including any variance by income status, ethnicity, gender, race, or blood type.

(E) The potential impact on the costs of organ transplantation services.

(F) The potential impact on the liability, under State laws and procedures regarding peer review, of members of the OPTN.

(G) The potential impact on the confidential status of information that relates to the transplantation of organs.

(H) Recommendations, if any, to change existing policies and the final rule.

(2)(A) Not later than May 1, 1999, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional committees specified in subparagraph (B) a report describing the results of the review conducted under paragraph (1).

(B) The congressional committees referred to in subparagraph (A) are the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Appropriations of the House, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the

Senate, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(c)(1) Beginning promptly after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary may conduct a series of discussions with the OPTN in order to resolve issues raised by the final rule referred to in subsection (a).

(2) The Secretary and the OPTN may utilize the services of a mediator in conducting the discussions under paragraph (1). An individual may not be selected to serve as the mediator unless the Secretary and the OPTN both approve the selection of the individual to so serve, and the individual agrees that, not later than June 30, 1999, the individual will submit to the congressional committees specified in subsection (b)(2)(B) a report describing the extent of progress that has been made through the discussions under paragraph (1).

(d)(1) Beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the OPTN shall provide to the Secretary, the Institutes of Medicine, and the Comptroller General, upon request, any data necessary to assess the effectiveness of the Nation's organ donation, procurement and organ allocation systems, or to assess the quality of care provided to all transplant patients, and analysis of such data in a scientifically and clinically valid manner. If necessary, the OPTN may provide additional data as they deem appropriate.

(2) The OPTN shall make available to the public timely and accurate program-specific information on the performance of transplant programs. These data shall be updated as frequently as possible, and the OPTN shall work to shorten the time period for data collection and analysis in producing its center-specific outcomes report, including severity adjusted long term survival rates. Such data shall also include such other cost or performance information including but not limited to transplant program-specific information on waiting time within medical status, organ waitings, and refusal of organ offers.

(e) Data provided under subsection (d) shall be specific (if possible) to individual transplant centers and must be determined in a scientifically and clinically valid manner.

(f) Any disclosure of patient specific medical information under subsection (d) shall be subject to the restrictions contained in the Freedom of Information Act, the Privacy Act, and State laws.

(g) Of the amount appropriated in this title for ''OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT'', $500,000 shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, be transferred to the Comptroller General for purposes of carrying out the studies required and specified in this section.

(h) For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''Comptroller General'' means the Comptroller General of the United States.

(2) The term ''Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network'' means the network operated under section 372 of the Public Health Service Act.

(3) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SEC. 214. (a) Section 2003(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397b(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

''(8) $2,299,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998;''.

(b) The amendment made by this section takes effect immediately after the amendments made by section 8401 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century take effect.

SEC. 215. The Consolidated Laboratory Building (Building 50) at the National Institutes of Health is hereby named the Louis Stokes Laboratories.

SEC. 216. None of the funds appropriated by this Act (including funds appropriated to any trust fund) may be used to carry out the Medicare+Choice program if the Secretary denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions: Provided, That the Secretary shall make appropriate prospective adjustments to the capitation payment to such an entity (based on an actuarially sound estimate of the expected costs of providing the service to such entity's enrollees): Provided further, That nothing in this section shall be construed to change the Medicare program's coverage for such services and a Medicare+Choice organization described in this section shall be responsible for informing enrollees where to obtain information about all Medicare covered services.

SEC. 217. The Vaccine Research Facility (Building 40) at the National Institutes of Health is hereby named the Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Facility.

SEC. 218. (a) MENTAL HEALTH.—Section 1918(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–7(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS FOR STATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to fiscal year 1999, the amount of the allotment of a State under section 1911 shall not be less than the amount the State received under section 1911 for fiscal year 1998.

(b) SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—Section 1933(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–33(b)) is amended to read as follows:

''(b) MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS FOR STATES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to fiscal year 1999, the amount of the allotment of a State under section 1921 shall not be less than the amount the State received under section 1921 for fiscal year 1998 increased by 30.65 percent of the percentage by which the amount allotted to the States for fiscal year 1999 exceeds the amount allotted to the States for fiscal year 1998.

''(2) LIMITATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), a State shall not receive an allotment under section 1921 for fiscal year 1999 in an amount that is less than an amount equal to 0.375 percent of the amount appropriated under section 1935(a) for such fiscal year.

''(B) EXCEPTION.—In applying subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall ensure that no State receives an increase in its allotment under section 1921 for fiscal year 1999 (as compared to the amount allotted to the State in the fiscal year 1998) that is in excess of an amount equal to 300 percent of the percentage by which the amount appropriated under section 1935(a) for fiscal year 1999 exceeds the amount appropriated for the prior fiscal year.

''(3) Only for the purposes of calculating minimum allotments under this subsection, any reference to the amount appropriated under section 1935(a) for fiscal year 1998, allotments to States under section 21 and any references to amounts received by States in fiscal year 1998 shall include amounts appropriated or received under the amendments made by section 105 of the Contract with America Advancement Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–121).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall become effective as if enacted on October 1, 1998 and shall only apply during fiscal year 1999.

(2) APPLICATION.—Upon the expiration of the fiscal year described in paragraph (1), the provisions of sections 1918(b) and 1933(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–7(b) and 300x–33(b)), as in effect on September 30, 1998, shall be applied as if the amendments made by this section had not been enacted.

SEC. 219. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no provider of services under title X of the Public Health Service Act shall be exempt from any State law requiring notification or the reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape, or incest.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Health and Human Services Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION REFORM

For carrying out activities authorized by titles III and IV of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and sections 3122, 3132, 3136, and 3141 and parts B, C, and D of title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $1,314,000,000, of which $491,000,000 for the Goals 2000: Educate America Act and $125,000,000 for the School-to-Work Opportunities Act shall become available on July 1, 1999 and remain available through September 30, 2000, and of which $87,000,000 shall be for section 3122: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended to carry out section 304(a)(2)(A) of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, except that no more than $1,500,000 may be used to carry out activities under section 314(a)(2) of that Act: Provided further, That section 315(a)(2) of the Goals 2000 Act shall not apply: Provided further, That up to one-half of 1 percent of the amount available under section 3132 shall be set aside for the outlying areas, to be distributed on the basis of their relative need as determined by the Secretary in accordance with the purposes of the program: Provided further, That if any State educational agency does not apply for a grant under section 3132, that State's allotment under section 3131 shall be reserved by the Secretary for grants to local educational agencies in that State that apply directly to the Secretary according to the terms and conditions published by the Secretary in the Federal Register: Provided further, That $22,000,000 of the funds made available under section 3136 shall be for a competition consistent with the subjects outlined in the House and Senate reports and the statement of the managers, and that such competition should be administered in a manner consistent with the authorizing legislation and current departmental practices and policies: Provided further, That $9,850,000 of the funds made available for star schools shall be for a competition consistent with the language outlined in the House and Senate reports and the statement of the managers, and that such competition should be administered in a manner consistent with current departmental practices and policies: Provided further, That $8,000,000 shall be awarded to continue and expand the Iowa Communications Network statewide fiber optic demonstration project, and $800,000 shall be awarded to the School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks to enhance distance delivery of natural resources management courses; $350,000 shall be for multi-media classrooms for the rural education technology center at the Western Montana College in Dillon, Montana: Provided further, That of the funds made available for section 3136, $2,500,000 shall be to establish the RUNet 2000 project at Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey; $500,000 shall be for state-of-the-art information technology systems at Mansfield University, Mansfield, Pennsylvania; $1,000,000 shall be for professional development for technology training at the Krell Institute, Ames, Iowa; $850,000 shall be for Internet-based curriculum at the State of Alaska, Department of Education; $2,000,000 shall be for ''Magnet E-School'' technology training and curriculum initiative at the Hawaii Department of Education; $600,000 shall be for technology in the classroom pilot program for the Green Bay Public School System, Green Bay, Wisconsin; $250,000 shall be for the ''Passport to Chicago Community Network'' technology training project; $1,200,000 for LEARN North Carolina and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and $1,500,000 for the Iowa Department of Education for community college grants to low-income schools for technology.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and section

418A of the Higher Education Act, $8,370,520,000, of which $2,198,134,000 shall become available on July 1, 1999, and shall remain available through September 30, 2000, and of which $6,148,386,000 shall become available on October 1, 1999 and shall remain available through September 30, 2000, for academic year 1999–2000: Provided, That $6,574,000,000 shall be available for basic grants under section 1124: Provided further, That up to $3,500,000 of these funds shall be available to the Secretary on October 1, 1998, to obtain updated local-educational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau of the Census: Provided further, That $1,102,020,000 shall be available for concentration grants under section 1124A, $$7,500,000 shall be available for evaluations under section 1501 and not more than $8,500,000 shall be reserved for section 1308, of which not more than $3,000,000 shall be reserved for section 1308(d): Provided further, That grant awards under section 1124 and 1124A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act shall be made to each State or local educational agency at no less than 100 percent of the amount such State or local educational agency received under this authority for fiscal year 1998: Provided further, That $120,000,000 shall be available under section 1002(g)(2) to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–78 and in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children served by title I to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement: Provided further, That no funds appropriated under section 1002(g)(2) shall be available for section 1503.

IMPACT AID

For carrying out programs of financial assistance to federally affected schools authorized by title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $864,000,000, of which $704,000,000 shall be for basic support payments under section 8003(b), $50,000,000 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under section 8003(d), $70,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for payments under section 8003(f), $7,000,000 shall be for construction under section 8007, and $28,000,000 shall be for Federal property payments under section 8002 and $5,000,000 to remain available until expended shall be for facilities maintenance under section 8008: Provided, That Section 8002(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after the subsection heading; and

(2) by adding a new paragraph (2) at the end to read as follows:

''(2) For each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1999, the Secretary shall treat the Webster School District, Day County, South Dakota as meeting the eligibility requirements of subsection (a)(1)(C) of this section.'':

Provided further, That Section 8002 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection (k) to read as follows:

''(k) SPECIAL RULE.—For purposes of payments under this section for each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 1998—

''(1) the Secretary shall, for the Stanley County, South Dakota local educational agency, calculate payments as if subsection (e) had been in effect for fiscal year 1994; and

''(2) the Secretary shall treat the Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania local educational agency as if it had filed a timely application under section 2 of Public Law 81–874 for fiscal year 1994.'':

Provided further, That (a) from the funds appropriated for payments to local educational agencies under section 8003(f) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) for fiscal year 1999, the Secretary of Education shall distribute supplemental payments for certain local educational agencies, as follows:

(1) First, from the amount of $68,000,000, the Secretary shall make supplemental payments to the following agencies under section 8003(b) of the ESEA:

(A) Local educational agencies that received assistance under section 8003(f) for fiscal year 1998.

(B) Local educational agencies with Impact Aid applicant numbers 20–0019, 51–0504, 51–2801, 51–1903, 51–0010, 51–4203, 51–2101, 51–0811, and 51–0904.

(C) Any eligible local educational agency with at least 25,000 children in average daily attendance, at least 55 percent federally connected children described in section 8003(a)(1) in average daily attendance, and at least 6,500 children described in sections 8003(a)(1)(A) and (B) in average daily attendance.

(2) From the remaining $2,000,000 and any amounts available after making payments under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall then make supplemental payments to local educational agencies that are not described in paragraph (1) of this subsection, but that meet the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (4) of section 8003(f) of the ESEA for fiscal year 1999, except that such agencies may count for purposes of eligibility for these supplemental payments, all students described in section 8003(a)(1).

(3) After making payments under section 8003(f) to all eligible applicants for fiscal years before fiscal year 1999, the Secretary shall use the combined amount of any funds remaining available under that subsection, and any amounts that may remain for fiscal year 1999 after making payments under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, to make the following payments:

(A) First, an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 to Impact Aid applicant number 20–0019.

(B) Second, from any remaining funds, an amount not to exceed $3,000,000 to Impact Aid applicant number 53–0061.

(C) Third, from any remaining funds, increased basic support payments under section 8003(b) for all eligible applicants.

(b) In calculating the amounts of supplemental payments for agencies described in subparagraphs (1)(A) and (B) and paragraph (2) of subsection (a), the Secretary shall use the formula contained in section 8003(b)(1)(C) of the ESEA, except that—

(1) eligible local educational agencies may count all children described in section 8003(a)(1) in computing the amount of those payments;

(2) maximum payments for any of those agencies that use local contribution rates identified in section 8003(b)(1)(C)(i) or (ii) shall be computed by using four-fifths instead of one-half of those rates;

(3) the learning opportunity threshold percentage of all such agencies under section 8003(b)(2)(B) shall be deemed to be 100;

(4) for an eligible local educational agency with 35 percent or more of its children in average daily attendance described in either subparagraph (D) or (E) of section 8003(a)(1), the weighted student unit figure from its regular basic support payment shall be recomputed by using a factor of 0.55 for such children;

(5) for an eligible local educational agency with fewer than 100 children in average daily attendance, the weighted student unit figure from its regular basic support payment shall be recomputed by multiplying the total number of children described in section 8003(a)(1) by a factor of 1.5; and

(6) for an eligible local educational agency whose total number of children in average daily attendance is at least 100, but fewer than 750, the weighted student unit figure from its regular basic support payment shall be recomputed by multiplying the total number of children described in section 8003(a)(1) by a factor of 1.25.

(c) For a local educational agency described in subsection (a)(1)(C) above, the Secretary shall use the formula contained in section 8003(b)(1)(C) of the ESEA, except that the weighted student unit total from its regular basic support payment shall be increased by 35 percent and its learning opportunity threshold percentage shall be deemed to be 100.

(d) For each eligible local educational agency, the calculated supplemental basic support payment shall be reduced by subtracting the agency's regular fiscal year 1999 section 8003(b) basic support payment.

(e) The actual supplemental basic support payment that local educational agencies receive shall be treated under section 8009 in the same manner as payments under section 8003(f).

(f) If the sums described in subsections (a)(1) and (2) above are insufficient to pay in full the calculated supplemental basic support payments for the local educational agencies identified in those subsections, the Secretary shall ratably reduce the supplemental basic support payment to each local educational agency: Provided further, That the Secretary of Education shall treat as timely filed, and shall process for payment, an application for a fiscal year 1998 payment from the local educational agency for Prince Georges County, Maryland, under section 8003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 if the Secretary has received that application not later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That from the amount appropriated for section 8008 the Secretary shall award $500,000 to the Randolph Field Independent School District, Texas: Provided further, That for the purposes of computing the amount of payment for a local educational agency for children identified under section 8003, children residing in housing initially acquired or constructed under section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1984, (Public Law 98–115) (''Build to Lease'' program) shall be considered as children described under section 8003(a)(1)(B) if the property described is within the fenced security perimeter of the military facility upon which such housing is situated: Provided further, That if such property is not owned by the Federal Government, is subject to taxation by a State or political subdivision of a State, and thereby generates revenues for a local educational agency which received a payment from the Secretary under section 8003, the Secretary shall:

(A) require such local educational agency to provide certification from an appropriate official of the Department of Defense that such property is being used to provide military housing; and

(B) reduce the amount of such payment by an amount equal to the amount of revenue from such taxation received in the second preceding fiscal year by such local educational agency, unless the amount of such revenue was taken into account by the State for such second preceding fiscal year and already resulted in a reduction in the amount of State aid paid to such local educational agency: Provided further, That of the funds available for payments under section 8002, the Secretary shall pay the San Diego, California, Centennial, Pennsylvania, and Hatboro-Horsham, Pennsylvania, local educational agencies the sum of $500,000 each, in addition to their regularly calculated payments, except that the total funds these agencies receive under this section may not exceed 50 percent of their maximum section 8002 payments.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

For carrying out school improvement activities authorized by titles II, IV, V–A and B, VI, IX, X, XII and XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; the Stewart B.

McKinney Homeless Assistance Act; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and part B of VIII of the Higher Education Act; $2,811,134,000, of which $2,381,300,000 shall become available on July 1, 1999, and remain available through September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the amount appropriated, $335,000,000 shall be for Eisenhower professional development State grants under title II–B of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, and $1,575,000,000 shall be for title VI, of which $1,200,000,000 shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to carry out title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in accordance with section 307 of this Act, in order to reduce class size, particularly in the early grades, using highly qualified teachers to improve educational achievement for regular and special needs children.

READING EXCELLENCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the Reading Excellence Act, $260,000,000, which shall become available on July 1, 1999, and shall remain available through September 30, 2000.

INDIAN EDUCATION

For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent not otherwise provided, title IX, part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, $66,000,000.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, bilingual, foreign language and immigrant education activities authorized by parts A and C and section 7203 of title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, without regard to section 7103(b), $380,000,000: Provided, That State educational agencies may use all, or any part of, their part C allocation for competitive grants to local educational agencies.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, $5,124,146,000, of which $4,879,885,000 shall become available for obligation on July 1, 1999, and shall remain available through September 30, 2000: Provided, That $1,500,000 shall be awarded to The Organizing Committee for The 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games and $1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for preparation and planning and shall be awarded to The Organizing Committee of The 2001 Special Olympics World Winter Games: Provided further, That $600,000 shall be for the Early Childhood Development Project of the National Easter Seal Society for the Mississippi Delta Region, which funds shall be used to provide training, technical support, services, and equipment to address personnel and other needs.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act, or successor legislation and the Helen Keller National Center Act, as amended, $2,652,584,000.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (20 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), $8,661,000.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), $45,500,000: Provided, That from the amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207.

GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial support of Gallaudet University under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), $83,480,000: Provided, That from the amount available, the University may at its discretion use funds for the endowment program as authorized under section 207.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, $1,539,247,000, of which $1,535,147,000 shall become available on July 1, 1999 and shall remain available through September 30, 2000: Provided, That of the amounts made available for title II of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, $13,497,000 shall be used by the Secretary for national programs under title IV, without regard to section 451: Provided further, That, of the amounts made available for the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, $6,000,000 shall be for national leadership activities under section 243 and $6,000,000 shall be for the National Institute for Literacy under section 242: Provided further, That no funds shall be awarded to a State Council under section 112(f) of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, and no State shall be required to operate such a Council.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

For carrying out subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part A, part C and part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, $9,348,000,000, which shall remain available through September 30, 2000.

The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall be eligible during award year 1999–2000 shall be $3,125: Provided, That notwithstanding section 401(g) of the Act, if the Secretary determines, prior to publication of the payment schedule for such award year, that the amount included within this appropriation for Pell Grant awards in such award year, and any funds available from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation for Pell Grant awards, are insufficient to satisfy fully all such awards for which students are eligible, as calculated under section 401(b) of the Act, the amount paid for each such award shall be reduced by either a fixed or variable percentage, or by a fixed dollar amount, as determined in accordance with a schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for this purpose: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that the funds available to fund Pell Grants for award year 1999–2000 exceed the amount needed to fund Pell Grants at a maximum award of $3,125 for that award year, the Secretary may increase the income protection allowances in sections 475(g)(2)(D), and 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(I), (II) and (III) up to the amounts at which Pell Grant awards calculated using the increased income protection allowances equal the funds available to make Pell Grants in award year 1999–2000 with a $3,125 maximum award, except that the income protection allowance in section 475(g)(2)(D) may not exceed $2,200, the income protection allowance in sections 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(I) and (II) may not exceed $4,250, and the income protection allowance in section 476(b)(1)(A)(iv)(III) may not exceed $7,250.

FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For Federal administrative expenses to carry out guaranteed student loans authorized by title IV, part B, of the Higher Education Act, as amended, $46,482,000.

HIGHER EDUCATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, section 121 and titles II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 and Public Law 102–73; $1,307,846,000, of which $13,000,000 for interest subsidies authorized by section 121 of the Higher Education Act, shall remain available until expended: Provided, That $16,723,000 shall be for Youth Offender Grants, of which $4,723,000, which shall become available on July 1, 1999, and remain available until September 30, 2000, shall be used in accordance with section 601 of Public Law 102–73 as that section was in effect prior to enactment of Public Law 105–220: Provided further, That $4,800,000, to be available until expended, shall be for Salem State College in Salem, Massachusetts for activities authorized under Title III, part A, section 311(c)(2), of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended: Provided further, That of the funds made available under title VII, part B, $5,000,000 shall be awarded to the St. Petersburg Junior College for a demonstration of a national method for increasing access to four year degrees and work force training for students attending community college; $2,000,000 shall be for the Technology-Assisted Learning Campus in New Rochelle, New York for high-tech equipment; $250,000 shall be awarded to the Center for Urban Research and Learning, Loyola University, Chicago; $1,150,000 shall be awarded to the Southeast Community College in Letcher County, Kentucky; $3,000,000 shall be for the Oregon State University Distance Education Alliance; $1,000,000 shall be for the Appalachian Center for Economic Networks in Athens, Ohio; $6,000,000 shall be to establish the Robert J. Dole Institute for Public Service and Public Policy on the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence, Kansas; $1,000,000 shall be for the Oregon Institute of Public Service and Constitutional Studies at the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government at Portland State University; $2,150,000 shall be awarded to the College of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point for technology-enhanced learning; $1,500,000 shall be for the Touro Law Center in Central Islip, New York for the use of technology to bridge the gap between legal education and the actual practice of law; $1,000,000 shall be for the International Center for Educational Technology and Distance Learning at Empire State College; $500,000 shall be for the University of Northern Iowa National Institute of Technology for Inclusive Education; $1,500,000 shall be for a demonstration project to expand the successful college student preparation at Prairie View A&M, Texas; $750,000 shall be to identify and provide models of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education in higher education at the college level; $500,000 shall be for a teacher training program in experiential learning to be awarded to the Department of Language Teacher Education School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont; and $1,000,000 shall be for the Paul Simon Public Policy Institute at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Illinois: Provided further, That $9,500,000 of the funds made available for title VII, part B shall be for a competition consistent with the subject areas outlined in the House and Senate reports and the statement of the managers, and that such competition should be administered in a manner consistent with current departmental practices and policies.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

For partial support of Howard University (20 U.S.C. 121 et seq.), $214,489,000, of which not less than $3,530,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pursuant to the Howard University Endowment Act (Public Law 98–480) and shall remain available until expended.

COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM

For Federal administrative expenses authorized under section 121 of the Higher Education

Act, $698,000 to carry out activities related to existing facility loans entered into under the Higher Education Act.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING, PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The total amount of bonds insured pursuant to section 344 of title III, part D of the Higher Education Act shall not exceed $357,000,000, and the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of such bonds shall not exceed zero.

For administrative expenses to carry out the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program entered into pursuant to title III, part D of the Higher Education Act, as amended, $96,000.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

For carrying out activities authorized by the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994, including part E; the National Education Statistics Act of 1994; section 2102 of title II, and parts A, B, I, and K and section 10601 of title X, and part C of title XIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended, and title VI of Public Law 103–227, $664,867,000: Provided, That $25,000,000 shall be available to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity in the statement of managers on the conference report accompanying Public Law 105–78 and in the statement of the managers on the conference report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That the funds made available for comprehensive school reform shall become available on July 1, 1999, and remain available through September 30, 2000, and in carrying out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only approaches that show the most promise of enabling children to meet challenging State content standards and challenging State student performance standards based on reliable research and effective practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement: Provided further, That $16,000,000 of the funds made available for title X, part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, shall be carried out consistent with the subject areas outlined in the House and Senate reports and the statement of the managers, and should be administered in a manner consistent with current departmental practices and policies: Provided further, That, in addition to the $6,000,000 for Title VI of Public Law 103–227 and notwithstanding the provisions of section 601(c)(1)(C) of that Act, $1,000,000 shall be available to the Center for Civic Education to conduct a civic education program with Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and, consistent with the civics and government activities authorized in section 601(c)(3) of Public Law 103–227, to provide civic education assistance to democracies in developing countries. The term ''developing countries'' shall have the same meaning as the term ''developing country'' in the Education for the Deaf Act: Provided further, That of the amount provided for part A of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $2,000,000 shall be for a demonstration of full service community school sites in Charles County, Maryland, Westchester County, New York, Cranston, Rhode Island, and Skagit County, Washington; $2,000,000 shall be awarded to First Book for literacy programs; $1,750,000 shall be awarded to the Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for teaching of science education using the arts; $350,000 shall be awarded to the School of Education at the University of Montana and the Montana Board of Crime Control for community-based initiatives to promote nonviolent behavior in schools; $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the NetDay organization to assist schools in connecting K–12 classrooms to the Internet; $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the National Museum of Women in the Arts; $1,000,000 shall be awarded to Youth Friends of Kansas City to improve attendance and academic performance; $750,000 shall be awarded to the Thornberry Center for Youth and Families, Kansas City, Missouri to assist at-risk children; $400,000 shall be for Bay Shore, New York for Literacy Education and Assessment Partnerships; $1,150,000 shall be awarded to provide technology assistance and for operation of a math/science learning center in Perry County, Kentucky; $100,000 shall be for Presidio School District, Texas for library equipment and materials; $1,200,000 shall be for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Consortium for Higher Education; $1,000,000 shall be for the Dowling College Global Learning Center at the former LaSalle Academy in New York for a master teacher training and education center; $10,000,000 for continuing demonstration of public shcool facilities repair and construction to the Iowa Department of Education; and $1,000,000 shall be awarded to the Hechkscher Museum of Art, Long Island, New York for incorporating arts into education curriculum: Provided further, That of the amount provided for part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, $500,000 shall be for after school programs for the Chippewa Falls Area United School System, Wisconsin; $400,000 shall be for after-school programs for the Wausau School System, Wisconsin; $350,000 shall be for the New Rochelle School System, New York, after-school programs; $100,000 shall be for the New York Hall of Science Queens, New York, after-school program; $25,000 shall be for Louisville Central Community Centers Youth Education Program to support after-school programming; $25,000 shall be for Canaan's Community Development Corporation in Louisville, Kentucky for the Village Learning Center after-school program; $300,000 shall be for the Bay Shore Community Learning Wellness and Fitness Center for Drug Free Lifestyles in Bay Shore, New York; $2,500,000 shall be for an after school anti-drug pilot program in the Chicago Public Schools; and $400,000 shall be for the Green Bay, Wisconsin Public School System after school program: Provided further, That $10,000,000 of the funds provided for the national education research institutes shall be allocated notwithstanding section 931(c)(2)(B) of Public Law 103–227.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise provided, the Department of Education Organization Act, including rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and hire of two passenger motor vehicles, $362,000,000.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $66,000,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department of Education Organization Act, $31,242,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school system, or for the transportation of students or teachers (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any school or school system.

SEC. 302. None of the funds contained in this Act shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the transportation of any student to a school other than the school which is nearest the student's home, except for a student requiring special education, to the school offering such special education, in order to comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this section an indirect requirement of transportation of students includes the transportation of students to carry out a plan involving the reorganization of the grade structure of schools, the pairing of schools, or the clustering of schools, or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing or clustering. The prohibition described in this section does not include the establishment of magnet schools.

SEC. 303. No funds appropriated under this Act may be used to prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 304. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discretionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended) which are appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act may be transferred between appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent by any such transfer: Provided, That the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at least fifteen days in advance of any transfer.

SEC. 305. NATIONAL TESTING. (a) IN GENERAL.—Part C of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 447. PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY SPONSORED TESTING.

''(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law and except as provided in subsection (b), no funds provided to the Department of Education or to an applicable program, may be used to pilot test, field test, implement, administer or distribute in any way any federally sponsored national test in reading, mathematics, or any other subject that is not specifically and explicitly provided for in authorizing legislation enacted into law.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the Third International Mathematics and Science Study or other international comparative assessments developed under the authority of section 404(a)(6) of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9003(a)(6) et seq.) and administered to only a representative sample of pupils in the United States and in foreign nations.''.

(b) AUTHORITY OF NATIONAL ASSESSMENT GOVERNING BOARD.—Subject to section 447 of the General Education Provisions Act, the exclusive authority over the direction and all policies and guidelines for developing voluntary national tests pursuant to contract RJ97153001 previously entered into between the United States Department of Education and the American Institutes for Research and executed on August 15, 1997, and subsequently modified by the National Assessment Governing Board on February 11, 1998, shall continue to be vested in the National Assessment Governing Board established under section 412 of the National Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9011).

(c) STUDIES.—

(1) PURPOSE, DEFINITION, AND ACHIEVEMENT LEVELS.—The National Assessment Governing Board shall determine and clearly articulate in a report the purpose and intended use of any proposed federally sponsored national test. Such report shall also include—

(A) a definition of the meaning of the term ''voluntary'' in regards to the administration of any national test; and

(B) a description of the achievement levels and reporting methods to be used in grading any national test.

The report shall be submitted to the White House, the Committees on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than September 30, 1999.

(2) RESPONSE TO REPORT.—The National Assessment Governing Board shall develop and

submit to the entities identified in paragraph (1) a report, not later than September 30, 1999, that addresses and responds to the findings reported by the National Academy of Sciences in the report entitled ''Grading the Nation's Report Card: Evaluating NAEP and transforming the Assessment of Educational Progress'' that assert that the achievement levels of the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) are fundamentally flawed.

(3) TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY.—The National Academy of Sciences shall conduct a study regarding the technical feasibility, validity, and reliability of including test items from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) for 4th grade reading and 8th grade mathematics or from other tests in State and district assessments for the purpose of providing a common measure of individual student performance. The National Academy of Sciences shall submit, to the entities identified under paragraph (1), an interim progress report not later than June 30, 1999 and a final report not later than September 30, 1999.

SEC. 306. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any institution of higher education which receives funds under title III of the Higher Education Act, except for grants made under section 326, may use up to 20 percent of its award under part A or part B of the Act for endowment building purposes authorized under section 331. Any institution seeking to use part A or part B funds for endowment building purposes shall indicate such intention in its application to the Secretary and shall abide by departmental regulations governing the endowment challenge grant program.

SEC. 307. (a) From the amount appropriated for title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 in accordance with this section, the Secretary of Education—

(1) shall make available a total of $6,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior (on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs) and the outlying areas for activities under this section; and

(2) shall allocate the remainder by providing each State the greater of the amount the State would receive if a total of $1,124,620,000 were allocated under section 1122 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or under section 2202(b) of the Act for fiscal year 1998, except that such allocations shall be ratably increased or decreased as may be necessary.

(b)(1) Each State that receives funds under this section shall distribute 100 percent of such funds to local educational agencies, of which—

(A) 80 percent of such amount shall be allocated to such local educational agencies in proportion to the number of children, aged 5 to 17, who reside in the school district served by such local educational agency from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved for the most recent fiscal year for which satisfactory data is available compared to the number of such individuals who reside in the school districts served by all the local educational agencies in the State for that fiscal year; and

(B) 20 percent of such amount shall be allocated to such local educational agencies in accordance with the relative enrollments of children, aged 5 to 17, in public and private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools within the boundaries of such agencies;

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if the award to a local educational agency under this section is less than the starting salary for a new teacher in that agency, the State shall not make the award unless the local educational agency agrees to form a consortium with not less than 1 other local educational agency for the purpose of reducing class size.

(c)(1) Each local educational agency that receives funds under this section shall use such funds to carry out effective approaches to reducing class size with highly qualified teachers to improve educational achievement for both regular and special-needs children, with particular consideration given to reducing class size in the early elementary grades for which some research has shown class size reduction is most effective.

(2)(A) Each such local educational agency may pursue the goal of reducing class size through—

(i) recruiting, hiring, and training certified regular and special education teachers and teachers of special-needs children, including teachers certified through State and local alternative routes;

(ii) testing new teachers for academic content knowledge, and to meet State certification requirements that are consistent with title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965; and

(iii) providing professional development to teachers, including special education teachers and teachers of special-needs children, consistent with title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

(B) A local educational agency may use not more than a total of 15 percent of the award received under this section for activities described in clauses (ii) and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

(C) A local educational agency that has already reduced class size in the early grades to 18 or less children may use funds received under this section—

(i) to make further class-size reductions in grades 1 through 3;

(ii) to reduce class size in kindergarten or other grades; or

(iii) to carry out activities to improve teacher quality, including professional development.

(3) Each such agency shall use funds under this section only to supplement, and not to supplant, State and local funds that, in the absence of such funds, would otherwise be spent for activities under this section.

(4) No funds made available under this section may be used to increase the salaries or provide benefits, other than participation in professional development and enrichment programs, to teachers who are, or have been, employed by the local educational agency.

(d)(1) Each State receiving funds under this section shall report on activities in the State under this section, consistent with section 6202(a)(2) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

(2) Each school benefiting from this section, or the local educational agency serving that school, shall produce an annual report to parents, the general public, and the State educational agency, in easily understandable language, on student achievement that is a result of hiring additional highly qualified teachers and reducing class size.

(e) If a local educational agency uses funds made available under this section for professional development activities, the agency shall ensure for the equitable participation of private nonprofit elementary and secondary schools in such activities. Section 6402 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 shall not apply to other activities under this section.

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A local educational agency that receives funds under this section may use not more than 3 percent of such funds for local administrative costs.

(g) REQUEST FOR FUNDS.—Each local educational agency that desires to receive funds under this section shall include in the application required under section 6303 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 a description of the agency's program to reduce class size by hiring additional highly qualified teachers.

This title may be cited as the ''Department of Education Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

For expenses necessary for the Armed Forces Retirement Home to operate and maintain the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home, to be paid from funds available in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund, $70,745,000, of which $15,717,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and renovation of the physical plants at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home and the United States Naval Home: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, a single contract or related contracts for the development and construction at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, to include construction of a long-term care facility at the United States Naval Home and conversion of space in the Scott building at the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, may be employed which collectively include the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause ''availability of funds'' found at 48 CFR 52.232–18 and 252.232–7007, Limitation of Government Obligations.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS, OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Corporation for National and Community Service to carry out the provisions of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, $276,039,000.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

For payment to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, as authorized by the Communications Act of 1934, an amount which shall be available within limitations specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2001, $340,000,000: Provided, That no funds made available to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by this Act shall be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms of entertainment for Government officials or employees: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this paragraph shall be available or used to aid or support any program or activity from which any person is excluded, or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: Provided further, That in addition to the amounts provided above, $15,000,000 shall be for digitalization, only if specifically authorized by subsequent legislation enacted by September 30, 1999.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171–180, 182–183), including hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses necessary for the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 175a); and for expenses necessary for the Service to carry out the functions vested in it by the Civil Service Reform Act, Public Law 95–454 (5 U.S.C. ch. 71), $34,620,000, including $1,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000, for activities authorized by the Labor-Management Cooperation Act of 1978 (29 U.S.C. 175a): Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, fees charged, up to full-cost recovery, for special training activities and for arbitration services shall be credited to and merged with this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees for arbitration services shall be available only for education, training, and professional development of the agency workforce: Provided further, That the Director of the Service is authorized to accept and use on behalf of the United States gifts of services and real, personal, or other property in the aid of any projects or functions within the Director's jurisdiction.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (30 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), $6,060,000.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

For carrying out subtitle B of the Museum and Library Services Act, $166,175,000, of which $25,000,000 shall be for national leadership projects, notwithstanding section 221(a)(1)(B): Provided, That of the amount provided, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be awarded to the National Constitution Center, established by Public Law 100–433, for exhibition design, program planning, and operation of the Center to serve as a model between museums and libraries; $750,000 shall be for a Digital Geospatial and Numerical Data Library at the University of Idaho; $1,250,000 shall be awarded to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; $2,000,000 shall be to enhance digitization at the New York Public Library; $35,000 shall be for the Children's Museum of Manhattan; $300,000 shall be for the State Historical Society of Iowa; and $1,100,000 shall be for the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

MEDICARE PAYMENT ADVISORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out section 1805 of the Social Security Act, $7,015,000, to be transferred to this appropriation from the Federal Hospital Insurance and the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Funds.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, established by the Act of July 20, 1970 (Public Law 91–345, as amended by Public Law 102–95), $1,000,000.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON DISABILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Council on Disability as authorized by title IV of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, $2,344,000.

NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL

For expenses necessary for the National Education Goals Panel, as authorized by title II, part A of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, $2,100,000.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the National Labor Relations Board to carry out the functions vested in it by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended (29 U.S.C. 141–167), and other laws, $184,451,000: Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2(3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (29 U.S.C. 152), and as amended by the Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended, and as defined in section 3(f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203), and including in said definition employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of ditches, canals, reservoirs, and waterways when maintained or operated on a mutual, nonprofit basis and at least 95 percent of the water stored or supplied thereby is used for farming purposes: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this Act shall be used in any way to promulgate a final rule (altering 29 CFR part 103) regarding single location bargaining units in representation cases.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, as amended (45 U.S.C. 151–188), including emergency boards appointed by the President, $8,400,000: Provided, That unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1999 not needed for emergency boards shall remain available for other statutory purposes through September 30, 2000.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (29 U.S.C. 661), $8,100,000.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

For payment to the Dual Benefits Payments Account, authorized under section 15(d) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974, $189,000,000, which shall include amounts becoming available in fiscal year 1999 pursuant to section 224(c)(1)(B) of Public Law 98–76; and in addition, an amount, not to exceed 2 percent of the amount provided herein, shall be available proportional to the amount by which the product of recipients and the average benefit received exceeds $189,000,000: Provided, That the total amount provided herein shall be credited in 12 approximately equal amounts on the first day of each month in the fiscal year.

FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

For payment to the accounts established in the Treasury for the payment of benefits under the Railroad Retirement Act for interest earned on unnegotiated checks, $150,000, to remain available through September 30, 2000, which shall be the maximum amount available for payment pursuant to section 417 of Public Law 98–76.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses for the Railroad Retirement Board for administration of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, $90,000,000, to be derived in such amounts as determined by the Board from the railroad retirement accounts and from moneys credited to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General for audit, investigatory and review activities, as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, not more than $5,600,000, to be derived from the railroad retirement accounts and railroad unemployment insurance account: Provided, That none of the funds made available in any other paragraph of this Act may be transferred to the Office; used to carry out any such transfer; used to provide any office space, equipment, office supplies, communications facilities or services, maintenance services, or administrative services for the Office; used to pay any salary, benefit, or award for any personnel of the Office; used to pay any other operating expense of the Office; or used to reimburse the Office for any service provided, or expense incurred, by the Office: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading in this Act, or subsequent Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, may be used for any audit, investigation, or review of the Medicare Program.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

PAYMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUNDS

For payment to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and the Federal Disability Insurance trust funds, as provided under sections 201(m), 228(g), and 1131(b)(2) of the Social Security Act, $19,689,000.

SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS

For carrying out title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, $382,803,000, to remain available until expended.

For making, after July 31 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, for costs incurred in the current fiscal year, such amounts as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title IV of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000, $141,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

For carrying out titles XI and XVI of the Social Security Act, section 401 of Public Law 92–603, section 212 of Public Law 93–66, as amended, and section 405 of Public Law 95–216, including payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses incurred pursuant to section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, $21,552,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any portion of the funds provided to a State in the current fiscal year and not obligated by the State during that year shall be returned to the Treasury.

From funds provided under the previous paragraph, not less than $100,000,000 shall be available for payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses for conducting continuing disability reviews.

In addition, $177,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, for payment to the Social Security trust funds for administrative expenses for continuing disability reviews as authorized by section 103 of Public Law 104–121 and section 10203 of Public Law 105–33. The term ''continuing disability reviews'' means reviews and redeterminations as defined under section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

For making, after June 15 of the current fiscal year, benefit payments to individuals under title XVI of the Social Security Act, for unanticipated costs incurred for the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary.

For making benefit payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act for the first quarter of fiscal year 2000, $9,550,000,000, to remain available until expended.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including the hire of two passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $10,000 for official reception and representation expenses, not more than $5,996,000,000 may be expended, as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, from any one or all of the trust funds referred to therein: Provided, That not less than $1,600,000 shall be for the Social Security Advisory Board: Provided further, That unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1999 not needed for fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended to invest in the Social Security Administration computing network, including related equipment and nonpayroll administrative expenses associated solely with this network: Provided further, That reimbursement to the trust funds under this heading for expenditures for official time for employees of the Social Security Administration pursuant to section 7131 of title 5, United States Code, and for facilities or support services for labor organizations pursuant to policies, regulations, or procedures referred to in section 7135(b) of such title shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, with interest, from amounts in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, as soon as possible after such expenditures are made.

From funds provided under the previous paragraph, notwithstanding the provision under this heading in Public Law 105–78 regarding unobligated balances at the end of fiscal year 1998 not needed for such fiscal year, an amount not to exceed $50,000,000 from such unobligated balances shall, in addition to funding already available under this heading for fiscal year 1999, be available for necessary expenses.

From funds provided under the first paragraph, not less than $200,000,000 shall be available for conducting continuing disability reviews.

From funds provided under the first paragraph, the Commissioner of Social Security shall direct $6,000,000 for Federal-State partnerships which will evaluate means to promote Medicare buy-in programs targeted to elderly and disabled individuals under titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act.

In addition to funding already available under this heading, and subject to the same terms and conditions, $355,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000, for continuing disability reviews as authorized by section 103 of Public Law 104–121 and section 10203 of Public Law 105–33. The term ''continuing disability reviews'' means reviews and redeterminations as defined under section 201(g)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act as amended.

In addition, $75,000,000 to be derived from administration fees in excess of $5.00 per supplementary payment collected pursuant to section 1616(d) of the Social Security Act or section 212(b)(3) of Public Law 93–66, which shall remain available until expended. To the extent that the amounts collected pursuant to such section 1616(d) or 212(b)(3) in fiscal year 1999 exceed $75,000,000, the amounts shall be available in fiscal year 2000 only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $12,000,000, together with not to exceed $44,000,000, to be transferred and expended as authorized by section 201(g)(1) of the Social Security Act from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund and the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund.

In addition, an amount not to exceed 3 percent of the total provided in this appropriation may be transferred from the ''Limitation on Administrative Expenses'', Social Security Administration, to be merged with this account, to be available for the time and purposes for which this account is available: Provided, That notice of such transfers shall be transmitted promptly to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Institute of Peace as authorized in the United States Institute of Peace Act, $12,160,000.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 501. The Secretaries of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education are authorized to transfer unexpended balances of prior appropriations to accounts corresponding to current appropriations provided in this Act: Provided, That such transferred balances are used for the same purpose, and for the same periods of time, for which they were originally appropriated.

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

SEC. 503. (a) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, for the preparation, distribution, or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or video presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress or any State legislature, except in presentation to the Congress or any State legislature itself.

(b) No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or expenses of any grant or contract recipient, or agent acting for such recipient, related to any activity designed to influence legislation or appropriations pending before the Congress or any State legislature.

SEC. 504. The Secretaries of Labor and Education are each authorized to make available not to exceed $15,000 from funds available for salaries and expenses under titles I and III, respectively, for official reception and representation expenses; the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from the funds available for ''Salaries and expenses, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service''; and the Chairman of the National Mediation Board is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed $2,500 from funds available for ''Salaries and expenses, National Mediation Board''.

SEC. 505. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no funds appropriated under this Act shall be used to carry out any program of distributing sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug.

SEC. 506. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—It is the sense of the Congress that, to the greatest extent practicable, all equipment and products purchased with funds made available in this Act should be American-made.

(b) NOTICE REQUIREMENT.—In providing financial assistance to, or entering into any contract with, any entity using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency, to the greatest extent practicable, shall provide to such entity a notice describing the statement made in subsection (a) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 507. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this Act, including but not limited to State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state: (1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money; (2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and (3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by nongovernmental sources.

SEC. 508. (a) None of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, shall be expended for any abortion.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under this Act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are appropriated under this Act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) The term ''health benefits coverage'' means the package of services covered by a managed care provider or organization pursuant to a contract or other arrangement.

SEC. 509. (a) The limitations established in the preceding section shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(b) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as prohibiting the expenditure by a State, locality, entity, or private person of State, local, or private funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

(c) Nothing in the preceding section shall be construed as restricting the ability of any managed care provider from offering abortion coverage or the ability of a State or locality to contract separately with such a provider for such coverage with State funds (other than a State's or locality's contribution of Medicaid matching funds).

SEC. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, hereafter—

(1) no amount may be transferred from an appropriation account for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education except as authorized in this or any subsequent appropriation Act, or in the Act establishing the program or activity for which funds are contained in this Act;

(2) no department, agency, or other entity, other than the one responsible for administering the program or activity for which an appropriation is made in this Act, may exercise authority for the timing of the obligation and expenditure of such appropriation, or for the purpose for which it is obligated and expended, except to the extent and in the manner otherwise provided in sections 1512 and 1513 of title 31, United States Code; and

(3) no funds provided under this Act shall be available for the salary (or any part thereof) of an employee who is reassigned on a temporary detail basis to another position in the employing agency or department or in any other agency or department, unless the detail is independently approved by the head of the employing department or agency.

SEC. 511. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for—

(1) the creation of a human embryo or embryos for research purposes; or

(2) research in which a human embryo or embryos are destroyed, discarded, or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under 45 CFR 46.208(a)(2) and section 498(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 289g(b)).

(b) For purposes of this section, the term ''human embryo or embryos'' includes any organism, not protected as a human subject under 45 CFR 46 as of the date of the enactment of this Act, that is derived by fertilization, parthenogenesis, cloning, or any other means from one or more human gametes or human diploid cells.

SEC. 512. (a) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PROMOTION OF LEGALIZATION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for any activity that promotes the legalization of any drug or other substance included in schedule I of the schedules of controlled substances established by section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812).

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply when there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such drug or other substance or that federally sponsored clinical trials are being conducted to determine therapeutic advantage.

SEC. 513. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to enter into or renew a contract with an entity if—

(1) such entity is otherwise a contractor with the United States and is subject to the requirement in section 4212(d) of title 38, United States Code, regarding submission of an annual report to the Secretary of Labor concerning employment of certain veterans; and

(2) such entity has not submitted a report as required by that section for the most recent year for which such requirement was applicable to such entity.

SEC. 514. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to pay the expenses of an election officer appointed by a court to oversee an election of any officer or trustee for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

SEC. 515. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 1999 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1999 in this Act, shall remain available through December 31, 1999, for each such account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations shall be notified at least fifteen days prior to the obligation of such funds.

SEC. 516. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to promulgate or adopt any final standard under section 1173(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320d–2(b)) providing for, or providing for the assignment of, a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual's capacity as an employer or a health care provider), until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

SEC. 601. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE.

IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking section 404E; and

(2) in part E, by adding at the end the following:

''Subpart 5—National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

''SEC. 485D. PURPOSE OF CENTER.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The general purposes of the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (in this subpart referred to as the 'Center') are the conduct and support of basic and applied research (including both intramural and extramural research), research training, the dissemination of health information, and other programs with respect to identifying, investigating, and validating complementary and alternative treatment, diagnostic and prevention modalities, disciplines and systems. The Center shall be headed by a director, who shall be appointed by the Secretary. The Director of the Center shall report directly to the Director of NIH.

''(b) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory council for the Center in accordance with section 406, except that at least half of the members of the advisory council who are not ex officio members shall include practitioners licensed in one or more of the major systems with which the Center is concerned, and at least 3 individuals representing the interests of individual consumers of complementary and alternative medicine.

''(c) COMPLEMENT TO CONVENTIONAL MEDICINE.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Director of the Center shall, as appropriate, study the integration of alternative treatment, diagnostic and prevention systems, modalities, and disciplines with the practice of conventional medicine as a complement to such medicine and into health care delivery systems in the United States.

''(d) APPROPRIATE SCIENTIFIC EXPERTISE AND COORDINATION WITH INSTITUTES AND FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Director of the Center, after consultation with the advisory council for the Center and the division of research grants, shall ensure that scientists with appropriate expertise in research on complementary and alternative medicine are incorporated into the review, oversight, and management processes of all research projects and other activities funded by the Center. In carrying out this subsection, the Director of the Center, as necessary, may establish review groups with appropriate scientific expertise. The Director of the Center shall coordinate efforts with other Institutes and Federal agencies to ensure appropriate scientific input and management.

''(e) EVALUATION OF VARIOUS DISCIPLINES AND SYSTEMS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Director of the Center shall identify and evaluate alternative and complementary medical treatment, diagnostic and prevention modalities in each of the disciplines and systems with which the Center is concerned, including each discipline and system in which accreditation, national certification, or a State license is available.

''(f) ENSURING HIGH QUALITY, RIGOROUS SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.—In order to ensure high quality, rigorous scientific review of complementary and alternative, diagnostic and prevention modalities, disciplines and systems, the Director of the Center shall conduct or support the following activities:

''(1) Outcomes research and investigations.

''(2) Epidemiological studies.

''(3) Health services research.

''(4) Basic science research.

''(5) Clinical trials.

''(6) Other appropriate research and investigational activities.

The Director of NIH, in coordination with the Director of the Center, shall designate specific personnel in each Institute to serve as full-time liaisons with the Center in facilitating appropriate coordination and scientific input.

''(g) DATA SYSTEM; INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.—

''(1) DATA SYSTEM.—The Director of the Center shall establish a bibliographic system for the collection, storage, and retrieval of worldwide research relating to complementary and alternative treatment, diagnostic and prevention modalities, disciplines and systems. Such a system shall be regularly updated and publicly accessible.

''(2) CLEARINGHOUSE.—The Director of the Center shall establish an information clearinghouse to facilitate and enhance, through the effective dissemination of information, knowledge and understanding of alternative medical treatment, diagnostic and prevention practices by health professionals, patients, industry, and the public.

''(h) RESEARCH CENTERS.—The Director of the Center, after consultation with the advisory council for the Center, shall provide support for the development and operation of multipurpose centers to conduct research and other activities described in subsection (a) with respect to complementary and alternative treatment, diagnostic and prevention modalities, disciplines and systems. The provision of support for the development and operation of such centers shall include accredited complementary and alternative medicine research and education facilities.

''(i) AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES.—After consultation with the Director of the Center, the Director of NIH shall ensure that resources of the National Institutes of Health, including laboratory and clinical facilities, fellowships (including research training fellowship and junior and senior clinical fellowships), and other resources are sufficiently available to enable the Center to appropriately and effectively carry out its duties as described in subsection (a). The Director of NIH, in coordination with the Director of the Center, shall designate specific personnel in each Institute to serve as full-time liaisons with the Center in facilitating appropriate coordination and scientific input.

''(j) AVAILABILITY OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 1999 are available for obligation through September 30, 2001. Amounts appropriated to carry out this section for fiscal year 2000 are available for obligation through September 30, 2001.''.

(k) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 401(b)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281(b)(2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine.''.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

RATES OF PAY FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING AND NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO

SEC. 701. Section 396(k)(9) of Title 47, United States Code, is amended by striking ''at an annual rate of pay which exceeds the rate of basic pay in effect from time to time for level I of the Executive Schedule under 5312 of title 5, United States Code'' and inserting ''in excess of reasonable compensation as determined pursuant to Section 4958 of the Internal Revenue Code for services that the officer or employee renders to organization'' after ''compensated.''

SEC. 702. The amount of the DSH allotment for the State of Minnesota for fiscal year 1999, specified in the table under section 1923(f)(2) of the Social Security Act (as amended by section 4721(a)(1) of Public Law 105–33) is deemed to be $33,000,000.

SEC. 703. The amount of the DSH allotment for the State of New Mexico for fiscal year 1999, specified in the table under section 1923(f)(2) of the Social Security Act (as amended by section 4721(a)(1) of Public Law 105–33) is deemed to be $9,000,000.

SEC. 704. Notwithstanding section 1923(f)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–4(f)(2)) (as amended by section 4721(a)(1) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 511), the amount of the DSH allotment for Wyoming for fiscal year 1999 is deemed to be $95,000.

SEC. 705. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN ADJUDICATION PROVISIONS.—The Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) is amended—

(1) in section 599D (8 U.S.C. 1157 note)—

(A) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''1997 and 1998'' and inserting ''1997, 1998, and 1999''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''October 1, 1998'' each place it appears and inserting ''October 1, 1999''; and

(2) in section 599E (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''September 30, 1998'' and inserting ''September 30, 1999''.

SEC. 706. (a) Section 2104(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the allotment under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall allot each commonwealth and territory described in paragraph (3) the applicable percentage specified in paragraph (2) of the amount appropriated under subparagraph (B).

''(B) APPROPRIATIONS.—For purposes of providing allotments pursuant to subparagraph (A), there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated $32,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.''.

(b) Section 2104(b)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(b)(1)) is amended by inserting ''(determined without regard to paragraph (4) thereof)'' after ''subsection (c)''.

SEC. 707. DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND STATE COST FACTORS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1998 AND 1999 FOR PURPOSES OF STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (SCHIP).—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of determining the product under section 2104(b)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397dd(b)(1)(A)) for a State for each of fiscal years 1998 and 1999—

(1) the number of children under clause (i) of such section shall be the number of low-income children specified for the State in Column B of the table on pages 48101–48102 of the Federal Register published on September 12, 1997, adjusted by the Census Bureau as necessary to treat children as being without health insurance

if they have access to health care funded by the Indian Health Service but do not have health insurance; and

(2) the State cost factor under clause (ii) of such section shall be the State cost factor specified for the State in Column C of such table.

SEC. 708. (a) EXTENSION OF DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORT BY COMMISSION TO ASSESS THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO COMBAT THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—Section 712(c)(1) of the Combating Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (subtitle A of title VII of Public Law 104-293; 110 Stat. 3470; 50 U.S.C. 2351 note) is amended by striking out ''the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''January 18, 1998''.

(b) MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.—Section 711 of that Act is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subsection (b)(1), by striking out ''eight members'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''twelve members, none of whom may, during the period of their service on the Commission, be an officer or employee of any department, agency, or other establishment of the Executive Branch (other than the Commission), and'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking out ''one'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''three'';

(3) in subsection (b)(4), by striking out ''one'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''three''; and

(4) in subsection (e), by striking out ''the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''the date of enactment of an Act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, regardless of whether all the members of the Commission have been appointed as of that date,''.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSION.—Section 712(a) of that Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) RESTRICTIONS.—In carrying out the study under paragraph (1), making the assessments under paragraph (2), and addressing the matters identified in paragraph (3), the Commission shall not review, evaluate, or report on—

''(A) United States domestic response capabilities with respect to weapons of mass destruction; or

''(B) the adequacy or usefulness of United States laws that provide for the imposition of sanctions on countries or entities that engage in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.''.

(d) LIMITATION ON COMMISSION EXPENDITURES.—Section 717 of that Act is amended by striking out ''shall be paid'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''shall not exceed $1,000,000, and shall be paid''.

SEC. 709. PROTECTION OF DIVORCED SPOUSES. (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 6(c) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1974 (45 U.S.C. 231e(c)) is amended—

(1) in the last sentence of paragraph (1), by inserting ''(other than to a survivor in the circumstances described in paragraph (3))'' after ''no further benefits shall be paid''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) Notwithstanding the last sentence of paragraph (1), benefits shall be paid to a survivor who—

''(A) is a divorced wife; and

''(B) through administrative error received benefits otherwise precluded by the making of a lump sum payment under this section to a widow;

if that divorced wife makes an election to repay to the Board the lump sum payment. The Board may withhold up to 10 percent of each benefit amount paid after the date of the enactment of this paragraph toward such reimbursement. The Board may waive such repayment to the extent the Board determines it would cause an unjust financial hardship for the beneficiary.''.

(b) APPLICATION OF AMENDMENT.—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to any benefits paid before the date of enactment of this Act as well as to benefits payable on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 710. For purposes of payments to States for medical assistance under title XIX of the Social Security Act from amounts appropriated to carry out such title for fiscal year 1999 and for any subsequent fiscal year, individuals who are PACE program eligible individuals under section 1934 of that Act and who meet the income and resource eligibility requirements of individuals who are eligible for medical assistance under section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) of that Act shall be treated as individuals described in such section 1902(a)(10)(A)(ii)(VI) during the period of their enrollment in the PACE program.

TITLE VIII—READING EXCELLENCE ACT

Subtitle I—Reading and Literacy Grants

SEC. 101. AMENDMENT TO ESEA FOR READING AND LITERACY GRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating parts C and D as parts D and E, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after part B the following:

''PART C—READING AND LITERACY GRANTS

''SEC. 2251. PURPOSES.

''The purposes of this part are as follows:

''(1) To provide children with the readiness skills they need to learn to read once they enter school.

''(2) To teach every child to read in the child's early childhood years—

''(A) as soon as the child is ready to read; or

''(B) as soon as possible once the child enters school, but not later than 3d grade.

''(3) To improve the reading skills of students, and the instructional practices for current teachers (and, as appropriate, other instructional staff) who teach reading, through the use of findings from scientifically based reading research, including findings relating to phonemic awareness, systematic phonics, fluency, and reading comprehension.

''(4) To expand the number of high-quality family literacy programs.

''(5) To provide early literacy intervention to children who are experiencing reading difficulties in order to reduce the number of children who are incorrectly identified as a child with a disability and inappropriately referred to special education.

''SEC. 2252. DEFINITIONS.

''For purposes of this part:

''(1) ELIGIBLE PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROVIDER.—The term 'eligible professional development provider' means a provider of professional development in reading instruction to teachers that is based on scientifically based reading research.

''(2) FAMILY LITERACY SERVICES.—The term 'family literacy services' means services provided to participants on a voluntary basis that are of sufficient intensity in terms of hours, and of sufficient duration, to make sustainable changes in a family, and that integrate all of the following activities:

''(A) Interactive literacy activities between parents and their children.

''(B) Training for parents regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children.

''(C) Parent literacy training that leads to economic self-sufficiency.

''(D) An age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experiences.

''(3) INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.—The term 'instructional staff'—

''(A) means individuals who have responsibility for teaching children to read; and

''(B) includes principals, teachers, supervisors of instruction, librarians, library school media specialists, teachers of academic subjects other than reading, and other individuals who have responsibility for assisting children to learn to read.

''(4) READING.—The term 'reading' means a complex system of deriving meaning from print that requires all of the following:

''(A) The skills and knowledge to understand how phonemes, or speech sounds, are connected to print.

''(B) The ability to decode unfamiliar words.

''(C) The ability to read fluently.

''(D) Sufficient background information and vocabulary to foster reading comprehension.

''(E) The development of appropriate active strategies to construct meaning from print.

''(F) The development and maintenance of a motivation to read.

''(5) SCIENTIFICALLY BASED READING RESEARCH.—The term 'scientifically based reading research'—

''(A) means the application of rigorous, systematic, and objective procedures to obtain valid knowledge relevant to reading development, reading instruction, and reading difficulties; and

''(B) shall include research that—

''(i) employs systematic, empirical methods that draw on observation or experiment;

''(ii) involves rigorous data analyses that are adequate to test the stated hypotheses and justify the general conclusions drawn;

''(iii) relies on measurements or observational methods that provide valid data across evaluators and observers and across multiple measurements and observations; and

''(iv) has been accepted by a peer-reviewed journal or approved by a panel of independent experts through a comparably rigorous, objective, and scientific review.

''SEC. 2253. READING AND LITERACY GRANTS TO STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

''(a) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the provisions of this part, the Secretary shall award grants to State educational agencies to carry out the reading and literacy activities authorized under this section and sections 2254 through 2256.

''(2) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) SINGLE GRANT PER STATE.—A State educational agency may not receive more than one grant under paragraph (1).

''(B) 3-YEAR TERM.—A State educational agency that receives a grant under paragraph (1) may expend the funds provided under the grant only during the 3-year period beginning on the date on which the grant is made.

''(b) APPLICATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A State educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this part shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time and in such form as the Secretary may require. The application shall contain the information described in paragraph (2).

''(2) CONTENTS.—An application under this subsection shall contain the following:

''(A) An assurance that the Governor of the State, in consultation with the State educational agency, has established a reading and literacy partnership described in subsection (d), and a description of how such partnership—

''(i) assisted in the development of the State plan;

''(ii) will be involved in advising on the selection of subgrantees under sections 2255 and 2256; and

''(iii) will assist in the oversight and evaluation of such subgrantees.

''(B) A description of the following:

''(i) How the State educational agency will ensure that professional development activities related to reading instruction and provided under this part are—

''(I) coordinated with other State and local level funds and used effectively to improve instructional practices for reading; and

''(II) based on scientifically based reading research.

''(ii) How the activities assisted under this part will address the needs of teachers and other instructional staff, and will effectively teach students to read, in schools receiving assistance under section 2255 and 2256.

''(iii) The extent to which the activities will prepare teachers in all the major components of reading instruction (including phonemic awareness, systematic phonics, fluency, and reading comprehension).

''(iv) How the State educational agency will use technology to enhance reading and literacy professional development activities for teachers, as appropriate.

''(v) How parents can participate in literacy-related activities assisted under this part to enhance their children's reading.

''(vi) How subgrants made by the State educational agency under sections 2255 and 2256 will meet the requirements of this part, including how the State educational agency will ensure that subgrantees will use practices based on scientifically based reading research.

''(vii) How the State educational agency will, to the extent practicable, make grants to subgrantees in both rural and urban areas.

''(viii) The process that the State used to establish the reading and literacy partnership described in subsection (d).

''(C) An assurance that each local educational agency to which the State educational agency makes a subgrant—

''(i) will provide professional development for the classroom teacher and other appropriate instructional staff on the teaching of reading based on scientifically based reading research;

''(ii) will provide family literacy services based on programs such as the Even Start family literacy model authorized under part B of title I, to enable parents to be their child's first and most important teacher;

''(iii) will carry out programs to assist those kindergarten students who are not ready for the transition to first grade, particularly students experiencing difficulty with reading skills; and

''(iv) will use supervised individuals (including tutors), who have been appropriately trained using scientifically based reading research, to provide additional support, before school, after school, on weekends, during non-instructional periods of the school day, or during the summer, for children preparing to enter kindergarten and students in kindergarten through grade 3 who are experiencing difficulty reading.

''(D) An assurance that instruction in reading will be provided to children with reading difficulties who—

''(i) are at risk of being referred to special education based on these difficulties; or

''(ii) have been evaluated under section 614 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act but, in accordance with section 614(b)(5) of such Act, have not been identified as being a child with a disability (as defined in section 602 of the such Act).

''(E) A description of how the State educational agency—

''(i) will build on, and promote coordination among, literacy programs in the State (including federally funded programs such as the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act), in order to increase the effectiveness of the programs in improving reading for adults and children and to avoid duplication of the efforts of the programs;

''(ii) will promote reading and library programs that provide access to engaging reading material;

''(iii) will make local educational agencies described in sections 2255(a)(1) and 2256(a)(1) aware of the availability of subgrants under sections 2255 and 2256; and

''(iv) will assess and evaluate, on a regular basis, local educational agency activities assisted under this part, with respect to whether they have been effective in achieving the purposes of this part.

''(F) A description of the evaluation instrument the State educational agency will use for purposes of the assessments and evaluations under subparagraph (E)(iv).

''(c) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall approve an application of a State educational agency under this section only—

''(A) if such application meets the requirement of this section; and

''(B) after taking into account the extent to which the application furthers the purposes of this part and the overall quality of the application.

''(2) PEER REVIEW.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the National Institute for Literacy, shall convene a panel to evaluate applications under this section. At a minimum, the panel shall include—

''(i) representatives of the National Institute for Literacy, the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences, and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development;

''(ii) 3 individuals selected by the Secretary;

''(iii) 3 individuals selected by the National Institute for Literacy;

''(iv) 3 individuals selected by the National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences; and

''(v) 3 individuals selected by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

''(B) EXPERTS.—The panel shall include experts who are competent, by virtue of their training, expertise, or experience, to evaluate applications under this section, and experts who provide professional development to teachers of reading to children and adults, and experts who provide professional development to other instructional staff, based on scientifically based reading research.

''(C) PRIORITY.—The panel shall recommend grant applications from State educational agencies under this section to the Secretary for funding or for disapproval. In making such recommendations, the panel shall give priority to applications from State educational agencies whose States have modified, are modifying, or provide an assurance that not later than 18 months after receiving a grant under this section the State educational agencies will increase the training and the methods of teaching reading required for certification as an elementary school teacher to reflect scientifically based reading research, except that nothing in this Act shall be construed to establish a national system of teacher certification.

''(D) MINIMUM GRANT AMOUNTS.—

''(i) STATES.—Each State educational agency selected to receive a grant under this section shall receive an amount for the grant period that is not less than $500,000.

''(ii) OUTLYING AREAS.—The Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands selected to receive a grant under this section shall receive an amount for the grant period that is not less than $100,000.

''(E) LIMITATION.—The Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau shall not be eligible to receive a grant under this part.

''(d) READING AND LITERACY PARTNERSHIPS.—

''(1) REQUIRED PARTICIPANTS.—In order for a State educational agency to receive a grant under this section, the Governor of the State, in consultation with the State educational agency, shall establish a reading and literacy partnership consisting of at least the following participants:

''(A) The Governor of the State.

''(B) The chief State school officer.

''(C) The chairman and the ranking member of each committee of the State legislature that is responsible for education policy.

''(D) A representative, selected jointly by the Governor and the chief State school officer, of at least one local educational agency that is eligible to receive a subgrant under section 2255.

''(E) A representative, selected jointly by the Governor and the chief State school officer, of a community-based organization working with children to improve their reading skills, particularly a community-based organization using tutors and scientifically based reading research.

''(F) State directors of appropriate Federal or State programs with a strong reading component.

''(G) A parent of a public or private school student or a parent who educates their child or children in their home, selected jointly by the Governor and the chief State school officer.

''(H) A teacher who successfully teaches reading and an instructional staff member, selected jointly by the Governor and the chief State school officer.

''(I) A family literacy service provider selected jointly by the Governor and the chief state school officer.

''(2) OPTIONAL PARTICIPANTS.—A reading and literacy partnership may include additional participants, who shall be selected jointly by the Governor and the chief State school officer, and who may include a representative of—

''(A) an institution of higher education operating a program of teacher preparation based on scientifically based reading research in the State;

''(B) a local educational agency;

''(C) a private nonprofit or for-profit eligible professional development provider providing instruction based on scientifically based reading research;

''(D) an adult education provider;

''(E) a volunteer organization that is involved in reading programs; or

''(F) a school library or a public library that offers reading or literacy programs for children or families.

''(3) PREEXISTING PARTNERSHIP.—If, before the date of the enactment of the Reading Excellence Act, a State established a consortium, partnership, or any other similar body, that includes the Governor and the chief State school officer and has, as a central part of its mission, the promotion of literacy for children in their early childhood years through the 3d grade and family literacy services, but that does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph (1), the State may elect to treat that consortium, partnership, or body as the reading and literacy partnership for the State notwithstanding such paragraph, and it shall be considered a reading and literacy partnership for purposes of the other provisions of this part.

''SEC. 2254. USE OF AMOUNTS BY STATE EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

''A State educational agency that receives a grant under section 2253—

''(1) shall use not more than 5 percent of the funds made available under the grant for the administrative costs of carrying out this part (excluding section 2256), of which not more than 2 percent may be used to carry out section 2259; and

''(2) shall use not more than 15 percent of the funds made available under the grant to solicit applications for, award, and oversee the performance of, not less than one subgrant pursuant to section 2256.

''SEC. 2255. LOCAL READING IMPROVEMENT SUBGRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) SUBGRANTS.—A State educational agency that receives a grant under section 2253 shall make subgrants, on a competitive basis, to local educational agencies that either—

''(A) have at least one school that is identified for school improvement under section 1116(c) in the geographic area served by the agency;

''(B) have the largest, or second largest, number of children who are counted under section

1124(c), in comparison to all other local educational agencies in the State; or

''(C) have the highest, or second highest, school-age child poverty rate, in comparison to all other local educational agencies in the State. For purposes of subparagraph (C), the term 'school-age child poverty rate' means the number of children counted under section 1124(c) who are living within the geographic boundaries of the local educational agency, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children aged 5-17 years living within the geographic boundaries of the local educational agency.

''(2) SUBGRANT AMOUNT.—A subgrant under this section shall consist of an amount sufficient to enable the subgrant recipient to operate a program for a 2-year period and may not be revoked or terminated on the grounds that a school ceases, during the grant period, to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (1).

''(b) APPLICATIONS.—A local educational agency that desires to receive a subgrant under this section shall submit an application to the State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the agency may require. The application—

''(1) shall describe how the local educational agency will work with schools selected by the agency to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1)—

''(A) to select one or more programs of reading instruction, developed using scientifically based reading research, to improve reading instruction by all academic teachers for all children in each of the schools selected by the agency under such subsection and, where appropriate, for their parents; and

''(B) to enter into an agreement with a person or entity responsible for the development of each program selected under subparagraph (A), or a person with experience or expertise about the program and its implementation, under which the person or entity agrees to work with the local educational agency and the schools in connection with such implementation and improvement efforts;

''(2) shall include an assurance that the local educational agency—

''(A) will carry out professional development for the classroom teacher and other instructional staff on the teaching of reading based on scientifically based reading research;

''(B) will provide family literacy services based on programs such as the Even Start family literacy model authorized under part B of title I, to enable parents to be their child's first and most important teacher;

''(C) will carry out programs to assist those kindergarten students who are not ready for the transition to first grade, particularly students experiencing difficulty with reading skills; and

''(D) will use supervised individuals (including tutors), who have been appropriately trained using scientifically based reading research, to provide additional support, before school, after school, on weekends, during noninstructional periods of the school day, or during the summer, for children preparing to enter kindergarten and students in kindergarten through grade 3 who are experiencing difficulty reading;

''(3) shall describe how the applicant will ensure that funds available under this part, and funds available for reading instruction for kindergarten through grade 6 from other appropriate sources, are effectively coordinated, and, where appropriate, integrated with funds under this Act in order to improve existing activities in the areas of reading instruction, professional development, program improvement, parental involvement, technical assistance, and other activities that can help meet the purposes of this part;

''(4) shall describe, if appropriate, how parents, tutors, and early childhood education providers will be assisted by, and participate in, literacy-related activities receiving financial assistance under this part to enhance children's reading fluency;

''(5) shall describe how the local educational agency—

''(A) provides instruction in reading to children with reading difficulties who—

''(i) are at risk of being referred to special education based on these difficulties; or

''(ii) have been evaluated under section 614 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act but, in accordance with section 614(b)(5) of such Act, have not been identified as being a child with a disability (as defined in section 602 of the such Act); and

''(B) will promote reading and library programs that provide access to engaging reading material; and

''(6) shall include an assurance that the local educational agency will make available, upon request and in an understandable and uniform format, to any parent of a student attending any school selected to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1) in the geographic area served by the local educational agency, information regarding the professional qualifications of the student's classroom teacher to provide instruction in reading.

''(c) SPECIAL RULE.—To the extent feasible, a local educational agency that desires to receive a grant under this section shall form a partnership with one or more community-based organizations of demonstrated effectiveness in early childhood literacy, and reading readiness, reading instruction, and reading achievement for both adults and children, such as a Head Start program, family literacy program, public library, or adult education program, to carry out the functions described in paragraphs (1) through (6) of subsection (b). In evaluating subgrant applications under this section, a State educational agency shall consider whether the applicant has satisfied the requirement in the preceding sentence. If not, the applicant must provide information on why it would not have been feasible for the applicant to have done so.

''(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a local educational agency that receives a subgrant under this section shall use amounts from the subgrant to carry out activities to advance reform of reading instruction in any school that (A) is described in subsection (a)(1)(A), (B) has the largest, or second largest, number of children who are counted under section 1124(c), in comparison to all other schools in the local educational agency, or (C) has the highest, or second highest, school-age child poverty rate (as defined in the second sentence of subsection (a)(1)), in comparison to all other schools in the local educational agency. Such activities shall include the following:

''(A) Securing technical and other assistance from—

''(i) a program of reading instruction based on scientifically based reading research;

''(ii) a person or entity with experience or expertise about such program and its implementation, who has agreed to work with the recipient in connection with its implementation; or

''(iii) a program providing family literacy services.

''(B) Providing professional development activities to teachers and other instructional staff (including training of tutors), using scientifically based reading research and purchasing of curricular and other supporting materials.

''(C) Promoting reading and library programs that provide access to engaging reading material.

''(D) Providing, on a voluntary basis, training to parents of children enrolled in a school selected to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1) on how to help their children with school work, particularly in the development of reading skills. Such training may be provided directly by the subgrant recipient, or through a grant or contract with another person. Such training shall be consistent with reading reforms taking place in the school setting. No parent shall be required to participate in such training.

''(E) Carrying out family literacy services based on programs such as the Even Start family literacy model authorized under part B of title I, to enable parents to be their child's first and most important teacher.

''(F) Providing instruction for parents of children enrolled in a school selected to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1), and others who volunteer to be reading tutors for such children, in the instructional practices based on scientifically based reading research used by the applicant.

''(G) Programs to assist those kindergarten students enrolled in a school selected to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1) who are not ready for the transition to first grade, particularly students experiencing difficulty with reading skills.

''(H) Providing additional support for children preparing to enter kindergarten and students in kindergarten through grade 3 who are enrolled in a school selected to receive assistance under subsection (d)(1), who are experiencing difficulty reading, before school, after school, on weekends, during noninstructional periods of the school day, or during the summer, using supervised individuals (including tutors), who have been appropriately trained using scientifically based reading research.

''(I) Providing instruction in reading to children with reading difficulties who—

''(i) are at risk of being referred to special education based on these difficulties; or

''(ii) have been evaluated under section 614 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act but, in accordance with section 614(b)(5) of such Act, have not been identified as being a child with a disability (as defined in section 602 of the such Act).

''(J) Providing coordination of reading, library, and literacy programs within the local educational agency to avoid duplication and increase the effectiveness of reading, library, and literacy activities.

''(2) LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—A recipient of a subgrant under this section may use not more than 5 percent of the subgrant funds for administrative costs.

''(e) TRAINING NONRECIPIENTS.—A recipient of a subgrant under this section may train, on a fee-for-service basis, personnel from schools, or local educational agencies, that are not a beneficiary of, or receiving, such a subgrant, in the instructional practices based on scientifically based reading research used by the recipient. Such a nonrecipient school or agency may use funds received under title I of this Act, and other appropriate Federal funds used for reading instruction, to pay for such training, to the extent consistent with the law under which such funds were received.

"SEC. 2256. TUTORIAL ASSISTANCE SUBGRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) SUBGRANTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (4), a State educational agency that receives a grant under section 2253 shall make at least one subgrant on a competitive basis to—

''(A) local educational agencies that have at least one school in the geographic area served by the agency that—

''(i) is located in an area designated as an empowerment zone under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; or

''(ii) is located in an area designated as an enterprise community under part I of subchapter U of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

''(B) local educational agencies that have at least one school that is identified for school improvement under section 1116(c) in the geographic area served by the agency;

''(C) local educational agencies with the largest, or second largest, number of children who are counted under section 1124(c), in comparison

to all other local educational agencies in the State; or

''(D) local educational agencies with the highest, or second highest, school-age child poverty rate, in comparison to all other local educational agencies in the State.

For purposes of subparagraph (D), the term 'school-age child poverty rate' means the number of children counted under section 1124(c) who are living within the geographic boundaries of the local educational agency, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children aged 5-17 years living within the geographic boundaries of the local educational agency.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—

''(A) TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—A State educational agency shall provide notice to all local educational agencies within the State regarding the availability of the subgrants under this section.

''(B) TO PROVIDERS AND PARENTS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the State educational agency provides notice under subparagraph (A), each local educational agency described in paragraph (1) shall, as a condition on the agency's receipt of funds made available under title I of this Act, provide public notice to potential providers of tutorial assistance operating in the jurisdiction of the agency, and parents residing in such jurisdiction, regarding the availability of the subgrants under this section.

''(3) APPLICATION.—A local educational agency that desires to receive a subgrant under this section shall submit an application to the State educational agency at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the agency may require. The application shall include an assurance that the local educational agency will use the subgrant funds to carry out the duties described in subsection (b) for children enrolled in any school selected by the agency that (A) is described in paragraph (1)(A), (B) is described in paragraph (1)(B), (C) has the largest, or second largest, number of children who are counted under section 1124(c), in comparison to all other schools in the local educational agency, or (D) has the highest, or second highest, school-age child poverty rate (as defined in the second sentence of paragraph (1)), in comparison to all other schools in the local educational agency.

''(4) EXCEPTION.—If no local educational agency within the State submits an application to receive a subgrant under this section within the 6-month period beginning on the date on which the State educational agency provided notice to the local educational agencies regarding the availability of the subgrants, the State educational agency may use funds otherwise reserved under 2254(2) for the purpose of providing local reading improvement subgrants under section 2255 if the State educational agency certifies to the Secretary that the requirements of paragraph (2) have been met and each local educational agency in the State described in subparagraph (B) of such paragraph has demonstrated to the State educational agency that no provider of tutorial assistance described in such subparagraph requested the local educational agency to submit under paragraph (3) an application for a tutorial assistance subgrant.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency that receives a subgrant under this section shall carry out, using the funds provided under the subgrant, each of the duties described in paragraph (2).

''(2) DUTIES.—The duties described in this paragraph are the provision of tutorial assistance in reading, before school, after school, on weekends, or during the summer, to children who have difficulty reading, using instructional practices based on scientifically based reading research, through the following:

''(A) The creation and implementation of objective criteria to determine in a uniform manner the eligibility of tutorial assistance providers and tutorial assistance programs desiring to provide tutorial assistance under the subgrant. Such criteria shall include the following:

''(i) A record of effectiveness with respect to reading readiness, reading instruction for children in kindergarten through 3d grade, and early childhood literacy, as appropriate.

''(ii) Location in a geographic area convenient to the school or schools attended by the children who will be receiving tutorial assistance.

''(iii) The ability to provide tutoring in reading to children who have difficulty reading, using instructional practices based on scientifically based reading research and consistent with the reading instructional methods and content used by the school the child attends.

''(B) The provision, to parents of a child eligible to receive tutorial assistance pursuant to this section, of multiple choices among tutorial assistance providers and tutorial assistance programs determined to be eligible under the criteria described in subparagraph (A). Such choices shall include a school-based program and at least one tutorial assistance program operated by a provider pursuant to a contract with the local educational agency.

''(C) The development of procedures—

''(i) for the provision of information to parents of an eligible child regarding such parents' choices for tutorial assistance for the child;

''(ii) for considering children for tutorial assistance who are identified under subparagraph (D) and for whom no parent has selected a tutorial assistance provider or tutorial assistance program that give such parents additional opportunities to select a tutorial assistance provider or tutorial assistance program referred to in subparagraph (B); and

''(iii) that permit a local educational agency to recommend a tutorial assistance provider or tutorial assistance program in a case where a parent asks for assistance in the making of such selection.

''(D) The development of a selection process for providing tutorial assistance in accordance with this paragraph that limits the provision of assistance to children identified, by the school the child attends, as having difficulty reading, including difficulty mastering phonemic awareness, systematic phonics, fluency, and reading comprehension.

''(E) The development of procedures for selecting children to receive tutorial assistance, to be used in cases where insufficient funds are available to provide assistance with respect to all children identified by a school under subparagraph (D), that—

''(i) give priority to children who are determined, through State or local reading assessments, to be most in need of tutorial assistance; and

''(ii) give priority, in cases where children are determined, through State or local reading assessments, to be equally in need of tutorial assistance, based on a random selection principle.

''(F) The development of a methodology by which payments are made directly to tutorial assistance providers who are identified and selected pursuant to this section and selected for funding. Such methodology shall include the making of a contract, consistent with State and local law, between the provider and the local educational agency. Such contract shall satisfy the following requirements:

''(i) It shall contain specific goals and timetables with respect to the performance of the tutorial assistance provider.

''(ii) It shall require the tutorial assistance provider to report to the local educational agency on the provider's performance in meeting such goals and timetables.

''(iii) It shall specify the measurement techniques that will be used to evaluate the performance of the provider.

''(iv) It shall require the provider to meet all applicable Federal, State, and local health, safety, and civil rights laws.

''(v) It shall ensure that the tutorial assistance provided under the contract is consistent with reading instruction and content used by the local educational agency.

''(vi) It shall contain an agreement by the provider that information regarding the identity of any child eligible for, or enrolled in the program, will not be publicly disclosed without the permission of a parent of the child.

''(vii) It shall include the terms of an agreement between the provider and the local educational agency with respect to the provider's purchase and maintenance of adequate general liability insurance.

''(viii) It shall contain provisions with respect to the making of payments to the provider by the local educational agency.

''(G) The development of procedures under which the local educational agency carrying out this paragraph—

''(i) will ensure oversight of the quality and effectiveness of the tutorial assistance provided by each tutorial assistance provider that is selected for funding;

''(ii) will provide for the termination of contracts with ineffective and unsuccessful tutorial assistance providers (as determined by the local educational agency based upon the performance of the provider with respect to the goals and timetables contained in the contract between the agency and the provider under subparagraph (F));

''(iii) will provide to each parent of a child identified under subparagraph (D) who requests such information for the purpose of selecting a tutorial assistance provider for the child, in a comprehensible format, information with respect to the quality and effectiveness of the tutorial assistance referred to in clause (i);

''(iv) will ensure that each school identifying a child under subparagraph (D) will provide upon request, to a parent of the child, assistance in selecting, from among the tutorial assistance providers who are identified pursuant to subparagraph (B) the provider who is best able to meet the needs of the child;

''(v) will ensure that parents of a child receiving tutorial assistance pursuant to this section are informed of their child's progress in the tutorial program; and

''(vi) will ensure that it does not disclose the name of any child who may be eligible for tutorial assistance pursuant to this section, the name of any parent of such a child, or any other personally identifiable information about such a parent or child, to any tutorial assistance provider (excluding the agency itself), without the prior written consent of such parent.

"SEC. 2257. NATIONAL EVALUATION.

''From funds reserved under section 2260(b)(1), the Secretary, through grants or contracts, shall conduct a national assessment of the programs under this part. In developing the criteria for the assessment, the Secretary shall receive recommendations from the peer review panel convened under section 2253(c)(2).

"SEC. 2258. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—From funds reserved under section 2260(b)(2), the National Institute for Literacy shall disseminate information on scientifically based reading research and information on subgrantee projects under section 2255 or 2256 that have proven effective. At a minimum, the institute shall disseminate such information to all recipients of Federal financial assistance under titles I and VII of this Act, the Head Start Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act.

''(b) COORDINATION.—In carrying out this section, the National Institute for Literacy—

''(1) shall use, to the extent practicable, information networks developed and maintained through other public and private persons, including the Secretary, the National Center for Family Literacy, and the Readline Program;

''(2) shall work in conjunction with any panel convened by the National Institute of Child

Health and Human Development and the Secretary and any panel convened by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to assess the current status of research-based knowledge on reading development, including the effectiveness of various approaches to teaching children to read, with respect to determining the criteria by which the National Institute for Literacy judges scientifically based reading research and the design of strategies to disseminate such information; and

''(3) may assist any State educational agency selected to receive a grant under section 2253, and that requests such assistance—

''(A) in determining whether applications submitted under section 2253 meet the requirements of this title relating to scientifically based reading research; and

''(B) in the development of subgrant application forms.

''SEC. 2259. STATE EVALUATIONS; PERFORMANCE REPORTS.

''(a) STATE EVALUATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each State educational agency that receives a grant under section 2253 shall evaluate the success of the agency's subgrantees in meeting the purposes of this part. At a minimum, the evaluation shall measure the extent to which students who are the intended beneficiaries of the subgrants made by the agency have improved their reading skills.

''(2) CONTRACT.—A State educational agency shall carry out the evaluation under this subsection by entering into a contract with an entity that conducts scientifically based reading research, under which contract the entity will perform the evaluation.

''(3) SUBMISSION.—A State educational agency shall submit the findings from the evaluation under this subsection to the Secretary. The Secretary shall submit a summary of the findings from the evaluations under this subsection and the national assessment conducted under section 2257 to the appropriate committees of the Congress, including the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate.

''(b) PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—A State educational agency that receives a grant under section 2253 shall submit performance reports to the Secretary pursuant to a schedule to be determined by the Secretary, but not more frequently than annually. Such reports shall include—

''(1) with respect to subgrants under section 2255, the program or programs of reading instruction, based on scientifically based reading research, selected by subgrantees;

''(2) the results of use of the evaluation referred to in section 2253(b)(2)(E)(iv); and

''(3) a description of the subgrantees receiving funds under this part.

''SEC. 2260. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS; RESERVATIONS FROM APPROPRIATIONS; SUNSET.

''(a) AUTHORIZATIONS.—

''(1) FY 1999.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part and section 1202(c) $260,000,000 for fiscal year 1999.

''(2) FY 2000.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this part and section 1202(c) $260,000,000 for fiscal year 2000.

''(b) RESERVATIONS.—From each of the amounts appropriated under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, the Secretary—

''(1) shall reserve 1.5 percent to carry out section 2257(a);

''(2) shall reserve $5,000,000 to carry out section 2258; and

''(3) shall reserve $10,000,000 to carry out section 1202(c).

''(c) SUNSET.—Notwithstanding section 422(a) of the General Education Provisions Act, this part is not subject to extension under such section.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 2003 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6603) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''title,'' and inserting ''title (other than part C),''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3), by striking ''part C'' and inserting ''part D''.

(2) PRIORITY FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE.—Section 2206 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6646) is amended by inserting ''(other than part C)'' after ''for this title'' each place such term appears.

(3) REPORTING AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—Section 2401 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6701) is amended by striking ''under this part'' each place such term appears and inserting ''under this title (other than part C)''.

(4) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2402 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6701) is amended by striking ''this part—'' and inserting ''this title (other than part C)—''.

(5) GENERAL DEFINITIONS.—Section 14101(10)(C) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801(10)(C)) is amended by striking ''part C'' and inserting ''part D''.

(6) PARTICIPATION BY PRIVATE SCHOOL CHILDREN AND TEACHERS.—Section 14503(b)(1)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8893(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''part C'' and inserting ''part D''.

SUBTITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO EVEN START FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAMS

SEC. 201. RESERVATION FOR GRANTS.

Section 1202(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6362(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) RESERVATION FOR GRANTS.—

''(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—From funds reserved under section 2260(b)(3), the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to States to enable such States to plan and implement statewide family literacy initiatives to coordinate and, where appropriate, integrate existing Federal, State, and local literacy resources consistent with the purposes of this part. Such coordination and integration shall include funds available under the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, the Head Start Act, this part, part A of this title, and part A of title IV of the Social Security Act.

''(2) CONSORTIA.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—To receive a grant under this subsection, a State shall establish a consortium of State-level programs under the following laws:

''(i) This title (other than part D).

''(ii) The Head Start Act.

''(iii) The Adult Education and Family Literacy Act.

''(iv) All other State-funded preschool programs and programs providing literacy services to adults.

''(B) PLAN.—To receive a grant under this subsection, the consortium established by a State shall create a plan to use a portion of the State's resources, derived from the programs referred to in subparagraph (A), to strengthen and expand family literacy services in such State.

''(C) COORDINATION WITH PART C OF TITLE II.—The consortium shall coordinate its activities with the activities of the reading and literacy partnership for the State established under section 2253(d), if the State educational agency receives a grant under section 2253.

''(3) READING INSTRUCTION.—Statewide family literacy initiatives implemented under this subsection shall base reading instruction on scientifically based reading research (as such term is defined in section 2252).

''(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide, directly or through a grant or contract with an organization with experience in the development and operation of successful family literacy services, technical assistance to States receiving a grant under this subsection.

''(5) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall not make a grant to a State under this subsection unless the State agrees that, with respect to the costs to be incurred by the eligible consortium in carrying out the activities for which the grant was awarded, the State will make available non-Federal contributions in an amount equal to not less than the Federal funds provided under the grant.''.

SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

Section 1202(e) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6362(e)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

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

''(3) the term 'family literacy services' means services provided to participants on a voluntary basis that are of sufficient intensity in terms of hours, and of sufficient duration, to make sustainable changes in a family, and that integrate all of the following activities:

''(A) Interactive literacy activities between parents and their children.

''(B) Training for parents regarding how to be the primary teacher for their children and full partners in the education of their children.

''(C) Parent literacy training that leads to economic self-sufficiency.

''(D) An age-appropriate education to prepare children for success in school and life experiences.

SEC. 203. EVALUATION.

Section 1209 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6369) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) to provide States and eligible entities receiving a subgrant under this part, directly or through a grant or contract with an organization with experience in the development and operation of successful family literacy services, technical assistance to ensure local evaluations undertaken under section 1205(10) provide accurate information on the effectiveness of programs assisted under this part.''.

SEC. 204. INDICATORS OF PROGRAM QUALITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 1210 as section 1212; and

(2) by inserting after section 1209 the following:

''SEC. 1210. INDICATORS OF PROGRAM QUALITY.

''Each State receiving funds under this part shall develop, based on the best available research and evaluation data, indicators of program quality for programs assisted under this part. Such indicators shall be used to monitor, evaluate, and improve such programs within the State. Such indicators shall include the following:

''(1) With respect to eligible participants in a program who are adults—

''(A) achievement in the areas of reading, writing, English language acquisition, problem solving, and numeracy;

''(B) receipt of a high school diploma or a general equivalency diploma;

''(C) entry into a postsecondary school, job retraining program, or employment or career advancement, including the military; and

''(D) such other indicators as the State may develop.

''(2) With respect to eligible participants in a program who are children—

''(A) improvement in ability to read on grade level or reading readiness;

''(B) school attendance;

''(C) grade retention and promotion; and

''(D) such other indicators as the State may develop.''.

(b) STATE LEVEL ACTIVITIES.—Section 1203(a) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6363(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) carrying out section 1210.''.

(c) AWARD OF SUBGRANTS.—Paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 1208(b) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6368) are amended to read as follows:

''(3) CONTINUING ELIGIBILITY.—In awarding subgrant funds to continue a program under this part for the second, third, or fourth year, the State educational agency shall evaluate the program based on the indicators of program quality developed by the State under section 1210. Such evaluation shall take place after the conclusion of the startup period, if any.

''(4) INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS.—The State educational agency may refuse to award subgrant funds if such agency finds that the eligible entity has not sufficiently improved the performance of the program, as evaluated based on the indicators of program quality developed by the State under section 1210, after—

''(A) providing technical assistance to the eligible entity; and

''(B) affording the eligible entity notice and an opportunity for a hearing.''.

SEC. 205. RESEARCH.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended by section 204 of this Act, is further amended by inserting after section 1210 the following:

''SEC. 1211. RESEARCH.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out, through grant or contract, research into the components of successful family literacy services, to use—

''(1) to improve the quality of existing programs assisted under this part or other family literacy programs carried out under this Act or the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act; and

''(2) to develop models for new programs to be carried out under this Act or the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act.

''(b) DISSEMINATION.—The National Institute for Literacy shall disseminate, pursuant to section 2258, the results of the research described in subsection (a) to States and recipients of subgrants under this part.''.

SUBTITLE III—REPEALS

SEC. 301. REPEAL OF CERTAIN UNFUNDED EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

(a) COMMUNITY SCHOOL PARTNERSHIPS.—The Community School Partnership Act (contained in part B of title V of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 1070 note) is repealed.

(b) EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, DISSEMINATION, AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1994.—Section 941(j) of the Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 6041(j)) is repealed.

(c) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—The following provisions are repealed:

(1) INNOVATIVE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRANSITION PROJECTS.—Section 1503 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6493).

(2) DE LUGO TERRITORIAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Part H of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8221 et seq.).

(3) EXTENDED TIME FOR LEARNING AND LONGER SCHOOL YEAR.—Part L of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8351).

(4) TERRITORIAL ASSISTANCE.—Part M of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8371).

(d) FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENDEAVOR SCHOOLS.—The Family and Community Endeavor Schools Act (42 U.S.C. 13792) is repealed.

(e) GOALS 2000: EDUCATE AMERICA ACT.—Subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 601 of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act (20 U.S.C. 5951) are repealed.

SUBTITLE IV—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 401. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998.

(1) Section 111(c) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is amended by striking ''CHAIRMAN'' and inserting ''CHAIRPERSON''.

(2) Section 112(c)(1) of such Act is amended by striking ''; and'' and inserting ''; or''.

(3) Section 116(a)(3)(D)(ii)(I)(aa) of such Act is amended by striking ''; or'' and inserting ''; and''.

(4) Section 117 of such Act is amended—

(A) in subsection (f)(1)(D), by striking ''State'' and inserting ''Governor''; and

(B) in subsection (i)(1)(D)(ii), by striking subclause (II), and inserting the following:

''(II) other representatives of employees in the local area (for a local area in which no employees are represented by such organizations).''.

(5) Section 134(d)(4)(F) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(iii) INDIVIDUAL TRAINING ACCOUNTS.—An individual who seeks training services and who is eligible pursuant to subparagraph (A), may, in consultation with a case manager, select an eligible provider of training services from the list or identifying information for providers described in clause (ii)(I). Upon such selection, the one-stop operator involved shall, to the extent practicable, refer such individual to the eligible provider of training services, and arrange for payment for such services through an individual training account.''.

(6) Section 159 of such Act is amended—

(A) in subsections (c)(1)(G) and (d)(4), by striking ''post-secondary'' and inserting ''post-secondary''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(3), by striking ''containing'' and inserting ''containing,''.

(7) Section 166(h)(3)(A) of such Act is amended by striking ''paragraph (2)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)''.

(8) Section 167(d) of such Act is amended by inserting ''and section 127(b)(1)(A)(iii)'' after ''this section''.

(9) Section 170(a)(1) of such Act is amended by striking ''carry out'' and inserting ''carrying out''.

(10) Section 170(b)(2) of such Act is amended by striking ''174(b)'' and inserting ''173(b)''.

(11) Section 171(b)(2) of such Act is amended by striking ''only on a competitive'' and all that follows through the period and inserting ''in accordance with generally applicable Federal requirements.''.

(12) Section 173(a)(2) of such Act is amended by striking ''the Robert'' and inserting ''The Robert''.

(13) Section 189(i)(1) of such Act is amended by striking ''1997 (Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–234)'' and inserting ''1998 (Public Law 105–78; 111 Stat. 1467).

(14) Paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 192(a) of such Act are amended by striking ''), to'' and inserting '') to''.

(15) Section 334(b) of such Act is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made by February 1, 1999.''.

(16) Section 405 of such Act is amended by striking ''et seq.),'' and inserting ''et seq.)''.

(17) Section 501(b)(1) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this paragraph, the activities and programs described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) shall not be considered to be 2 or more activities or programs for purposes of the unified plan. Such activities or programs shall be considered to be 1 activity or program.''.

(18) Section 505 of such Act is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''in this Act'' and inserting ''under title I, II, or III or this title''; and

(B) in subsection (b), by striking ''under this Act'' each place it appears and inserting ''under title I, II, or III or this title''.

(19) Section 506(d) of such Act is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (c)''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''planning authorized under'' after ''carry out'' each place that such appears; and

(ii) by striking ''the purposes'' and inserting ''the planning purposes''.

SEC. 402. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—

(1) The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended by title IV of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998) is further amended by redesignating sections 6 through 19 as sections 7, 8, and 10 through 21, respectively.

(2) The table of contents for the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (as amended by section 403 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998) is further amended by striking the items relating to sections 6 through 19 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 7. Definitions.
''Sec. 8. Allotment percentage.
''Sec. 10. Nonduplication.
''Sec. 11. Application of other laws.
''Sec. 12. Administration of the Act.
''Sec. 13. Reports.
''Sec. 14. Evaluation.
''Sec. 15. Information clearinghouse.
''Sec. 16. Transfer of funds.
''Sec. 17. State administration.
''Sec. 18. Review of applications.
''Sec. 19. Carryover.
''Sec. 20. Client assistance information.
''Sec. 21. Traditionally underserved populations.''.

(b) SECTION HEADINGS.—

(1) Section 1 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''SHORT TITLE.—'' and inserting the following:

''SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

''(a) SHORT TITLE.—''.

(2) Section 2 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''FINDINGS.—'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 2. FINDINGS; PURPOSE; POLICY.

''(a) FINDINGS.—''.

(3) Section 7 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''(1) The term'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.

''For the purposes of this Act:

''(1) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The term''.

(4) Section 19 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''IN GENERAL.—'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 19. CARRYOVER.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—''.

(5) Section 20 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''All'' and inserting the following:

''SEC. 20. CLIENT ASSISTANCE INFORMATION.

''All''.

(6) Section 21 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''FINDINGS.—'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 21. TRADITIONALLY UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS.

''(a) FINDINGS.—''.

(7) Section 110 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''(a)(1) Subject'' and inserting the following:

''STATE ALLOTMENTS

''SEC. 110. (a)(1) Subject''.

(8) Section 111 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''(a)(1) Except'' and inserting the following:

''PAYMENTS TO STATES

''SEC. 111. (a)(1) Except''.

(9) Section 112 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''(a) From'' and inserting the following:

''CLIENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

''SEC. 112. (a) From''.

(10) Section 121 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''(a) The'' and inserting the following:

''VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES GRANTS

''SEC. 121. (a) The''.

(11) Section 205 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''ESTABLISHMENT.—'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 205. REHABILITATION RESEARCH ADVISORY COUNCIL.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—''.

(12) Section 621 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''It'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 621. PURPOSE.

''It''.

(13) Section 622 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''IN GENERAL.—'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 622. ALLOTMENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—''.

(14) Section 623 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''Funds provided under this part may'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 623. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES.

''Funds provided under this part may''.

(15) Section 624 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''An'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 624. ELIGIBILITY.

''An''.

(16) Section 625 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENTS.—'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 625. STATE PLAN.

''(a) STATE PLAN SUPPLEMENTS.—''.

(17) Section 626 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''Each'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 626. RESTRICTION.

''Each''.

(18) Section 627 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.—'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 627. SAVINGS PROVISION.

''(a) SUPPORTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICES.—''.

(19) Section 628 of such Act (as so amended) is further amended by striking the section heading and all that follows through ''There'' and inserting the following:

"SEC. 628. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

''There''.

(c) OTHER AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 7 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking ''objectives, nature,'' and inserting ''nature'';

(B) by striking paragraph (7);

(C) in paragraph (16)(A)(iii), by striking ''client'' and inserting ''eligible individual''; and

(D) in paragraph (36)(C), by striking ''rehabilitation objectives'' and inserting ''employment outcome''.

(2) Section 10 of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) is further amended—

(A) by striking ''disregarded: (1)'' and inserting the following: ''disregarded—

''(1)'';

(B) by striking ''(2)'' and inserting the following:

''(2)''; and

(C) by striking ''No payment'' and inserting the following:

''No payment''.

(3) The second and third sentences of section 21(a)(3) of such Act (as so amended and redesignated in subsection (a)) are further amended by striking ''are'' and inserting ''is''.

(4) Section 101(a) of such Act (as so amended) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (18)(C), by striking ''will be utilized'' and inserting ''were utilized during the preceding year''; and

(B) in paragraph (21)(A)(i)(II)(bb), by striking ''Commission'' and inserting ''commission''.

(5) Section 102(c)(5)(F) (as so amended) is further amended—

(A) in clause (ii), by striking ''and'' at the end thereof;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(iv) not delegate the responsibility for making the final decision to any officer or employee of the designated State unit.''.

(6) Section 105(b) of such Act (as so amended) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''Governor'' the first place it appears and inserting ''Governor or, in the case of a State that, under State law, vests authority for the administration of the activities carried out under this Act in an entity other than the Governor (such as one or more houses of the State legislature or an independent board), the chief officer of that entity''; and

(ii) in the second and third sentences, by striking ''Governor'' and inserting ''appointing authority'';

(B) in paragraph (4)(A)(i), by striking ''section 7(20)(A)'' and inserting ''section 7(20)(B)'';

(C) in paragraph (5)(B)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''GOVERNOR'' and inserting ''CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER''; and

(ii) by striking ''Governor shall'' and inserting ''appointing authority described in paragraph (3) shall''; and

(D) in paragraphs (6)(A)(ii) and (7)(B), by striking ''Governor'' and inserting ''appointing authority described in paragraph (3)''.

(7) Section 705(b) of such Act (as so amended) is further amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''Governor'' the first place it appears and inserting ''Governor or, in the case of a State that, under State law, vests authority for the administration of the activities carried out under this Act in an entity other than the Governor (such as one or more houses of the State legislature or an independent board), the chief officer of that entity''; and

(ii) in the second sentence, by striking ''Governor'' and inserting ''appointing authority'';

(B) in paragraph (5)(B)—

(i) in the subparagraph heading, by striking ''GOVERNOR'' and inserting ''CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER''; and

(ii) by striking ''Governor shall'' and inserting ''appointing authority described in paragraph (3) shall''; and

(C) in paragraphs (6)(A)(ii) and (7)(B), by striking ''Governor'' and inserting ''appointing authority described in paragraph (3)''.

SEC. 403. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS.

(a) WAGNER-PEYSER ACT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 15 of the Wagner-Peyser Act (as added by section 309 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)(A)(i), by striking ''of this section'' the second place it appears; and

(B) in subsection (e)(2)(G), by striking ''complementary'' and inserting ''complementarity''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) take effect on July 2, 1999.

(b) OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965.—Subparagraph (Q) of section 502(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(b)91)) (as added by section 323 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998) is amended by aligning the margins of the subparagraph with the margins of subparagraph (P) of such section.

SEC. 404. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS REGARDING ADULT EDUCATION.

(a) REFERENCES TO TITLE.—The matter preceding paragraph (1) of section 203, and sections 204 and 205, of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9202, 9203, and 9204) are each amended by striking ''this subtitle'' and inserting ''this title''.

(b) QUALIFYING ADULT.—Section 211(d)(1) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9211(d)(1)) is amended by striking '', but less than 61 years of age''.

(c) LEVELS OF PERFORMANCE.—Section 212(b)(3)(A)(vi) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9212(b)(3)(A)(vi)) is amended by striking ''136(j)'' and inserting ''136(i)(1)''.

(d) CORRECTIONS EDUCATION.—Section 225(a) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9225) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''or education'' and inserting ''and education''; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''with'' and inserting ''within''.

(e) NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.—Section 243(2)(B) of the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (20 U.S.C. 9253(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''qualify'' and inserting ''quality''.

(f) INCENTIVE GRANTS.—Section 503(a) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (20 U.S.C. 9273(a)) is amended by striking ''expected'' and inserting ''adjusted''.

SEC. 405. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) REFERENCES TO SECTION 204 OF THE IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT OF 1986.—The table of contents for the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 is amended by striking the item relating to section 204 of such Act.

(b) REFERENCES TO TITLE II OF PUBLIC LAW 95–250.—Section 103 of Public Law 95–250 (16 U.S.C. 79l) is amended—

(1) by striking the second sentence of subsection (a); and

(2) by striking the second sentence of subsection (b).

(c) REFERENCES TO SUBTITLE C OF TITLE VII OF THE STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS RELATING TO SUBTITLE C OF TITLE VII.—The table of contents of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11421 et seq.) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 731 through 737, and sections 739 through 741, of such Act.

(2) TITLE VII.—Title VII of such Act is amended by inserting before section 738 the following:

"Subtitle C—Job Training for the Homeless".

(3) TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 6703(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (15); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (16) through (19) as paragraphs (15) through (18), respectively.

(d) REFERENCES TO JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT PRIOR TO REPEAL.—

(1) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 3502(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

''(i) the appropriate State dislocated worker unit or office (referred to in section 311(b)(2) of the Job Training Partnership Act), or the State or entity designated by the State to carry out rapid response activities under section 134(a)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking ''other services under the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''other services under the Job Training Partnership Act or under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), in the second sentence, by striking ''Secretary of Labor on matters relating to the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''Secretary of Labor on matters relating to the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(2) FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977.—

(A) SECTION 5.—Section 5(l) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(l)) is amended by striking ''Notwithstanding section 142(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1552(b)), earnings to individuals participating in on-the-job training programs under section 204(b)(1)(C) or section 264(c)(1)(A) of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 142(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act or section 181(a)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, earnings to individuals participating in on-the-job training programs under section 204(b)(1)(C) or 264(c)(1)(A) of the Job Training Partnership Act or in on-the-job training under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 6.—Section 6 of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2015) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(4)(M), by striking ''the State public employment offices and agencies operating programs under the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the State public employment offices and agencies operating programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or of the State public employment offices and other State agencies and providers carrying out activities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998'';

(ii) in subsection (e)(3), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) a program under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''; and

(iii) in subsection (o)(1)(A), by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(C) SECTION 17.—The second sentence of section 17(b)(2) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2026(b)(2)) is amended—

(i) by striking ''to accept an offer of employment from a political subdivision or a prime sponsor pursuant to the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 812),'' and inserting ''to accept an offer of employment from a political subdivision or provider pursuant to a program carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''; and

(ii) by striking '': Provided, That all of the political subdivision's'' and all that follows and inserting '', if all of the jobs supported under the program have been made available to participants in the program before the political subdivision or provider providing the jobs extends an offer of employment under this paragraph, and if the political subdivision or provider, in employing the person, complies with the requirements of Federal law that relate to the program.''.

(3) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996.—

(A) Section 403(c)(2)(K) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613(c)(2)(K)) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) Section 423(d)(11) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1183a note) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(4) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 245A(h)(4)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a(h)(4)(F)) is amended by striking ''The Job Training Partnership Act.'' and inserting ''The Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(5) REFUGEE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1980.—Section 402(a)(4) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note) is amended by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(6) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991.—Section 4003(5)(C) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (10 U.S.C. 2391 note) is amended by inserting before the period the following: '', as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(7) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993.—

(A) SECTION 3161.—Section 3161(c)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (42 U.S.C. 7274h(c)(6)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) programs carried out by the Secretary of Labor under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''.

(B) SECTION 4461.—Section 4461(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 1143 note) is amended by striking ''The Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.).'' and inserting ''The Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(C) SECTION 4471.—Section 4471 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''the State dislocated'' and all that follows through ''and the chief'' and inserting ''the State dislocated worker unit or office referred to in section 311(b)(2) of the Job Training Partnership Act, or the State or entity designated by the State to carry out rapid response activities under section 134(a)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the chief'';

(ii) in subsection (d)—

(I) in the first sentence, by striking ''for training, adjustment assistance, and employment services'' and all that follows through ''except where'' and inserting ''for training, adjustment assistance, and employment services under section 325 or 325A of the Job Training Partnership Act or to participate in employment and training activities carried out under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, except in a case in which''; and

(II) by striking the second sentence; and

(iii) in subsection (e), by striking ''for training,'' and all that follows through ''beginning'' and inserting '', on the basis of any related reduction in funding under the contract, for training, adjustment assistance, and employment services under section 325 or 325A of the Job Training Partnership Act or to participate in employment and training activities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, beginning''.

(D) SECTION 4492.—Section 4492(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 1143 note) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(8) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994.—Section 1333(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended by striking ''Private industry councils (as described in section 102 of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1512)).'' and inserting ''Private industry councils as described in section 102 of the Job Training Partnership Act or local workforce investment boards established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(9) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998.—Section 2824(c)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(10) SMALL BUSINESS ACT.—The fourth sentence of section 7(j)(13)(E) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)(13)(E)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(11) EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1946.—Section 4(f)(2)(B) of the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1022a(f)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''and include these in the annual Employment and Training Report of the President required under section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (hereinafter in this Act referred to as 'CETA')'' and inserting ''and prepare and submit to the President an annual report containing the recommendations''.

(12) FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT OF 1978.—

(A) SECTION 206.—Section 206 of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3116) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)—

(I) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''CETA'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''; and

(II) in paragraph (1), by striking ''(including use of section 110 of CETA when necessary)''; and

(ii) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''CETA'' and inserting ''activities carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 401.—Section 401(d) of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3151(d)) is amended by striking ''include, in the annual Employment and Training Report of the President provided under section 705(a) of CETA,'' and inserting ''include, in the annual report referred to in section 4(f)(2)(B) of the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1022a(f)(2)(B)),''.

(13) TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE.—Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 665 of title 18, United States Code are amended by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act or the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(14) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—

(A) SECTION 236.—Section 236(a)(5)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(5)(B)) is amended by striking ''section 303 of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''section 303 of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 239.—Section 239(e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2311(e)) is amended by striking ''under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''under title III

of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(15) HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 418A.—Subsections (b)(1)(B)(ii) and (c)(1)(A) of section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070d–2) are amended by striking ''section 402 of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''section 402 of the Job Training Partnership Act or section 167 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 480.—Section 480(b)(14) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(b)(14)) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act noneducational benefits'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act noneducational benefits or benefits received through participation in employment and training activities under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(16) DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ORGANIZATION ACT.—Subsection (a) of section 302 of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3443(a)) is amended by striking ''under section 303(c)(2) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act'' and inserting ''relating to such education''.

(17) NATIONAL SKILL STANDARDS ACT OF 1994.—

(A) SECTION 504.—Section 504(c)(3) of the National Skill Standards Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5934(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Capacity Building and Information and Dissemination Network established under section 453(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1733(b)) and''.

(B) SECTION 508.—Section 508(1) of the National Skill Standards Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 5938(1)) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATION.—The term 'community-based organization' means a private nonprofit organization that is representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and that has demonstrated expertise and effectiveness in the field of workforce investment.''.

(18) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 1205.—Section 1205(8)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6365(8)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 1414.—Section 1414(c)(8) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6434(c)(8)) is amended by striking ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act,'' and inserting ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(C) SECTION 1423.—Section 1423(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6453(9)) is amended by striking ''programs under the Job Training and Partnership Act'' and inserting ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(D) SECTION 1425.—Section 1425(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6455(9)) is amended by striking '', such as funds under the Job Training Partnership Act,'' and inserting '', such as funds made available under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(19) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL REFORM ACT OF 1995.—Section 2604(c)(2)(B)(ii) of the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–134; 110 Stat. 1321–145) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(20) FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT.—The last sentence of section 505 of the FREEDOM Support Act (22 U.S.C. 5855) is amended by striking '', through the Defense Conversion'' and all that follows through ''or through'' and inserting ''or through''.

(21) EMERGENCY JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974.—

(A) SECTION 204.—Section 204(b) of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''designate as an area'' and all that follows and inserting ''designate as an area under this section an area that is a service delivery area established under section 101 of the Job Training Partnership Act (except that after local workforce investment areas are designated under section 116 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 for the State involved, the corresponding local workforce investment area shall be considered to be the area designated under this section) or a local workforce investment area designated under section 116 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(B) SECTION 223.—Section 223 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking ''assistance provided'' and all that follows and inserting ''assistance provided under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking ''funds provided'' and all that follows and inserting ''funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''.

(22) JOB TRAINING REFORM AMENDMENTS OF 1992.—Section 701 of the Job Training Reform Amendments of 1992 (29 U.S.C. 1501 note) is repealed.

(23) PUBLIC LAW 98–524.—Section 7 of Public Law 98–524 (29 U.S.C. 1551 note) is repealed.

(24) VETERANS' BENEFITS AND PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1988.—Section 402 of the Veterans' Benefits and Programs Improvement Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.)'' and inserting ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998'';

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''Training, in consultation with the office designated or created under section 322(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act,'' and inserting ''Training, in consultation with the unit or office designated or created under section 322(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act or any successor to such unit or office under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''; and

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''part C'' and all that follows through''; and'' and inserting ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''Employment and training'' and all that follows and inserting ''Employment and training activities for dislocated workers under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(25) VETERANS' JOB TRAINING ACT.—

(A) SECTION 13.—Section 13(b) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended by striking ''assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''assistance under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 14.—Section 14(b)(3)(B)(i)(II) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended by striking ''under part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''under part C of title IV the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(C) SECTION 15.—Section 15(c)(2) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''; and

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking ''title III of that Act'' and inserting ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(26) WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION ACT.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2102(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''to the State'' and all that follows through ''and the chief'' and inserting ''to the State dislocated worker unit or office (referred to in section 311(b)(2) of the Job Training and Partnership Act), or the State or entity designated by the State to carry out rapid response activities under section 134(a)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, and the chief''.

(27) TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 6703(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) Programs under title II or IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(28) VETERANS' REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980.—Section 512 of the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980 (38 U.S.C. 4101 note) is amended by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (29 U.S.C. et seq.),'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(29) TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(A) SECTION 4102A.—Section 4102A(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 4103A.—Section 4103A(c)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''(including part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.))'' and inserting ''including part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(C) SECTION 4213.—Section 4213 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''program assisted under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.),'' and inserting ''program carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(30) SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Section 403(a)(5) of Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(vii)(I), by striking ''(as described in section 103(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act)'' and inserting ''(as described in section 103(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act or defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking ''means, with respect to a service delivery area, the private industry council (or successor entity) established for the service delivery area pursuant to the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''means, with respect to a service delivery area, the private industry council or local workforce investment board established for the service delivery area pursuant to the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Area of 1998, as appropriate''; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking ''shall have the meaning given such term (or the successor to such term) for purposes of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''shall have the meaning given such term for purposes of the Job Training Partnership Act or shall mean a local area as defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as appropriate''.

(31) UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT.—Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437u) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking ''the Job Training'' and all that follows through ''or

the'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 or the'';

(B) in the first sentence of subsection (f)(2), by striking ''programs under the'' and all that follows through ''and the'' and inserting ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 or the''; and

(C) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''programs under the'' and all that follows through ''and the'' and inserting ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 or the''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(H), by striking ''program under'' and all that follows through ''and any other'' and inserting ''programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 and any other''.

(32) HOUSING ACT OF 1949.—Section 504(c)(3) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1474(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''pursuant to'' and all that follows through ''or the'' and inserting ''pursuant to the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 or the''.

(33) OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 203.—Section 203 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3013) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(2), by striking the last sentence and inserting the following: ''In particular, the Secretary of Labor shall consult and cooperate with the Assistant Secretary in carrying out the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''; and

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(B) SECTION 502.—Section 502 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1)(N)(i), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(2)(C), by striking ''programs carried out under section 124 of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1534)'' and inserting ''programs carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(C) SECTION 503.—Section 503(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056a(b)(1)) is amended—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(D) SECTION 510.—Section 510 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056h) is amended by striking the matter following the section heading and inserting the following:

''In the case of projects under this title carried out jointly with programs carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act, eligible individuals shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of sections 203 and 204(d)(5)(A) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1603, 1604(d)(5)(A)) that are applicable to adults. In the case of projects under this title carried out jointly with programs carried out under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, eligible individuals shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 134 of such Act.''.

(34) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.—Section 1801(b)(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''activities carried out under part B of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act (relating to Job Corps) (29 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.)'' and inserting ''activities carried out under part B of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or subtitle C of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (relating to Job Corps)''.

(35) ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1984.—The second sentence of section 2(a) of the Environmental Programs Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 4368a(a)) is amended by striking ''and title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''and title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or subtitle D of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(36) DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973.—

(A) SECTION 103.—The second sentence of section 103(d) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4953(d)) is amended to read as follows: ''Whenever feasible, such efforts shall be coordinated with an appropriate private industry council established under the Job Training Partnership Act or local workforce investment board established under section 117 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(B) SECTION 109.—Subsections (c)(2) and (d)(2) of section 109 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4959) is amended by striking ''administrative entities designated to administer job training plans under the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''administrative entities designated to administer job training plans under the Job Training Partnership Act and eligible providers of employment and training activities under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(37) AGE DISCRIMINATION ACT OF 1975.—Section 304(c)(1) of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6103(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''Except with'' and all that follows through ''nothing'' and inserting ''Nothing''.

(38) ENERGY CONSERVATION AND PRODUCTION ACT.—Section 414(b)(3) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6864(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(39) NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY ACT.—Section 233 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 6873) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(40) COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1981.—Section 617(a)(3) of the Community Economic Development Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 9806(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''activities such as those described in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act'' and inserting ''activities such as the activities described in the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(41) STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 103(b)(2) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(42) NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990.—

(A) SECTION 177.—Section 177(d) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12637(d)) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) TREATMENT OF BENEFITS.—Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs that receive assistance under this title shall not be considered to be income for the purposes of determining eligibility for and the amount of income transfer and in-kind aid furnished under any Federal or federally assisted program based on need, other than as provided under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).''.

(B) SECTION 198C.—Section 198C of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12653c) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''a military installation described in section 325(e)(1) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1662d(e)(1)).'' and inserting ''a military installation being closed or realigned under—

''(A) the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990 (part A of title XXIX of division B of Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note); and

''(B) title II of the Defense Authorization Amendments and Base Closure and Realignment Act (Public Law 100–526; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note).''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(1)(B), by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

''(iii) an eligible youth described in section 423 of the Job Training Partnership Act or an individual described in section 144 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(C) SECTION 199L.—Section 199L(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12655m(a)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(43) CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT.—

(A) SECTION 454.—Subparagraphs (H) and (M) of subsection (c)(2), and subsection (d)(7), of section 454 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12899c) are amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(B) SECTION 456.—The first sentence of section 456(e) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12899e(e)) is amended by inserting ''(as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998)'' after ''the Job Training Partnership Act'' each place it appears.

(44) VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994.—Section 31113(a)(4)(C) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13823(a)(4)(C)) is amended by striking ''authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)'' and inserting ''authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act or title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''.

(e) OTHER REFERENCES TO TITLE VII OF THE STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.—

(1) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11421 et seq.) is amended by striking the items relating to title VII of such Act, except the items relating to the title heading, and subtitles B and C, of such title.

(2) TITLE VII.—The Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (as amended by section 199(b)(1) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998) is further amended by inserting before subtitle B (relating to education for homeless children and families) the following:

''SUBTITLE VII—EDUCATION AND TRAINING''.

(f) REFERENCES TO JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT SUBSEQUENT TO REPEAL.—

(1) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 3502(d) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

''(i) the State or entity designated by the State to carry out rapid response activities under section 134(a)(2)(A) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking ''under the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(B) in paragraph (4), in the second sentence, by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(2) FOOD STAMP ACT OF 1977.—

(A) SECTION 5.—Section 5(l) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2014(l)) is amended by striking ''Notwithstanding section 142(b) of the Job Training Partnership Act or section 181(a)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, earnings to individuals participating in on-the-job training programs under section 204(b)(1)(C) or 264(c)(1)(A) of the Job Training Partnership Act or in on-the-job training under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding section 181(a)(2) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, earnings to individuals participating in on-the-job training under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998''

(B) SECTION 6.—Section 6 of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2015) is amended—

(i) in subsection (d)(4)(M), by striking ''the State public employment offices and agencies operating programs under the Job Training Partnership Act or of'';

(ii) in subsection (e)(3), by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) a program under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''; and

(iii) in subsection (o)(1)(A), by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(C) SECTION 17.—The second sentence of section 17(b)(2) of the Food Stamp Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 2026(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(3) PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND WORK OPPORTUNITY RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1996.—

(A) Section 403(c)(2)(K) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1613(c)(2)(K)) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(B) Section 423(d)(11) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1183a note) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(4) IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 245A(h)(4)(F) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255a(h)(4)(F)) is amended by striking ''The Job Training Partnership Act or title'' and inserting ''Title''.

(5) REFUGEE EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1980.—Section 402(a)(4) of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (8 U.S.C. 1522 note) is amended by striking ''the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(6) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993.—

(A) SECTION 3161.—Section 3161(c)(6) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (42 U.S.C. 7274h(c)(6)) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) programs carried out by the Secretary of Labor under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998;''.

(B) SECTION 4461.—Section 4461(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 1143 note) is amended by striking ''The Job Training Partnership Act of title'' and inserting ''Title''.

(C) SECTION 4471.—Section 4471 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 2501 note) is amended—

(i) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''the State dislocated worker unit or office referred to in section 311(b)(2) of the Job Training Partnership Act, or'';

(ii) in subsection (d), in the first sentence, by striking ''for training, adjustment assistance, and employment services under section 325 or 325A of the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(iii) in subsection (e), by striking ''for training, adjustment assistance, and employment services under section 325 or 325A of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(D) SECTION 4492.—Section 4492(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993 (10 U.S.C. 1143 note) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(7) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994.—Section 1333(c)(2)(B) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1994 (10 U.S.C. 2701 note) is amended by striking ''Private industry councils as described in section 102 of the Job Training Partnership Act or local'' and inserting ''local''.

(8) NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998.—Section 2824(c)(5) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998 (10 U.S.C. 2687 note) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(9) SMALL BUSINESS ACT.—The fourth sentence of section 7(j)(13)(E) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(j)(13)(E)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(10) FULL EMPLOYMENT AND BALANCED GROWTH ACT OF 1978.—Section 206 of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3116) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''CETA'' and inserting ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''; and

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''activities carried out under the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(11) TRADE ACT OF 1974.—

(A) SECTION 236.—Section 236(a)(5)(B) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2296(a)(5)(B)) is amended by striking ''section 303 of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(B) SECTION 239.—Section 239(e) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2311(e)) is amended by striking ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(12) HIGHER EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 418A.—Subsections (b)(1)(B)(ii) and (c)(1)(A) of section 418A of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1070d–2) are amended by striking ''section 402 of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(B) SECTION 480.—Section 480(b)(14) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(b)(14)) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act noneducational benefits or''.

(13) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 1205.—Section 1205(8)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6365(8)(B)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(B) SECTION 1414.—Section 1414(c)(8) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6434(c)(8)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(C) SECTION 1423.—Section 1423(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6453(9)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(D) SECTION 1425.—Section 1425(9) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6455(9)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(14) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SCHOOL REFORM ACT OF 1995.—Section 2604(c)(2)(B)(ii) of the District of Columbia School Reform Act of 1995 (Public Law 104–134; 110 Stat. 1321–145) is amended by striking ''Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(15) EMERGENCY JOBS AND UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974.—

(A) SECTION 204.—Section 204(b) of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended by striking ''service delivery area established'' and all that follows through ''this section) or a''.

(B) SECTION 223.—Section 223 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (26 U.S.C. 3304 note) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (3), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(ii) in paragraph (4), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(16) VETERANS' BENEFITS AND PROGRAMS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1988.—Section 402 of the Veterans' Benefits and Programs Improvement Act of 1988 (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(17) VETERANS' JOB TRAINING ACT.—

(A) SECTION 13.—Section 13(b) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(B) SECTION 14.—Section 14(b)(3)(B)(i)(II) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended by striking ''part C of title IV the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(C) SECTION 15.—Section 15(c)(2) of the Veterans' Job Training Act (29 U.S.C. 1721 note) is amended—

(i) in the second sentence, by striking ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking ''title III of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(18) WORKER ADJUSTMENT AND RETRAINING NOTIFICATION ACT.—Section 3(a)(2) of the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act (29 U.S.C. 2102(a)(2)) is amended by striking ''the State dislocated worker unit or office (referred to in section 311(b)(2) of the Job Training and Partnership Act), or''.

(19) TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 6703(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) Programs under title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(20) VETERANS' REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1980.—Section 512 of the Veterans' Rehabilitation and Education Amendments of 1980 (38 U.S.C. 4101 note) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(21) TITLE 38, UNITED STATES CODE.—

(A) SECTION 4102A.—Section 4102A(d) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(B) SECTION 4103A.—Section 4103A(c)(4) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''part C of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(C) SECTION 4213.—Section 4213 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(22) SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—Section 403(a)(5) of Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 603(a)(5)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A)(vii)(I), by striking ''described in section 103(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(B) in subparagraph (D)—

(i) in clause (ii), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking ''shall mean a local area as defined in section 101 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, as appropriate''.

(23) UNITED STATES HOUSING ACT.—Section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437u) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or'';

(B) in the first sentence of subsection (f)(2), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(C) in subsection (g)—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(H), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(24) HOUSING ACT OF 1949.—Section 504(c)(3) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1474(c)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(25) OLDER AMERICANS ACT OF 1965.—

(A) SECTION 203.—Section 203 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3013) is amended—

(i) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''; and

(ii) in subsection (b), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(1) title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998,''.

(B) SECTION 502.—Section 502 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056) is amended—

(i) in subsection (b)(1)(N)(i), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''; and

(ii) in subsection (e)(2)(C), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(C) SECTION 503.—Section 503(b)(1) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056a(b)(1)) is amended—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''; and

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(D) SECTION 510.—Section 510 of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056h) is amended by striking the matter following the section heading and inserting the following:

''In the case of projects under this title carried out jointly with programs carried out under subtitle B of title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, eligible individuals shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 134 of such Act.''.

(26) OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968.—Section 1801(b)(3) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3796ee(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''part B of title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(27) ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1984.—The second sentence of section 2(a) of the Environmental Programs Assistance Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 4368a(a)) is amended by striking ''title IV of the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(28) DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973.—

(A) SECTION 103.—The second sentence of section 103(d) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4953(d)) is amended to read as follows: ''private industry council established under the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(B) SECTION 109.—Subsections (c)(2) and (d)(2) of section 109 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 4959) is amended by striking ''administrative entities designated to administer job training plans under the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(29) ENERGY CONSERVATION AND PRODUCTION ACT.—Section 414(b)(3) of the Energy Conservation and Production Act (42 U.S.C. 6864(b)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(30) NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION POLICY ACT.—Section 233 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 6873) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(31) COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1981.—Section 617(a)(3) of the Community Economic Development Act of 1981 (42 U.S.C. 9806(a)(3)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(32) STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 103(b)(2) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11302(b)(2)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(33) NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACT OF 1990.—

(A) SECTION 198C.—Section 198C(e)(1)(B) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12653c(e)(1)(C)) is amended by striking clause (iii) and inserting the following:

''(iii) an individual described in section 144 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(B) SECTION 199L.—Section 199L(a) of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12655m(a)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(34) CRANSTON-GONZALEZ NATIONAL AFFORDABLE HOUSING ACT.—Subparagraphs (H) and (M) of subsection (c)(2), and subsection (d)(7), of section 454 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12899c) are amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act and''.

(35) VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994.—Section 31113(a)(4)(C) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13823(a)(4)(C)) is amended by striking ''the Job Training Partnership Act or''.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (d) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) SUBSEQUENTLY EFFECTIVE AMENDMENTS.—

(A) STEWART B. MCKINNEY HOMELESS ASSISTANCE ACT.—The amendments made by subsection (e) shall take effect on July 1, 1999.

(B) JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT.—The amendments made by subsection (f) shall take effect on July 1, 2000.

(h) REFERENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 190 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 190. REFERENCES.

''(a) REFERENCES TO COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT.—Except as otherwise specified, a reference in a Federal law (other than a reference in a provision amended by the Reading Excellence Act) to a provision of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act—

''(1) effective on the date of enactment of this Act, shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Job Training Partnership Act or of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and

''(2) effective on July 1, 2000, shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

''(b) REFERENCES TO JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT.—Except as otherwise specified, a reference in a Federal law (other than a reference in this Act or a reference in a provision amended by the Reading Excellence Act) to a provision of the Job Training Partnership Act—

''(1) effective on the date of enactment of this Act, shall be deemed to refer to that provision or the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; and

''(2) effective on July 1, 2000, shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if included in the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 199A of such Act is amended by striking subsection (c).

"SUBTITLE VIII—AMENDMENT TO WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT OF 1998."

Section 173 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (29 U.S.C. 2918) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—From the amount appropriated and made available to carry out this section for any program year, the Secretary shall use not more than $15,000,000 to make grants to not more than 8 States to provide employment and training activities under section 134, in accordance with subtitle B.

''(2) ELIGIBLE STATES.—The Secretary shall make a grant under paragraph (1) to a State for a program year if—

''(A)(i) the amount of the allotment that would be made to the State for the program year under the formula specified in section 202(a) of the Job Training Partnership Act, as in effect on July 1, 1998; is greater than

''(ii) the amount of the allotment that would be made to the State for the program year under the formula specified in section 132(b)(1)(B); and

''(B) the State is 1 of the 8 States with the greatest quotient obtained by dividing—

''(i) the amount described in subparagraph (A)(i); by

''(ii) the amount described in subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(3) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—Subject to paragraph (1), the amount of the grant made under paragraph (1) to a State for a program year shall be based on the difference between—

''(A) the amount of the allotment that would be made to the State for the program year under the formula specified in section 202(a) of the Job Training Partnership Act, as in effect on July 1, 1998; and

''(B) the amount of the allotment that would be made to the State for the program year under the formula specified in section 132(b)(1)(B).

''(4) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—A State that receives a grant under paragraph (1) for a program year—

''(A) shall allocate funds made available through the grant on the basis of the formula used by the State to allocate funds within the State for that program year under—

''(i) paragraph (2)(A) or (3) of section 133(b); or

''(ii) paragraph (2)(B) of section 133(b); and

''(B) shall use the funds in the same manner as the State uses other funds allocated under the appropriate paragraph of section 133(b).''.

TITLE IX—WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Women's Health and Cancer Rights Act of 1998''.

SEC. 902. AMENDMENTS TO THE EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart B of part 7 of subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1185 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 713. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY FOLLOWING MASTECTOMIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer providing health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, that provides medical and surgical benefits with respect to a mastectomy shall provide, in a case of a participant or beneficiary who is receiving benefits in connection with a mastectomy and who elects breast reconstruction in connection with such mastectomy, coverage for—

''(1) reconstruction of the breast on which the mastectomy has been performed;

''(2) surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and

''(3) prostheses and physical complications all stages of mastectomy, including lymphedemas;

in a manner determined in consultation with the attending physician and the patient. Such coverage may be subject to annual deductibles and coinsurance provisions as may be deemed appropriate and as are consistent with those established for other benefits under the plan or coverage. Written notice of the availability of such coverage shall be delivered to the participant upon enrollment and annually thereafter.

''(b) NOTICE.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer providing health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan shall provide notice to each participant and beneficiary under such plan regarding the coverage required by this section in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary. Such notice shall be in writing and prominently positioned in any literature or correspondence made available or distributed by the plan or issuer and shall be transmitted—

''(1) in the next mailing made by the plan or issuer to the participant or beneficiary;

''(2) as part of any yearly informational packet sent to the participant or beneficiary; or

''(3) not later than January 1, 1999;

whichever is earlier.

''(c) PROHIBITIONS.—A group health plan, and a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage in connection with a group health plan, may not—

''(1) deny to a patient eligibility, or continued eligibility, to enroll or to renew coverage under the terms of the plan, solely for the purpose of avoiding the requirements of this section; and

''(2) penalize or otherwise reduce or limit the reimbursement of an attending provider, or provide incentives (monetary or otherwise) to an attending provider, to induce such provider to provide care to an individual participant or beneficiary in a manner inconsistent with this section.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a group health plan or a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage from negotiating the level and type of reimbursement with a provider for care provided in accordance with this section.

''(e) PREEMPTION, RELATION TO STATE LAWS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preempt any State law in effect on the date of enactment of this section with respect to health insurance coverage that requires coverage of at least the coverage of reconstructive breast surgery otherwise required under this section.

''(2) ERISA.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or modify the provisions of section 514 with respect to group health plans.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 note) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 712 the following new item:

''Sec. 713. Required coverage reconstructive surgery following mastectomies.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to plan years beginning on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a group health plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and 1 or more employers, any plan amendment made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement relating to the plan which amends the plan solely to conform to any requirement added by this section shall not be treated as a termination of such collective bargaining agreement.

SEC. 903. AMENDMENTS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

(a) GROUP MARKET.—Subpart 2 of part A of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-4 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2706. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY FOLLOWING MASTECTOMIES.

''The provisions of section 713 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 shall apply to group health plans, and health insurance issuers providing health insurance coverage in connection with group health plans, as if included in this subpart.''.

(b) INDIVIDUAL MARKET.—Subpart 3 of part B of title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-51 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2752. REQUIRED COVERAGE FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY FOLLOWING MASTECTOMIES.

''The provisions of section 2706 shall apply to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in the individual market in the same manner as they apply to health insurance coverage offered by a health insurance issuer in connection with a group health plan in the small or large group market.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) GROUP PLANS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to group health plans for plan years beginning on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENTS.—In the case of a group health plan maintained pursuant to 1 or more collective bargaining agreements between employee representatives and 1 or more employers, any plan amendment made pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement relating to the plan which amends the plan solely to conform to any requirement added by the amendment made by subsection (a) shall not be treated as a termination of such collective bargaining agreement.

(2) INDIVIDUAL PLANS.—The amendment made by subsection (b) shall apply with respect to health insurance coverage offered, sold, issued, renewed, in effect, or operated in the individual market on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(g) For programs, projects or activities in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For necessary expenses of the Immediate Office of the Secretary, $1,624,000.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

For necessary expenses of the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary, $585,000.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, $8,750,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, $2,808,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AVIATION AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs, $7,650,300: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, there may be credited to this appropriation up to $1,000,000 in funds received in user fees.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs, $6,349,000, including not to exceed $40,000 for allocation within the Department for official reception and representation expenses as the Secretary may determine.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs, $1,940,600.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, $19,721,600.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Public Affairs, $1,565,500.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

For necessary expenses of the Executive Secretariat, $1,046,900.

BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

For necessary expenses of the Board of Contract Appeals, $561,100.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, $1,020,400.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Intelligence and Security, $1,036,100.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, $4,874,600.

OFFICE OF INTERMODALISM

For necessary expenses of the Office of Intermodalism, $956,900.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, $6,966,000.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for conducting transportation planning, research, systems development, development activities, and making grants, to remain available until expended, $9,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE CENTER

Necessary expenses for operating costs and capital outlays of the Transportation Administrative Service Center, not to exceed $124,124,000, shall be paid from appropriations made available to the Department of Transportation: Provided, That the preceding limitation shall not apply to activities associated with departmental Year 2000 conversion activities: Provided further, That such services shall be provided on a competitive basis to entities within the Department of Transportation: Provided further, That the above limitation on operating expenses shall not apply to non-DOT entities: Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act to an agency of the Department shall be transferred to the Transportation Administrative Service Center without the approval of the agency modal administrator: Provided further, That no assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity or project funded by this Act unless notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such Committees.

MINORITY BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER

For the cost of direct loans, $1,500,000, as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 332: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed $13,775,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program, $400,000.

MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH

For necessary expenses of Minority Business Resource Center outreach activities, $2,900,000, of which $2,635,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 332, these funds may be used for business opportunities related to any mode of transportation.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97–

377, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and section 229(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 429(b)); and recreation and welfare; $2,700,000,000, of which $300,000,000 shall be available for defense-related activities; and of which $25,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be available for pay or administrative expenses in connection with shipping commissioners in the United States: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for expenses incurred for yacht documentation under 46 U.S.C. 12109, except to the extent fees are collected from yacht owners and credited to this appropriation: Provided further, That the Commandant shall reduce both military and civilian employment levels for the purpose of complying with Executive Order No. 12839: Provided further, That up to $615,000 in user fees collected pursuant to section 1111 of Public Law 104–324 shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections in fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer funds to this account, from Federal Aviation Administration ''Operations'', not to exceed $71,705,000 in total for the fiscal year, fifteen days after written notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, solely for the purpose of providing additional funds for drug interdiction activities: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the Coast Guard to plan, finalize, or implement any regulation that would promulgate new maritime user fees not specifically authorized by law after the date of enactment of this Act.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft, including equipment related thereto, $395,465,000, of which $20,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; of which $219,923,000 shall be available to acquire, repair, renovate or improve vessels, small boats and related equipment, to remain available until September 30, 2003; $35,700,000 shall be available to acquire new aircraft and increase aviation capability, to remain available until September 30, 2001; $36,569,000 shall be available for other equipment, to remain available until September 30, 2001; $54,823,000 shall be available for shore facilities and aids to navigation facilities, to remain available until September 30, 2001; and $48,450,000 shall be available for personnel compensation and benefits and related costs, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That funds received from the sale of HU–25 aircraft shall be credited to this appropriation for the purpose of acquiring new aircraft and increasing aviation capacity: Provided further, That the Commandant may dispose of surplus real property by sale or lease and the proceeds shall be credited to this appropriation, of which not more than $1,000,000 shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account, to be available for the purposes of this account: Provided further, That the amount herein appropriated from the General Fund shall be reduced by such amount: Provided further, That any proceeds from the sale or lease of Coast Guard surplus real property in excess of $1,000,000 shall be retained and remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999: Provided further, That the Secretary, with funds made available under this heading, acting through the Commandant, may enter into a long-term Use Agreement with the City of Homer for dedicated pier space on the Homer dock necessary to support Coast Guard vessels when such vessels call on Homer, Alaska.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the Coast Guard's environmental compliance and restoration functions under chapter 19 of title 14, United States Code, $21,000,000, to remain available until expended.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

For necessary expenses for alteration or removal of obstructive bridges, $14,000,000, to remain available until expended.

RETIRED PAY

For retired pay, including the payment of obligations therefor otherwise chargeable to lapsed appropriations for this purpose, and payments under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans, and for payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), $684,000,000.

RESERVE TRAINING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For all necessary expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, as authorized by law; maintenance and operation of facilities; and supplies, equipment, and services; $69,000,000: Provided, That no more than $20,000,000 of funds made available under this heading may be transferred to Coast Guard ''Operating expenses'' or otherwise made available to reimburse the Coast Guard for financial support of the Coast Guard Reserve: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act may be used by the Coast Guard to assess direct charges on the Coast Guard Reserves for items or activities which were not so charged during fiscal year 1997.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation; maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment, as authorized by law, $12,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,500,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund: Provided, That there may be credited to and used for the purposes of this appropriation funds received from State and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries, for expenses incurred for research, development, testing, and evaluation.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including operations and research activities related to commercial space transportation, administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities, the operation (including leasing) and maintenance of aircraft, subsidizing the cost of aeronautical charts and maps sold to the public, and carrying out the provisions of subchapter I of chapter 471 of title 49, United States Code, or other provisions of law authorizing the obligation of funds for similar programs of airport and airway development or improvement, lease or purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, in addition to amounts made available by Public Law 104–264, $5,562,558,000 of which $4,112,174,000 shall be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the Federal Aviation Administration to plan, finalize, or implement any regulation that would promulgate new aviation user fees not specifically authorized by law after the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, foreign authorities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the provision of agency services, including receipts for the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities, and for issuance, renewal or modification of certificates, including airman, aircraft, and repair station certificates, or for tests related thereto, or for processing major repair or alteration forms: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $6,000,000 shall be for the contract tower cost-sharing program: Provided further, That funds may be used to enter into a grant agreement with a nonprofit standard-setting organization to assist in the development of aviation safety standards: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for new applicants for the second career training program: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for paying premium pay under 5 U.S.C. 5546(a) to any Federal Aviation Administration employee unless such employee actually performed work during the time corresponding to such premium pay: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended to operate a manned auxiliary flight service station in the contiguous United States: Provided further, That no more than $28,600,000 of funds appropriated to the Federal Aviation Administration in this Act may be used for activities conducted by, or coordinated through, the Transportation Administrative Service Center (TASC): Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act may be used for the Federal Aviation Administration to enter into a multiyear lease greater than five years in length or greater than $100,000,000 in value unless such lease is specifically authorized by the Congress and appropriations have been provided to fully cover the Federal Government's contingent liabilities: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act may be used for the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to sign a lease for satellite services related to the global positioning system (GPS) wide area augmentation system until the administrator of the FAA certifies in writing to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that FAA has conducted a lease versus buy analysis which indicates that such lease will result in the lowest overall cost to the agency.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for acquisition, establishment, and improvement by contract or purchase, and hire of air navigation and experimental facilities and equipment as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; engineering and service testing, including construction of test facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; and construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available; and the purchase, lease, or transfer of aircraft from funds available under this head; to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, $1,900,000,000, of which $1,652,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001, and of which $248,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment and modernization of air navigation facilities: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal year 1999 may be obligated for bulk explosive detection systems until 30 days after the FAA Administrator certifies to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, in writing, that the major air carriers responsible for providing aircraft security at Category X airports have agreed to: (1) begin assuming the operation and maintenance costs of such machines beginning in fiscal year 1999; and (2) substantially increase the usage of such machines above the level experienced as of April 1, 1998: Provided further, That none of the

funds provided under this heading for ''Next Generation Navigation Systems'' may be obligated or expended for activities related to phase two or phase three of the wide area augmentation system.

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for research, engineering, and development, as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant, $150,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred for research, engineering, and development.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for liquidation of obligations incurred for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development, and for noise compatibility planning and programs as authorized under subchapter I of chapter 471 and subchapter I of chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, and under other law authorizing such obligations, $1,600,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of $1,950,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development, and noise compatibility planning and programs, notwithstanding section 47117(h) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That no more than $975,000,000 of funds limited under this heading may be obligated prior to the enactment of a bill extending contract authorization for the Grants-in-Aid for Airports program to the third and fourth quarters of fiscal year 1999.

AVIATION INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

The Secretary of Transportation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures and investments, within the limits of funds available pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44307, and in accordance with section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended (31 U.S.C. 9104), as may be necessary in carrying out the program for aviation insurance activities under chapter 443 of title 49, United States Code.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

None of the funds in this Act shall be available for activities under this heading during fiscal year 1999.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

Necessary expenses for administration and operation of the Federal Highway Administration not to exceed $327,413,000 shall be paid in accordance with law from appropriations made available by this Act to the Federal Highway Administration together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Highway Administration: Provided further, That $53,375,000 shall be available to carry out the functions and operations of the office of motor carriers:

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

None of the funds in this Act shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs, the obligations for which are in excess of $25,511,000,000 for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs for fiscal year 1999: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the $25,511,000,000 obligation limitation on Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs, not more than $200,000,000 shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs for Intelligent Transportation Systems (Sections 5204, 5205, 5206, 5207, 5208, and 5209 of Public Law 105–178) for fiscal year 1999; not more than $178,150,000 shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs for transportation research (Sections 502, 503, 504, 506, 507, and 508 of title 23, United States Code, as amended; section 5505 of title 49, United States Code, as amended; and section 5112 of Public Law 105–178) for fiscal year 1999; not more than $38,000,000 shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs for Ferry Boat and Ferry Terminal Facility Program (Section 1064 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (23 U.S.C. 129 note; 105 Stat. 2005) as amended)) for fiscal year 1999; not more than $15,000,000 shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs for the Magnetic Levitation Transportation Technology Deployment Program (Section 1218 of Public Law 105–178) for fiscal year 1999, of which not to exceed $500,000 shall be available to the Federal Railroad Administration for administrative expenses and technical assistance in connection with such program; not more than $31,000,000 shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Section 111 of title 49, United States Code) for fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the $25,511,000,000 obligation limitation, $4,000,000 of the amounts made available as contract authority under section 1221(e) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178) shall be made available to carry out section 5113 of that Act: Provided further, That within the $200,000,000 obligation limitation on Intelligent Transportation Systems, not less than the following sums shall be made available for Intelligent Transportation system projects in the following specified areas:

Amherst, Massachusetts, $1,000,000;
Arlington County, Virginia, $750,000;
Atlanta, Georgia, $2,000,000;
Brandon, Vermont, $375,000;
Buffalo, New York, $500,000;
Centre Valley, Pennsylvania, $500,000;
Cleveland, Ohio, $1,000,000;
Columbus, Ohio, $1,000,000;
Corpus Christi, Texas, $900,000;
Dade County, Florida, $1,000,000;
Del Rio, Texas, $1,000,000;
Delaware River, Pennsylvania, $1,000,000;
Fairfield, California, $1,000,000;
Fitchburg, Massachusetts, $500,000;
Greater metropolitan capital region, DC, $5,000,000;
Hammond, Louisiana, $4,000,000;
Houston, Texas, $2,000,000;
Huntington Beach, California, $1,000,000;
Huntsville, Alabama, $1,000,000;
Inglewood, California, $1,500,000;
Jackson, Mississippi, $1,000,000;
Kansas City, Missouri, $500,000;
Laredo, Texas, $1,000,000;
Middlesboro, Kentucky, $3,000,000;
Mission Viejo, California, $1,000,000;
Mobile, Alabama, $2,500,000;
Monroe County, New York, $400,000;
Montgomery, Alabama, $1,250,000;
Nashville, Tennessee, $500,000;
New Orleans, Louisiana, $1,500,000;
New York City, New York, $2,500,000;
New York/Long Island, New York, $2,300,000;
Oakland County, Michigan, $1,000,000;
Onandaga County, New York, $400,000;
Port Angeles, Washington, $500,000;
Raleigh-Wake County, North Carolina, $2,000,000;
Riverside, California, $1,000,000;
San Francisco, California, $1,500,000;
Scranton, Pennsylvania, $1,000,000;
Silicon Valley, California, $1,500,000;
Spokane, Washington, $450,000;
Springfield, Virginia, $500,000;
St. Louis, Missouri, $750,000;
State of Alaska, $1,500,000;
State of Idaho, $1,000,000;
State of Maryland, $2,500,000;
State of Minnesota, $7,100,000;
State of Mississippi, $1,000,000;
State of Missouri, $500,000;
State of Montana, $700,000;
State of Nevada, $575,000;
State of New Jersey, $3,000,000;
State of New Mexico, $1,000,000;
State of New York, $2,500,000;
State of North Dakota, $1,450,000;
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $14,000,000;
State of Texas, $1,000,000;
State of Utah, $3,600,000;
State of Washington, $2,000,000;
State of Wisconsin, $1,500,000;
Temucula, California, $250,000;
Tucson, Arizona, $1,000,000;
Volusia County, Florida, $1,000,000;
Warren County, Virginia, $250,000;
Wausau-Stevens Point-Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, $1,000,000;
Westchester and Putnam Counties, New York, $500,000; and
White Plains, New York, $1,000,000.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for carrying out the provisions of title 23, U.S.C., that are attributable to Federal-aid highways, including the National Scenic and Recreational Highway as authorized by 23 U.S.C. 148, not otherwise provided, including reimbursement for sums expended pursuant to the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 308, $24,000,000,000 or so much thereof as may be available in and derived from the Highway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out 49 U.S.C. 31102, $100,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the implementation or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of $100,000,000 for ''Motor Carrier Safety Grants''.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund, $87,400,000 for traffic and highway safety under chapter 301 of title 49, U.S.C., and part C of subtitle VI of title 49, U.S.C., of which $58,558,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to plan, finalize, or implement any rulemaking to add to section 575.104 of title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations any requirement pertaining to a grading standard that is different from the three grading standards (treadwear, traction, and temperature resistance) already in effect.

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 403, to remain available until expended, $72,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund: Provided,

That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 1999, are in excess of $72,000,000 for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 403.

NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary with respect to the National Driver Register under chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code, $2,000,000 to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund, and to remain available until expended.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 402, 405, 410, and 411 to remain available until expended, $200,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the total obligations for which, in fiscal year 1999, are in excess of $200,000,000 for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 402, 405, 410, and 411 of which $150,000,000 shall be for ''Highway Safety Programs'' under 23 U.S.C. 402, $10,000,000 shall be for ''Occupant Protection Incentive Grants'' under 23 U.S.C. 405, $35,000,000 shall be for ''Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants'' under 23 U.S.C. 410, $5,000,000 shall be for the ''State Highway Safety Data Grants'' under 23 U.S.C. 411: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings and fixtures for State, local, or private buildings or structures: Provided further, That not to exceed $7,500,000 of the funds made available for section 402, not to exceed $500,000 of the funds made available for section 405, not to exceed $1,750,000 of the funds made available for section 410, and not to exceed $193,000 of the funds made available for section 411 shall be available to NHTSA for administering highway safety grants under Chapter 4 of title 23, U.S.C.: Provided further, That not to exceed $500,000 of the funds made available for section 410 ''Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants'' shall be available for technical assistance to the States.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

For necessary expenses of the Federal Railroad Administration, not otherwise provided for, $21,215,000, of which $1,784,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, as part of the Washington Union Station transaction in which the Secretary assumed the first deed of trust on the property and, where the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation or any successor is obligated to make payments on such deed of trust on the Secretary's behalf, including payments on and after September 30, 1988, the Secretary is authorized to receive such payments directly from the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation, credit them to the appropriation charged for the first deed of trust, and make payments on the first deed of trust with those funds: Provided further, That such additional sums as may be necessary for payment on the first deed of trust may be advanced by the Administrator from unobligated balances available to the Federal Railroad Administration, to be reimbursed from payments received from the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation.

RAILROAD SAFETY

For necessary expenses in connection with railroad safety, not otherwise provided for, $61,488,000, of which $3,825,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading are available for the reimbursement of out-of-state travel and per diem costs incurred by employees of State governments directly supporting the Federal railroad safety program, including regulatory development and compliance-related activities.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for railroad research and development, $22,364,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to sell aluminum reaction rail, power rail base, and other related materials located at the Transportation Technology Center, near Pueblo, Colorado, and shall credit the receipts from such sale to this account, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue to the Secretary of the Treasury notes or other obligations pursuant to section 512 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–210), as amended, in such amounts and at such times as may be necessary to pay any amounts required pursuant to the guarantee of the principal amount of obligations under sections 511 through 513 of such Act, such authority to exist as long as any such guaranteed obligation is outstanding: Provided, That pursuant to section 502 of such Act, as amended, no new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments shall be made using Federal funds for the credit risk premium during fiscal year 1999.

NEXT GENERATION HIGH-SPEED RAIL

For necessary expenses for the Next Generation High-Speed Rail program as authorized under 49 United States Code sections 26101 and 26102, $20,494,000, to remain available until expended.

ALASKA RAILROAD REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the Alaska Railroad, $10,000,000 shall be for capital rehabilitation and improvements benefiting its passenger operations.

RHODE ISLAND RAIL DEVELOPMENT

For the costs associated with construction of a third track on the Northeast Corridor between Davisville and Central Falls, Rhode Island, with sufficient clearance to accommodate double stack freight cars, $5,000,000 to be matched by the State of Rhode Island or its designee on a dollar-for-dollar basis and to remain available until expended.

CAPITAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

For necessary expenses of capital improvements of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation as authorized by U.S.C. 24104(a), $609,230,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration's programs authorized by chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, $10,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $54,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes: Provided further, That of the funds in this Act available for the execution of contracts under section 5327(c) of title 49, United States Code, $800,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Transportation Inspector General for costs associated with the audit and review of new fixed guideway systems.

FORMULA GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5307, 5308, 5310, 5311, 5327, and section 3038 of Public Law 105–178, $570,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $2,850,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 3008 of Public Law 105–178, the $50,000,000 to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5308 shall be transferred to and merged with funding provided for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities under ''Federal Transit Administration, Capital investment grants''.

UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5505, $1,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $6,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes.

TRANSIT PLANNING AND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5303, 5304, 5305, 5311(b)(2), 5312, 5313(a), 5314, 5315, and 5322, $19,800,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $98,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes: Provided further, That $5,250,000 is available to provide rural transportation assistance (49 U.S.C. 5311(b)(2)); $4,000,000 is available to carry out programs under the National Transit Institute (49 U.S.C. 5315); $8,250,000 is available to carry out transit cooperative research programs (49 U.S.C. 5313(a)); $43,841,600 is available for metropolitan planning (49 U.S.C. 5303, 5304, and 5305); $9,158,400 is available for state planning (49 U.S.C. 5313(b)); and $27,500,000 is available for the national planning and research program (49 U.S.C. 5314): Provided further, That of the total budget authority made available for the national planning and research program, the Federal Transit Administration shall provide the following amounts for the projects and activities listed below:

City of Branson, MO congestion study, $450,000;

Skagit County, WA North Sound connecting communities project, Skagit County Council of Governments, $50,000;

Desert air quality comprehensive analysis, Las Vegas, NV, $1,000,000;

Vegetation control on rail rights-of-way survey, $250,000;

Zinc-air battery bus technology demonstration, $1,500,000;

North Orange-South Seminole County, FL fixed guideway technology, $750,000;

Galveston, TX fixed guideway activities, $750,000;

Washoe County, NV transit technology, $1,250,000;

Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority advanced electric transit buses and related infrastructure, $1,500,000;

Palm Springs, CA fuel cell buses, $1,000,000;

Gloucester, MA intermodal technology center, $1,500,000;

Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority advanced propulsion control system, $2,000,000;

Project ACTION, $3,000,000;

Advanced transportation and alternative fuel vehicle technology consortium (CALSTART), $2,000,000;

Rural transportation assistance program, $750,000;

JOBLINKS, $1,000,000;

Fleet operations, including bus rapid transit, $1,500,000;

Northern tier community transportation, Massachusetts, $500,000;

Hennepin County community transportation, Minnesota, $1,000,000; and

Seattle, Washington livable city, $200,000.

TRUST FUND SHARE OF EXPENSES

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out 49 U.S.C. 5303–5308, 5310–5315, 5317(b), 5322, 5327, 5334, 5505, and sections 3037 and 3038 of Public Law 105–178, $4,251,800,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from

the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund: Provided, That $2,280,000,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's formula grants account: Provided further, That $78,200,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's transit planning and research account: Provided further, That $43,200,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's administrative expenses account: Provided further, That $4,800,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's university transportation research account: Provided further, That $40,000,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's job access and reverse commute grants program: Provided further, That $1,805,600,000 shall be paid to the Federal Transit Administration's Capital Investment Grants account.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5308, 5309, 5318, and 5327, $451,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $2,257,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall be available for fixed guideway modernization, $902,800,000; there shall be available for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities, $451,400,000, together with $50,000,000 transferred from ''Federal Transit Administration, Formula grants'', to be available for the following projects in amounts specified below:

No.	State	Project	Conference
1	Alaska	Anchorage Ship Creek intermodal facility	$4,300,000
2	Alaska	Fairbanks intermodal rail/bus transfer facility	2,000,000
3	Alaska	North Slope Borough buses	500,000
4	Alaska	Whittier intermodal facility and pedestrian overpass	700,000
5	Alabama	Birmingham intermodal facility	2,000,000
6	Alabama	Birmingham-Jefferson County, buses	1,250,000
7	Alabama	Dothan Wiregrass Transit Authority demand response shuttle vehicles and transit facility	500,000
8	Alabama	Huntsville, intermodal space centers	5,000,000
9	Alabama	Huntsville, transit facility	1,000,000
10	Alabama	Jasper buses	50,000
11	Alabama	Lee-Russell Council buses	790,000
12	Alabama	Mobile, GM&O building	5,000,000
13	Alabama	Montgomery Union Station intermodal center and buses	5,000,000
14	Alabama	Pritchard, bus transfer facility	500,000
15	Alabama	Tuscaloosa, intermodal center	1,950,000
16	Alabama	University of North Alabama pedestrian walkways	800,000
17	Arkansas	Arkansas Highway and Transit Department buses	200,000
18	Arkansas	Fayetteville, University of Arkansas Transit System buses	500,000
19	Arkansas	Hot Springs, transportation depot and plaza	560,000
20	Arkansas	Little Rock, Central Arkansas Transit buses	300,000
21	Arkansas	Statewide bus needs	1,500,000
22	Arizona	Phoenix bus and bus facilities	4,000,000
23	Arizona	Tucson alternatively fueled buses	2,000,000
24	Arizona	Tucson intermodal facility	1,000,000
25	California	Central Contra Costa County transit vans	200,000
26	California	Culver City, CityBus buses	1,250,000
27	California	Davis, Unitrans transit maintenance facility	625,000
28	California	Davis/Sacramento area hydrogen bus technology program	950,000
29	California	Folsom multimodal facility	1,000,000
30	California	Healdsburg, intermodal facility	1,000,000
31	California	Humboldt, intermodal facility	1,000,000
32	California	Huntington Beach buses	200,000
33	California	I–5 corridor intermodal transit centers	2,500,000
34	California	Lake Tahoe intermodal transit center	500,000
35	California	Livermore automatic vehicle locator program	1,000,000
36	California	Los Angeles County Metropolitan transportation authority buses	3,000,000
37	California	Los Angeles Foothills Transit maintenance facility	1,000,000
38	California	Los Angeles municipal transit operators consortium	2,500,000
39	California	Los Angeles, Union Station Gateway Intermodal Transit Center	1,250,000
40	California	Modesto, bus maintenance facility	1,355,000
41	California	Monterey, Monterey-Salinas buses	625,000
42	California	Morongo Basin, Transit Authority bus facility	650,000
43	California	North San Diego County transit district buses	1,750,000
44	California	Perris, bus maintenance facility	1,250,000
45	California	Riverside Transit Agency buses and facilities and ITS applications	1,000,000
46	California	Sacramento, CNG buses	1,250,000
47	California	San Bernardino buses	1,000,000
48	California	San Diego City College multimodal center (12th Avenue/College Station)	1,000,000
49	California	San Fernando Valley smart shuttle buses	300,000
50	California	San Francisco, Islais Creek maintenance facility	1,250,000
51	California	San Joaquin (Stockton) buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
52	California	Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
53	California	Santa Clarita transit maintenance facility	2,250,000
54	California	Santa Cruz metropolitan bus facilities	625,000
55	California	Santa Cruz transit facility	1,000,000
56	California	Santa Rosa/Cotati, and Rohnert Park facilities	750,000
57	California	Santa Rosa/Cotati, intermodal transportation facilities	750,000
58	California	Solano Links intercity transit consortium	1,000,000
59	California	Ukiah Transit Center	500,000
60	California	Windsor, Intermodal Facility	750,000
61	California	Woodland Hills, Warner Center Transportation Hub	325,000
62	California	Yolo County, bus facility	1,200,000
63	Colorado	Boulder/Denver, RTD buses	625,000
64	Colorado	Colorado buses and bus facilities	6,800,000
65	Colorado	Denver, Stapleton Intermodal Center	1,250,000
66	Connecticut	Hartford, Transportation Access Project	800,000
67	Connecticut	New Haven, bus facility	2,250,000
68	Connecticut	Norwich, buses	2,250,000
69	Connecticut	Waterbury, bus facility	2,250,000
70	District/Columbia	Fuel cell bus and bus facilities program (section 3015(b))	4,850,000
71	District/Columbia	Washington, D.C. Intermodal Transportation Center	2,500,000
72	Delaware	Delaware statewide buses	1,000,000

No.	State	Project	Conference
73	Florida	Broward County, buses	1,000,000
74	Florida	Clearwater multimodal facility	2,500,000
75	Florida	Daytona Beach, Intermodal Center	2,500,000
76	Florida	Gainesville buses and equipment	1,500,000
77	Florida	Jacksonville buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
78	Florida	Lakeland, Citrus Connection transit vehicles and related equipment	1,250,000
79	Florida	Lynx buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
80	Florida	Miami, bus security and surveillance	1,000,000
81	Florida	Miami Beach multimodal transit center	1,000,000
82	Florida	Miami Beach, Electric Shuttle Service	750,000
83	Florida	Miami-Dade, buses	2,250,000
84	Florida	Orlando, Intermodal Facility	2,500,000
85	Florida	Tampa Hartline buses	1,250,000
86	Georgia	Atlanta, MARTA buses	12,000,000
87	Georgia	Savannah/Chatham Area transit bus transfer centers and buses	3,500,000
88	Hawaii	Honolulu, bus facility and buses	3,250,000
89	Illinois	Illinois statewide buses and bus-related equipment	6,800,000
90	Illinois	Rock Island, buses	2,500,000
91	Indiana	City of East Chicago buses	200,000
92	Indiana	Gary, Transit Consortium buses	1,250,000
93	Indiana	Indianapolis, buses	5,000,000
94	Indiana	South Bend, Urban Intermodal Transportation Facility	1,250,000
95	Iowa	Fort Dodge, Intermodal Facility (Phase II)	885,000
96	Iowa	Iowa statewide buses and bus facilities	3,000,000
97	Iowa	Iowa/Illinois Transit Consortium bus safety and security	1,000,000
98	Iowa	Sioux City park and ride bus facility	1,800,000
99	Kansas	Johnson County bus maintenance/operations facility	2,000,000
100	Kentucky	Louisville, Kentucky University of Louisville and River City buses	3,000,000
101	Kentucky	Northern Kentucky Area Development District senior citizen buses	100,000
102	Kentucky	Owensboro buses	200,000
103	Kentucky	Southern and eastern Kentucky buses and bus facilities	2,000,000
104	Louisiana	Statewide buses and bus-related facilities	11,000,000
105	Massachusetts	Essex and Middlesex buses	3,128,000
106	Massachusetts	New Bedford/Fall River Mobile Access to health care	250,000
107	Massachusetts	Pittsfield intermodal center	4,600,000
108	Massachusetts	Springfield, Union Station	1,250,000
109	Massachusetts	Westfield intermodal center	2,000,000
110	Massachusetts	Worcester, Union Station Intermodal Transportation Center	2,500,000
111	Maryland	Maryland statewide bus facilities and buses	10,000,000
112	Michigan	Lansing, CATA bus technology improvements	600,000
113	Michigan	Michigan statewide buses	10,000,000
114	Minnesota	Duluth, Transit Authority community circulation vehicles	1,000,000
115	Minnesota	Duluth, Transit Authority intelligent transportation systems	500,000
116	Minnesota	Duluth, Transit Authority Transit Hub	500,000
117	Minnesota	Northstar Corridor, Intermodal Facilities and buses	6,000,000
118	Minnesota	Twin Cities area metro transit buses and bus facilities	9,500,000
119	Missouri	Kansas City Union Station redevelopment	2,500,000
120	Missouri	OATS Transit	2,500,000
121	Missouri	Southwest Missouri State University park and ride facility	1,000,000
122	Missouri	St. Louis, Bi-state Intermodal Center	1,250,000
123	Missouri	Statewide bus and bus facilities	4,500,000
124	Mississippi	Harrison County multimodal center/hybrid electric shuttle buses	1,900,000
125	Mississippi	High Street, Jackson intermodal center	2,000,000
126	Mississippi	Jackson buses and facilities	1,600,000
127	Montana	Butte bus replacements	1,500,000
128	Nevada	Clark County Regional Transportation Commission buses and bus facilities	2,615,000
129	Nevada	Reno, RTC transit passenger and facility security improvements	1,250,000
130	Nevada	Washoe County, transit improvements	2,250,000
131	New Hampshire	Berlin Tri-County Community Action transit garage	120,000
132	New Hampshire	Carroll County transportation alliance buses	200,000
133	New Hampshire	Concord Area Transit buses	750,000
134	New Hampshire	Greater Laconia Transit Agency buses	450,000
135	New Hampshire	Keene HCS community care buses and equipment	100,000
136	New Hampshire	Lebanon advance transit buses	150,000
137	New Hampshire	Statewide transit systems	1,000,000
138	New Jersey	New Jersey Transit jitney shuttle buses	1,750,000
139	New Jersey	Newark, Morris & Essex Station access and buses	1,250,000
140	New Jersey	South Amboy, Regional Intermodal Transportation Initiative	1,250,000
141	New Jersey	Statewide alternatively fueled vehicles	7,500,000
142	New Mexico	Albuquerque, buses, paratransit vehicles, and bus facility	3,750,000
143	New Mexico	Northern New Mexico park and ride facilities	2,000,000
144	New York	Babylon, Intermodal Center	1,250,000
145	New York	Brookhaven Town, elderly and disabled buses and vans	225,000
146	New York	Brooklyn-Staten Island, Mobility Enhancement buses	800,000
147	New York	Broome County buses and fare collection equipment	900,000
148	New York	Buffalo, Auditorium Intermodal Center	3,000,000
149	New York	Dutchess County, Loop System buses	521,000
150	New York	East Hampton, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
151	New York	Ithaca, TCAT bus technology improvements	1,250,000
152	New York	Long Beach central bus facility	750,000
153	New York	Long Island, CNG transit vehicles and facilities and bus replacement	1,250,000
154	New York	Mineola/Hicksville, LIRR Intermodal Centers	1,250,000
155	New York	Nassau County CNG buses	1,000,000
156	New York	New York City Midtown West Ferry Terminal	1,500,000
157	New York	New York, West 72nd St. Intermodal Station	1,750,000

No.	State	Project	Conference
158	New York	Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority Hublink	500,000
159	New York	Rensselaer intermodal bus facility	1,000,000
160	New York	Riverhead, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
161	New York	Rochester central bus facility	1,000,000
162	New York	Rome, Intermodal Center	400,000
163	New York	Shelter Island, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
164	New York	Smithtown, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
165	New York	Southampton, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
166	New York	Southold, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
167	New York	Suffolk County, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
168	New York	Syracuse CNG buses and facilities	2,000,000
169	New York	Ulster County bus facilities and equipment	1,000,000
170	New York	Utica and Rome, bus facilities and buses	500,000
171	New York	Utica, Union Station	2,100,000
172	New York	Westchester County, Bee-Line transit system fareboxes	979,000
173	New York	Westchester County, Bee-Line transit system shuttle buses	1,000,000
174	New York	Westchester County, DOT articulated buses	1,250,000
175	North Carolina	Greensboro, Multimodal Center	3,340,000
176	North Carolina	Greensboro, Transit Authority buses	1,500,000
177	North Carolina	Greensboro, Transit Authority small buses and vans	321,000
178	North Carolina	Statewide buses and bus facilities	5,000,000
179	North Dakota	Statewide buses and bus-related facilities	2,000,000
180	Ohio	Cleveland, Triskett Garage bus maintenance facility	625,000
181	Ohio	Dayton, Multimodal Transportation Center	625,000
182	Ohio	Statewide buses and bus facilities	12,000,000
183	Ohio	Toledo Mud Hens transit center study	200,000
184	Oklahoma	Oklahoma statewide bus facilities and buses	5,000,000
185	Oregon	Lane County, Bus Rapid Transit	4,400,000
186	Oregon	Portland, Tri-Met buses	1,750,000
187	Oregon	Rogue Valley transit district bus purchase	1,000,000
188	Oregon	Salem area mass transit system buses	1,000,000
189	Oregon	Wilsonville, buses and shelters	400,000
190	Pennsylvania	Altoona bus testing facility (section 3009)	3,000,000
191	Pennsylvania	Altoona, Metro Transit Authority buses and transit system improvements	842,000
192	Pennsylvania	Altoona, Metro Transit Authority Logan Valley Mall Suburban Transfer Center	80,000
193	Pennsylvania	Altoona, Metro Transit Authority Transit Center improvements	424,000
194	Pennsylvania	Altoona, pedestrian crossover	800,000
195	Pennsylvania	Armstrong County-Mid-County, PA bus facilities and buses	150,000
196	Pennsylvania	Beaver County bus facility	1,000,000
197	Pennsylvania	Bradford County, Endless Mountain Transportation Authority buses	1,000,000
198	Pennsylvania	Cambria County, bus facilities and buses	575,000
199	Pennsylvania	Centre Area, Transportation Authority buses	1,250,000
200	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg, Transit Authority buses	300,000
201	Pennsylvania	Chambersburg, Transit Authority Intermodal Center	1,000,000
202	Pennsylvania	Chester County, Paoli Transportation Center	1,000,000
203	Pennsylvania	Crawford Area, Transportation buses	500,000
204	Pennsylvania	Erie, Metropolitan Transit Authority buses	1,000,000
205	Pennsylvania	Fayette County, Intermodal Facilities and buses	1,270,000
206	Pennsylvania	Lackawanna County, Transit System buses	600,000
207	Pennsylvania	Mercer County, buses	750,000
208	Pennsylvania	Monroe County, Transportation Authority buses	1,000,000
209	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Frankford Transportation Center	5,000,000
210	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Intermodal 30th Street Station	1,250,000
211	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Regional Transportation System for Elderly and Disabled	750,000
212	Pennsylvania	Reading, BARTA Intermodal Transportation Facility	1,750,000
213	Pennsylvania	Red Rose, Transit Bus Terminal	1,000,000
214	Pennsylvania	Robinson, Towne Center Intermodal Facility	1,500,000
215	Pennsylvania	Schuylkill County buses	220,000
216	Pennsylvania	Somerset County, bus facilities and buses	175,000
217	Pennsylvania	Towamencin Township, Intermodal Bus Transportation Center	1,500,000
218	Pennsylvania	Washington County, Intermodal Facilities	630,000
219	Pennsylvania	Westmoreland County, Intermodal Facility	200,000
220	Pennsylvania	Wilkes-Barre, Intermodal Facility	1,250,000
221	Pennsylvania	Williamsport, Bus Facility	1,200,000
222	Puerto Rico	San Juan Intermodal access	950,000
223	Rhode Island	Providence, buses and bus maintenance facility	2,250,000
224	Rhode Island	Rhode Island Public Transit Authority buses	3,200,000
225	South Carolina	Columbia Bus replacement	1,100,000
226	South Carolina	Pee Dee buses and facilities	1,250,000
227	South Carolina	South Carolina statewide Virtual Transit Enterprise	1,220,000
228	South Carolina	Spartanburg buses and facilities	1,000,000
229	South Dakota	Computerized bus dispatch system, radios, money boxes, and lift replacements	800,000
230	South Dakota	Sioux Falls buses	1,000,000
231	South Dakota	South Dakota statewide bus facilities and buses	3,500,000
232	Tennessee	Statewide buses and bus facilities	2,000,000
233	Texas	Austin, buses	2,250,000
234	Texas	Brazos Transit Authority buses and facilities	1,500,000
235	Texas	Corpus Christi transit authority buses and facilities	1,000,000
236	Texas	Dallas Area Rapid transit buses	2,750,000
237	Texas	Fort Worth bus and paratransit vehicle project	2,500,000
238	Texas	Galveston buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
239	Texas	Texas statewide small urban and rural buses	6,000,000
240	Utah	Ogden, Intermodal Center	800,000
241	Utah	Utah Hybrid electric vehicle bus purchase	1,500,000
242	Utah	Utah Transit Authority, Intermodal Facilities	1,500,000

No.	State	Project	Conference
243	Utah	Utah Transit Authority/Park City Transit, buses	6,500,000
244	Vermont	Brattleboro Union Station multimodal center	2,500,000
245	Vermont	Burlington intermodal center	1,000,000
246	Vermont	Deerfield Valley Transit authority	500,000
247	Virginia	Alexandria, bus maintenance facility and Crystal City canopy project	1,000,000
248	Virginia	Alexandria, King Street Station access	1,100,000
249	Virginia	Harrisonburg, buses	200,000
250	Virginia	Lynchburg, buses	200,000
251	Virginia	Richmond, GRTC bus maintenance facility	1,250,000
252	Virginia	Roanoke, buses	200,000
253	Virginia	Statewide buses and bus facilities	10,000,000
254	Washington	Anacortes ferry terminal information system	500,000
255	Washington	Ben Franklin transit operating facility	1,000,000
256	Washington	Bremerton transportation center	1,000,000
257	Washington	Central Puget Sound Seattle bus program	8,000,000
258	Washington	Chelan-Douglas multimodal center	900,000
259	Washington	Everett, Multimodal Transportation Center	1,950,000
260	Washington	Grant County, buses and vans	600,000
261	Washington	Mount Vernon, Multimodal Center	1,750,000
262	Washington	Port Angeles center	1,000,000
263	Washington	Seattle, Intermodal Transportation Terminal	1,250,000
264	Washington	Snohomish County, Community transit buses	1,000,000
265	Washington	Tacoma Dome, buses and bus facilities	1,750,000
266	Washington	Thurston County intercity buses	1,000,000
267	Washington	Vancouver, Clark County (C-Tran) bus facilities	1,000,000
268	Wisconsin	Milwaukee County, buses	4,000,000
269	Wisconsin	Wisconsin statewide bus facilities and buses	12,875,000
270	West Virginia	Huntington, Intermodal Facility	8,000,000
271	West Virginia	West Virginia statewide Intermodal Facility and buses	6,500,000

; and there shall be available for new fixed guideway systems, $902,800,000, to be available as follows:

$10,400,000 for the Alaska or Hawaii ferry projects;

$5,000,000 for the Albuquerque light rail project;

$52,110,000 for the Atlanta-North Springs project;

$1,000,000 for the Austin Capital metro project;

$500,000 for the Baltimore central downtown transit alternatives major investment study;

$1,000,000 for the Baltimore light rail double track project;

$1,000,000 for the Birmingham, Alabama alternatives analysis study and preliminary engineering;

$500,000 for the Boston North-South rail link project;

$750,000 for the Boston urban ring project;

$2,000,000 for the Burlington-Essex, Vermont commuter rail project;

$2,200,000 for the Canton-Akron-Cleveland commuter rail project;

$2,200,000 for the Charleston, South Carolina monobeam rail project;

$3,000,000 for the Charlotte, North Carolina South-North corridor transitway project;

$6,000,000 for the Chicago Metra commuter rail extensions and upgrades project;

$3,000,000 for the Chicago Transit Authority Ravenswood and Douglas branch lines projects: Provided, That recognizing the nature of these projects, of the requirements of 49 U.S.C. section 5309(e), only sections 5309(e)(1)(C) and 5309(e)(4) shall apply;

$1,800,000 for the Cincinnati Northeast/Northern Kentucky rail line project;

$4,000,000 for the Clark County, Nevada fixed guideway project;

$1,000,000 for the Cleveland Berea Red Line extension to the Hopkins International Airport project;

$2,000,000 for the Cleveland Euclid corridor improvement project;

$500,000 for the Colorado-North Front Range corridor feasibility study;

$12,000,000 for the Dallas-Fort Worth RAILTRAN project;

$16,000,000 for the DART North Central light rail extension project;

$1,000,000 for the Dayton, Ohio light rail study;

$40,000,000 for the Denver Southwest Corridor project;

$500,000 for the Denver Southeast Corridor multimodal corridor project;

$17,000,000 for the Dulles corridor project;

$4,000,000 for the Fort Lauderdale, Florida Tri-County commuter rail project;

$1,000,000 for the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania capital area transit/corridor one project;

$1,500,000 for the Hartford, Connecticut light rail project;

$3,000,000 for the Honolulu, Hawaii major investment analysis of transit alternatives;

$2,000,000 for the Houston advanced regional transit program;

$59,670,000 for the Houston Regional Bus project;

$1,000,000 for the Johnson County, Kansas I–35 commuter rail project;

$500,000 for the Kansas City, Missouri commuter rail study;

$500,000 for the Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee, Wisconsin commuter rail project;

$250,000 for the King County, Washington Elliot Bay water taxi;

$1,500,000 for the Knoxville, Tennessee electric transit project;

$1,000,000 for the Largo, Maryland Metro Blue Line extension project;

$1,000,000 for the Little Rock, Arkansas River rail project;

$24,000,000 for the Long Island Railroad East Side access project, New York;

$38,000,000 for the Los Angeles MOS–3 project;

$1,000,000 for the Massachusetts North Shore corridor project;

$17,041,000 for the MARC commuter rail project;

$1,000,000 for the Maryland Route 5 corridor;

$2,200,000 for the Memphis, Tennessee Medical Center rail extension project;

$3,000,000 for the Miami Metro-Dade Transit east-west corridor project;

$3,000,000 for the Miami Metro-Dade North 27th Avenue corridor project;

$8,000,000 for the Mid-City and East Side projects, Los Angeles;

$4,000,000 for the Morgantown, West Virginia fixed guideway modernization project;

$1,000,000 for the Nashville, Tennessee regional commuter rail project;

$70,000,000 for the New Jersey urban core Hudson-Bergen LRT project;

$6,000,000 for the New Jersey urban core Newark-Elizabeth rail link project;

$500,000 for the New London, Connecticut waterfront access project;

$22,000,000 for the New Orleans Canal Street corridor project;

$2,000,000 for the New Orleans Desire Streetcar project;

$8,000,000 for the Norfolk-Virginia Beach regional rail project;

$500,000 for the Northeast Ohio commuter rail study, Phase 2;

$3,000,000 for the Northern Indiana South Shore commuter rail project;

$3,000,000 for the Oceanside-Escondido passenger rail project;

$500,000 for the Old Saybrook-Hartford, Connecticut rail extension project;

$1,000,000 for the Omaha, Nebraska trolley system;

$2,500,000 for the Orange County, California transitway project;

$17,500,000 for the Orlando Lynx light rail project;

$3,000,000 for the Philadelphia-Reading SEPTA Schuykill Valley Metro project;

$1,000,000 for the Philadelphia SEPTA Cross County Metro project;

$5,000,000 for the Phoenix metropolitan area transit project;

$4,000,000 for the Pittsburgh Allegheny County Stage II light rail project;

$1,000,000 for the Pittsburgh North Shore central business district transit options MIS;

$25,718,000 for the Portland-Westside/Hillsboro project;

$5,000,000 for the Puget Sound RTA Link light rail project;

$41,000,000 for the Puget Sound RTA Sounder commuter rail project;

$10,000,000 for the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Triangle Transit project;

$23,480,000 for the Sacramento south corridor LRT project;

$70,000,000 for the Salt Lake City South LRT project;

$5,000,000 for the Salt Lake City/Airport to University (West-East) light rail project: Provided further, That the non-governmental share for these funds shall be determined in accordance with Section 3030(c)(2)(B)(ii) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, as amended (Public Law 105–178);

$1,000,000 for the San Bernardino Metrolink extension project;

$2,000,000 for the San Diego Mid-Coast corridor project;

$1,500,000 for the San Diego Mission Valley East light rail transit project;

$40,000,000 for the San Francisco BART extension to the airport project;

$500,000 for the San Jacinto-Branch Line (Riverside County) project;

$27,000,000 for the San Jose Tasman LRT project;

$20,000,000 for the San Juan Tren Urbano;

$500,000 for the Savannah, Georgia water taxi;

$250,000 for the Sioux City micro rail trolley system;

$53,983,000 for the South Boston Piers MOS–2 project;

$1,000,000 for the South Dekalb-Lindburgh corridor LRT project;

$200,000 for the Southeast Michigan commuter rail viability project;

$1,000,000 for the Spokane, Washington light rail project;

$500,000 for the St. Louis-Jefferson City-Kansas City, Missouri commuter rail project;

$35,000,000 for the St. Louis-St.Clair LRT extension project;

$1,000,000 for the Stamford, Connecticut fixed guideway connector;

$1,000,000 for the Tampa Bay regional rail project;

$17,000,000 for the Twin Cities Transitways project;

$2,000,000 for the Virginia Railway Express Woodbridge station improvements project; and

$1,000,000 for the West Trenton, New Jersey rail project:

Provided further, That funds provided in Public Law 105–66 for the Pennsylvania Strawberry Hill/Diamond Branch rail project shall be available for the Laurel Rail line project in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

MASS TRANSIT CAPITAL FUND

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for payment of previous obligations incurred in carrying out 49 U.S.C. 5338(b), $2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be derived from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund.

JOB ACCESS AND REVERSE COMMUTE GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out section 3037 of the Federal Transit Act of 1998, $35,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That no more than $75,000,000 of budget authority shall be available for these purposes: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this head, not more than $10,000,000 shall be used for grants for reverse commute projects.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 14 of Public Law 96–184 and Public Law 101–551, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Corporation's budget for the current fiscal year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

(HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses for operations and maintenance of those portions of the Saint Lawrence Seaway operated and maintained by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, $11,496,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 99–662.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Research and Special Programs Administration, $29,280,000, of which $574,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, and of which $3,460,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That up to $1,200,000 in fees collected under 49 U.S.C. 5108(g) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as offsetting receipts: Provided further, That there may be credited to this appropriation, to be available until expended, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training, for reports publication and dissemination, and for travel expenses incurred in performance of hazardous materials exemptions and approvals functions.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary to conduct the functions of the pipeline safety program, for grants-in-aid to carry out a pipeline safety program, as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 60107, and to discharge the pipeline program responsibilities of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $33,248,000, of which $4,248,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and shall remain available until September 30, 2001; and of which $29,000,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund, of which $16,219,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That in addition to amounts made available for the Pipeline Safety Fund, $1,400,000 shall be available for grants to States for the development and establishment of one-call notification systems and public education activities, and shall be derived from amounts previously collected under 49 U.S.C. 60301.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5127(c), $200,000, to be derived from the Emergency Preparedness Fund, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That not more than $11,000,000 shall be made available for obligation in fiscal year 1999 from amounts made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i) and 5127(d): Provided further, That none of the funds made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(i) and 5127(d) shall be made available for obligation by individuals other than the Secretary of Transportation, or his designee.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, $43,495,000.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Surface Transportation Board, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $16,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed $2,600,000 from fees established by the Chairman of the Surface Transportation Board shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and used for necessary and authorized expenses under this heading: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar for dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 1999, to result in a final appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than $16,000,000: Provided further, That any fees received in excess of $2,600,000 in fiscal year 1999 shall remain available until expended, but shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999.

TITLE II

RELATED AGENCIES

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board, as authorized by section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, $3,847,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there may be credited to this appropriation funds received for publications and training expenses.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for a GS–15; uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902), $53,473,000, of which not to exceed $2,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

EMERGENCY FUND

For necessary expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board for accident investigations, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for a GS–15; uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902), $1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. During the current fiscal year applicable appropriations to the Department of Transportation shall be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of liability insurance for motor vehicles operating in foreign countries on official department business; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

SEC. 302. Such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1999 pay raises for programs funded in this Act shall be absorbed within the levels appropriated in this Act or previous appropriations Acts.

SEC. 303. Funds appropriated under this Act for expenditures by the Federal Aviation Administration shall be available: (1) except as otherwise authorized by title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7701 et seq.), for expenses of primary and secondary schooling for dependents of Federal Aviation Administration personnel stationed outside the continental United States at costs for any given area not in excess of those of the Department of Defense for the same area, when it is determined by the Secretary that the schools, if any, available in the locality are unable to provide adequately for the education of such dependents; and (2) for transportation of said dependents between schools serving the area that they attend and their places of residence when the Secretary, under such regulations as may be prescribed, determines that such schools are not accessible by public means of transportation on a regular basis.

SEC. 304. Appropriations contained in this Act for the Department of Transportation shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for an Executive Level IV.

SEC. 305. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of more

than 100 political and Presidential appointees in the Department of Transportation: Provided, That none of the personnel covered by this provision may be assigned on temporary detail outside the Department of Transportation.

SEC. 306. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 307. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 308. The Secretary of Transportation may enter into grants, cooperative agreements, and other transactions with any person, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, any unit of State or local government, any educational institution, and any other entity in execution of the Technology Reinvestment Project authorized under the Defense Conversion, Reinvestment and Transition Assistance Act of 1992 and related legislation: Provided, That the authority provided in this section may be exercised without regard to section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 309. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 310. (a) For fiscal year 1999, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) not distribute from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways amounts authorized for administrative expenses and programs funded from the administrative takedown authorized by section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code, and amounts authorized for the highway use tax evasion program and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics.

(2) not distribute an amount from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways that is equal to the unobligated balance of amounts made available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for Federal-aid highways and highway safety programs for the previous fiscal year the funds for which are allocated by the Secretary;

(3) determine the ratio that—

(A) the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways less the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2), bears to

(B) the total of the sums authorized to be appropriated for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs (other than sums authorized to be appropriated for sections set forth in paragraphs (1) through (7) of subsection (b) and sums authorized to be appropriated for section 105 of title 23, United States Code, equal to the amount referred to in subsection (b)(8)) for such fiscal year less the aggregate of the amounts not distributed under paragraph (1) of this subsection;

(4) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) for section 117 of title 23, United States Code (relating to high priority projects program), section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Bridge Authority Act of 1995, and $2,000,000,000 for such fiscal year under section 105 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (relating to minimum guarantee) so that the amount of obligation authority available for each of such sections is equal to the amount determined by multiplying the ratio determined under paragraph (3) by the sums authorized to be appropriated for such section (except in the case of section 105, $2,000,000,000) for such fiscal year;

(5) distribute the obligation limitation provided for Federal-aid Highways less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) and amounts distributed under paragraph (4) for each of the programs that are allocated by the Secretary under title 23, United State Code (other than activities to which paragraph (1) applies and programs to which paragraph (4) applies) by multiplying the ratio determined under paragraph (3) by the sums authorized to be appropriated for such program for such fiscal year; and

(6) distribute the obligation limitation provided for Federal-aid Highways less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) and amounts distributed under paragraphs (4) and (5) for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction programs (other than the minimum guarantee program, but only to the extent that amounts apportioned for the minimum guarantee program for such fiscal year exceed $2,639,000,000, and the Appalachian development highway system program) that are apportioned by the Secretary under title 23, United States Code, in the ratio that—

(A) sums authorized to be appropriated for such programs that are apportioned to each State for such fiscal year, bear to

(B) the total of the sums authorized to be appropriated for such programs that are apportioned to all States for such fiscal year.

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—The obligation limitation for Federal-aid Highways shall not apply to obligations (1) under section 125 of title 23, United States Code; (2) under section 147 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978; (3) under section 9 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981; (4) under sections 131(b) and 131(j) of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982; (5) under sections 149(b) and 149(c) of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987; (6) under section 1103 through 1108 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991; (7) under section 157 of title 23, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century; and (8) under section 105 of title 23, United States Code (but, only in an amount equal to $639,000,000 for such fiscal year).

(c) REDISTRIBUTION OF UNUSED OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall after August 1 for such fiscal year revise a distribution of the obligation limitation made available under subsection (a) if a State will not obligate the amount distributed during that fiscal year and redistribute sufficient amounts to those States able to obligate amounts in addition to those previously distributed during that fiscal year giving priority to those States having large unobligated balances of funds apportioned under sections 104 and 144 of title 23, United States Code, section 160 (as in effect on the day before the enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century) of title 23, United States Code, and under section 1015 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 1943–1945).

(d) APPLICABILITY OF OBLIGATION LIMITATIONS TO TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROGRAMS.—The obligation limitation shall apply to transportation research programs carried out under chapters 3 and 5 of title 23, United States Code, except that obligation authority made available for such programs under such limitation shall remain available for a period of 3 fiscal years.

(e) REDISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZED FUNDS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the distribution of obligation limitation under subsection (a), the Secretary shall distribute to the States any funds (1) that are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal year for Federal-aid highways programs (other than the program under section 160 of title 23, United States Code) and for carrying out subchapter I of chapter 311 of title 49, United States Code, and chapter 4 of title 23, United States Code, and (2) that the Secretary determines will not be allocated to the States, and will not be available for obligation, in such fiscal year due to the imposition of any obligation limitation for such fiscal year. Such distribution to the States shall be made in the same ratio as the distribution of obligation authority under subsection (a)(6). The funds so distributed shall be available for any purposes described in section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code.

(f) SPECIAL RULE.—Obligation limitation distributed for a fiscal year under subsection (a)(4) for a section set forth in subsection (a)(4) shall remain available until used for obligation of funds for such section and shall be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for future fiscal years.

SEC. 311. The limitations on obligations for the programs of the Federal Transit Administration shall not apply to any authority under 49 U.S.C. 5338, previously made available for obligation, or to any other authority previously made available for obligation.

SEC. 312. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to implement section 404 of title 23, United States Code.

SEC. 313. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to plan, finalize, or implement regulations that would establish a vessel traffic safety fairway less than five miles wide between the Santa Barbara Traffic Separation Scheme and the San Francisco Traffic Separation Scheme.

SEC. 314. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, airports may transfer, without consideration, to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) instrument landing systems (along with associated approach lighting equipment and runway visual range equipment) which conform to FAA design and performance specifications, the purchase of which was assisted by a Federal airport-aid program, airport development aid program or airport improvement program grant. The FAA shall accept such equipment, which shall thereafter be operated and maintained by the FAA in accordance with agency criteria.

SEC. 315. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to award a multiyear contract for production end items that: (1) includes economic order quantity or long lead time material procurement in excess of $10,000,000 in any one year of the contract; (2) includes a cancellation charge greater than $10,000,000 which at the time of obligation has not been appropriated to the limits of the Government's liability; or (3) includes a requirement that permits performance under the contract during the second and subsequent years of the contract without conditioning such performance upon the appropriation of funds: Provided, That this limitation does not apply to a contract in which the Federal Government incurs no financial liability from not buying additional systems, subsystems, or components beyond the basic contract requirements.

SEC. 316. Section 218 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence by striking ''the south Alaskan border'' and inserting ''Haines'' in lieu thereof;

(B) in the third sentence by striking ''highway'' and inserting ''highway or the Alaska Marine Highway System'' in lieu thereof;

(C) in the fourth sentence by striking ''any other fiscal year thereafter'' and inserting ''any other fiscal year thereafter, including any portion of any other fiscal year thereafter, prior to the date of the enactment of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century'' in lieu thereof;

(D) in the fifth sentence by striking ''construction of such highways until an agreement'' and inserting ''construction of the portion of such highways that are in Canada until an agreement'' in lieu thereof; and

(2) in subsection (b) by inserting ''in Canada'' after ''undertaken''.

SEC. 317. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except for fixed guideway modernization projects, funds made available by this Act under ''Federal Transit Administration, Capital investment grants'' for projects specified in this Act or identified in reports accompanying this Act not obligated by September 30, 2001, and other recoveries, shall be made available for other projects under 49 U.S.C. 5309.

SEC. 318. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds appropriated before October 1, 1998, under any section of chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, that remain available for expenditure may be transferred to and administered under the most recent appropriation heading for any such section.

SEC. 319. None of the funds in this Act may be used to compensate in excess of 350 technical staff-years under the federally funded research and development center contract between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Center for Advanced Aviation Systems Development during fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 320. Funds provided in this Act for the Transportation Administrative Service Center (TASC) shall be reduced by $15,000,000, which limits fiscal year 1999 TASC obligational authority for elements of the Department of Transportation funded in this Act to no more than $109,124,000: Provided, That such reductions from the budget request shall be allocated by the Department of Transportation to each appropriations account in proportion to the amount included in each account for the Transportation Administrative Service Center.

SEC. 321. Funds received by the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, and Federal Railroad Administration from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training may be credited respectively to the Federal Highway Administration's ''Limitation on General Operating Expenses'' account, the Federal Transit Administration's ''Transit Planning and Research'' account, and to the Federal Railroad Administration's ''Railroad Safety'' account, except for State rail safety inspectors participating in training pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 20105.

SEC. 322. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to prepare, propose, or promulgate any regulations pursuant to title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act (49 U.S.C. 32901 et seq.) prescribing corporate average fuel economy standards for automobiles, as defined in such title, in any model year that differs from standards promulgated for such automobiles prior to enactment of this section.

SEC. 323. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation shall convey, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the parcels of real property described in this section, together with any improvements thereon, as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the conveyance, to the entities described in this section, namely: (1) United States Coast Guard Pass Manchac Light in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana, to the State of Louisiana; and (2) Tchefuncte River Range Rear Light in Madisonville, Louisiana, to the Town of Madisonville, Louisiana.

SEC. 324. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for the purpose of promulgating or enforcing any regulation that has the practical effect of (a) requiring more than one attendant during unloading of liquefied compressed gases, or (b) preventing the attendant from monitoring the customer's liquefied compressed gas storage tank during unloading.

SEC. 325. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products, for necessary expenses incurred pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 111 may be credited to the Federal-aid highways account for the purpose of reimbursing the Bureau for such expenses: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction.

SEC. 326. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for employee training which: (1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties; (2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants; (3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluations; (4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or ''new age'' belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N–915.022, dated September 2, 1988; (5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace; or (6) includes content related to human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) other than that necessary to make employees more aware of the medical ramifications of HIV/AIDS and the workplace rights of HIV-positive employees.

SEC. 327. None of the funds in this Act shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation: Provided, That this shall not prevent officers or employees of the Department of Transportation or related agencies funded in this Act from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

SEC. 328. Not to exceed $1,000,000 of the funds provided in this Act for the Department of Transportation shall be available for the necessary expenses of advisory committees: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to advisory committees established for the purpose of conducting negotiated rulemaking in accordance with the Negotiated Rulemaking Act, 5 U.S.C. 561–570a, or the Coast Guard's advisory council on roles and missions.

SEC. 329. BULK FUEL STORAGE TANKS. (a) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the remainder of the balance in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund that is transferred and deposited into the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund under section 8102(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (43 U.S.C. 1653 note) after June 16, 1998 shall be used in accordance with this section.

(b) USE OF INTEREST ONLY.—The interest produced from the investment of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Fund balance that is transferred and deposited into the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund under section 8102(a)(2)(B)(ii) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (43 U.S.C. 1653 note) after June 16, 1998 shall be transferred annually by the National Pollution Funds Center to the Denali Commission for a program, to be developed in consultation with the Coast Guard, to repair or replace bulk fuel storage tanks in Alaska which are not in compliance with federal law, including the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, or State law.

(c) TAPS PAYMENT TO ALASKA DEDICATED TO BULK FUEL STORAGE TANK REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT.—Section 8102(a)(2)(B)(i) of Public Law 101–380 (43 U.S.C. 1653 note) is amended by inserting immediately before the semicolon, '', which, except as otherwise provided under article IX, section 15, of the Alaska Constitution, shall be used for the remediation of aboveground storage tanks''.

SEC. 330. No funds other than those appropriated to the Surface Transportation Board or fees collected by the Board shall be used for conducting the activities of the Board.

SEC. 331. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the funds the entity will comply with the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c).

(b) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS; REQUIREMENT REGARDING NOTICE.—

(1) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or product that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided using funds made available in this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving the assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products to the greatest extent practicable.

(2) NOTICE TO RECIPIENTS OF ASSISTANCE.—In providing financial assistance using funds made available in this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall provide to each recipient of the assistance a notice describing the statement made in paragraph (1) by the Congress.

(c) PROHIBITION OF CONTRACTS WITH PERSONS FALSELY LABELING PRODUCTS AS MADE IN AMERICA.—If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 332. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, receipts, in amounts determined by the Secretary, collected from users of fitness centers operated by or for the Department of Transportation shall be available to support the operation and maintenance of those facilities.

SEC. 333. None of the funds in this Act shall be available to implement or enforce regulations that would result in the withdrawal of a slot from an air carrier at O'Hare International Airport under section 93.223 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations in excess of the total slots withdrawn from that air carrier as of October 31, 1993 if such additional slot is to be allocated to an air carrier or foreign air carrier under section 93.217 of title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 334. Notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 41742, no essential air service shall be provided to communities in the 48 contiguous States that are located fewer than 70 highway miles from the nearest large or medium hub airport, or that require a rate of subsidy per passenger in excess of $200 unless such point is greater than 210 miles from the nearest large or medium hub airport.

SEC. 335. Rebates, refunds, incentive payments, minor fees and other funds received by the Department from travel management centers, charge card programs, the subleasing of building space, and miscellaneous sources are to be credited to appropriations of the Department and allocated to elements of the Department using fair and equitable criteria and such funds shall be available until December 31, 1999.

SEC. 336. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule or regulation, the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to allow the issuer of any preferred stock heretofore sold to the Department to redeem or repurchase such stock upon the payment to the Department of an amount determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 337. The unobligated balances of the funds made available in previous appropriations Acts for the National Civil Aviation Review Commission and for Urban Discretionary Grants are rescinded.

SEC. 338. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the land and improvements thereto comprising the Coast Guard Reserve Training Facility in Jacksonville, Florida, is deemed to be surplus property; and

(2) the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall dispose of all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that property, by sale, at fair market value.

(b) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—Before a sale is made under subsection (a) to any other person, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall give to the City of Jacksonville, Florida, the right of first refusal to purchase all or any part of the property required to be sold under that subsection.

SEC. 339. Of the funds provided under Federal Aviation Administration ''Operations'', $250,000 is only for activities and operations of the Centennial of Flight Commission.

SEC. 340. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Transportation shall waive repayment of any Federal-aid highway funds expended on the construction of those high occupancy lanes or auxiliary lanes constructed on I–287 in the State of New Jersey, pursuant to section 338 of the fiscal year 1993 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (Public Law 102–388), if the State of New Jersey presents the Secretary with its determination that such high occupancy vehicle lanes or auxiliary lanes are not in the public interest.

SEC. 341. (a) AUTHORITY TO CONVEY.—The Secretary of Transportation may convey, without consideration, to the State of North Carolina (in this section referred to as the ''State''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property, together with any improvements thereon, in Ocracoke, North Carolina, consisting of such portion of the Coast Guard Station Ocracoke, North Carolina, as the Secretary considers appropriate for purposes of the conveyance.

(b) CONDITIONS.—The conveyance under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the State accept the property to be conveyed under that subsection subject to such easements or rights of way in favor of the United States as the Secretary considers to be appropriate for—

(A) utilities;

(B) access to and from the property;

(C) the use of the boat launching ramp on the property; and

(D) the use of pier space on the property by search and rescue assets.

(2) That the State maintain the property in a manner so as to preserve the usefulness of the easements or rights of way referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) That the State utilize the property for transportation, education, environmental, or other public purposes.

(c) REVERSION.—(1) If the Secretary determines at any time that the property conveyed under subsection (a) is not to be used in accordance with subsection (b), all right, title, and interest in and to the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry thereon.

(2) Upon reversion under paragraph (1), the property shall be under the administrative jurisdiction of the Administrator of General Services.

(d) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property conveyed under subsection (a), and any easements or rights of way granted under subsection (b)(1), shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the State.

(e) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary may require such additional terms and conditions with respect to the conveyance under subsection (a), and any easements or rights of way granted under subsection (b)(1), as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 342. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated in this or any other Act intended for highway demonstration projects, railroad-highway crossings demonstration projects or railroad relocation projects in Augusta, Georgia are available for implementation of a project consisting of modifications and additions to streets, railroads, and related improvements in the vicinity of the grade crossing of the CSX railroad and 15th Street in Augusta, Georgia.

SEC. 343. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act or subsequent Acts may be used by the Coast Guard to issue, implement, or enforce a regulation or to establish an interpretation or guideline under the Edible Oil Regulatory Reform Act (Public Law 104–55), or the amendments made by that Act, that does not recognize and provide for, with respect to fats, oils, and greases (as described in that Act, or the amendments made by that Act) differences in—

(1) physical, chemical, biological and other relevant properties; and

(2) environmental effects.

(b) Not later than March 31, 1999, the Secretary of Transportation shall issue regulations amending 33 CFR 154 to comply with the requirements of Public Law 104–55.

SEC. 344. Funding made available in Public Law 105–174 for emergency railroad rehabilitation and repair shall be available for repairs resulting from natural disasters occurring from September 1996 through July 10, 1998.

SEC. 345. For purposes of evaluating environmental impacts of the toll road in Orange and San Diego counties, California, the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration and other participating Federal agencies shall consider only those transportation alternatives previously identified by regional planning processes and shall restrict agency comments to those matters over which the agency has direct jurisdiction: Provided, That notwithstanding any inter-agency memoranda of understanding, the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration shall retain and exercise all authority regarding the form, content and timing of any environmental impact statement and record of decision regarding the toll road, including the evaluation and selection of alternatives and distribution of draft and final environmental impact statements.

SEC. 346. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, shall convey to the University of South Alabama (in this section referred to as ''the recipient''), the right, title, and interest of the United States Government in and to a decommissioned vessel of the Coast Guard, as determined appropriate by the Commandant and the recipient, if—

(1) the recipient agrees to use the vessel for the purposes of supporting archaeological and historical research in the Mobile Bay Delta;

(2) the recipient agrees not to use the vessel for commercial transportation purposes, except as incident to the provision of logistics services in connection with the Old Mobile Archaeological Project;

(3) The recipient agrees to make the vessel available to the Government if the Commandant requires use of the vessel by the Government in times of war or national emergency;

(4) the recipient agrees to hold the Government harmless for any claims arising from exposure to hazardous materials including, but not limited to, asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), after conveyance of the vessel, except for claims arising from use by the Government under paragraph (3);

(5) the recipient has funds available to be committed for use to restore the vessel to operation and thereafter maintain it in good working condition, in the amount of at least $400,000; and

(6) the recipient agrees to any other conditions that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(b) DELIVERY OF VESSEL.—If a conveyance is made under this section, the Commandant shall deliver the vessel at the place where the vessel is located, in its present condition, without cost to the Government. The conveyance of this vessel shall not be considered a distribution in commerce for purposes of section 2605(e) of title 15, United States Code.

(c) OTHER UNNEEDED EQUIPMENT.—The Commandant may convey to the recipient any unneeded equipment or parts from other decommissioned vessels pending disposition for use to restore the vessel to operability. The Commandant may require compensation from the recipient for such items.

(d) APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—The vessel shall at all times remain subject to applicable vessel safety laws and regulations.

SEC. 347. Item 1132 in section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 298), relating to Mississippi, is amended by striking ''Pirate Cove'' and inserting ''Pirates' Cove and 4-lane connector to Mississippi Highway 468''.

SEC. 348. (a) AUTHORITY TO CONVEY COAST GUARD PROPERTY TO JACKSONVILLE UNIVERSITY IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation may convey to Jacksonville University, located in Jacksonville, Florida, without consideration, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property comprising the Long Branch Rear Range Light, Jacksonville, Florida.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY.—The Secretary may identify, describe, and determine the property to be conveyed under this section.

(b) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—Any conveyance of any property under this section shall be made—

(1) subject to such terms and conditions as the Commandant may consider appropriate; and

(2) subject to the condition that all right, title, and interest in and to the property conveyed shall immediately revert to the United States if the property, or any part thereof, ceases to be used by Jacksonville University.

SEC. 349. For necessary expenses of the Amtrak Reform Council authorized under section 203 of Public Law 105–134, $450,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be for payments to outside consultants: Provided further, That the duties of the Amtrak Reform Council described in section 203(g)(1) of Public Law 105–134 shall include the identification of Amtrak routes which are candidates for closure or realignment, based on performance rankings developed by Amtrak which incorporate information on each route's fully allocated costs and ridership on core intercity passenger service, and which assume, for purposes of closure or realignment candidate identification, that federal subsidies for Amtrak will decline over the 4-year period from fiscal year 1999 to fiscal year 2002: Provided further, That these closure or realignment recommendations shall be included in the Amtrak Reform Council's annual report to the Congress required by section 203(h) of Public Law 105–134.

SEC. 350. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall approve and the State of New York is authorized to proceed with engineering, final design and construction of additional entrances and exits between exits 57 and 58 on Interstate 495 in Suffolk County, New York. The Secretary may review final design of such project.

SEC. 351. (a) Section 30113 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or passenger motor vehicles from a bumper standard prescribed under chapter 325 of this title,'' after ''a motor vehicle safety standard prescribed under this chapter''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''or chapter 325 of this title (as applicable)'' after ''this chapter'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting '', or a bumper standard prescribed under chapter 325

of this title,'' after ''motor vehicle safety standard prescribed under this chapter'';

(3) in subsection (d), by inserting ''(including an exemption under subsection (b)(3)(B)(i) relating to a bumper standard referred to in subsection (b)(1))'' after ''subsection (b)(3)(B)(i) of this section''; and

(4) in subsection (h), by inserting ''or bumper standard prescribed under chapter 325 of this title'' after ''each motor vehicle safety standard prescribed under this chapter''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 32502(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''any part of a standard'' and inserting ''all or any part of a standard'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting ''; or''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) a passenger motor vehicle for which an application for an exemption under section 30013(b) of this title has been filed in accordance with the requirements of that section.''.

(2) Section 32506(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''and section 32502 of this title'' after ''Except as provided in this section''.

SEC. 352. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, $10,000,000 of funds available under section 104(a) of title 23 U.S.C., shall be made available to the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, for research activities at the Transportation Research Institute and to construct a building to house the Institute, and shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 353. Discretionary grants funds for bus and bus-related facilities made available in this Act and in Public Law 105–66 and its accompanying conference report for the Virtual Transit Enterprise project shall be used to fund any aspect of the Virtual Transit Enterprise integration of information project in South Carolina.

SEC. 354. Section 3021 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or the State of Vermont'' after ''the State of Oklahoma''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(A), by inserting ''and the State of Vermont'' after ''within the State of Oklahoma''.

SEC. 355. Section 3 of the Act of July 17, 1952 (66 Stat. 746, chapter 921), and section 3 of the Act of July 17, 1952 (66 Stat. 571, chapter 922), are each amended in the proviso—

(1) by striking ''That'' and all that follows through ''the collection of'' and inserting ''That the commission may collect''; and

(2) by striking '', shall cease'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting a period.

SEC. 356. Section 1212(m) of Public Law 105–178 is amended—(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting '', Idaho, Alaska and West Virginia'' after ''Minnesota''; and (2) by inserting ''or the States of Idaho, Alaska or West Virginia'' after ''Minnesota''.

SEC. 357. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds obligated and awarded in fiscal year 1994 by the Economic Development Administration in the amount of $912,000 to the City of Pittsburg, Kansas, as Project Number 05–19–61200 for water, sewer and street improvements shall be disbursed to the City upon determination by the EDA that the improvements have been completed in accordance with the project description in the award documents.

SEC. 358. Section 3030(d)(3) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Saint Barnard Parish, Louisiana intermodal facility.''.

SEC. 359. The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: Provided, That no appropriation shall be increased or decreased by more than 12 per centum by all such transfers: Provided further, That any such transfer shall be submitted for approval to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 360. Section 3027 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (49 U.S.C. 5307 note; 112 Stat. 366) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) SERVICES FOR ELDERLY AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—In addition to assistance made available under paragraph (1), the Secretary may provide assistance under section 5307 of title 49, United States Code, to a transit provider that operates 20 or fewer vehicles in an urbanized area with a population of at least 200,000 to finance the operating costs of equipment and facilities used by the transit provider in providing mass transportation services to elderly and persons with disabilities, provided that such assistance to all entities shall not exceed $1,000,000 annually.''.

SEC. 361. Hereafter, the Commonwealth of Virginia shall have the exclusive authority to determine the high-occupancy vehicle restrictions applicable to Interstate Highway 66 in Virginia.

SEC. 362. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to issue a final standard under docket number NHTSA 98–3945 (relating to section 656(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act of 1996).

SEC. 363. Items 178 and 1547 in section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178), relating to Georgia, are amended by adding at the end the following: ''and construct improvements to said corridor''.

SEC. 364. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall approve the construction of Type II noise barriers from funds apportioned under sections 104(b)(1) and 104(b)(3) of title 23, United States Code, at the following locations:

(a) beginning on the north and south sides of Interstate Route 20 extending from H.E. Holmes Road to Fulton Industrial Boulevard in Fulton County, Georgia;

(b) beginning on the north and south sides of Interstate Route 20 extending from Flat Shoals Road to Columbia Drive in DeKalb County, Georgia; and

(c) beginning on the west side of Interstate Route 75 extending from Howell Mill Road to West Paces Ferry Road in Fulton County, Georgia.

SEC. 365. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except as otherwise provided in this section, the Secretary shall approve and the State of Alabama is authorized to proceed with construction of the East Foley corridor project from Baldwin County Highway 20 to State Highway 59, identified in items 857 and 1501 in the table contained in Section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178). Environmental reviews performed by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and all other non-environmental federal laws shall remain in effect.

SEC. 366. Item 1083 contained in section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 297) is amended by striking ''between Southwest Drive and U.S. 277''.

SEC. 367. Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, the State of Minnesota may obligate funds apportioned in fiscal years 1998 through 2003 pursuant to section 117 of title 23, United States Code, for high priority project numbers 1628 and 1195 authorized in section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178): Provided, That such obligation shall be subject to the allocation percentages of section 1602(b) as modified by section 1212(m) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178).

SEC. 368. Item number 577 in the table contained in Section 1602 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105–178) is amended by striking ''Construct'' and all that follows through ''Ketchikan'' and insert ''For the purposes set forth in item number 1496''.

SEC. 369. Section 5117(b)(6) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (23 U.S.C. 502 note; 112 Stat. 450) is amended by striking ''Pennsylvania Transportation Institute'' and inserting ''Commonwealth of Pennsylvania''.

SEC. 370. Section 5204 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (23 U.S.C. 502 note; 112 Stat. 453–455) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) USE OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY.—Intelligent transportation system projects specified in section 5117(b)(3) and 5117(b)(6) and involving privately owned intelligent transportation system components that is carried out using funds made available from the Highway Trust Fund shall not be subject to any law or regulation of a State or political subdivision of a State prohibiting or regulating commercial activities in the rights-of-way of a highway for which Federal-aid highway funds have been utilized for planning, design, construction, or maintenance, if the Secretary of Transportation determines that such use is in the public interest. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the authority of a State or political subdivision of a State to regulate highway safety.''.

SEC. 371. (a) The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall convey, without consideration, to the Town of New Castle, New Hampshire (in this section referred to as the ''Town''), all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property comprising approximately 2 acres and having approximately 100 feet of ocean front that is located in New Castle, New Hampshire. The property is bordered to the west by property owned by the Town and to the east by Coast Guard Station Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire.

(b)(1) The Commandant shall, in connection with the conveyance required by subsection (a), grant to the Town such easements and rights-of-way as the Commandant considers necessary to permit access to the property conveyed under that subsection.

(2) The Commandant may, in connection with the conveyance required by subsection (a), reserve in favor of the United States such easements and rights-of-way as the Commandant considers necessary to protect the interests of the United States.

(c)(1) The conveyance of property under subsection (a) shall be subject to the following conditions:

(A) That the property, or any portion thereof, shall revert to the United States if the Commandant determines that such property is required by the United States for purposes of the national security of the United States.

(B) That the property, or any portion thereof, shall revert to the United States if the Commandant determines that such property is required by the United States for purposes of a site for an aid to navigation.

(2)(A) At least 30 days before the date of the reversion of property under paragraph (1)(A), the Commandant shall provide the Town written notice that the property is required for purposes of the national security of the United States.

(B) At least 30 days before the date of the reversion of property under paragraph (1)(B), the Commandant shall provide the Town written notice that the property is required for purposes of a site for an aid to navigation.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, Public Law 88–578, as amended, or other law, the Coast Guard property conveyed to New Castle, New Hampshire pursuant to subsection (a) may be used to replace a portion of Land and Water Conservation Fund-assisted land in New Castle, New Hampshire under project number 33–00077: Provided, That the replacement

property satisfactorily meets the conversion criteria regarding reasonably equivalent recreation usefulness and location.

(2) The Town may not use the property referred to in paragraph (1) for the purpose specified in that paragraph unless the property conveyed under subsection (a) provides opportunities for recreational activities that are reasonably similar to the opportunities for recreational activities provided by the property referred to in paragraph (1).

(e) The Commandant may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a), and the grants of any easements or rights-of-way under subsection (b), as the Commandant considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 372. None of the Funds made available under this Act or any other Act, may be used to implement, carry out, or enforce any regulation issued under section 41705 of title 49, United States Code, including any regulation contained in part 382 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other provision of law (including any Act of Congress, regulation, or Executive order or any official guidance or correspondence thereto), that requires or encourages an air carrier (as that term is defined in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code) to, on intrastate or interstate air transportation (as those terms are defined in section 40102 of title 49, United States Code)—

(1) provide a peanut-free buffer zone or any other related peanut-restricted area; or

(2) restrict the distribution of peanuts,

until 90 days after submission to the Congress and the Secretary of a peer-reviewed scientific study that determines that there are severe reactions by passengers to peanuts as a result of contract with very small airborne peanut particles of the kind that passengers might encounter in an aircraft.

SEC. 373. MODIFICATION OF SUBSTITUTE PROJECT IN WISCONSIN.

Section 1045 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 1994) is amended in subsection (a) by striking paragraph (a)(2) and inserting the following:

''(2)(A) For six months after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the provisions set forth in paragraph (2)(B) shall apply to all of the funds identified in this section after such time, the provisions set forth in paragraph (2)(B) to fifty percent of the funds identified in this section, and the provisions of paragraph (2)(C) shall apply to fifty percent of the funds identified in this section.''

''(B) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and subsection (c) of this section, upon the request of the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, after consultation with appropriate local government officials, submitted by October 1, 2000, the Secretary may approve one or more substitute projects in lieu of the substitute project approved by the Secretary under paragraph (1) and subsection (c) of this section.''

''(C) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) and subsection (c) of this section, upon the request of the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, submitted by October 1, 2000, the Secretary shall approve one or more substitute projects in lieu of the substitute project approved by the Secretary under paragraph (1) and subsection (c) of this section.''.

This Act may be cited as the ''Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

(h) For programs, projects or activities in the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, provided as follows, to be effective as if it had been enacted into law as the regular appropriations Act:

AN ACT Making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Annex; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; not to exceed $2,900,000 for official travel expenses; not to exceed $150,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed $258,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, $123,151,000: Provided, That the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall be funded at no less than $6,560,800: Provided further, That the Department is authorized to charge both direct and indirect costs to the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the implementation of this floor: Provided further, That the methodology for applying such charges will be the same method used in developing the Departmental Offices Fiscal Year 1999 President's Budget Justification to the Congress.

AUTOMATION ENHANCEMENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services for the Department of the Treasury, $28,690,000: Provided, That these funds shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated shall be used to support or supplement the Internal Revenue Service appropriations for Information Systems: Provided further, That $6,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Customs Modernization project may not be transferred to the United States Customs Service or obligated until the Treasury's Chief Information Officer, through the Treasury Investment Review Board, concurs on the plan and milestone schedule for the deployment of the system: Provided further, That $6,000,000 of the funds made available for the Customs Modernization project may not be obligated for any major system investments prior to the development of an architecture which is compliant with the Treasury Information Systems Architecture Framework (TISAF) and the establishment of measures to enforce compliance with the architecture.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, not to exceed $2,000,000 for official travel expenses; including hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed $100,000 for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury, $30,678,000.

TREASURY BUILDING AND ANNEX REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Treasury Building and Annex, $27,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds provided shall be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel expenses of non-Federal law enforcement personnel to attend meetings concerned with financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; not to exceed $14,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, $24,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated in this account may be used to procure personal services contracts.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

(1) As authorized by section 190001(e), $119,000,000; of which $3,000,000 shall be available to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for administering the Gang Resistance Education and Training program; of which $1,400,000 shall be available to the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network; of which $22,628,000 shall be available to the United States Secret Service, including $6,700,000 for vehicle replacement, $5,000,000 for investigations of counterfeiting, $7,732,000 for the 2000 candidate/nominee protection program, and $3,196,000 for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children, of which $1,196,000 shall be available as a grant for activities related to the investigations of exploited children and shall remain available until expended; of which $65,472,000 shall be available for the United States Customs Service, including $54,000,000 for narcotics detection technology, $9,500,000 for the passenger processing initiative, $972,000 for construction of canopies for inspection of outbound vehicles along the Southwest border, and $1,000,000 for technology investments related to the Cyber-Smuggling Center; of which $2,500,000 shall be available to the Office of National Drug Control Policy, including $1,000,000 for Model State Drug Law Conferences, and $1,500,000 to expand the Milwaukee, Wisconsin High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area; and of which $24,000,000 shall be available for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement;

(2) As authorized by section 32401, $13,000,000 to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for disbursement through grants, cooperative agreements, or contracts to local governments for Gang Resistance Education and Training: Provided, That notwithstanding sections 32401 and 310001, such funds shall be allocated to State and local law enforcement and prevention organizations.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, as a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, including materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training; purchase (not to exceed 52 for police-type use, without regard to the general purchase price limitation) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; for expenses for student athletic and related activities; uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches and presentation of awards; for public awareness and enhancing community support of law enforcement training; not to exceed $9,500 for official reception and representation expenses; room and board for student interns; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; $71,923,000, of which up to $13,843,000 for materials and support costs of Federal law enforcement basic training shall remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the Center is authorized

to accept and use gifts of property, both real and personal, and to accept services, for authorized purposes, including funding of a gift of intrinsic value which shall be awarded annually by the Director of the Center to the outstanding student who graduated from a basic training program at the Center during the previous fiscal year, which shall be funded only by gifts received through the Center's gift authority: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, students attending training at any Federal Law Enforcement Training Center site shall reside in on-Center or Center-provided housing, insofar as available and in accordance with Center policy: Provided further, That funds appropriated in this account shall be available, at the discretion of the Director, for the following: training United States Postal Service law enforcement personnel and Postal police officers; State and local government law enforcement training on a space-available basis; training of foreign law enforcement officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation, except that reimbursement may be waived by the Secretary for law enforcement training activities in foreign countries undertaken pursuant to section 801 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996, Public Law 104–32; training of private sector security officials on a space-available basis with reimbursement of actual costs to this appropriation; and travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training sponsored by the Center: Provided further, That the Center is authorized to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursements from agencies receiving training sponsored by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year: Provided further, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to provide training for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program to Federal and non-Federal personnel at any facility in partnership with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: Provided further, That the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to provide short-term medical services for students undergoing training at the Center.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For expansion of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, for acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, and for ongoing maintenance, facility improvements, and related expenses, $34,760,000, to remain available until expended.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For expenses necessary for the detection and investigation of individuals involved in organized crime drug trafficking, including cooperative efforts with State and local law enforcement, $51,900,000, of which $7,827,000 shall remain available until expended.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Management Service, $196,490,000, of which not to exceed $13,235,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001, for information systems modernization initiatives.

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

For liquidation of certain debts to the United States Treasury incurred by the Federal Financing Bank pursuant to section 9(b) of the Federal Financing Bank Act of 1973, $3,317,960,000.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, including purchase of not to exceed 812 vehicles for police-type use, of which 650 shall be for replacement only, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; for payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where an assignment to the National Response Team during the investigation of a bombing or arson incident requires an employee to work 16 hours or more per day or to remain overnight at his or her post of duty; not to exceed $15,000 for official reception and representation expenses; for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies, with or without reimbursement; $541,574,000, of which $2,206,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999; of which $27,000,000 may be used for the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative; of which not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by 18 U.S.C. 924(d)(2); and of which $1,000,000 shall be available for the equipping of any vessel, vehicle, equipment, or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency if the conveyance will be used in joint law enforcement operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and for the payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of State and local law enforcement personnel, including sworn officers and support personnel, that are incurred in joint operations with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: Provided, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to other agencies or Departments in fiscal year 1999: Provided further, That of the funds made available, $4,500,000 shall be made available for the expansion of the National Tracing Center: Provided further, That no funds appropriated herein shall be available for salaries or administrative expenses in connection with consolidating or centralizing, within the Department of the Treasury, the records, or any portion thereof, of acquisition and disposition of firearms maintained by Federal firearms licensees: Provided further, That no funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to implement an amendment or amendments to 27 CFR 178.118 or to change the definition of ''Curios or relics'' in 27 CFR 178.11 or remove any item from ATF Publication 5300.11 as it existed on January 1, 1994: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c): Provided further, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under 18 U.S.C. 925(c): Provided further, That no funds in this Act may be used to provide ballistics imaging equipment to any State or local authority who has obtained similar equipment through a Federal grant or subsidy unless the State or local authority agrees to return that equipment or to repay that grant or subsidy to the Federal Government: Provided further, That no funds under this Act may be used to electronically retrieve information gathered pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 923(g)(4) by name or any personal identification code.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Customs Service, including purchase and lease of up to 1,050 motor vehicles of which 550 are for replacement only and of which 1,030 are for police-type use and commercial operations; hire of motor vehicles; contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; not to exceed $40,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and awards of compensation to informers, as authorized by any Act enforced by the United States Customs Service, $1,642,565,000, of which such sums as become available in the Customs User Fee Account, except sums subject to section 13031(f)(3) of the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985, as amended (19 U.S.C. 58c(f)(3)), shall be derived from that Account; of the total, not to exceed $150,000 shall be available for payment for rental space in connection with preclearance operations, not to exceed $4,000,000 shall be available until expended for research, not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available until expended for conducting special operations pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2081, and up to $8,000,000 shall be available until expended for the procurement of automation infrastructure items, including hardware, software, and installation: Provided, That uniforms may be purchased without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That of the amount provided, an additional $2,400,000 shall be made available for staffing and resources for the child pornography cybers muggling initiative: Provided further, That $500,000 shall be available to fund the expansion of services at the Vermont World Trade Office: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,500,000 shall be available until expended for relocation of the Customs Air Branch from Belle Chase to Hammond, Louisiana: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the fiscal year aggregate overtime limitation prescribed in subsection 5(c)(1) of the Act of February 13, 1911 (19 U.S.C. 261 and 267) shall be $30,000: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $9,500,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of marine vessels, aircraft, and other related equipment of the Air and Marine Programs, including operational training and mission-related travel, and rental payments for facilities occupied by the air or marine interdiction and demand reduction programs, the operations of which include the following: the interdiction of narcotics and other goods; the provision of support to Customs and other Federal, State, and local agencies in the enforcement or administration of laws enforced by the Customs Service; and, at the discretion of the Commissioner of Customs, the provision of assistance to Federal, State, and local agencies in other law enforcement and emergency humanitarian efforts, $113,688,000, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That no aircraft or other related equipment, with the exception of aircraft which is one of a kind and has been identified as excess to Customs requirements and aircraft which has been damaged beyond repair, shall be transferred to any other Federal agency, department, or office outside of the Department of the Treasury, during fiscal year 1999 without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

HARBOR MAINTENANCE FEE COLLECTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

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

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

For necessary expenses connected with any public-debt issues of the United States, $176,500,000, of which not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and of which not to exceed $2,000,000 shall remain available until September

30, 2001, for information systems modernization initiatives: Provided, That the sum appropriated herein from the General Fund for fiscal year 1999 shall be reduced by not more than $4,400,000 as definitive security issue fees and Treasury Direct Investor Account Maintenance fees are collected, so as to result in a final fiscal year 1999 appropriation from the General Fund estimated at $172,100,000, and in addition, $20,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse the Bureau for administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 102 of Public Law 101–380: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provisions of law, effective upon enactment and thereafter, the Bureau of the Public Debt shall be fully and directly reimbursed by the funds described in section 104 of Public Law 101–136 (103 Stat. 789) for costs and services performed by the Bureau in the administration of such funds.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for tax returns processing; revenue accounting; tax law and account assistance to taxpayers by telephone and correspondence; programs to match information returns and tax returns; management services; rent and utilities; and inspection; including purchase (not to exceed 150 for replacement only for police-type use) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; $3,086,208,000, of which up to $3,700,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, and of which not to exceed $25,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the amount provided, $105,000,000 shall remain available until expended for postage and shall not be obligated before September 30, 1999: Provided further, That, pursuant to 39 U.S.C. 3206(a), funds shall continue to be provided to the United States Postal Service for postage due: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $25,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for determining and establishing tax liabilities; providing litigation support; issuing technical rulings; examining employee plans and exempt organizations; conducting criminal investigation and enforcement activities; securing unfiled tax returns; collecting unpaid accounts; compiling statistics of income and conducting compliance research; purchase (for police-type use, not to exceed 850) and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, $3,164,189,000.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE

For funding essential earned income tax credit compliance and error reduction initiatives pursuant to section 5702 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33), $143,000,000, of which not to exceed $10,000,000 may be used to reimburse the Social Security Administration for the costs of implementing section 1090 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service for information systems and telecommunications support, including developmental information systems and operational information systems; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, $1,265,456,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2000, and of which $103,000,000 shall be available only for improvements to customer service.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, $211,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2002, for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management and related contractual costs of such acquisition, and including contractual costs associated with operations authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided, That none of these funds is available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be obligated until the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury submit to Congress for approval, a plan for expenditure that: (1) implements the Internal Revenue Service's Modernization Blueprint submitted to Congress on May 15, 1997; (2) meets the information systems investment guidelines established by the Office of Management and Budget and in the fiscal year 1998 budget; (3) is reviewed and approved by the Office of Management and Budget, the Department of the Treasury's IRS Management Board, and is reviewed by the General Accounting Office; (4) meets the requirements of the May 15, 1997 Internal Revenue Service's Systems Life Cycle program; and (5) is in compliance with acquisition rules, requirements, guidelines, and systems acquisition management practices of the Federal Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 106. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 help line for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make the improvement of the Internal Revenue Service 1–800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to increase phone lines and staff to improve the Internal Revenue Service 1–800 help line service.

SEC. 107. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no reorganization of the field office structure of the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division will result in a reduction of criminal investigators in Wisconsin and South Dakota from the 1996 level.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Secret Service, including purchase of not to exceed 739 vehicles for police-type use, of which 675 shall be for replacement only, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire of aircraft; training and assistance requested by State and local governments, which may be provided without reimbursement; services of expert witnesses at such rates as may be determined by the Director; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia, and fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control, as may be necessary to perform protective functions; for payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where a protective assignment during the actual day or days of the visit of a protectee require an employee to work 16 hours per day or to remain overnight at his or her post of duty; the conducting of and participating in firearms matches; presentation of awards; for travel of Secret Service employees on protective missions without regard to the limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act if approval is obtained in advance from the Committees on Appropriations; for research and development; for making grants to conduct behavioral research in support of protective research and operations; not to exceed $20,000 for official reception and representation expenses; not to exceed $50,000 to provide technical assistance and equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations in counterfeit investigations; for payment in advance for commercial accommodations as may be necessary to perform protective functions; and for uniforms without regard to the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year, $600,302,000: Provided, That $18,000,000 provided for protective travel shall remain available until September 30, 2000; Provided further, That of the amount provided, $5,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND RELATED EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of construction, repair, alteration, and improvement of facilities, $8,068,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SEC. 110. Any obligation or expenditure by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with law enforcement activities of a Federal agency or a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 9703(g)(4)(B) from unobligated balances remaining in the Fund on September 30, 1999, shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 111. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 112. The funds provided to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms for fiscal year 1999 in this Act for the enforcement of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act shall be expended in a manner so as not to diminish enforcement efforts with respect to section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

SEC. 113. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States Customs Service, and United States Secret Service may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. No transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this Act made available to the Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Financial Management Service, and Bureau of the Public Debt, may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations. No transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking ''the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell'' and inserting ''an explosive'';

(2) in paragraph (7), by striking ''the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge'' and inserting ''an explosive''; and

(3) by striking paragraph (16) and inserting the following:

''(16) The term 'antique firearm' means—

''(A) any firearm (including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar type of ignition system) manufactured in or before 1898; or

''(B) any replica of any firearm described in subparagraph (A) if such replica—

''(i) is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition, or

''(ii) uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition which is no longer manufactured in the United States and which is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade; or

''(C) any muzzle loading rifle, muzzle loading shotgun, or muzzle loading pistol, which is designed to use black powder, or a black powder substitute, and which cannot use fixed ammunition. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'antique firearm' shall not include any weapon which incorporates a firearm frame or receiver, any firearm which is converted into a muzzle loading weapon, or any muzzle loading weapon which can be readily converted to fire fixed ammunition by replacing the barrel, bolt, breechblock, or any combination thereof.''.

SEC. 116. Of the funds available for the purchase of law enforcement vehicles, no funds may be obligated until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that the purchase by the respective Treasury bureau is consistent with the vehicle management principles: Provided, That the Secretary may delegate this authority to the Assistant Secretary for Management.

SEC. 117. EXCEPTION TO IMMUNITY FROM ATTACHMENT OR EXECUTION. (a) Section 1610 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f)(1)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to section 208(f) of the Foreign Missions Act (22 U.S.C. 4308(f)), and except as provided in subparagraph (B), any property with respect to which financial transactions are prohibited or regulated pursuant to section 5(b) of the Trading with the Enemy Act (50 U.S.C. App. 5(b)), section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370(a)), sections 202 and 203 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701–1702), or any other proclamation, order, regulation, or license issued pursuant thereto, shall be subject to execution or attachment in aid of execution of any judgment relating to a claim for which a foreign state (including any agency or instrumentality or such state) claiming such property is not immune under section 1605(a)(7).

''(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply if, at the time the property is expropriated or seized by the foreign state, the property has been held in title by a natural person or, if held in trust, has been held for the benefit of a natural person or persons.

''(2)(A) At the request of any party in whose favor a judgment has been issued with respect to a claim for which the foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7), the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State shall fully, promptly, and effectively assist any judgment creditor or any court that has issued any such judgment in identifying, locating, and executing against the property of that foreign state or any agency or instrumentality of such state.

''(B) In providing such assistance, the Secretaries—

''(i) may provide such information to the court under seal; and

''(ii) shall provide the information in a manner sufficient to allow the court to direct the United States Marshall's office to promptly and effectively execute against that property.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1606 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''punitive damages'' the following: '', except any action under section 1605(a)(7) or 1610(f)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply to any claim for which a foreign state is not immune under section 1605(a)(7) of title 28, United States Code, arising before, on, or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the requirements of this section in the interest of national security.

This title may be cited as the ''Treasury Department Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, $71,195,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That none of the funds provided shall be available for obligation until October 1, 1999: Provided further, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: Provided further, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices in the fiscal year ending on September 30, 1999.

This title may be cited as the ''Postal Service Appropriations Act, 1999''.

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

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed $3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, newspapers, periodicals, teletype news service, and travel (not to exceed $100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed $19,000 for official entertainment expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President, $52,344,000: Provided, That $10,100,000 of the funds appropriated shall be available for reimbursements to the White House Communications Agency.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Residence at the White House and official entertainment expenses of the President, $8,061,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114: Provided, That such amount shall not be available for expenses for domestic staff overtime.

In addition, for necessary expenses for domestic staff overtime, $630,000: Provided, That such amount shall not become available for obligation until the Comptroller General of the United States notifies the Committees on Appropriations that (1) the Executive Office of the President has received, reviewed, and commented on the draft report of the General Accounting Office with respect to its audit of the Executive Residence at the White House; and (2) the General Accounting Office has received the comments of the Executive Office of the President.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit $25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under section 3717 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the

report: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: Provided further, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

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

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $3,512,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurnishing, improvement, heating, and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed $90,000 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate, $334,000: Provided, That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021), $3,666,000.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, $4,032,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $6,806,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $28,350,000.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $60,617,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000 shall be available to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code: Provided, That, as provided in 31 U.S.C. 1301(a), appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): Provided further, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or the Committees on Veterans' Affairs or their subcommittees: Provided further, That the preceding shall not apply to printed hearings released by the Committees on Appropriations or the Committees on Veterans' Affairs: Provided further, That the Director of OMB amends Section—.36 of OMB Circular A–110 to require Federal awarding agencies to ensure that all data produced under an award will be made available to the public through the procedures established under the Freedom of Information Act: Provided further, That if the agency obtaining the data does so solely at the request of a private party, the agency may authorize a reasonable user fee equaling the incremental cost of obtaining the data: Provided further, That OMB is directed to submit a report by March 31, 1999, to the Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight that: (1) identifies specific paperwork reduction accomplishments expected, constituting annual five percent reductions in paperwork expected in fiscal year 1999 and fiscal year 2000; and (2) issues guidance on the requirements of 5 U.S.C. Sec. 801(a)(1) and (3); sections 804(3), and 808(2), including a standard new rule reporting form for use under section 801(a)(1)(A)–(B).

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to title I of Public Law 100–690; not to exceed $8,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement; $48,042,000, of which $30,100,000 shall remain available until expended, consisting of $1,100,000 for policy research and evaluation, and $16,000,000 for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center for counternarcotics research and development projects, and $13,000,000 for the continued operation of the technology transfer program: Provided, That the $16,000,000 for the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center shall be available for transfer to other Federal departments or agencies: Provided further, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, $182,477,000 for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, of which no less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities, which shall be obligated within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act: Provided, That funding shall be provided for existing High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas at no less than the total fiscal year 1998 level consisting of funding from this account as well as the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities to support a national anti-drug campaign for youth, and other purposes, authorized by Public Law 100–690, as amended, $214,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $185,000,000 shall be to support a national media campaign to reduce and prevent drug use among young Americans: Provided further, That none of the funds provided for the support of a national media campaign may be obligated for the following purposes: to supplant current anti-drug community based coalitions; to supplant current pro bono public service time donated by national and local broadcasting networks; for partisan political purposes; or to fund media campaigns that feature any elected officials, persons seeking elected office, cabinet-level officials, or other Federal officials employed pursuant to Schedule C of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, section 213, absent advance notice to the Committees on Appropriations and the Senate Judiciary Committee: Provided further, That (1) ONDCP will require a pro bono match commitment up-front as part of its media buy from each and every seller of ad time and space, (2) ONDCP, or any agent acting on its behalf, may not obligate any funds for the creative development of advertisements from for-profit organizations, not including out-of-pocket production costs and talent reuse payments, unless (A) the advertisements are intended to reach a minority, ethnic or other special audience that cannot be obtained on a pro bono basis within the time frames required by ONDCP's advertising and buying agencies, and (B) ONDCP receives prior approval from the Committees on Appropriations, (3) ONDCP will submit within three months of enactment of this Act an implementation plan to the Committees on Appropriations to secure corporate sponsorship equaling 40 percent of the appropriated amount in fiscal year 1999, the definition of which is a contribution that is not received as a result of leveraging funds to receive said sponsorship, corporate sponsorship equaling 60 percent of the appropriated amount in fiscal year 2000, corporate sponsorship equaling 80 percent of the appropriated amount in fiscal year 2001, corporate sponsorship equaling 100 percent of the appropriated amount in fiscal year 2002, (4) the funds provided for the support of a national media campaign may be used to fund the purchase of media time and space, talent re-use payments, out-of-pocket advertising production costs, testing and evaluation of advertising, evaluation of the effectiveness of the media campaign, the negotiated fees for the winning bidder on the request for proposal recently issued by ONDCP, partnership with community, civic, and professional groups, and government organizations related to the media campaign, entertainment industry collaborations to fashion anti-drug messages in movies, television programming, and popular music, interactive (Internet and new) media projects/activities, public information (News Media Outreach), and corporate sponsorship/participation, (5) ONDCP shall not obligate funds provided for the national media campaign for fiscal year 1999 until ONDCP has submitted the evaluation and results of Phase I of the campaign to the Committees on Appropriations, and may obligate not more than 75 percent of these funds until ONDCP has submitted the evaluation and results of Phase II of the campaign to the Committees on Appropriations, and (6) ONDCP is required to report to the Committees on Appropriations not only quarterly, but also to provide monthly itemized reports of all expenditures and obligations relating to the media campaign as well as the specific parameters of the national media campaign, and shall report to Congress within one year on the effectiveness of the national media campaign based upon the measurable outcomes provided to Congress previously: Provided further, That of the funds provided, $4,500,000 shall be available for transfer to the Agricultural Research Service for anti-drug research and related matters; Provided further, That of the funds provided, $20,000,000 shall be to continue a program of matching grants to drug-free communities, as authorized in the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997: Provided

further, That of the funds provided, $5,000,000 shall be available for the chronic users study.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

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

This title may be cited as the ''Executive Office Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMITTEE FOR PURCHASE FROM PEOPLE WHO ARE BLIND OR SEVERELY DISABLED

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Committee for Purchase From People Who Are Blind or Severely Disabled established by the Act of June 23, 1971, Public Law 92–28, $2,464,000.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, $36,500,000, of which no less than $4,402,500 shall be available for internal automated data processing systems, and of which not to exceed $5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses: Provided, That of the amounts appropriated for salaries and expenses, $1,120,000 may not be obligated until the Federal Election Commission submits a plan for approval to the House Committee on Appropriations for the expenditure of such funds.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, $22,586,000: Provided, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For additional expenses necessary to carry out the purpose of the Fund established pursuant to section 210(f) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)), $450,018,000 to be deposited into the Fund. The revenues and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings including grounds, approaches and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of $5,605,018,000, of which: (1) $492,190,000 shall remain available until expended for construction of additional projects at locations and at maximum construction improvement costs (including funds for sites and expenses and associated design and construction services) as follows:

New construction:

Arkansas:

Little Rock, U.S. courthouse, $3,436,000

California:

San Diego, U.S. courthouse, $15,400,000

San Jose, U.S. courthouse, $10,800,000

Colorado:

Denver, U.S. courthouse, $83,959,000

District of Columbia:

Southeast Federal Center remediation, $10,000,000

Florida:

Jacksonville, U.S. courthouse, $86,010,000

Orlando, U.S. courthouse, $1,930,000

Massachusetts:

Springfield, U.S. courthouse, $5,563,000

Michigan:

Sault Sainte Marie, border station, $572,000

Mississippi:

Biloxi-Gulfport, U.S. courthouse, $7,543,000

Missouri:

Cape Girardeau, U.S. courthouse, $2,196,000

Montana:

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

New York:

Brooklyn, U.S. courthouse, $152,626,000

New York, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, $3,163,000

Oregon:

Eugene, U.S. courthouse, $7,190,000

Tennessee:

Greenville, U.S. courthouse, $28,229,000

Texas:

Laredo, U.S. courthouse, $28,105,000

West Virginia:

Wheeling, U.S. courthouse, $29,303,000

Nationwide:

Non-prospectus, $10,000,000:

Provided, That each of the immediately foregoing limits of costs on new construction projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law in order to rescind a General Services Administration property sale, the General Services Administration is authorized to re-acquire that parcel of land on Block 111, East Denver, Denver, Colorado, which was sold at public auction by the Federal government to its present owner pursuant to paragraphs (6) and (7) of section 12 of Public Law 94–204 (43 U.S.C. 1611 note) at a price equivalent to the 1988 auction sale price plus the amount of cumulative consumer price index, pursuant to the methodology as used in Public Law 104–42, Sec. 107(a), from the closing date of the sale until the date of re-acquisition by the Federal government, offset by any net income received from the property by the present owner since the 1988 sale: Provided further, That the funds provided in Public Law 102–393 for Hilo, Hawaii, shall be expended for the planning and design of the Mauna Kea Astronomy Educational Center, notwithstanding Public Law 103–123, and of the funds provided not more than $475,000 is to be disbursed in this fiscal year: Provided further, That all funds for direct construction projects shall expire on September 30, 2000, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except for funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: Provided further, That of the funds provided for non-prospectus construction projects, $2,100,000 shall be available until expended for acquisition, lease, construction, and equipping of flexiplace telecommuting centers: Provided further, That from the funds made available under this heading in this or prior Acts of Congress, the Administrator of General Services may purchase at a price he determines appropriate, notwithstanding any other provision of law, property adjacent to the new courthouse currently under construction in Scranton, Pennsylvania; (2) $668,031,000 shall remain available until expended, for repairs and alterations which includes associated design and construction services: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $161,500,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided further, That funds in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount by project as follows, except each project may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount:

Repairs and alterations:

California:

San Francisco, Appraisers Building, $29,778,000

Colorado:

Lakewood, Denver Federal Center, Building 25, $29,351,000

District of Columbia:

Federal Office Building, 10B, $13,844,000

Interstate Commerce Commission, Connecting Wing Complex, Customs Building, Phase 3/3, $83,959,000

Old Executive Office Building, $25,210,000

Department of State, Phase 1, $29,779,000

New York:

Brookhaven, Internal Revenue Service, Service Center, $20,019,000

New York, U.S. Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, $4,782,000

Pennsylvania:

Philadelphia, Byrne-Green, Federal Building-U.S. Courthouse, $11,212,000

Virginia:

Reston, J.W. Powell Building, $9,151,000

Nationwide:

Chlorofluorocarbons Program, $25,000,000

Energy Program, $25,000,000

Design Program, $16,710,000

Basic Repairs and Alteration, $344,236,000:

Provided further, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for ''Repairs and Alterations'' may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: Provided further, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading ''Repairs and Alterations'', may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: Provided further, That all funds for repairs and alterations prospectus projects shall expire on September 30, 2000, and remain in the Federal Buildings Fund except funds for projects as to which funds for design or other funds have been obligated in whole or in part prior to such date: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $100,000 shall be used to address the lighting issues at the Byrne-Green Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Provided further, That of the amount provided in this or any

prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations, $1,600,000 shall be provided to complete the alterations required at the Milwaukee, Wisconsin Courthouse: Provided further, That of the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations, $1,100,000 may be used to provide a new fence surrounding the Suitland Federal Complex in Suitland, Maryland: Provided further, That $5,700,000 of the funds provided under this heading in Public Law 103–329 for the Holtsville, New York, IRS Service Center shall remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided further, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading ''Repairs and Alterations'' or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects; (3) $215,764,000 for installment acquisition payments including payments on purchase contracts which shall remain available until expended; (4) $2,583,261,000 for rental of space which shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $15,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999; and (5) $1,554,772,000 for building operations which shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amount provided $68,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided further, That funds available to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by the Public Buildings Act of 1959, as amended, has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: Provided further, That for the purposes of this authorization, and hereafter, buildings constructed pursuant to the purchase contract authority of the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (40 U.S.C. 602a), buildings occupied pursuant to installment purchase contracts, and buildings under the control of another department or agency where alterations of such buildings are required in connection with the moving of such other department or agency from buildings then, or thereafter to be, under the control of the General Services Administration shall be considered to be federally owned buildings: Provided further, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: Provided further, That the remaining balances and associated assets and liabilities of the Pennsylvania Avenue Activities account are hereby transferred to the Federal Buildings Fund to be effective October 1, 1998, and that all income earned after that effective date that would otherwise have been deposited to the Pennsylvania Avenue Activities account shall thereafter be deposited to the Federal Buildings Fund, to be available for the purposes authorized by Public Laws 104–134 and 104–208, notwithstanding subsection 210(f)(2) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $475,000 shall be made available for the 1999 Women's World Cup Soccer event: Provided further, That of the amount provided, $600,000 shall be made available for the 1999 World Alpine Ski Championships: Provided further, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 1999, excluding reimbursements under section 210(f)(6) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(f)(6)) in excess of $5,605,018,000 shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and oversight activities associated with asset management activities; utilization and donation of surplus personal property; transportation; procurement and supply; Government-wide and internal responsibilities relating to automated data management, telecommunications, information resources management, and related technology activities; utilization survey, deed compliance inspection, appraisal, environmental and cultural analysis, and land use planning functions pertaining to excess and surplus real property; agency-wide policy direction; Board of Contract Appeals; accounting, records management, and other support services incident to adjudication of Indian Tribal Claims by the United States Court of Federal Claims; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed $5,000 for official reception and representation expenses; $109,594,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated from this Act shall be available to convert the Old Post Office at 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue in Northwest Washington, D.C., from office use to any other use until a comprehensive plan, which shall include street-level retail use, has been approved by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works: Provided further, That no funds from this Act shall be available to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise the leasehold rights of the existing lease with private parties at the Old Post Office prior to the approval of the comprehensive plan by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works: Provided further, That $100,000 is provided to the property disposal activity for the Racine, Wisconsin, property transfer identified in General Services Administration General Provision section 409.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $32,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed $10,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: Provided further, That not to exceed $2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958, as amended (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95–138, $2,241,000: Provided, That the Administrator of General Services shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of such Acts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 401. The appropriate appropriation or fund available to the General Services Administration shall be credited with the cost of operation, protection, maintenance, upkeep, repair, and improvement, included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U.S.C. 129).

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

SEC. 403. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 1999 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: Provided, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 404. No funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2000 request for United States Courthouse construction that: (1) does not meet the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; and (2) does not reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved 5-year construction plan: Provided, That the fiscal year 2000 request must be accompanied by a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

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

SEC. 406. Funds provided to other Government agencies by the Information Technology Fund, General Services Administration, under 40 U.S.C. 757 and sections 5124(b) and 5128 of Public Law 104–106, Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996, for performance of pilot information technology projects which have potential for Government-wide benefits and savings, may be repaid to this Fund from any savings actually incurred by these projects or other funding, to the extent feasible.

SEC. 407. From funds made available under the heading ''Federal Buildings Fund Limitations on Revenue'', claims against the Government of less than $250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 408. From the funds made available under the heading ''Federal Buildings Fund Limitations on Revenue'', in addition to amounts provided in budget activities above, up to $5,000,000 shall be available for the demolition, cleanup and conveyance of the property at block 35 and lot 2 of block 36 in Anchorage, Alaska: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, demolish and remove all buildings, structures and other fixtures on the property at block 35 and lot 2 of block 36, Anchorage Original Townsite East Addition, Anchorage, Alaska, excluding any portion dedicated for use by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Provided further, That the remediation of said parcel shall include the removal of all asbestos, lead and any other contamination, and restoration of the property, to the extent practicable, to an undeveloped condition: Provided further, That upon completion of the activities required for the demolition and removal of buildings, and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the municipality of Anchorage, without reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United States to the property.

SEC. 409. The Administrator of General Services may convey to the City of Racine, Wisconsin, all right, title, and interest of the United

States in and to a parcel of excess real property, including improvements thereon, that is located on 2310 Center Street, commencing at the intersection of the North line of 24th Street and the center line of Center Street, being the point of the beginning; thence Northerly along the center line of Center Street, 426 feet to the South line of 23rd Street extended East; thence Westerly along the South line of 23rd Street extended East; 325 feet to the West line of Franklin Street extended South; thence southerly along the West line of Franklin Street extended South to a point on the North line of 24th Street; thence Easterly along the North line of 24th Street to the point of beginning located in Racine, Wisconsin, and which contains the U.S. Army Reserve Center.

SEC. 410. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HEADQUARTERS. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of General Services shall—

(1) enter into an operating lease to acquire space for the Department of Transportation headquarters; and

(2) commence procurement of the lease not later than November 1, 1998:

Provided, That the annual rent payment does not exceed $55,000,000.

(b) TERMS.—The authority granted in subsection (a) is effective only to the extent that the lease acquisition meets the guidelines for operating leases set forth in the joint statement of the managers for the conference report to the Balanced Budget Agreement of 1997, as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 411. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the requirement under section 407 of Public Law 104–208 (110 Stat. 3009–337–38), that the Administrator of General Services charge user fees for flexiplace telecommuting centers that approximate commercial charges for comparable space and services but in no instance less than the amount necessary to pay the cost of establishing and operating such centers, shall not apply to the user fees charged for the period beginning October 1, 1996, and ending September 30, 1998, for the telecommuting centers established as part of a pilot telecommuting demonstration program in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area by Public Laws 102–393, 103–123, 103–329, 104–52, and 104–208: Provided, That for these centers in the pilot demonstration program for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending September 30, 2000, the Administrator shall charge fees for Federal agency use of a telecenter based on 50 percent of the Administrator's annual costs of operating the center, including the reasonable cost of replacement for furniture, fixtures, and equipment: Provided further, That effective October 1, 2000, the Administrator shall charge fees for Federal agency use of the demonstration telecommuting centers based on 100 percent of the annual operating costs, including the reasonable cost of replacement for furniture, fixtures, and equipment: Provided further, That, to the extent such user charges do not cover the Administrator's costs in operating these centers, appropriations to the General Services Administration are authorized to reimburse the Federal Buildings Fund for any loss of revenue.

SEC. 412. (a) AUTHORITY TO CONVEY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall convey to the University of Miami, by negotiated sale or by negotiated land exchange and by not later than September 30, 1999, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property referred to in paragraph (1) is real property in Miami-Dade County, Florida, including improvements thereon, comprising the Federal facility known as the United States Naval Observatory/Alternate Time Service Laboratory, consisting of approximately 76 acres. The exact acreage and legal description of the property shall be determined by a survey that is satisfactory to the Administrator.

(b) CONDITION REGARDING USE.—Any conveyance under subsection (a) shall be subject to the condition that during the 10-year period beginning on the date of the conveyance, the University shall use the property, or provide for use of the property, only for—

(1) a research, education, and training facility complementary to longstanding national research missions, subject to such incidental exceptions as may be approved by the Administrator;

(2) research-related purposes other than the use specified in paragraph (1), under an agreement entered into by the Administrator and the University; or

(3) a combination of uses described in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), respectively.

(c) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Administrator may require such additional terms and conditions with respect to the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Administrator considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(d) REVERSION.—If the Administrator determines at any time that the property conveyed under subsection (a) is not being used in accordance with this section, all right, title, and interest in and to the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States, and the United States shall have the right of immediate entry thereon.

SEC. 413. The Administrator of General Services is directed to reincorporate the elements of the original proposed design for the façade of the United States Courthouse, London, Kentucky, project into the revised design of the building in order to ensure compatibility of this new facility with the historic U.S. Courthouse in London, Kentucky, to maintain the stateliness of the building. Construction or design of the London, Kentucky, project should not be diminished in anyway to achieve this goal.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1997, $4,250,000, to remain available until expended, of which $3,000,000 will be for capitalization of the Fund, and $1,250,000 will be for annual operating expenses.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and direct procurement of survey printing, $25,805,000, together with not to exceed $2,430,000 for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives (including the Information Security Oversight Office) and records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, $224,614,000: Provided, That of the amount provided, $7,861,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999: Provided further, That the Archivist of the United States is authorized to use any excess funds available from the amount borrowed for construction of the National Archives facility, for expenses necessary to provide adequate storage for holdings.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, $11,325,000, to remain available until expended, of which $2,000,000 is for an architectural and engineering study for the renovation of the Archives I facility, of which $4,000,000 is for encasement of the Charters of Freedom, and of which $875,000 is for a requirements study and design of the National Archives Anchorage, Alaska, facility.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, as amended, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided, $4,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, as amended and the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed $1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, $8,492,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed $2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of the Office of Personnel Management and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of per diem and/or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, $85,350,000; and in addition $91,236,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: Provided, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code: Provided further, That, except as may be consistent with 5 U.S.C. 8902a(f)(1) and (i), no payment may be made from the Employees Health Benefits Fund to any physician, hospital, or other provider of health care services or supplies who is, at the time such services or supplies are provided to an individual covered under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, excluded, pursuant to section 1128 or 1128A of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7 through 1320a–7a), from participation in any program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.): Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of the Office of Personnel Management established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: Provided further, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may,

during fiscal year 1999, accept donations of money, property, and personal services in connection with the development of a publicity brochure to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act, as amended, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, $960,000; and in addition, not to exceed $9,145,000 for administrative expenses to audit the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: Provided, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEES HEALTH BENEFITS

For payment of Government contributions with respect to retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849), as amended, such sums as may be necessary.

GOVERNMENT PAYMENT FOR ANNUITANTS, EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURANCE

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

PAYMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For financing the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits becoming effective on or after October 20, 1969, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8348, and annuities under special Acts to be credited to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended, and the Act of August 19, 1950, as amended (33 U.S.C. 771–775), may hereafter be paid out of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101–12), Public Law 103–424, and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $8,720,000.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, $32,765,000: Provided, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

This title may be cited as the ''Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999''.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 502. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 503. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

SEC. 504. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available in fiscal year 1999 for the purpose of transferring control over the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center located at Glynco, Georgia, and Artesia, New Mexico, out of the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 505. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary for any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service, and has within 90 days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year, made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 506. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 10a–10c, popularly known as the ''Buy American Act'').

SEC. 507. (a) PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS.—In the case of any equipment or products that may be authorized to be purchased with financial assistance provided under this Act, it is the sense of the Congress that entities receiving such assistance should, in expending the assistance, purchase only American-made equipment and products.

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

SEC. 508. If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a ''Made in America'' inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, such person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds provided pursuant to this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 509. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefit program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 510. The provision of section 509 shall not apply where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 511. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 1999 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1999 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2000, for each such account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: Provided further, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation any official background investigation report on any individual, except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that—

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

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

SEC. 513. Funds provided in this Act may be used to initiate or continue projects or activities to the extent necessary, consistent with existing agency plans, to achieve Year 2000 (Y2K) computer conversion until such time as supplemental appropriations are made available for that purpose: Provided, That the program, project, or activity from which funds are obligated for Y2K conversion activities shall be reimbursed when such supplemental appropriations are made available.

SEC. 514. Hereafter, any payment of attorneys fees, costs, and sanctions required to be made by the Federal Government pursuant to the order of the district court in the case Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc. v. Clinton, 989 F. Supp. 8 (1997), or any appeal of such case, shall be derived by transfer from amounts made available in this or any other Act for any fiscal year for ''Compensation of the President and the White House Office—Salaries and Expenses''.

SEC. 515. Notwithstanding Section 515 of Public Law 104–208, fifty percent of the unobligated balances available to the White House Office, Salaries and Expenses appropriations in fiscal year 1997, shall remain available through September 30, 1999, for the purposes of satisfying the conditions of Section 515 of this Act.

SEC. 516. The Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992, as amended (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), is amended as follows:

(a) in section 11, by—

(1) deleting the heading and inserting ''Use of the Institute by a Federal Agency or Other Entity.''; and

(2) adding the following new subsection at the end:

''(e) NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES.—

''(1) Non-Federal entities, including state and local governments, Native American tribal governments, nongovernmental organizations and persons, as defined in 1 U.S.C. 1, may use the Foundation and the Institute to provide assessment, mediation, or other related services in connection with a dispute or conflict involving the Federal government related to the environment, public lands, or natural resources.

''(2) PAYMENT INTO THE ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND.—Entities utilizing services pursuant to this subsection shall reimburse the Institute for the costs of services provided. Such amounts shall be deposited into the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund established under section 10.''; and

(b) in section 12, by:

(1) deleting ''IN GENERAL—'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL—''; and

(2) adding the following new subsection:

''(b) THE INSTITUTE.—The authorities set forth above shall, with the exception of paragraph (4), apply to the Institute established pursuant to section 10.''; and

(c) in section 10(b), by adding before the period as follows: '', including not to exceed $1,000

annually for official reception and representation expenses''.

SEC. 518. The cost accounting standards promulgated under section 26 of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (Public Law 93–400; 41 U.S.C. 422) shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

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

SEC. 602. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 1999 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 603. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1345, any agency, department, or instrumentality of the United States which provides or proposes to provide child care services for Federal employees may, in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter, reimburse any Federal employee or any person employed to provide such services for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of such services: Provided, That any per diem allowance made pursuant to this section shall not exceed the rate specified in regulations prescribed pursuant to section 5707 of title 5, United States Code.

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

SEC. 605. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922–5924.

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

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

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

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 12873 (October 20, 1993), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive order.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 614. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(1) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by section 614 of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1998, until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 1999, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section 614; and

(2) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 1999, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under paragraph (1) by more than the sum of—

(A) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 1999 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(B) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 1999 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in fiscal year 1998 under such section.

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

(c) For the purposes of this section, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this

section and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 1998, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this section may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 1998, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this section.

(e) This section shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 1998.

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

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

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

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

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, and/or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 1346 of title 31, United States Code, or section 611 of this Act, funds made available for fiscal year 1999 by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 12472 (April 3, 1984).

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

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

(1) the Central Intelligence Agency;

(2) the National Security Agency;

(3) the Defense Intelligence Agency;

(4) the offices within the Department of Defense for the collection of specialized national foreign intelligence through reconnaissance programs;

(5) the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State;

(6) any agency, office, or unit of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice, the Department of Transportation, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Energy performing intelligence functions; and

(7) the Director of Central Intelligence.

SEC. 619. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 1999 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment and that all of its workplaces are not in violation of title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

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

SEC. 621. For purposes of each provision of law amended by section 704(a)(2) of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5318 note), no adjustment under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to have taken effect in fiscal year 1999 in the rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems.

SEC. 622. None of the funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used to acquire information technologies which do not comply with part 39.106 (Year 2000 compliance) of the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless an agency's Chief Information Officer determines that noncompliance with part 39.106 is necessary to the function and operation of the requesting agency or the acquisition is required by a signed contract with the agency in effect before the date of enactment of this Act. Any waiver granted by the Chief Information Officer shall be reported to the Office of Management and Budget, and copies shall be provided to Congress.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available in this Act for the United States Customs Service may be used to allow the importation into the United States of any good, ware, article, or merchandise mined, produced, or manufactured by forced or indentured child labor, as determined pursuant to section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 624. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no part of any funds provided by this Act or any other Act beginning in fiscal year 1999 and thereafter shall be available for paying Sunday premium pay to any employee unless such employee actually performed work during the time corresponding to such premium pay.

SEC. 625. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

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

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

SEC. 626. Section 626(b) of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997, as contained in section 101(f) of Public Law 104–208 (110 Stat. 3009–360), the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997, is amended to read as follows: ''(b) Until September 30, 1999, or until the end of the current FTS 2000 contracts, whichever is earlier, subsection (a) shall continue to apply to the use of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act.''.

SEC. 627. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''crime of violence'' has the meaning given that term in section 16 of title 18, United States Code; and

(2) the term ''law enforcement officer'' means any employee described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 8401(17) of title 5, United States Code; and any special agent in the Diplomatic Security Service of the Department of State.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, or any other provision of law relating to tort liability, a law enforcement officer shall be construed to be acting within the scope of his or her office or employment, if the officer takes reasonable action, including the use of force, to—

(1) protect an individual in the presence of the officer from a crime of violence;

(2) provide immediate assistance to an individual who has suffered or who is threatened with bodily harm; or

(3) prevent the escape of any individual who the officer reasonably believes to have committed in the presence of the officer a crime of violence.

SEC. 628. FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS OVERTIME PAY REFORM ACT OF 1998. (a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter V of chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5542 by adding at the end the following new subsection:

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

''(1) such subsection shall be deemed to apply to hours of work officially ordered or approved in excess of 106 hours in a biweekly pay period, or, if the agency establishes a weekly basis for overtime pay computation, in excess of 53 hours in an administrative workweek; and

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

(2) by inserting after section 5545a the following new section:

"§ 5545b. Pay for firefighters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 55 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5545a the following:

''5545b. Pay for firefighters.''.

(c) TRAINING.—Section 4109 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

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

(d) INCLUSION IN BASIC PAY FOR FEDERAL RETIREMENT.—Section 8331(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' after subparagraph (D);

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (E) as subparagraph (G);

(3) by inserting the following:

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

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

(4) by striking ''subparagraphs (B), (C), (D), and (E)'' and inserting ''subparagraphs (B) through (G)''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period which begins on or after October 1, 1998.

(f) REGULATIONS.—Under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, a firefighter subject to section 5545b of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section, whose regular tours of duty average 60 hours or less per workweek and do not include a basic 40-hour workweek, shall, upon implementation of this section, be granted an increase in basic pay equal to 2 step-increases of the applicable General Schedule grade, and such increase shall not be an equivalent increase in pay. If such increase results in a change to a longer waiting period for the firefighter's next step increase, the firefighter shall be credited with an additional year of service for the purpose of such waiting period. If such increase results in a rate of basic pay which is above the maximum rate of the applicable grade, such resulting pay rate shall be treated as a retained rate of basic pay in accordance with section 5363 of title 5, United States Code.

(g) NO REDUCTION IN REGULAR PAY.—Under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management, the regular pay (over the established work scheduling cycle) of a firefighter subject to section 5545b of title 5, United States Code, as added by this section, shall not be reduced as a result of the implementation of this section.

SEC. 629. (1) Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General shall conduct a joint review of Federal efforts and submit to the appropriate congressional committees, including the Committees on Appropriations, a plan to improve coordination among the Federal agencies with responsibility to protect the borders against drug trafficking. The review shall also include consideration of Federal agencies' coordination with State and local law enforcement agencies. The plan shall include an assessment and action plan, including the activities of the following departments and agencies:

(A) Department of the Treasury;

(B) Department of Justice;

(C) United States Coast Guard;

(D) Department of Defense;

(E) Department of Transportation;

(F) Department of State; and

(G) Department of Interior.

(2) The purpose of the plan under paragraph (1) is to maximize the effectiveness of the border control efforts in achieving the objectives of the national drug control strategy in a manner that is also consistent with the goal of facilitating trade. In order to maximize the effectiveness, the plan shall:

(A) specify the methods used to enhance cooperation, planning and accountability among the Federal, State, and local agencies with responsibilities along the Southwest border;

(B) specify mechanisms to ensure cooperation among the agencies, including State and local agencies, with responsibilities along the Southwest border;

(C) identify new technologies that will be used in protecting the borders including conclusions regarding appropriate deployment of technology;

(D) identify new initiatives for infrastructure improvements;

(E) recommend reinforcements in terms of resources, technology and personnel necessary to ensure capacity to maintain appropriate inspections;

(F) integrate findings of the White House Intelligence Architecture Review into the plan; and

(G) make recommendations for strengthening the HIDTA program along the Southwest border.

SEC. 630. (a) FLEXIPLACE WORK TELECOMMUTING PROGRAMS.—For fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, of the funds made available to each Executive agency for salaries and expenses, at a minimum $50,000 shall be available only for the necessary expenses of the Executive agency to carry out a flexiplace work telecommuting program.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''Executive agency'' means the following list of departments and agencies: Department of State, Treasury, Defense, Justice, Interior, Labor, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Energy, Education, Veterans' Affairs, General Services Administration, Office of Personnel Management, Small Business Administration, Social Security Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Postal Service.

(2) FLEXIPLACE WORK TELECOMMUTING PROGRAM.—The term ''flexiplace work telecommuting program'' means a program under which employees of an Executive agency are permitted to perform all or a portion of their duties at a flexiplace work telecommuting center established under section 210(l) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 490(l)) or other Federal law.

SEC. 631. (a) MERITORIOUS EXECUTIVE.—Section 4507(e)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$10,000'' and inserting ''an amount equal to 20 percent of annual basic pay''.

(b) DISTINGUISHED EXECUTIVE.—Section 4507(e)(2) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$20,000'' and inserting ''an amount equal to 35 percent of annual basic pay''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1998, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

SEC. 632. (a) CAREER SES PERFORMANCE AWARDS.—Section 5384(b)(3) of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''3 percent'' and inserting ''10 percent''; and

(2) by striking ''15 percent'' and inserting ''20 percent''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on October 1, 1998, or the date of enactment of this Act, whichever is later.

SEC. 633. (a) INTERNATIONAL POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Section 407 of title 39, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 407. International Postal Arrangements.

''(a)(1) The Secretary of State shall have primary responsibility for formulation, coordination and oversight of policy with respect to United States participation in the Universal Postal Union, including the Universal Postal Convention and other Acts of the Universal Postal Union, amendments thereto, and all postal treaties and conventions concluded within the framework of the Convention and such Acts.

''(2) Subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may, with the consent of the President, negotiate and conclude treaties, conventions and amendments referred to in paragraph (1).

''(b)(1) Subject to subsections (a), (c), and (d), the Postal Service may, with the consent of the President, negotiate and conclude postal treaties and conventions.

''(2) The Postal Service may, with the consent of the President, establish rates of postage or other charges on mail matter conveyed between the United States and other countries.

''(3) The Postal Service shall transmit a copy of each postal treaty or convention concluded with other governments under the authority of this subsection to the Secretary of State, who shall furnish a copy to the Public Printer for publication.

''(c) The Postal Service shall not conclude any treaty or convention under the authority of this section or any other arrangement related to the delivery of international postal services that is inconsistent with any policy developed pursuant to subsection (a).

''(d) In carrying out their responsibilities under this section, the Secretary and the Postal Service shall consult with such federal agencies as the Secretary or the Postal Service considers appropriate, private providers of international postal services, users of international postal services, the general public, and such other persons as the Secretary or the Postal Service considers appropriate.''.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that any treaty, convention or amendment entered into under the authority of section 407 of title 39 of the United States Code, as amended by this section, should not grant any undue or unreasonable preference to the Postal Service, a private provider of postal services, or any other person.

(c) TRADE-IN-SERVICE PROGRAMS.—The second sentence of paragraph (5) of section 306(a) of the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984 (19 U.S.C. 2114b(5)) is amended by inserting ''postal and delivery services,'' after ''transportation.''

(d) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—In fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year hereafter, the Postal Service shall allocate to the Department of State from any funds available to the Postal Service such sums as may be reasonable, documented and auditable for the Department of State to carry out the activities of Section 407 of title 39 of the United States Code.

SEC. 634. Notwithstanding any provision of law, the President, or his designee, must certify to Congress, annually, that no person or persons with direct or indirect responsibility for administering the Executive Office of the President's Drug-Free Workplace Plan are themselves subject to a program of individual random drug testing.

SEC. 635. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEC. 636. No funds appropriated in this or any other Act for fiscal year 1999 may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4355 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form, or agreement if such policy, form, or agreement does not contain the following provisions: ''These restrictions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by Executive Order No. 12958; section 7211 of title 5, United States Code (governing disclosures to Congress); section 1034 of title 10, United States Code, as amended by the Military Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosure to Congress by members of the military); section 2302(b)(8) of title 5, United States Code, as amended by the Whistleblower Protection Act (governing disclosures of illegality, waste, fraud, abuse or public health or safety threats); the Intelligence Identities Protection Act of 1982 (50 U.S.C. 421 et seq.) (governing disclosures that could expose confidential Government agents); and the statutes which protect against disclosure that may compromise the national security, including sections 641, 793, 794, 798, and 952 of title 18, United States Code, and section 4(b) of the Subversive Activities Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 783(b)). The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by said Executive order and listed statutes are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling.'': Provided, That notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, a nondisclosure policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States Government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States Government. Such nondisclosure forms shall also make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

SEC. 637. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 638. (a) IN GENERAL.—For calendar year 2000, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall prepare and submit to Congress, with the budget submitted under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, an accounting statement and associated report containing—

(1) an estimate of the total annual costs and benefits (including quantifiable and nonquantifiable effects) of Federal rules and paperwork, to the extent feasible—

(A) in the aggregate;

(B) by agency and agency program; and

(C) by major rule;

(2) an analysis of impacts of Federal regulation on State, local, and tribal government, small business, wages, and economic growth; and

(3) recommendations for reform.

(b) NOTICE.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide public notice and an opportunity to comment on the statement and report under subsection (a) before the statement and report are submitted to Congress.

(c) GUIDELINES.—To implement this section, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue guidelines to agencies to standardize—

(1) measures of costs and benefits; and

(2) the format of accounting statements.

(d) PEER REVIEW.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide for independent and external peer review of the guidelines and each accounting statement and associated report under this section. Such peer review shall not be subject to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 639. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act, may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the employee has authorized such disclosure or that such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 640. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish scientific certification standards for explosives detection canines, and shall provide, on a reimbursable basis, for the certification of explosives detection canines employed by Federal agencies, or other agencies providing explosives detection services at airports in the United States.

SEC. 641. None of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 642. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 643. The Director of the United States Marshals Service is directed to conduct a quarterly threat assessment on the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SEC. 644. Section 636(c) of Public Law 104–208 is amended as follows:

(1) In subparagraph (1) by inserting after ''United States Code'' the following: ''any agency or court in the Judicial Branch,'';

(2) In subparagraph (2) by amending ''prosecution, or detention'' to read: ''prosecution, detention, or supervision''; and

(3) In subparagraph (3) by inserting after ''title 5,'' the following: ''and, with regard to the Judicial Branch, mean a justice or judge of the United States as defined in 28 U.S.C. 451 in regular active service or retired from regular active service, other judicial officers as authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States, and supervisors and managers within the Judicial Branch as authorized by the Judicial Conference of the United States,''.

SEC. 645. (a) In this section the term ''agency''—

(1) means an Executive agency as defined under section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) includes a military department as defined under section 102 of such title, the Postal Service, and the Postal Rate Commission; and

(3) shall not include the General Accounting Office.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted

under section 6301(2) of title 5, United States Code, has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 646. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to, upon submission of proper documentation (as determined by the Secretary), reimburse importers of large capacity military magazine rifles as defined in the Treasury Department's April 6, 1998 ''Study on the Sporting Suitability of Modified Semiautomatic Assault Rifles'', for which authority had been granted to import such firearms into the United States on or before November 14, 1997, and released under bond to the importer by the U.S. Customs Service on or before February 10, 1998: Provided, That the importer abandons title to the firearms to the United States: Provided further, That reimbursements are submitted to the Secretary for his approval within 120 days of enactment of this provision. In no event shall reimbursements under this provision exceed the importers cost for the weapons, plus any shipping, transportation, duty, and storage costs related to the importation of such weapons. Money made available for expenditure under 31 U.S.C. section 1304(a) in an amount not to exceed $1,000,000 shall be available for reimbursements under this provision: Provided, That accepting the compensation provided under this provision is final and conclusive and constitutes a complete release of any and all claims, demands, rights, and causes of action whatsoever against the United States, its agencies, officers, or employees arising from the denial by the Department of the Treasury of the entry of such firearms into the United States. Such compensation is not otherwise required by law and is not intended to create or recognize any legally enforceable right to any person.

SEC. 647. (a) The adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that takes effect in fiscal year 1999 under section 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, shall be an increase of 3.6 percent.

(b) Funds used to carry out this section shall be paid from appropriations which are made to each applicable department or agency for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 648. INTERNATIONAL MAIL REPORTING REQUIREMENT. (a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 36 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding after section 3662 the following:

''§ 3663. Annual report on international services

''(a) Not later than July 1 of each year, the Postal Rate Commission shall transmit to each House of Congress a comprehensive report of the costs, revenues, and volumes accrued by the Postal Service in connection with mail matter conveyed between the United States and other countries for the previous fiscal year.

''(b) Not later than March 15 of each year, the Postal Service shall provide to the Postal Rate Commission such data as the Commission may require to prepare the report required under subsection (a) of this section. Data shall be provided in sufficient detail to enable the Commission to analyze the costs, revenues, and volumes for each international mail product or service, under the methods determined appropriate by the Commission for the analysis of rates for domestic mail.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 39, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item relating to section 3662 the following:

''3663. Annual report on international services.''.

SEC. 649. EXTENSION OF SUNSET PROVISION. Section 2(f)(2) of the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) is amended by striking ''(2)'' and all that follows through ''10 years'' and inserting the following:

''(2) SUNSET.—Effective 15 years''.

SEC. 650. IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN GRAINS. (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) importation of grains into the United States at less than the cost to produce those grains is causing injury to the United States producers of those grains;

(2) importation of grains into the United States at less than the fair value of those grains is causing injury to the United States producers of those grains;

(3) the Canadian Government and the Canadian Wheat Board have refused to disclose pricing and cost information necessary to determine whether grains are being exported to the United States at prices in violation of United States trade laws or agreements.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) The Customs Service, consulting with the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce, shall conduct a study of the efficiency and effectiveness of requiring that all spring wheat, durum or barley imported into the United States be imported into the United States through a single port of entry.

(2) The Customs Service shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means not later than ninety days after the effective date of this Act on the results of the study required by paragraph (1).

SEC. 651. DESIGNATION OF EUGENE J. MCCARTHY POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) IN GENERAL.—The building of the United States Postal Service located at 180 East Kellogg Boulevard in Saint Paul, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the ''Eugene J. McCarthy Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Eugene J. McCarthy Post Office Building''.

SEC. 652. The Administrator of General Services may provide, from government-wide credit card rebates, up to $3,000,000 in support of the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program as approved by the Chief Financial Officer's Council.

SEC. 653. Section 6302(g) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by inserting after ''chapter 35'' the following: ''or section 3595''.

SEC. 654. ASSESSMENT OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND POLICIES ON FAMILIES. (a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to—

(1) require agencies to assess the impact of proposed agency actions on family well-being; and

(2) improve the management of executive branch agencies.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term ''Executive agency'' by section 105 of title 5, United States Code, except such term does not include the General Accounting Office; and

(2) the term ''family'' means—

(A) a group of individuals related by blood, marriage, adoption, or other legal custody who live together as a single household; and

(B) any individual who is not a member of such group, but who is related by blood, marriage, or adoption to a member of such group, and over half of whose support in a calendar year is received from such group.

(c) FAMILY POLICYMAKING ASSESSMENT.—Before implementing policies and regulations that may affect family well-being, each agency shall assess such actions with respect to whether—

(1) the action strengthens or erodes the stability or safety of the family and, particularly, the marital commitment;

(2) the action strengthens or erodes the authority and rights of parents in the education, nurture, and supervision of their children;

(3) the action helps the family perform its functions, or substitutes governmental activity for the function;

(4) the action increases or decreases disposable income or poverty of families and children;

(5) the proposed benefits of the action justify the financial impact on the family;

(6) the action may be carried out by State or local government or by the family; and

(7) the action establishes an implicit or explicit policy concerning the relationship between the behavior and personal responsibility of youth, and the norms of society.

(d) GOVERNMENTWIDE FAMILY POLICY COORDINATION AND REVIEW.—

(1) CERTIFICATION AND RATIONALE.—With respect to each proposed policy or regulation that may affect family well-being, the head of each agency shall—

(A) submit a written certification to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress that such policy or regulation has been assessed in accordance with this section; and

(B) provide an adequate rationale for implementation of each policy or regulation that may negatively affect family well-being.

(2) OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall—

(A) ensure that policies and regulations proposed by agencies are implemented consistent with this section; and

(B) compile, index, and submit annually to the Congress the written certifications received pursuant to paragraph (1)(A).

(3) OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT.—The Office of Policy Development shall—

(A) assess proposed policies and regulations in accordance with this section;

(B) provide evaluations of policies and regulations that may affect family well-being to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

(C) advise the President on policy and regulatory actions that may be taken to strengthen the institutions of marriage and family in the United States.

(e) ASSESSMENTS UPON REQUEST BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Upon request by a Member of Congress relating to a proposed policy or regulation, an agency shall conduct an assessment in accordance with subsection (c), and shall provide a certification and rationale in accordance with subsection (d).

(f) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—This section is not intended to create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

SEC. 655. None of the funds appropriated pursuant to this Act or any other provision of law may be used for any system to implement section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code, unless the system allows, in connection with a person's delivery of a firearm to a Federal firearms licensee as collateral for a loan, the background check to be performed at the time the collateral is offered for delivery to such licensee: Provided, That the licensee notifies local law enforcement within 48 hours of the licensee receiving a denial on the person offering the collateral: Provided further, That the provisions of section 922(t) shall apply at the time of the redemption of the firearm.

SEC. 656. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with:

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(a) SelectCare

(b) Personal CaresHMO

(c) Care Choices

(d) OSF Health Plans, Inc.

(e) Yellowstone Community Health Plan

(2) any existing or future plan, if the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

TITLE VIII—TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 801. TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETIREMENT FUNDS.

(a) PERMITTING OTHER FEDERAL ENTITIES TO ADMINISTER PROGRAM.—Section 11003 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (DC Code, sec. 1–761.2) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting '', and includes any agreement with a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States entered into under that section'' after ''the Trustee''; and

(2) in paragraph (10), by striking '', partnership, joint venture, corporation, mutual company, joint-stock company, trust, estate, unincorporated organization, association, or employee organization'' and inserting ''; partnership; joint venture; corporation; mutual company; joint-stock company; trust; estate; unincorporated organization; association; employee organization; or department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States'' .

(b) PERMITTING WAIVER OF RECOVERY OF AMOUNTS PAID IN ERROR.—Section 11021(3) of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–763.1(3)) is amended by inserting '', or waive recoupment or recovery of,'' after ''recover''.

(c) PERMITTING USE OF TRUST FUND TO COVER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 11032 of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–764.2) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Trust Fund shall be used—

''(1) to make Federal benefit payments under this subtitle;

''(2) subject to subsection (b)(1), to cover the reasonable and necessary expenses of administering the Trust Fund under the contract entered into pursuant to section 11035(b);

''(3) to cover the reasonable and necessary administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the Secretary s responsibilities under this subtitle; and

''(4) for such other purposes as are specified in this subtitle.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by inserting ''(including expenses described in section 11041(b))'' after ''to administer the Trust Fund''.

(d) PROMOTING FLEXIBILITY IN ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.—Section 11035 of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–764.5) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsections:

''(c) SUBCONTRACTS.—Notwithstanding any provision of a District Retirement Program or any other law, rule, or regulation, the Trustee may, with the approval of the Secretary, enter into one or more subcontracts with the District Government or any person to provide services to the Trustee in connection with its performance of the contract. The Trustee shall monitor the performance of any such subcontract and enforce its provisions.

''(d) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—Notwithstanding subsection (b) or any other provision of this subtitle, the Secretary may determine, with respect to any function otherwise to be performed by the Trustee, that in the interest of economy and efficiency such function shall be performed by the Secretary rather than the Trustee.''.

(e) PROCESS FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF DISTRICT GOVERNMENT FOR EXPENSES OF INTERIM ADMINISTRATION.—Section 11041 of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–765.1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking ''The Trustee shall'' and inserting ''The Secretary or the Trustee shall, at such times during or after the period of interim administration described in subsection (a) as are deemed appropriate by the Secretary or the Trustee'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''the Secretary or'' after ''if''; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''the replacement plan adoption date'' and inserting ''such time as the Secretary notifies the District Government that the Secretary has directed the Trustee to carry out the duties and responsibilities required under the contract''.

(f) ANNUAL FEDERAL PAYMENT INTO FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.—Section 11053 of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–766.3) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) ANNUAL AMORTIZATION AMOUNT.—At the end of each applicable fiscal year the Secretary shall promptly pay into the Federal Supplemental Fund from the General Fund of the Treasury an amount equal to the annual amortization amount for the year (which may not be less than zero).'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''freeze date'' and inserting ''effective date of this Act'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—During each applicable fiscal year, the Secretary shall pay into the Federal Supplemental Fund from the General Fund of the Treasury amounts not to exceed the covered administrative expenses for the year.''.

(g) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—(1) Section 11012(c) of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–752.2(c)) is amended by striking ''District of Columbia Retirement Board'' and inserting ''District Government''.

(2) Section 11033(c)(1) of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–764.3(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''consisting'' in the first place that it appears.

(3) Section 11052 of such Act (DC Code, sec. 1–766.2) is amended by inserting ''to'' after ''may be made only''.

SEC. 802. CLARIFYING TREATMENT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES TRANSFERRED TO FEDERAL RETIREMENT SYSTEMS.

(a) ELIGIBILITY OF NONJUDICIAL EMPLOYEES OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS FOR MEDICARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS.—Section 11246(b) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 755) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4); and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE AND SOCIAL SECURITY.—(A) Section 3121(b)(7)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to the definition of employment for service performed in the employ of the District of Columbia) is amended by inserting '(other than the Federal Employees Retirement System provided in chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code)' after 'law of the United States'.

''(B) Section 210(a)(7)(D) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 410(a)(7)(D)) (relating to the definition of employment for service performed in the employ of the District of Columbia), is amended by inserting '(other than the Federal Employees Retirement System provided in chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code)' after 'law of the United States.''.

(b) VESTING UNDER PREVIOUS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RETIREMENT PROGRAM.—For purposes of vesting pursuant to section 2610(b) of the District of Columbia Government Comprehensive Merit Personnel Act of 1978 (DC Code, sec. 1–627.10(b)), creditable service with the District for employees whose participation in the District Defined Contribution Plan ceases as a result of the implementation of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 shall include—

(1) continuous service performed by nonjudicial employees of the District of Columbia courts after September 30, 1997; and

(2) service performed for a successor employer, including the Department of Justice or the District of Columbia Offender Supervision, Defender, and Courts Services Agency established under section 11233 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, that provides services previously performed by the District government.

SEC. 803. METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNATING ASSETS OF RETIREMENT FUND.

Section 11033 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (DC Code, sec. 1–764.3) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) METHODOLOGY FOR DESIGNATING ASSETS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary may develop and implement a methodology for designating assets after the replacement plan adoption date that takes into account the value of the District Retirement Fund as of the replacement plan adoption date and the proportion of such value represented by $1.275 billion, together with the income (including returns on investments) earned on the assets of and withdrawals from and deposits to the Fund during the period between such date and the date on which the Secretary designates assets under subsection (b). In implementing a methodology under the previous sentence, the Secretary shall not be required to determine the value of designated assets as of the replacement plan adoption date. Nothing in this paragraph may be deemed to effect the entitlement of the District Retirement Fund to income (including returns on investments) earned after the replacement plan adoption date on assets designated for retention by the Fund.

''(2) EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS; JUDICIAL RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS ANNUITY FUND.—The Secretary may develop and implement a methodology comparable to the methodology described in paragraph (1) in carrying out the requirements of subsection (c) and in designating assets to be transferred to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund pursuant to section 124(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act (as amended by section 11252).

''(3) DISCRETION OF THE SECRETARY.—The Secretary's development and implementation of methodologies for designating assets under this subsection shall be final and binding.''.

SEC. 804. TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS RELATING TO JUDICIAL RETIREMENT PROGRAM.

(a) ADMINISTRATION OF JUDICIAL RETIREMENT AND SURVIVORS ANNUITY FUND.—Section 11–1570, District of Columbia Code, as amended by section 11251 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is amended as follows:

(1) In subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by striking ''title I of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997'' and inserting ''subtitle A of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997''; and

(B) by inserting after the second sentence the following new sentences: ''Notwithstanding any other provision of District law or any other law, rule, or regulation, any Trustee, contractor, or enrolled actuary selected by the Secretary under this subsection may, with the approval of the Secretary, enter into one or more subcontracts with the District of Columbia government or any person to provide services to such Trustee, contractor, or enrolled actuary in connection with its performance of its agreement with the Secretary. Such Trustee, contractor, or enrolled actuary shall monitor the performance of any subcontract to which it is a party and enforce its provisions.''.

(2) In subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking ''chief judges of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and Superior Court

of the District of Columbia'' and inserting ''Secretary'';

(B) by striking ''and the Secretary'';

(C) by striking ''and appropriations''; and

(D) by striking ''and deficiency''.

(3) By amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

''(c)(1) Amounts in the Fund are available—

''(A) for the payment of judges retirement pay, annuities, refunds, and allowances under this subchapter;

''(B) to cover the reasonable and necessary expenses of administering the Fund under any agreement entered into with a Trustee, contractor, or enrolled actuary under subsection (b)(1), including any agreement with a department, agency or instrumentality of the United States; and

''(C) to cover the reasonable and necessary administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities under this subchapter.

''(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of District law or any other law, rule, or regulation—

''(A) the Secretary may review benefit determinations under this subchapter made prior to the date of the enactment of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, and shall make initial benefit determinations after such date; and

''(B) the Secretary may recoup or recover, or waive recoupment or recovery of, any amounts paid under this subchapter as a result of errors or omissions by any person.''.

(4) In subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking ''Subject to the availability of appropriations, there shall be deposited into the Fund'' and inserting ''The Secretary shall pay into the Fund from the General Fund of the Treasury''; and

(B) by striking ''(beginning with the first fiscal year which ends more than 6 months after the replacement plan adoption date described in section 103(13) of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997)''.

(5) In subsection (d)(2)(A)—

(A) by striking ''June 30, 1997'' and inserting ''September 30, 1997''; and

(B) by striking ''net the sum of future normal cost'' and inserting ''net of the sum of the present value of future normal costs''.

(6) In subsection (d)(3), by striking ''shall be taken from sums available for that fiscal year for the payment of the expenses of the Court, and''.

(7) By adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(h) For purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986—

''(1) the Fund shall be treated as a trust described in section 401(a) of the Code that is exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of the Code;

''(2) any transfer to or distribution from the Fund shall be treated in the same manner as a transfer to or distribution from a trust described in section 401(a) of the Code; and

''(3) the benefits provided by the Fund shall be treated as benefits provided under a governmental plan maintained by the District of Columbia.

''(i) For purposes of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the benefits provided by the Fund shall be treated as benefits provided under a governmental plan maintained by the District of Columbia.

''(j) To the extent that any provision of subpart A of part I of subchapter D of the chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) is amended after the date of the enactment of this subsection, such provision as amended shall apply to the Fund only to the extent the Secretary determines that application of the provision as amended is consistent with the administration of this subchapter.

''(k) Federal obligations for benefits under this subchapter are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.''.

(b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—Section 11251 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 756) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) REGULATIONS; EFFECT ON REFORM ACT.—Title 11, District of Columbia Code, is amended by adding the following new section:

'§ 11–1572. Regulations; effect on Reform Act.

'(a) The Secretary is authorized to issue regulations to implement, interpret, administer and carry out the purposes of this subchapter, and, in the Secretary's discretion, those regulations may have retroactive effect, except that nothing in this subsection may be construed to permit the Secretary to issue any regulation to retroactively reduce or eliminate the benefits to which any individual is entitled under this subchapter.

'(b) This subchapter supersedes any provision of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act (Public Law 96-122) inconsistent with this subchapter and the regulations thereunder.'.''; and

(3) by amending subsection (c) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

''(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

''(1) The table of sections for subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code, is amended by amending the item relating to section 11–1570 to read as follows:

'11-1570. The District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund.'.

''(2) The table of sections for subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

'11-1572. Regulations; effect on Reform Act.'.''

(c) TERMINATION OF PREVIOUS FUND AND PROGRAM.—Section 124 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act (DC Code, sec. 1–714), as amended by section 11252(a) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''(except as provided in section 11-1570, District of Columbia Code)'' after ''the following'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''title I of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997'' and inserting ''subtitle A of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997''; and

(3) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) by striking ''(2) The'' and inserting ''(2) In accordance with the direction of the Secretary, the'';

(B) by striking ''in the Treasury'' and inserting ''at the Board''; and

(C) by striking ''appropriated'' and inserting ''used''.

(d) ADMINISTRATION OF RETIREMENT FUNDS.—Section 11252 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c);

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) TRANSITION FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ADMINISTRATION.—Sections 11023, 11032(b)(2), 11033(d), and 11041 shall apply to the administration of the District of Columbia Judges Retirement Fund established under section 124 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act (DC Code, sec. 1–714), the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund established under section 11–1570, District of Columbia Code, and the retirement program for judges under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code, except as follows:

''(1) In applying each such section—

''(A) any reference to this subtitle shall instead refer to subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code;

''(B) any reference to the District Retirement Program shall be deemed to include the retirement program for judges under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code;

''(C) any reference to the District Retirement Fund shall be deemed to include the District of Columbia Judges Retirement Fund established under section 124 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act;

''(D) any reference to Federal benefit payments shall be deemed to include judges retirement pay, annuities, refunds and allowances under subchapter III of chapter 15 of title 11, District of Columbia Code;

''(E) any reference to the Trust Fund shall instead refer to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund established under section 11–1570, District of Columbia Code;

''(F) any reference to section 11033 shall instead refer to section 124 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act, as amended by section 11252; and

''(G) any reference to chapter 2 shall instead refer to section 11–1570, District of Columbia Code.

''(2) In applying section 11023—

''(A) any reference to the contract shall instead refer to the agreement referred to in section 11–1570(b), District of Columbia Code; and

''(B) any reference to the Trustee shall instead refer to the Trustee or contractor referred to in section 11–1570(b), District of Columbia Code.

''(3) In applying section 11033(d)—

''(A) any reference to this section shall instead refer to section 124 of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act, as amended by section 11252; and

''(B) any reference to the Trustee shall instead refer to the Secretary or the Trustee or contractor referred to in section 11–1570(b), District of Columbia Code.

''(4) In applying section 11041(b), any reference to the Trustee shall instead refer to the Trustee or contractor referred to in section 11–1570(b), District of Columbia Code.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provisions of subsection (c) shall take effect on the date on which the assets of the District of Columbia Judges Retirement Fund are transferred to the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund.''.

(e) MISCELLANEOUS TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) Sections 11–1568(d) and 11–1569, District of Columbia Code, are each amended by striking ''Mayor'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of the Treasury''.

(2) Section 11–1568.2, District of Columbia Code, is amended by striking ''Mayor of the District of Columbia'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of the Treasury''.

(3) Section 121(b)(1)(A) of the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act (DC Code, sec. 1–711(b)(1)(A)), as amended by section 11252(c)(1) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (as redesignated by subsection (d)(1)), is amended in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''11'' and inserting ''12''.

(4) Section 11–1561(4), District of Columbia Code, as amended by section 11253(b) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is amended by striking ''sections'' and inserting ''section''.

(5) Section 11253(c) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 759) is amended to read as follows:

''(c) TREATMENT OF FEDERAL SERVICE OF JUDGES.—Section 11–1564, District of Columbia Code, is amended—

''(1) in subsection (d)(2)(A), by striking 'section 1–1814)' and inserting 'section 1–714) or the District of Columbia Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund (established by section 11–1570)'; and

''(2) in subsection (d)(4), by striking 'Judges Retirement Fund established by section 124(a) of -

the District of Columbia Retirement Reform Act' and inserting 'Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund under section 11–1570'.''.

(6) Section 11253 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 759) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) REDEPOSITS TO FUND.—Section 11–1568.1(4)(A), District of Columbia Code, is amended by striking 'Judges Retirement Fund' and inserting 'Judicial Retirement and Survivors Annuity Fund'.''.

(f) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a)(2), (a)(4), and (a)(6) shall take effect October 1, 1998.

SEC. 805. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise specifically provided, this title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect as if included in the enactment of title XI of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

TITLE IX—HAITIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION FAIRNESS ACT OF 1998

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE. This title may be cited as the ''Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998''.

SEC. 902. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF CERTAIN HAITIAN NATIONALS. (a) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The status of any alien described in subsection (b) shall be adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if the alien—

(A) applies for such adjustment before April 1, 2000; and

(B) is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except that, in determining such admissibility, the grounds for inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), (7)(A), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply.

(2) RELATIONSHIP OF APPLICATION TO CERTAIN ORDERS.—An alien present in the United States who has been ordered excluded, deported, removed, or ordered to depart voluntarily from the United States under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act may, notwithstanding such order, apply for adjustment of status under paragraph (1). Such an alien may not be required, as a condition on submitting or granting such application, to file a separate motion to reopen, reconsider, or vacate such order. If the Attorney General grants the application, the Attorney General shall cancel the order. If the Attorney General makes a final decision to deny the application, the order shall be effective and enforceable to the same extent as if the application had not been made.

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE FOR ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—The benefits provided by subsection (a) shall apply to any alien who is a national of Haiti who—

(1) was present in the United States on December 31, 1995, who—

(A) filed for asylum before December 31, 1995,

(B) was paroled into the United States prior to December 31, 1995, after having been identified as having a credible fear of persecution, or paroled for emergent reasons or reasons deemed strictly in the public interest, or

(C) was a child (as defined in the text above subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(b)(1)) at the time of arrival in the United States and on December 31, 1995, and who—

(i) arrived in the United States without parents in the United States and has remained without parents in the United States since such arrival,

(ii) became orphaned subsequent to arrival in the United States, or

(iii) was abandoned by parents or guardians prior to April 1, 1998 and has remained abandoned since such abandonment; and

(2) has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period beginning not later than December 31, 1995, and ending not earlier than the date the application for such adjustment is filed, except that an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence by reason of an absence, or absences, from the United States for any period or periods amounting in the aggregate to not more than 180 days.

(c) STAY OF REMOVAL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide by regulation for an alien who is subject to a final order of deportation or removal or exclusion to seek a stay of such order based on the filing of an application under subsection (a).

(2) DURING CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the Attorney General shall not order any alien to be removed from the United States, if the alien is in exclusion, deportation, or removal proceedings under any provision of such Act and has applied for adjustment of status under subsection (a), except where the Attorney General has made a final determination to deny the application.

(3) WORK AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney General may authorize an alien who has applied for adjustment of status under subsection (a) to engage in employment in the United States during the pendency of such application and may provide the alien with an ''employment authorized'' endorsement or other appropriate document signifying authorization of employment, except that if such application is pending for a period exceeding 180 days, and has not been denied, the Attorney General shall authorize such employment.

(d) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR SPOUSES AND CHILDREN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The status of an alien shall be adjusted by the Attorney General to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence, if—

(A) the alien is a national of Haiti;

(B) the alien is the spouse, child, or unmarried son or daughter, of an alien whose status is adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence under subsection (a), except that, in the case of such an unmarried son or daughter, the son or daughter shall be required to establish that he or she has been physically present in the United States for a continuous period beginning not later than December 31, 1995, and ending not earlier than the date the application for such adjustment is filed;

(C) the alien applies for such adjustment and is physically present in the United States on the date the application is filed; and

(D) the alien is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except that, in determining such admissibility, the grounds for inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (4), (5), (6)(A), (7)(A), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act shall not apply.

(2) PROOF OF CONTINUOUS PRESENCE.—For purposes of establishing the period of continuous physical presence referred to in paragraph (1)(B), an alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence by reason of an absence, or absences, from the United States for any period or periods amounting in the aggregate to not more than 180 days.

(e) AVAILABILITY OF ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.—The Attorney General shall provide to applicants for adjustment of status under subsection (a) the same right to, and procedures for, administrative review as are provided to—

(1) applicants for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; or

(2) aliens subject to removal proceedings under section 240 of such Act.

(f) LIMITATION ON JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A determination by the Attorney General as to whether the status of any alien should be adjusted under this section is final and shall not be subject to review by any court.

(g) NO OFFSET IN NUMBER OF VISAS AVAILABLE.—When an alien is granted the status of having been lawfully admitted for permanent resident pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall not be required to reduce the number of immigrant visas authorized to be issued under any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(h) APPLICATION OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT PROVISIONS.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, the definitions contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act shall apply in the administration of this section. Nothing contained in this title shall be held to repeal, amend, alter, modify, effect, or restrict the powers, duties, functions, or authority of the Attorney General in the administration and enforcement of such Act or any other law relating to immigration, nationality, or naturalization. The fact that an alien may be eligible to be granted the status of having been lawfully admitted for permanent residence under this section shall not preclude the alien from seeking such status under any other provision of law for which the alien may be eligible.

(i) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS HAS NO EFFECT ON ELIGIBILITY FOR WELFARE AND PUBLIC BENEFITS.—No alien whose status has been adjusted in accordance with this section and who was not a qualified alien on the date of enactment of this Act may, solely on the basis of such adjusted status, be considered to be a qualified alien under section 431(b) of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (8 U.S.C. 1641(b)), as amended by section 5302 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; 111 Stat. 598), for purposes of determining the alien's eligibility for supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.) or medical assistance under title XIX of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.).

(j) PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY.—Subsection (i) shall not apply after October 1, 2003.

(k) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter (until all applications for adjustment of status under this section have been finally adjudicated), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and the Committees on Appropriations of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate a report containing the following:

(1)(A) The number of aliens who applied for adjustment of status under subsection (a), including a breakdown specifying the number of such applicants who are described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (b)91), respectively.

(B) the number of aliens described in subparagraph (A) whose status was ajusted under this section, including a breakdown described in the subparagraph.

(2)(A) The number of aliens who applied for adjustment of status under subsection (d), including a breakdown specifying the number of such applicants who are sponsors, children, or unmarried sons or daughters described in such subsection, respectively.

(B) The number of aliens described in subparagraph (A) whose status was adjusted under this section, including a breakdown described in the subparagraph.

SEC. 903. COLLECTION OF DATA ON DETAINED ASYLUM SEEKERS. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall regularly collect data on a nation-wide basis with respect to asylum seekers in detention in the United States, including the following information:

(1) The number of detainees.

(2) An identification of the countries of origin of the detainees.

(3) The percentage of each gender within the total number of detainees.

(4) The number of detainees listed by each year of age of the detainees.

(5) The location of each detainee by detention facility.

(6) With respect to each facility where detainees are held, whether the facility is also used to

detain criminals and whether any of the detainees are held in the same cells as criminals.

(7) The number and frequency of the transfers of detainees between detention facilities.

(8) The average length of detention and the number of detainees by category of the length of detention.

(9) The rate of release from detention of detainees for each district of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

(10) A description of the disposition of cases.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning October 1, 1999, and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of each House of Congress a report setting forth the data collected under subsection (a) for the fiscal year ending September 30 of that year.

(c) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Copies of the data collected under subsection (a) shall be made available to members of the public upon request pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General shall prescribe.

SEC. 904. COLLECTION OF DATA ON OTHER DETAINED ALIENS. (a) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall regularly collect data on a nationwide basis on aliens being detained in the United States by the Immigration and Naturalization Service other than the aliens described in section 903, including the following information:

(1) The number of detainees who are criminal aliens and the number of detainees who are noncriminal aliens who are not seeking asylum.

(2) An identification of the ages, gender, and countries of origin of detainees within each category described in paragraph (1).

(3) The types of facilities, whether facilities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service or other Federal, State, or local facilities, in which each of the categories of detainees described in paragraph (1) are held.

(b) LENGTH OF DETENTION, TRANSFERS, AND DISPOSITIONS.—With respect to detainees who are criminal aliens and detainees who are noncriminal aliens who are not seeking asylum, the Attorney General shall also collect data concerning—

(1) the number and frequency of transfers between detention facilities for each category of detainee;

(2) the average length of detention of each category of detainee;

(3) for each category of detainee, the number of detainees who have been detained for the same length of time, in 3-month increments;

(4) for each category of detainee, the rate of release from detention for each district of the Immigration and Naturalization Service; and

(5) for each category of detainee, the disposition of detention, including whether detention ended due to deportation, release on parole, or any other release.

(c) CRIMINAL ALIENS.—With respect to criminal aliens, the Attorney General shall also collect data concerning—

(1) the number of criminal aliens apprehended under the immigration laws and not detained by the Attorney General; and

(2) a list of crimes committed by criminal aliens after the decision was made not to detain them, to the extent this information can be derived by cross-checking the list of criminal aliens not detained with other databases accessible to the Attorney General.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning on October 1, 1999, and not later than October 1 of each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of each House of Congress a report setting forth the data collected under subsections (a), (b), and (c) for the fiscal year ending September 30 of that year.

(e) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—Copies of the data collected under subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall be made available to members of the public upon request pursuant to such regulations as the Attorney General shall prescribe.

This Act may be cited as the ''Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999''.

SEC. 102. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U.S.C. ch. 12A), including hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft, and purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles, $50,000,000 is hereby appropriated: Provided, That use of the funds provided herein is limited to the purposes for which funds were provided under this heading in Public Law 105–62: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this section, $7,000,000 shall be available for operation, maintenance, surveillance, and improvement of Land Between the Lakes.

SEC. 103. REPURCHASE OF BONDS BY THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. (a) REPURCHASE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any term contained in any bond issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Federal Financing Bank—

(1) subject to subsection (b), the Tennessee Valley Authority shall have the right to repurchase all such bonds by payment of the principal amount of the bonds plus interest to the date of repurchase;

(2) the Federal Financing Bank shall not require payment from the Tennessee Valley Authority of any additional amount in connection with the repurchase; and

(3) there is hereby appropriated to the Federal Financing Bank such amounts as may be necessary to pay the difference between (1) the amount that the Tennessee Valley Authority paid to the Federal Financing Bank to prepay its outstanding loans from the Federal Financing Bank under this section and (2) the amount that the Federal Financing Bank would have received otherwise.

(b) NO FURTHER FINANCING.—Notwithstanding any other law, after the date of repurchase of bonds under subsection (a), the Tennessee Valley Authority shall not be entitled or permitted to obtain financing from the Federal Financing Bank.

(c) USE OF SAVINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From non-appropriated funds, beginning on the date of repurchase of bonds and ending on the date on which the bonds would have matured but for this section, amounts that, as determined under paragraph (2), are equivalent to amounts that the Tennessee Valley Authority saves as a result of the repurchase of bonds shall be used to reduce debt of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

(2) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF SAVINGS.—On each date on which a payment of interest would have been made on a repurchased bond if the bond had not been repurchased, the Tennessee Valley Authority shall be considered to realize a saving in the amount of the difference between—

(A) the amount of interest that would have been due at the rate of interest specified in the bond; and

(B) the amount of interest that would have been due if the rate of interest specified in the bond had been the yield to maturity of a marketable public obligation of the United States with a maturity of 10 years as of September 30, 1997.

SEC. 104. Section 312 of Public Law 105–245, the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999, is repealed.

SEC. 105. An additional amount of $35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Department of Defense—Civil, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers—Civil, ''Construction, General'', is hereby appropriated for the Columbia River Fish Mitigation, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, project.

SEC. 106. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use $1,500,000 of the funds previously appropriated in ''Construction, General'', for the Lackawanna River, Scranton, Pennsylvania, project to initiate construction of the Delaware River Mainstem and Channel Deepening, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, project. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use $400,000 of the funds previously appropriated in ''Construction, General'', for the Lackawanna River, Scranton, Pennsylvania, project to initiate a comprehensive review of aquatic ecosystem restoration initiatives in the Upper Susquehanna-Lackawanna Watershed under the Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206) program. Subject to enactment of authorizing legislation, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use $340,000 of the available ''Construction, General'' funds to initiate construction of the Pierre, South Dakota, flood mitigation project. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is directed to use $1,500,000 of the funds appropriated in ''Construction, General'', in Public Law 105–245 for the South Central Pennsylvania Environment Improvement Program only for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in accordance with the purposes of subsection (a) and requirements of subsections (b) through (e) of section 313 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1992, as amended.

SEC. 107. The Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is authorized and directed to use $750,000 of available ''Construction, General'' funds for engineering and design, and repair of the Archusa Dam and appurtenant structures located in Quitman, Mississippi.

SEC. 108. An additional amount of $60,000,000 for Department of Energy—Energy Programs, ''Energy Supply'', is hereby appropriated to remain available until September 30, 2000.

SEC. 109. An additional amount of $15,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Department of Energy—Energy Programs, ''Science'', is hereby appropriated.

SEC. 110. LAKE POWELL. No funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act for fiscal year 1999 shall be used to study or implement any plan to drain Lake Powell or decommission the Glen Canyon Dam.

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses relating to construction of, and improvements to, surface transportation projects located in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses relating to construction of, and improvements to, Corridor X of the Appalachian development highway system located in the State of Alabama, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 113. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses relating to construction of, and improvements to, the Appalachian development highway system in the State of West Virginia, $32,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 114. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for necessary expenses relating to construction of, and improvements to, highway projects in the corridor designated by section 1105(c)(18)(C)(ii) of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 2032–2033), as amended by section 1211(i) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SEC. 115. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the Alaska Railroad, $28,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be for capital improvements benefiting its passenger rail operations.

SEC. 116. Of the unobligated balances authorized in Public Law 102–240 under 49 U.S.C. 5338(b)(1), $392,000,000 is rescinded.

SEC. 117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the funding made available in the Department of Transportation and Related

Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 for discretionary grants under the obligation limitation for Federal Aviation Administration, ''Grants-in-Aid for Airports'' in fiscal year 1999, not less than $11,250,000 shall be made available for capital improvement projects at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport.

SEC. 118. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, within the funding made available in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 for discretionary grants under the obligation limitation for Federal Aviation Administration, ''Grants-in-Aid for Airports'' in fiscal year 1999, not less than $7,000,000 shall be made available for capital improvement projects at the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

SEC. 119. The Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended by amending the item relating to ''JOINT ITEMS—Joint Committee on Printing'' to read as follows:

''JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

''For salaries and expenses of the Joint Committee on Printing, $202,000, to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, together with an additional amount of $150,000 if there is enacted into law legislation which transfers the legislative and oversight responsibilities of the Joint Committee on Printing to the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives: Provided, That such additional amount shall be transferred to the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and made available beginning January 1, 1999: Provided further, That such additional amount shall be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.''.

SEC. 120. For carrying out the provisions of division C, title II of this Act, $30,000,000, including $750,000 for the cost of the direct loan under section 207(a), $20,000,000 for the payments in section 207(d), $250,000 for the cost of direct loans under section 211(e), $1,000,000 for the cost of a direct loan in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands crab fisheries under the authority of section 312(b) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(b)), and $6,000,000 and $2,000,000 for the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of Transportation, respectively, to implement division C, title II.

SEC. 121. In addition to amounts provided in the conference report accompanying H.R. 4194 (H. Rept. 105–769), the following funds are hereby appropriated: $10,000,000 for ''Housing opportunities for persons with AIDS'', to remain available until expended; $45,000,000 to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for ''Urban Empowerment Zones'' for grants in connection with a second round of the empowerment zones program in urban areas, designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in fiscal year 1999 pursuant to the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, including $3,000,000 for each empowerment zone for use in conjunction with economic development activities consistent with the strategic plan of each empowerment zone, to remain available until expended; $20,000,000 for ''State and tribal assistance grants'' for a grant for construction and related activities for wastewater treatment for Boston, Massachusetts, to remain available until expended; $10,000,000 for ''National and community service programs operating expenses'' for grants under the National Service Trust program authorized under subtitle C of title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12571 et seq.) (relating to activities including the AmeriCorps program), to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That none of the funds provided herein for ''National and community service programs operating expenses'' may be used to administer, reimburse, or support any national service program authorized under section 121(d)(2) of the aforementioned Act; $10,000,000 for ''Science and technology'', for research associated with the Climate Change Technology Initiative, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That the obligated balance of such $10,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2007 for liquidating obligations made in fiscal years 1999 and 2000; and $15,000,000 for ''Community development financial institutions fund program account'', to remain available until September 30, 2000.

Of the amount appropriated in H.R. 4194, the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, under the heading ''Community development block grants'', $4,750,000 shall be available as a grant to Cayuga County, New York, to repair and rehabilitate the seawalls at the Owasco Lake outlet, and $250,000 shall be available as a grant to Jackson, Michigan, to remove a portion of the Grand River culvert in Jackson, Michigan.

SEC. 122. Upon enactment of H.R. 4194, the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, section 202 of that Act is hereby repealed.

SEC. 123. Section 513(a) of the ''Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998'' is amended, upon enactment, by inserting after ''40 percent'' at the end of proposed section 16(c)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as set forth in section 513(a), the following: ''shall be available for leasing only by families whose incomes at the time of commencement of occupancy do not exceed 30 percent of the area median income, as determined by the Secretary with adjustments for smaller and larger families.''.

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding the third undesignated paragraph under the heading ''Community development block grants'' under title II of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, of the amount made available under such heading for the city of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, up to 50 percent of such amount shall be available to such city for payment of claims for bomb damage and repairs for infrastructure located in the area described in clause (1) of such undesignated paragraph. Any amounts available for use under such undesignated paragraph that are not expended to pay such claims or for such repairs shall be utilized for the revolving loan pool described in such undesignated paragraph.

SEC. 125. Of the amounts earmarked in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying H.R. 4194 for grants targeted for economic investments, $2,000,000 made available to the Hawaii Housing Authority for work associated with the construction of the Community Resource Center at Kuhio Homes/Kuhio Park Terrace in Honolulu, Hawaii shall instead be made available to the Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii for the same purpose.

SEC. 126. If the President makes the appointment to the position of Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs authorized by section 907 of the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998, the individual appointed shall receive the pay and allowances authorized for that position as if the appointment had been made on September 29, 1998, except that the amount of such pay and allowances that is attributable to the period beginning on September 29, 1998, and ending on the day before the date of that appointment shall be reduced by any amount paid that individual by the United States for personal services performed during that period.

SEC. 127. TRADE DEFICIT REVIEW COMMISSION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Trade Deficit Review Commission Act''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States continues to run substantial merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(2) Economic forecasts anticipate continued growth in such deficits in the next few years.

(3) The positive net international asset position that the United States built up over many years was eliminated in the 1980s. The United States today has become the world's largest debtor nation.

(4) The United States merchandise trade deficit is characterized by large bilateral trade imbalances with a handful of countries.

(5) The United States has one of the most open borders and economies in the world. The United States faces significant tariff and non-tariff trade barriers with its trading partners. The United States does not benefit from fully reciprocal market access.

(6) The United States is once again at a critical juncture in trade policy development. The nature of the United States trade deficit and its causes and consequences must be analyzed and documented.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the Trade Deficit Review Commission (hereafter in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Commission is to study the nature, causes, and consequences of the United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(3) MEMBERSHIP OF COMMISSION.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members as follows:

(i) Three persons shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Majority Leader of the Senate, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

(ii) Three persons shall be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader of the Senate, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance.

(iii) Three persons shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

(iv) Three persons shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, after consultation with the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Mean.

(B) QUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS.—

(i) APPOINTMENTS.—Persons who are appointed under subparagraph (A) shall be persons who—

(I) have expertise in economics, international trade, manufacturing, labor, environment, business, or have other pertinent qualifications or experience; and

(II) are not officers or employees of the United States.

(ii) OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.—In appointing Commission members, every effort shall be made to ensure that the members—

(I) are representative of a broad cross-section of economic and trade perspectives within the United States; and

(II) provide fresh insights to analyzing the causes and consequences of United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(4) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Members shall be appointed not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and the appointment shall be for the life of the Commission.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(6) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(7) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The members of the Commission shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson from among the members of the Commission.

(8) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

(9) VOTING.—Each member of the Commission shall be entitled to 1 vote, which shall be equal to the vote of every other member of the Commission.

(d) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall be responsible for examining the nature, causes, and consequences of, and the accuracy of available data on, the United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(2) ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED.—The Commission shall examine and report to the President, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Finance of the Senate, and other appropriate committees of Congress on the following:

(A) The relationship of the merchandise trade and current account balances to the overall well-being of the United States economy, and to wages and employment in various sectors of the United States economy.

(B) The impact that United States monetary and fiscal policies may have on United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(C) The extent to which the coordination, allocation, and accountability of trade responsibilities among Federal agencies may contribute to the trade and current account deficits.

(D) The causes and consequences of the merchandise trade and current account deficits and specific bilateral trade deficits, including—

(i) identification and quantification of—

(I) the macroeconomic factors and bilateral trade barriers that may contribute to the United States merchandise trade and current account deficits;

(II) any impact of the merchandise trade and current account deficits on the domestic economy, industrial base, manufacturing capacity, technology, number and quality of jobs, productivity, wages, and the United States standard of living;

(III) any impact of the merchandise trade and current account deficits on the defense production and innovation capabilities of the United States; and

(IV) trade deficits within individual industrial, manufacturing, and production sectors, and any relationship between such deficits and the increasing volume of intra-industry and intra-company transactions;

(ii) a review of the adequacy and accuracy of the current collection and reporting of import and export data, and the identification and development of additional data bases and economic measurements that may be needed to properly quantify the merchandise trade and current account balances, and any impact the merchandise trade and current account balances may have on the United States economy; and

(iii) the extent to which there is reciprocal market access substantially equivalent to that afforded by the United States in each country with which the United States has a persistent and substantial bilateral trade deficit, and the extent to which such deficits have become structural.

(E) Any relationship of United States merchandise trade and current account deficits to both comparative and competitive trade advantages within the global economy, including—

(i) a systematic analysis of the United States trade patterns with different trading partners and to what extent the trade patterns are based on comparative and competitive trade advantages;

(ii) the extent to which the increased mobility of capital and technology has changed both comparative and competitive trade advantages;

(iii) any impact that labor, environmental, or health and safety standards may have on comparative and competitive trade advantages;

(iv) the effect that offset and technology transfer agreements have on the long-term competitiveness of the United States manufacturing sectors; and

(v) any effect that international trade, labor, environmental, or other agreements may have on United States competitiveness.

(F) The extent to which differences in the growth rates of the United States and its trading partners may impact on United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(G) The impact that currency exchange rate fluctuations and any manipulation of exchange rates may have on United States merchandise trade and current account deficits.

(H) The flow of investments both into and out of the United States, including—

(i) any consequences for the United States economy of the current status of the United States as a debtor nation;

(ii) any relationship between such investment flows and the United States merchandise trade and current account deficits and living standards of United States workers;

(iii) any impact such investment flows may have on United States labor, community, environmental, and health and safety standards, and how such investment flows influence the location of manufacturing facilities; and

(iv) the effect of barriers to United States foreign direct investment in developed and developing nations, particularly nations with which the United States has a merchandise trade and current account deficit.

(e) FINAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the initial meeting of the Commission, the Commission shall submit to the President and Congress a final report which contains—

(A) the findings and conclusions of the Commission described in subsection (d); and

(B) recommendations for addressing the problems identified as part of the Commission's analysis.

(2) SEPARATE VIEWS.—Any member of the Commission may submit additional findings and recommendations as part of the final report.

(f) POWERS OF COMMISSION.—

(1) HEARINGS.—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission may find advisable to fulfill the requirements of this section. The Commission shall hold at least 1 or more hearings in Washington, D.C., and 4 in different regions of the United States.

(2) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(3) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(g) COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.—

(1) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(3) STAFF.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Chairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(B) COMPENSATION.—The Chairperson of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(4) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(5) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Chairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(h) SUPPORT SERVICES.—The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Commission on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Commission may request.

(i) APPROPRIATIONS.—There are appropriated $2,000,000 to the Commission to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 128. None of the funds provided or otherwise made available in this Division of this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

TITLE VI—OFFSETS

SEC. 129. Section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Acts of 1934 as amended (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) is further amended by adding a new paragraph (D) as follows:

"(D) Protection of interests

''(i) Title 11, United States Code, or any succeeding bankruptcy law not expressly in derogation of this subsection, shall not apply to (a) a license or permit issued by the Commission under this subsection and for which a payment has been made or debt or other obligation is owed to the Commission relating to or arising from such a license or permit, (b) an interest of the Commission in property securing such a debt or other obligation, or (c) an act by the Commission to issue, deny, cancel, or transfer control of such a license or permit described in subclause (a).

''(ii) Notwithstanding otherwise applicable law, the Commission shall have a perfected, first priority security interest in a license or construction permit and the proceeds of such a license or permit for which a debt or other obligation is owed under this subsection.

''(iii) This paragraph shall apply to all pending cases and proceedings whether on appeal or otherwise and to those commenced on or after the date of the enactment of this paragraph: Provided, however, That nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to change, in any way, the treatment in bankruptcy of other licenses and permits issued by the Commission.''.

SEC. 130. Notwithstanding section 11031 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 or any other provision of law and not later than September 30, 1999, the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest, or direct the Trustee to invest, the assets of the Trust Fund in public debt securities with maturities suitable to the needs of the Trust

Fund, as determined by the Secretary, and bearing interest at rates determined by the Secretary, taking into consideration current market yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities.

SEC. 131. To capitalize the District of Columbia National Capital Revitalization Corporation, as authorized by the District Council, $25,000,000 to remain available until expended for economic development planning, project development, capital investments, loans, grants, administrative expenses and other purposes included in the District Council's authorizing legislation: Provided, That no funds shall be available unless the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, determines that the Corporation advances the purposes of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997: Provided further, That the Secretary, after apportionment pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, may provide for the disbursement of funds in the manner provided for Federal grant programs.

SEC. 132. For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Public Schools, $30,000,000, for special education costs.

SEC. 133. For payment to the District of Columbia, $20,000,000 which shall be deposited into an escrow account of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, and shall be disbursed from such escrow account by the Authority for Year 2000 information technology and related chip replacement projects approved by the Authority: Provided, That, for purposes of any appropriations made by this or any other Act, for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems, and related expenses, the Government of the District of Columbia shall be considered an agency of the United States Government: Provided further, That, any funds provided pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be in addition to funds appropriated directly under this paragraph.

SEC. 134. For a Federal contribution to the District of Columbia for the costs of infrastructure needs, which shall be deposited into an escrow account of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority and disbursed by the Authority from such account for the repair and maintenance of roads, highways, bridges and transit in the District of Columbia and other economic development projects and planning in the District of Columbia, $50,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DIVISION B—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I—MILITARY READINESS AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

MILITARY PERSONNEL

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Army'', $10,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $10,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Navy'', $33,300,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $33,300,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $8,900,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $8,900,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $10,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $10,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $314,500,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $314,500,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $232,600,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $232,600,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $52,400,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $52,400,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $303,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $303,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $1,496,600,000, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds to appropriations accounts for operation and maintenance; procurement; and research, development, test and evaluation: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $3,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $3,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve'', $3,300,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $3,300,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve'', $9,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement

pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $9,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $50,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $50,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $21,000,000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $21,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS TRANSFER FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund'', $1,858,600,000, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, the following amounts shall be transferred to the specified accounts:

''Military Personnel, Army'', $310,600,000;

''Military Personnel, Navy'', $9,275,000;

''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $2,748,000;

''Military Personnel, Air Force'', $17,000,000; and

''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $2,295,000:

Provided further, That of the remaining funds made available under this heading, the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to operation and maintenance accounts, procurement accounts, the defense health program appropriation, and working capital funds accounts: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period, as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MORALE, WELFARE AND RECREATION AND PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR CONTINGENCY DEPLOYMENTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, $50,000,000, to remain available for obligation until expended, is hereby made available only for expenses, not otherwise provided for, to provide necessary morale, welfare and recreation support, family support, and to sustain necessary retention and re-enlistment of military personnel in critical military occupational specialties, resulting from the deployment of military personnel to Bosnia and Southwest Asia: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds only to operation and maintenance accounts of the military services: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be available only for the purposes described under this heading: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $50,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

For an additional amount for ''Defense Health Program '', $200,000,000: Provided, That these funds shall be for Operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed two per centum shall remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $200,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense'', $42,000,000: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be transferred to appropriations available to the Department of Defense for military personnel of the reserve components serving under the provisions of title 10 and title 32, United States Code; for Operation and maintenance; for Procurement; and for Research, development, test and evaluation: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation for the same time period and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $42,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 101. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414).

SEC. 102. In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, $1,000,000,000, to remain available for obligation until expended, is hereby appropriated under the heading ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide'': Provided, That these funds shall be made available only for the enhanced testing, accelerated development, construction, and integration and infrastructure efforts in support of ballistic missile defense systems: Provided further, That the entire amount made available in this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

SEC. 103. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, $259,853,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, only for emergency expenses incurred at United States military facilities or installations in the United States or overseas directly resulting from storm damage or other natural disasters, as follows:

''Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $232,000;

''Reserve Personnel, Army'', $343,000;

''Reserve Personnel, Navy'', $100,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $139,056,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy'', $57,179,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps'', $8,470,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Air Force'', $34,254,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve'', $853,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve'', $5,058,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $5,750,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard'', $4,355,000;

''Defense Health Program'', $2,120,000; and

''Navy Working Capital Fund'', $2,083,000:

Provided, That these funds may be used to execute projects or programs that were deferred in order to carry out emergency repairs resulting from such storm damage or natural disasters: Provided further, That the entire amount made available in this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That of the amounts provided in this section, $153,551,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That of the amount referred to in the third proviso in this section, up to $29,454,000 may be transferred from ''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', to ''Military Construction, Army''.

SEC. 104. In addition to amounts provided in this Act, $2,000,000 is hereby appropriated for ''Defense Health Program'', to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, Inc., only for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 105. Section 8136 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended by striking out ''$502,000,000'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''$569,000,000'', and further amended by striking out ''$176,000,000'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''$243,000,000''.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for ''Other Defense Activities'', for expenditures in the Russian Federation to implement a United States/Russian accord for the disposition of excess weapons plutonium, $200,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds may be obligated until the Department of Energy submits to Congress a detailed budget justification for use of these funds, and the proposal has been approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

For an additional amount to purchase natural uranium associated with the 1997 and 1998 deliveries under the United States-Russia HEU Purchase Agreement (hereinafter, ''the Agreement''), $325,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such uranium is located in the United States at the time of purchase, and shall become part of the inventory of the Department of Energy: Provided further, That such funds shall be available only upon conclusion of a long-term agreement by the Government of the Russian Federation and commercial partners for the sale of uranium to be derived from deliveries scheduled for 1999 and thereafter under the Agreement.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army'' to replace facilities destroyed by monsoons in the Republic of Korea during August of 1998, $118,000,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That from amounts made available in this or any other Act for military construction, the Secretary of the Army may acquire real property and carry out a military construction project at Camp Casey in Korea, in the amount of $12,016,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Navy'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricanes Georges and Bonnie, $5,860,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Air Force'', $29,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That of this amount, $2,200,000 shall be available to cover the incremental costs arising from force protection, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2803: Provided further, That of this amount $27,000,000 shall be available to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Army National Guard'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges, $2,500,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

For an additional amount for ''Military Construction, Air National Guard'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges, $15,900,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

For an additional amount for ''Family Housing, Army'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges and for the rehabilitation of family housing, $5,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of this amount $4,000,000 shall be available only for the rehabilitation of family housing referred to in Section 8142 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 1999: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

For an additional amount for ''Family Housing, Navy and Marine Corps'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Bonnie, $10,599,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

For an additional amount for ''Family Housing, Air Force'' to cover the incremental costs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges, $22,233,000, as authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854, to remain available until September 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER

Section 2304(c)(2) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 is amended by striking ''$2,000,000,000'' and inserting ''$2,000,000''.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, $100,000,000, of which $28,000,000 is only available for expenses related to expansion of drug interdiction activities around Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and other transit zone areas of operation, including costs to operate and maintain PC–170 patrol craft offered by the Department of Defense: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section

251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of facilities and equipment, to be available for expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction activities, $100,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be distributed as follows:

Acquisition and construction of Barracuda class coastal patrol boats, $33,000,000;

Reactivation costs for up to 3 HU–25 aircraft for maritime patrol, $7,500,000;

Acquisition of installed or deployable electronic sensors and communication systems for Coast Guard cutters or boats, $13,000,000;

Operational test and evaluation of the use of force from aircraft, $2,500,000; and

Acquisition of installed or deployable electronic sensors for maritime patrol aircraft and not to exceed $5,800,000 for C–130 engine upgrade, $44,000,000:

Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RESERVE TRAINING

For an additional amount for operating, maintenance, and training expenses of the Coast Guard Reserve, including supplies, equipment and services, $5,000,000: Provided, That none of these funds may be transferred to Coast Guard ''Operating expenses'' or otherwise made available to reimburse the Coast Guard for financial support of the Coast Guard Reserves: Provided further, That the highest priority for use of these funds shall be for enhancing drug interdiction activities conducted by the Coast Guard Reserves: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for applied scientific research, development, test, and evaluation, maintenance, rehabilitation, lease and operation of facilities and equipment, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the highest priority for use of these funds shall be the development of new technologies or operational procedures which enhance drug interdiction activities of the Coast Guard: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

TITLE II—ANTITERRORISM

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $21,680,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, an additional amount for ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', $773,700,000, to remain available until expended, of which $25,700,000 shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes the designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That as determined by the Secretary of State, such funds may be used to procure services and equipment overseas necessary to improve worldwide security and reconstitute embassy operations in Kenya and Tanzania on behalf of any other agency: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $12,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, an additional amount for ''Office of Inspector General'', $1,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, an additional amount for ''Security and Maintenance of United States Missions'', $627,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which $56,000,000 is for security projects, relocations, and security equipment on behalf of missions of other U.S. Government agencies, which amount may be transferred to any appropriation for this purpose, to be merged with and available for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred; and of which $185,000,000 is for capital improvements or relocation of office and residential facilities to improve security, which amount shall become available fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, an additional amount for ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', $10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide'', $358,427,000, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense may transfer these funds to fiscal year 1999 appropriations for operation and maintenance; procurement; research, development, test and evaluation; and family housing: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $358,427,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, THIS CHAPTER

SEC. 201. MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF EQUIPMENT.—Section 374 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking ''or'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(B), by striking the period at the end, inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) a foreign or domestic counter-terrorism operation; or

''(D) a rendition of a suspected terrorist from a foreign country to the United States to stand trial.'';

(3) in subsection (b)(2)(F)(i)—

(A) by inserting ''along with any other civilian or military personnel who are supporting, or conducting, a joint operation with civilian law enforcement personnel;'' after ''the transportation of civilian law enforcement personnel''; and

(B) by striking ''and'';

(4) in subsection (b)(2)(F)(ii)—

(A) by inserting ''and supporting'' after ''the operation of a base of operations for civilian law enforcement'';

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting in lieu thereof ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following new clause:

''(iii) the transportation of suspected terrorists from foreign countries to the United States for trial (so long as the requesting Federal law enforcement agency provides all security for such transportation and maintains custody over the suspect through the duration of the transportation).'';

(5) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by striking ''an'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''a Federal''; and

(6) in subsection (b)(4)(A), by inserting a new clause ''(v) Any law, foreign or domestic, prohibiting terrorist activities.'' after ''(iv) The

Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1901 et seq.).''.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 202. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, $50,000,000 is hereby appropriated, only to initiate and expand activities of the Department of Defense to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack in the United States involving weapons of mass destruction: Provided, That $35,000,000 of the funds made available in this section shall be transferred to the following accounts in the specified amounts:

''National Guard Personnel, Army'', $4,000,000;

''National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $1,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army'', $2,000,000;

''Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard'', $20,000,000; and

''Procurement, Defense-Wide'', $8,000,000:

Provided further, That of the funds made available in this section, $15,000,000 shall be transferred to ''Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army'', only to develop and support a long term, sustainable Weapons of Mass Destruction emergency preparedness training program: Provided further, That funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be merged with and be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this section is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the entire amount provided in this section is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $50,000,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

SEC. 203. In addition to amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, $120,500,000, to remain available for obligation until expended, is appropriated to the proper accounts within the Department of the Air Force: Provided, That the additional amount shall be made available only for the provision of crisis response aviation support for critical national security, law enforcement and emergency response agencies: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for $120,500,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the President of the United States shall submit to the Congress by March 15, 1999, an interagency agreement for the utilization of Department of Defense assets to support the crisis response requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

CHAPTER 3

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672, for an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for Kenya and Tanzania, $50,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph may be made available for administrative costs associated with assistance provided under this paragraph: Provided further, That $2,500,000 shall be transferred to and merged with ''Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development'' for security and related expenses: Provided further, That $1,269,000 shall be transferred to and merged with ''Peace Corps'' for security and related expenses: Provided further, That the transfers authorized in the preceding provisos shall be in addition to sums otherwise available for such purposes: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this paragraph shall only be available through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Notwithstanding section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 and section 10 of Public Law 91–672, for an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' for anti-terrorism assistance, $20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For an additional amount for ''Operation of the National Park System'' for emergency security related expenses, $2,320,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'' for emergency security related expenses, $3,680,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

For necessary expenses for the planning, engineering, design, and construction, as each such milestone is approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and other appropriate committees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, of a new facility to provide greater security for all persons working in or visiting the United States Capitol and to enhance the educational experience of those who have come to learn about the Capitol building and Congress, $100,000,000, to be supplemented by private funds, which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5) shall not apply to the funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS

For the Capitol Police Board for security enhancements to the Capitol complex, including the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress, $106,782,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such security enhancements shall be carried out in accordance with a plan or plans approved by the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: Provided further, That the Capitol Police Board shall transfer to the Architect of the Capitol such portion of the funds made available under this heading as the Architect may require for expenses necessary to provide support for the security enhancements, subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: Provided further, That the Capitol Police Board shall transfer to the Librarian of Congress such portion of the funds made available under this heading as the Librarian may require for expenses necessary to provide support for the security enhancements, subject to the approval of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER

The responsibility for design, installation, and maintenance of security systems to protect the physical security of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress is transferred from the Architect of the Capitol to the Capitol Police Board. Such design, installation, and maintenance shall be carried out under the direction of the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (41 U.S.C. 5). Any alteration to a structural, mechanical, or architectural feature of the buildings and grounds of the Library of Congress that is required for a security system under the preceding sentence may be carried out only with the approval of the Architect of the Capitol.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For an additional amount for ''Facilities and Equipment'', $100,000,000, for necessary expenses for acquisition, installation and related activities supporting the deployment of bulk and trace explosives detection systems and other advanced security equipment at airports in the United States, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $3,548,000, to remain available until

expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $80,808,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

TITLE III—YEAR 2000 CONVERSION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

FISCAL YEAR 1999 EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND RELATED EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems, and related expenses, $2,250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001, of which $5,500,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for ''SENATE'', ''Contingent Expenses of the Senate'', ''Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate'' for salaries and expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Senate information technology systems: Provided, That the funds may be obligated with the prior approval of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; and of which, $6,373,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for ''HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES'', ''Salaries and Expenses'', ''Salaries, Officers and Employees'' for salaries and expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of House of Representatives information technology systems; and of which $5,000,000 shall be transferred to the Legislative Branch for ''GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE'', ''Information Technology Systems and Related Expenses'' for expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of information technology systems and related expenses of all entities in the Legislative Branch other than the ''Senate'' and ''House of Representatives'' covered by the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1998 (Public Law 105–55), which the Comptroller General shall transfer to the affected entities in the Legislative Branch, upon the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; and of which $13,044,000 shall be transferred to the Judiciary to the Judiciary Information Technology Fund for expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Judicial Branch information technology and security systems: Provided further, That the remaining funds made available shall be transferred, as necessary, by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to all affected Federal Departments and Agencies, except the Department of Defense, for expenses necessary to ensure the information technology that is used or acquired by the Federal government meets the definition of Year 2000 compliant under Federal Acquisition Regulations (concerning accurate processing of date/time data, including calculating, comparing, and sequencing from, into, and between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and the years 1999 and 2000 and leap year calculations) and to meet other criteria for Year 2000 compliance as the head of each Department or Agency considers appropriate: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading, except those transferred to the Legislative Branch and the Judiciary, may be transferred to any Department or Agency until fifteen days after the Director of the Office of Management and Budget has submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, the House Committee on Science, and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, a proposed allocation and plan for that Department or Agency to achieve Year 2000 compliance for technology information systems: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority contained elsewhere in this or any other Act: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be in addition to funds available in this or any other Act for Year 2000 compliance by any Federal Department or Agency: Provided further, That the entire amount, except those amounts transferred to the Legislative Branch and the Judiciary, shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND SECURITY TRANSFER ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For emergency expenses relating to Year 2000 conversion of information technology and national security systems, for information technology, and infrastructure protection to include computer security/information assurance programs, and for related expenses, $1,100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2001: Provided, That the funds made available shall be transferred, as necessary, by the Secretary of Defense to any account in any previously enacted Department of Defense Appropriations Act for expenses necessary to ensure the information technology that is used or acquired by the Federal government meets the definition of Year 2000 compliant under Federal Acquisition Regulations (concerning accurate processing of date/time data, including calculating, comparing, and sequencing from, into, and between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and the years 1999 and 2000 and leap year calculations) and to meet other criteria for Year 2000 compliance as the Secretary considers appropriate: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be transferred to any other account until fifteen days after the Secretary of Defense has submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the Senate Special Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem, the House Committee on Science, and the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, a proposed allocation and plan for the Department of Defense to achieve Year 2000 compliance for technology information systems: Provided further, That the funds transferred shall be merged with and shall be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That funds provided under this heading shall be in addition to funds available in this or any other Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for Year 2000 compliance and related activities: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount made available under this heading shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

TITLE IV—OTHER EMERGENCIES

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

In addition to the amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for this purpose, $5,000,000 is appropriated to the Department of Commerce to remain available until expended to provide emergency disaster assistance to persons or entities in the Northeast multispecies fishery who have incurred losses from a commercial fishery failure under section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986, as amended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted to the Congress.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for the cost of direct loans, $71,000,000, to remain available until expended to subsidize additional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and for administrative expenses to carry out the disaster loan program, an additional $30,000,000 to remain available until expended, which may be transferred to and merged with appropriations for ''Salaries and Expenses'': Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL–

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

For an additional amount for emergency repairs and dredging due to flooding, $2,500,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

For an additional amount for emergency repairs and dredging due to flooding, $99,700,000,

to remain available until expended, of which such amounts for eligible navigation projects which may be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund pursuant to Public Law 99–662, shall be derived from that Fund: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 3

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

Notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672, for an additional amount for ''Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund'', $50,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91–672, for an additional amount for ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union,'' $46,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2000: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For an additional amount for ''Unanticipated Needs'', $30,000,000, to remain available until expended, only for a grant to the American Red Cross for reimbursement of disaster relief, recovery expenditures, and emergency services: Provided, That the enrire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $25,000,000, to remain available until expended, to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the amount provided shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for ''Construction'', $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the amount provided shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for ''Surveys, Investigations, and Research'', $1,000,000, to remain available until expended, to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the amount provided shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

For an additional amount for ''Training and Employment Services'' to carry out section 402 of the Job Training Partnership Act, $7,000,000, to be available upon enactment and remain available through June 30, 1999: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for ''Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements'', for facility replacement or repairs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Georges, $12,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

For an additional amount for ''Community development block grants'', as authorized under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, $250,000,000, which shall remain available until September 30, 2002, for use only for disaster relief, long-term recovery, and mitigation in communities affected by Presidentially-declared natural disasters designated during fiscal years 1998 and 1999, except for those activities reimbursable by or for which funds are made available by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Small Business Administration, or the Army Corps of Engineers: Provided, That in administering these amounts and except as provided in the next proviso, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (the Secretary) may waive or specify alternative requirements for any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the obligation by the Secretary or the use by the recipient of these funds, except for statutory requirements related to civil rights, fair housing and nondiscrimination, the environment, and labor standards, upon a finding that such waiver is required to facilitate the use of such funds and would not be inconsistent with the overall purpose of the statute: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the requirements that activities benefit persons of low and moderate income, except that at least 50 percent of the funds under this heading must benefit primarily persons of low and moderate income unless the Secretary makes a finding of compelling need: Provided further, That, upon a finding of compelling need, the Secretary must provide an explanation of the finding to the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That all funds under this heading shall be allocated by the Secretary to states (including Indian tribes for all purposes under this heading) to be administered by each state in conjunction with its Federal Emergency Management Agency program or its community development block grants program or by the entity designated by its Chief Executive Officer to administer the HOME Investment Partnerships Program: Provided further, That each state shall provide not less than 25 percent in non-Federal public matching funds or its equivalent value (other than administrative costs) for any funds allocated to the state under this heading: Provided further, That, in conjunction with the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (the Director), the Secretary shall allocate funds based on the unmet needs identified by the Director as those which have not or will not be addressed by other federal disaster assistance programs: Provided further, That, in conjunction with the Director, the Secretary shall utilize annual disaster cost estimates in order that the funds under this heading shall be available, to the maximum extent feasible, to assist states with all Presidentially declared disasters designated during these fiscal years: Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register governing the allocation and use of the community development block grants funds made available under this heading for disaster areas: Provided further, That any project or activity underway prior to a Presidentially declared disaster may not receive funds under this heading unless the disaster directly impacted the project: Provided further, That 10 days prior to distribution of funds, the Secretary and the Director shall submit a list to the Committees on Appropriations, setting forth the proposed uses of funds, including an explanation of why other Federal disaster assistance programs do not cover the costs of unmet needs identified by the Director, the most

recent estimates of unmet needs (including all uses of waivers and the reasons therefore), and an explanation of how the disaster impacted the proposed project: Provided further, That the Secretary and the Director shall submit quarterly reports to the Committees on Appropriations regarding the actual projects, localities and needs for which funds have been provided: Provided further, That these reports shall be based upon quarterly reports submitted to the Secretary and the Director by each state receiving funds under this heading: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent an official budget request, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for ''Disaster relief'', $906,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

TITLE V—COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES AND INTERDICTION

CHAPTER 1

Department of Agriculture

Agriculture Research Service

''Agriculture Research Service'', Department of Agriculture, $23,000,000, for additional counterdrug research and development activities: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That such amounts shall be available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in such Act is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,200,000, to remain available until expended, of which the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes the designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS

For an additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, Enforcement and Border Affairs, $10,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request that includes the designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For an additional amount for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement'', $232,600,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such funds shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

For an additional amount for necessary expenses for the operation and maintenance of the Coast Guard, not otherwise provided for, $16,300,000, available solely for expenses related to the expansion of drug interdiction activities around Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and other transit zone areas of operation, including costs to operate and maintain PC–170 patrol craft offered by the Department of Defense: Provided, That $4,000,000 of these funds shall be used only for the establishment and operating costs of a Caribbean International Support Tender, to train and support foreign coast guards in the Caribbean region: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for acquisition, construction, renovation, and improvement of facilities and equipment, to be available for expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction activities, $117,400,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $1,500,000, to remain available until expended for necessary expenses for an interagency money laundering initiative: Provided, That funds shall be available for transfer to the National Foreign Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $106,300,000, to remain available until expended for counterdrug initiatives: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

For an additional amount for ''Operation, Maintenance and Procurement, Air and Marine Interdiction Programs'', $162,700,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided, $153,000,000 shall be available for the procurement and conversion of two P–3B AEW aircraft and four P–3B Slick aircraft to be transferred from the Department of Defense to the Customs Service: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Customs Facilities, Construction, Improvements and Related Expenses'', $7,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount

of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $1,200,000: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount to support the National Drug Court Institute, $2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the entire amount shall be available for transfer to the National Drug Court Institute: Provided further, That the entire amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress: Provided further, That the entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be obligated until fifteen days after notice thereof has been transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISION

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

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 101. ACTING TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may appoint an acting Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to serve during the period—

(1) beginning on the date of the enactment of this section (or, if later, the date of the appointment), and

(2) ending on the earlier of—

(A) April 30, 1999, or

(B) the date on which the first Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration takes office (other than pursuant to this section).

(b) DUTIES BEFORE JANUARY 18, 1999.—The acting Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration appointed under subsection (a) shall, before January 18, 1999, take only such actions as are necessary to begin operation of the Office of Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, including—

(1) making interim arrangements for administrative support for the Office,

(2) establishing interim positions in the Office into which personnel will be transferred upon the transfer of functions and duties to the Office on January 18, 1999,

(3) appointing such acting personnel on an interim basis as may be necessary upon the transfer of functions and duties to the Office on January 18, 1999, and

(4) providing guidance and input for the fiscal year 2000 budget process for the Office.

(c) ACTIONS NOT TO LIMIT AUTHORITY OF IG.—None of the actions taken by an individual appointed under subsection (a) shall affect the future authority of any Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration not appointed under subsection (a).

(d) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) NOMINATION.—No individual appointed under subsection (a) may serve on or after January 19, 1999, unless on or before such date the President has submitted to the Senate his nomination of an individual to serve as the first Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration.

(2) TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL MAY NOT SERVE.—No individual appointed under subsection (a) may serve during any period such individual is serving as the Inspector General of the Treasury of the United States or the acting Inspector General of the Treasury of the United States.

(3) EMPLOYMENT RESTRICTIONS.—The provisions of section 8D(j) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to any individual appointed under subsection (a).

SEC. 102. Section 122 of Public Law 105–119 (5 U.S.C. 3104 note) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

''(g)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to establish, for a period of three years from date of enactment of this provision, a personnel management demonstration project providing for the compensation and performance management of not more than a combined total of 950 employees who fill critical scientific, technical, engineering, intelligence analyst, language translator, and medical positions in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the United States Customs Service, and the United States Secret Service.

''(2) The provisions of subsections (b) through (f) and subsection (h) shall apply to the demonstration project authorized by paragraph (1) except that—

''(A) any reference in such subsections to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall include a reference to the Secretary of the Treasury;

''(B) the operating plan required by subsection (d) shall be submitted not later than February 1, 1999 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on Ways and Means, and the Senate Committee on Finance; and

''(C) the report required by subsection (f) shall be submitted not later than March 31, 2001.''; and

(2) by amending subsection (h) to read as follows—

''(h) The authority to establish a demonstration project under this section shall terminate on November 26, 2000.''.

SEC. 103. Section 824 of the Foreign Service Act is amended:

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A) by inserting ''or in the case of a waiver under subsection (g)'' after ''subsection (b)''; and

(2) by adding the following new subsections (g) and (h) at the end:

''(g) The Secretary of State may waive the application of the paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, on a case-by-case basis, for an annuitant reemployed on a temporary basis, but only if, and for so long as, the authority is necessary due to an emergency involving a direct threat to life or property or other unusual circumstances.

''(h) A reemployed annuitant as to whom a waiver under subsection (g) is in effect shall not be considered a participant for purposes of subchapter I or subchapter II, or an employee for purposes of chapter 83 or 84 of title 5, United States Code.''.

SEC. 104. Title II of the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–399) is amended by adding the following new section at the end:

''SEC. 206. CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.

''The Secretary of State is authorized to employ individuals or organizations by contract to carry out the purposes of this Act, and individuals employed by contract to perform such services shall not by virtue of such employment be considered to be employees of the United States Government for purposes of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management (except that the Secretary may determine the applicability to such individuals of any law administered by the Secretary concerning the employment of such individuals); and such contracts are authorized to be negotiated, the terms of the contracts to be prescribed, and the work to be performed, where necessary, without regard to such statutory provisions as relate to the negotiation, making and performance of contracts and performance of work in the United States.''.

SEC. 106. INTRASTATE BUS TRANSPORTATION IN HAWAII. Section 14501(a)(1) of Title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''operations'' and inserting ''operations, or to intrastate bus transportation of any nature in the State of Hawaii''.

SEC. 107. Provisions of 23 U.S.C. 125(b)(1) shall not apply to emergency relief projects resulting from the flooding in the State of California in January and March 1995.

SEC. 108. For the purpose of any Rule of the House of Representatives, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any obligation limitation relating to surface transportation projects under section 1602 of P.L. 105–178 shall be assumed to be administered on the basis of sound program management practices that are consistent with past practices of the administering agency permitting States to decide High Priority Project funding priorities within state program allocations.

SEC. 109. OPERATION OF TRAILERS. (a) REGISTRATION OF TRAILERS.—A State that requires annual registration of container chassis and the apportionment of fees for such registrations in accordance with the International Registration Plan (as defined under section 31701 of title 49, United States Code) shall not limit the operation, or require the registration, in the State of a container chassis (or impose fines or penalties on the operation of a container chassis for being operated in the State without a registration issued by the State) if such chassis—

(1) is registered under the laws of another State; and

(2) is operating under a trip permit issued by the State.

(b) LIMITATION ON REGISTRATION OF TRAILERS.—A State described in subsection (a) may not deny the use of trip permits for the operation in the State of a container chassis that is registered under the laws of another State.

(c) SAFETY REGULATION.—This section shall apply to registration requirements only and shall not affect the ability of the State to regulate for safety.

(d) PENALTIES.—No State described in subsection (a), political subdivision of such a State, or person may impose or collect any fee, penalty, fine, or other form of damages which is

based in whole or in part upon the nonpayment of a State registration fee (including related weight and licensing fees assessed as part of registration) attributable to a container chassis operated in the State (and registered in another State) before the date of enactment of this Act, unless it is shown by the State, political subdivision, or person that such container chassis was not operated in the State under a trip permit issued by the State.

(e) CONTAINER CHASSIS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''container chassis'' means a trailer, semi-trailer, or auxiliary axle used exclusively for the transportation of ocean shipping containers.

SEC. 110. REAUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION. (a) PERIOD OF APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN AMENDMENTS.—Effective September 29, 1998, section 125 of the Federal Aviation Reauthorization Act of 1996 (49 U.S.C. 47114 note; 110 Stat. 3220) is repealed.

(b) AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 48103 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''September 30, 1996'' and inserting ''September 30, 1998''; and

(B) by striking ''$2,280,000,000'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''$1,205,000,000 for the six-month period beginning October 1, 1998''.

(2) OBLIGATIONAL AUTHORITY.—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''September 30, 1998'' and inserting ''March 31, 1999''.

(c) AVIATION INSURANCE PROGRAM AMENDMENTS.—

(1) REIMBURSEMENT OF INSURED PARTY'S SUBROGEE.—Section 44309(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) LOSSES.—

''(1) ACTIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES.—A person may bring a civil action in a district court of the United States or in the United States Court of Federal Claims against the United States Government when—

''(A) a loss insured under this chapter is in dispute; or

''(B)(i) the person is subrogated under a contract between the person and a party insured under this chapter (other than section 44305(b)) to the rights of the insured party against the United States Government; and

''(ii) the person has paid to the insured party, with the approval of the Secretary of Transportation, an amount for a physical damage loss that the Secretary has determined is a loss covered by insurance issued under this chapter (other than section 44305(b)).

''(2) LIMITATION.—A civil action involving the same matter (except the action authorized by this subsection) may not be brought against an agent, officer, or employee of the Government carrying out this chapter.

''(3) PROCEDURE.—To the extent applicable, the procedure in an action brought under section 1346(a)(2) of title 28, United States Code, applies to an action under this subsection.''.

(2) EXTENSION OF AVIATION INSURANCE PROGRAM.—Section 44310 of such title is amended by striking ''December 31, 1998.'' and inserting ''March 31, 1999.''.

(d) ELIGIBILITY OF AIP FUNDS TO ASSESS Y2K COMPLIANCE.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY.—For fiscal year 1999 the term ''airport development'' under section 47102(3) of title 49, United States Code, may include activities of an airport sponsor of a commercial service airport (as defined by section 47102(7) of such title) to assess the Year 2000 processing capabilities of any airport facilities, technology systems, or equipment owned by the airport sponsor and directly related to airport activities, regardless of whether such facilities, systems, or equipment are otherwise eligible for assistance under chapter 471 of such title. Such activities may include testing associated with such assessment.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) Only funds apportioned to sponsors under section 47114(c) of title 49, United States Code, or to States under subsections (d) and (e) of section 47114 of such title, may be used for activities described in paragraph (1).

(B) The expanded eligibility under paragraph (1) applies only to the assessment (and associated testing) with respect to the Year 2000 processing capabilities of airport facilities, systems, and equipment owned by the airport sponsor.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''Year 2000 processing'' means the processing (including, without limitation, calculating, comparing, sequencing, displaying, or storing), transmitting, or receiving of date or date/time data from, into, and between the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, and the years 1999 and 2000, and leap year calculations.

(e) SCOREKEEPING ADJUSTMENT.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying Conference Report No. 105–217, legislation in this section that would have been estimated by the Office of Management and Budget as changing direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 were it included in an Act other than an appropriation Act shall be treated as direct spending or receipts legislation, as appropriated, under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

(f) JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENTS.

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 417 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 41716. Joint venture agreements

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the following definitions apply:

''(1) JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT.—The term 'joint venture agreement' means an agreement entered into by a major air carrier on or after January 1, 1998, with regard to (A) code-sharing, blocked-space arrangements, long-term wet leases (as defined in section 207.1 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations) of a substantial number (as defined by the Secretary by regulation) of aircraft, or frequent flyer programs, or (B) any other cooperative working arrangement (as defined by the Secretary by regulation) between 2 or more major air carriers that affects more than 15 percent of the total number of available seat miles offered by the major air carriers.

''(2) MAJOR AIR CARRIER.—The term 'major air carrier' means a passenger air carrier that is certificated under chapter 411 of this title and included in Carrier Group III under criteria contained in section 04 of part 241 of title 14, Code of Federal Regulations.

''(b) SUBMISSION OF JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT.—At least 30 days before a joint venture agreement may take effect, each of the major air carriers that entered into the agreement shall submit to the Secretary—

''(1) a complete copy of the joint venture agreement and all related agreements; and

''(2) other information and documentary material that the Secretary may require by regulation.

''(c) EXTENSION OF WAITING PERIOD.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may extend the 30-day period referred to in subsection (b) until—

''(A) in the case of a joint venture agreement with regard to code-sharing, the 150th day following the last day of such period; and

''(B) in the case of any other joint venture agreement, the 60th day following the last day of such period.

''(2) PUBLICATION OF REASONS FOR EXTENSION.—If the Secretary extends the 30-day period referred to in subsection (b), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the Secretary's reasons for making the extension.

''(d) TERMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD.—At any time after the date of submission of a joint venture agreement under subsection (b), the Secretary may terminate the waiting periods referred to in subsections (b) and (c) with respect to the agreement.

''(e) REGULATIONS.—The effectiveness of a joint venture agreement may not be delayed due to any failure of the Secretary to issue regulations to carry out this section.

''(f) MEMORANDUM TO PREVENT DUPLICATIVE REVIEWS.—Promptly after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall consult with the Assistant Attorney General of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice in order to establish, through a written memorandum of understanding, preclearance procedures to prevent unnecessary duplication of effort by the Secretary and the Assistant Attorney General under this section and the antitrust laws of the United States, respectively.

''(g) PRIOR AGREEMENTS.—With respect to a joint venture agreement entered into before the date of enactment of this section as to which the Secretary finds that—

''(1) the parties submitted the agreement to the Secretary before such date of enactment; and

''(2) the parties submitted all information on the agreement requested by the Secretary,

the waiting period described in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall begin on the date, as determined by the Secretary, on which all such information was submitted and end on the last day to which the period could be extended under this section.

''(h) LIMITATION ON STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—The authority granted to the Secretary under this section shall not in any way limit the authority of the Attorney General to enforce the antitrust laws as defined in the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12).''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter I of chapter 417 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''41716. Joint venture agreements.''.

(g) COMPETITIVE PRACTICES IN THE AIRLINE INDUSTRY.

(1) NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—

(a) STUDY.—The National Research Council of the National Academy of Sciences shall complete a comprehensive update of the 1991 study of airline deregulation prepared by the Transportation Research Board of the Council. The update shall include updated versions of the chapters contained in the study pertaining to competitive issues in the airline industry as well as recommendations for changes in the statutory framework under which the airline industry operates.

(b) REPORT BY NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the National Research Council shall transmit to Congress and the Secretary of Transportation a report containing the results of the study conducted under paragraph (a).

(c) REPORT BY THE SECRETARY.—Not later than 2 months after the date on which the Secretary receives the report of the National Research Council under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall transmit to Congress a report containing the response of the Secretary to the findings and recommendations of the National Research Council.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall conduct a study and transmit to Congress a report that includes—

(a) a description of any complaints received by the Secretary concerning acts of unfair competition or predatory pricing in the airline industry (including the number of such complaints) and of specific examples of such acts;

(b) a description of the options of the Secretary for addressing any acts of unfair competition or predatory pricing identified under paragraph (a);

(c) an analysis of the guidelines proposed in Docket OST–98–3713, including information documenting and quantifying the impact of the guidelines on the items listed in subsection (3)(c); and

(d) a description of the manner in which the Secretary plans to coordinate the handling of predatory pricing and unfair competition complaints against air carriers filed with the Secretary and similar complaints filed with the Attorney General, including methods to ensure efficient use of limited government resources and to ensure that all parties avoid duplicate requests by government agencies for information unless each of the agencies needs the information to carry out its statutory responsibilities.

(3) GUIDELINES.—

(a) ISSUANCE.—The Secretary shall not issue final guidelines in Docket OST–98–3713 before the date of transmittal to Congress of a report under subsection (2).

(b) TRANSMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—If the Secretary issues final guidelines in Docket OST–98–3713, the Secretary shall transmit the guidelines to Congress.

(c) IMPACT OF GUIDELINES.—If, as a result of the study conducted under subsection (2), the Secretary decides to issue final guidelines in Docket OST–98–3713 that are different from the guidelines originally proposed, the Secretary shall, as part of the transmittal under paragraph (b), include information that documents and quantifies the impact of the guidelines on the following:

(i) Scheduled service to small- and medium-sized communities.

(ii) Airfares, including the availability of senior citizen, Internet, and standby discounts on routes covered by the guidelines.

(iii) The incentive and ability of major air carriers to offer low airfares.

(iv) The incentive of new entrant air carriers to offer low airfares.

(v) The ability of air carriers to offer inclusive leisure travel for which airfares are not separately advertised.

(vi) Members of frequent flyer programs.

(vii) The ability of air carriers to carry non-origination and destination traffic on the portion of routes that are served by new entrant air carriers covered by the guidelines.

(viii) Airline employees.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study under section (2), the Secretary shall consult with the Attorney General, major air carriers, new entrant air carriers, airport and community leaders, academic and economic experts, and airline employees and passengers.

(5) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The guidelines adopted in Docket OST–98–3713, or any similar guidelines, shall not become effective before the last day of the 12-week period beginning on the date of transmittal to Congress of final guidelines in Docket OST–98–3713, except that a week shall not count toward such 12-week period unless the House of Representatives is in session for legislative business at least 1 day during the week.

SEC. 111. STEEL IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES. (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The current financial crises in Asia, the independent States of the former Soviet Union (as defined in section 3 of the FREEDOM Support Act), Russia, and other areas of the world, involve significant depreciation in the currencies of several key steel-producing and steel-consuming countries, along with a collapse in the domestic demand for steel in the countries.

(2) The crises have generated and will continue to generate increases in United States imports of steel, both from the countries whose currencies have been depreciated and from other Asian steel-producing countries that are no longer able to export steel to the countries that are experiencing an economic crisis.

(3) United States imports of finished steel mill products from Asian steel-producing countries, such as the People's Republic of China, Japan, Korea, India, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia, increased by 79 percent in the first 5 months of 1998.

(4) Year-to-date imports of steel from Russia now exceed the record import levels of 1997, and steel imports from Russia and the Ukraine now approach 2,500,000 net tons.

(5) Foreign government trade restrictions and private restraints of trade distort international trade and investment patterns and result in burdens on United States commerce, including absorption of a disproportionate share of steel diverted from other countries.

(6) The European Union, for example, despite also being a major economy, in 1997 imported only one-tenth as much finished steel products from Asian steel-producing countries as the United States did and has restricted imports of steel from the independent states of the former Soviet Union and Russia.

(7) The United States is simultaneously facing a substantial increase in steel imports from the independent states of the former Soviet Union and Russia, caused in part by the closure of Asian markets to steel imports.

(8) There is a well recognized need for improvement in the enforcement of the United States trade laws to provide an effective response to situations of such increased imports.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress calls upon the President to—

(1) pursue enhanced enforcement of the United States trade laws with respect to the increase in steel imports into the United States, using all remedies available under United States laws including imposition of offsetting duties, quantitative restrictions, and other appropriate remedial measures;

(2) pursue with all methods at the President's disposal to achieve a more equitable sharing of the burden of accepting imports of finished steel products from Asia and the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

(3) establish a task force within the executive branch that has responsibility for closely monitoring imports of steel into the United States; and

(4) report to Congress not later than January 5, 1999, with a comprehensive plan for responding to the increase in steel imports, including ways of limiting the deleterious effects on employment, prices, and investment in the United States steel industry.

SEC. 112. INCLUSION OF SPIRIT MOUND, SOUTH DAKOTA, ON THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL. (a) ACQUISITION.—The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire on a willing seller basis, at a cost of not to exceed $600,000, the tract of land known as ''Spirit Mound'', located on South Dakota Highway 19 near Vermilion, South Dakota.

(b) INCLUSION ON THE LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL.—The tract described in subsection (a) shall be administered as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.

(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior shall enter into a cooperative agreement with Lewis and Clark/Spirit Mound Trust Inc., providing for the restoration, interpretation, and long-term preservation of, and public access to, Spirit Mound.

SEC. 113. (a) DESIGNATION OF DICK CHENEY FEDERAL BUILDING.—The Federal Building and Post Office located at 100 East B Street, Casper, Wyoming, shall be known and designated as the ''Dick Cheney Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal Building and Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Dick Cheney Federal Building''.

SEC. 114. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 297 Larkfield Road in East Northport, New York, shall be known and designated as the ''Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Jerome Anthony Ambro, Jr. Post Office Building''.

SEC. 115. DESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT HENRY O. FLIPPER STATION. (a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at Tall Timbers Village Square, United States Highway 19 South, in Thomasville, Georgia, shall be known and designated as the ''Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper Station''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility of the United States Postal Service referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper Station''.

SEC. 116. WILLIAM R. ''BILLY'' ROLLE POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 3191 Grand Avenue in Coconut Grove, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''William R. 'Billy' Rolle Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''William R. 'Billy' Rolle Post Office Building''.

SEC. 117. HELEN MILLER POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 550 Fisherman Street in Opa Locka, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Helen Miller Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Helen Miller Post Office Building''.

SEC. 118. ESSIE SILVA POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 18690 N.W. 37th Avenue in Carol City, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Essie Silva Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Essie Silva Post Office Building''.

SEC. 119. ATHALIE RANGE POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 500 North West 2d Avenue in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Athalie Range Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Athalie Range Post Office Building''.

SEC. 120. GARTH REEVES, SR. POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 995 North West 119th Street in Miami, Florida, shall be known and designated as the ''Garth Reeves, Sr. Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Garth Reeves, Sr. Post Office Building''.

SEC. 121. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 16250 Highway 603 in Kiln, Mississippi, shall be known and designated as the ''Ray J. Favre Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Ray J. Favre Post Office Building''.

SEC. 122. (a) REDESIGNATION.—The building of the United States Postal Service located at 2419 West Monroe Street, in Chicago, Illinois, and known as the Midwest Post Office Building,

shall be known and designated as the ''Nancy B. Jefferson Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Nancy B. Jefferson Post Office Building''.

SEC. 123. (a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 9719 Candelaria Road NE in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and known as the Eldorado Station Post Office, shall be known and designated as the ''Steve Schiff Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Steve Schiff Post Office''.

SEC. 124. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 860 Penniman Avenue in Plymouth, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the ''Carl D. Pursell Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Carl D. Pursell Post Office''.

SEC. 125. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 202 Center Street in Garwood, New Jersey, shall be known and designated as the ''James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''James T. Leonard, Sr. Post Office''.

SEC. 126. EDGAR C. CAMPBELL, SR., POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 658 63rd Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the ''Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Edgar C. Campbell, Sr., Post Office Building''.

SEC. 127. DAVID P. RICHARDSON, JR., POST OFFICE BUILDING. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 5209 Greene Street, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, shall be known and designated as the ''David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''David P. Richardson, Jr., Post Office Building''.

SEC. 128. (a) REDESIGNATION.—The building of the United States Postal Service located at 324 South Laramie Street, in Chicago, Illinois, and known as the Austin Post Office Building, shall be known and designated as the ''Reverend Milton R. Brunson Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Reverend Milton R. Brunson Post Office Building''.

SEC. 129. DESIGNATION. (a) IN GENERAL.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3750 North Kedzie Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, shall be known and designated as the ''Daniel J. Doffyn Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Daniel J. Doffyn Post Office Building''.

SEC. 130. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 215 East Jackson Street in Painesville, Ohio, as the ''Karl Bernal Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Karl Bernal Post Office Building''.

SEC. 131. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Post Office located at 95 West #100 South in Provo, Utah, shall be known and designated as the ''Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States Post Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Howard C. Nielson Post Office Building''.

SEC. 132. (a) DESIGNATION.—The United States Postal Service building located at 11550 Livingston Road, in Fort Washington, Maryland, shall be known and designated as the ''Jacob Joseph Chestnut Post Office Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Jacob Joseph Chestnut Post Office Building''.

SEC. 133. (a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 309 North Church Street in Dyersburg, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the ''Jere Cooper Federal Building''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Jere Cooper Federal Building''.

SEC. 134. Notwithstanding any other law, sections 101 (d), (k), (p), (s) and (x) of the Omnibus Personnel Reform Amendment Act of 1998, D.C. Law 12–124, effective June 11, 1998, are enacted into law.

SEC. 135. (a) Any right, title, or interest of the United States in the property described in subsection (b) is hereby waived.

(b) The property described in this subsection is certain real property comprised of approximately 106.94 acres of land located in Anne Arundel County in the State of Maryland, said property being originally approximately 144.5 acres of land granted to the United States to be held in title by the ''Commissioners of the District of Columbia on behalf of the United States of America'', in fee simple, by a Judgment of Taking in U.S. District Court, Civil Action Number 2391, saving and excepting therefrom approximately 37.57 acres of land by deed dated June 17, 1947, and recorded at Liber 584, Folio 591.

SEC. 136. FLOOD MITIGATION NEAR PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA. (a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) LAND ACQUISITION.—To provide full operational capability to carry out the authorized purposes of the Missouri River Main Stem dams that are part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program authorized by section 9 of the Act entitled ''An Act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and other purposes'', approved December 22, 1944, the Secretary may acquire from willing sellers such land and property in the vicinity of Pierre, South Dakota, or floodproof or relocate such property within the project area, as the Secretary determines is adversely affected by the full wintertime Oahe Powerplant releases.

(2) OWNERSHIP AND USE.—Any land that is acquired under this authority shall be kept in public ownership and will be dedicated and maintained in perpetuity for a use that is compatible with any remaining flood threat.

(3) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall not obligate funds to implement this paragraph until the Secretary has completed a report addressing the criteria for selecting which properties are to be acquired, relocated or floodproofed, and a plan for implementing such measures and has made a determination that the measures are economically justified.

(B) DEADLINE.—The report shall be completed not later than 180 days after funding is made available.

(4) COORDINATION AND COOPERATION.—The report and implementation plan—

(A) shall be coordinated with the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(B) shall be prepared in consultation with other Federal agencies, and State and local officials, and residents.

(5) CONSIDERATIONS.—Such report should take into account information from prior and ongoing studies.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $35,000,000.

SEC. 137. GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA, AND EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA.—The following project for water resources development and conservation and other purposes is authorized to be carried out by the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, substantially in accordance with the plans, and subject to the conditions recommended in a final report of the Chief of Engineers as approved by the Secretary, if the report of the Chief is completed not later than December 31, 1998: The project for flood damage reduction and recreation, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, at a total cost of $307,750,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $154,360,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $153,390,000.

Sec. 138. POLICE CORPS ACT. (a) TRAINING PERIOD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 200108 of the Police Corps Act (42 U.S.C. 14097) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) TRAINING SESSIONS.—A participant in a State Police Corps program shall attend up to 24 weeks, but no less than 16 weeks, of training at a training center. The Director may approve training conducted in not more than 3 separate sessions.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 200108(c) of the Police Corps Act (42 U.S.C. 14097(c)) is amended by striking ''16 weeks of''.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION.—Section 200112 of the Police Corps Act (42 U.S.C. 14101) is amended by striking ''$20,000'' and all that follows before the period and inserting ''$50,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, $70,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2001, and $90,000,000 for fiscal year 2002''.

SEC. 139. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS AND COMMEMORATIVE COINS. (a) LITTLE ROCK NINE.—

(1) The Congress hereby finds the following:

(A) Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, hereafter in this section referred to as the ''Little Rock Nine'', voluntarily subjected themselves to the bitter stinging pains of racial bigotry.

(B) The Little Rock Nine are civil rights pioneers whose selfless acts considerably advanced the civil rights debate in this country.

(C) The Little Rock Nine risked their lives to integrate Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and subsequently the Nation.

(D) The Little Rock Nine sacrificed their innocence to protect the American principle that we are all ''one Nation, under God, indivisible''.

(E) The Little Rock Nine have indelibly left their mark on the history of the Nation.

(F) The Little Rock Nine have continued to work toward equality for all Americans.

(2)(A) The President is authorized to present, on behalf of Congress, to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred to as the ''Little Rock Nine'', gold medals

of appropriate design, in recognition of the selfless heroism such individuals exhibited and the pain they suffered in the cause of civil rights by integrating Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

(B) For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (A) the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary for each recipient.

(C) Effective October 1, 1998, there be authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subsection.

(3)(A) The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medals struck pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(B) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(B) The appropriation used to carry out this subsection shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (a)(3)(A).

(4) The medals struck pursuant to this subsection are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) GERALD R. AND BETTY FORD.—

(1) The President is authorized to present, on behalf of the Congress, to Gerald R. and Betty Ford a gold medal of appropriated design—

(A) in recognition of their dedicated public service and outstanding humanitarian contributions to the people of the United States; and

(B) in commemoration of the following occasions in 1998:

(i) The 85th anniversary of the birth of President Ford.

(ii) The 80th anniversary of the birth of Mrs. Ford.

(iii) The 50th wedding anniversary of President and Mrs. Ford.

(iv) The 50th anniversary of the 1st election of Gerald R. Ford to the United States to the United States House of Representatives.

(v) The 25th anniversary of the approval of Gerald R. Ford by the Congress to become Vice President of the United States.

(2) For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (b)(1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions to be determined by the Secretary.

(3) There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $20,000 to carry out this subsection.

(4) The Secretary of the Treasury may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to subsection (b)(2) under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

(5) The appropriation used to carry out this subsection shall be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales under subsection (b)(4).

(6) The medals struck pursuant to this subsection are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) 6-MONTH EXTENSION FOR CERTAIN SALES.—Notwithstanding section 101(7)(D) of the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996, the Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time before January 1, 1999, make bulk sales at a reasonable discount to the Jackie Robinson Foundation of not less than 20 percent of any denomination of proof and uncirculated coins minted under section 101(7) of such Act which remained unissued as of July 1, 1998, except that the total number of coins of any such denomination which were issued under such section or this section may not exceed the amount of such denomination of coins which were authorized to be minted and issued under section 101(7)(A) of such Act.

SEC. 140. (a) LAND CONVEYANCE, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law (including the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.)), the Attorney General shall convey, by quit claim deed and by negotiated sale, to the City of Tracy, California (in this section referred to as the ''City''), the interest of the United States in a parcel of real property consisting of approximately 200 acres located in San Joaquin County, California, and currently administered by the Federal Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice. The Attorney General shall complete the conveyance to the City not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be conveyed under subsection (a) shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Attorney General. The cost of the survey shall be borne by the City.

(c) PURPOSE OF CONVEYANCE.—The purpose of the real property conveyance under subsection (a) is to permit the City to use approximately 150 acres of the conveyed property as the location of a joint secondary and post secondary educational facility and for other educational purposes and to use approximately 50 acres of the conveyed property for economic development. In the event that the City determines that a joint secondary and post secondary educational facility is unfeasible for the 150-acre portion of the conveyed property, the City shall use up to 50 acres of that portion for at least 30 years as the location for a secondary school and for other educational purposes and use up to 100 acres of that portion as a public park and for other recreational purposes.

(d) CONDITIONS ON USE.—(1) The use of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) for educational purposes, as provided in subsection (c), shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Education.

(2) The use of the conveyed real property for economic development, as provided in subsection (c), shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

(3) If a portion of the conveyed real property is used as a public park or for other recreational purposes, as provided in subsection (c), the use of such portion shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

(e) REVERSIONARY INTERESTS.—(1) If the Secretary of Education determines at any time that the portion of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) that is to be used for educational purposes is not being used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to that portion of the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States.

(2) If the Attorney General determines at any time that the portion of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) that is to be used for economic development is not being used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to that portion of the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States.

(3) If a portion of the real property conveyed under subsection (a) is used as a public park or for other recreational purposes, as provided in subsection (c), and the Secretary of the Interior determines that such portion is no longer being used for such purposes, all right, title, and interest in and to that portion of the property, including any improvements thereon, shall revert to the United States.

(f) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Attorney General may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance under subsection (a) as the Attorney General considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 141. (a) SHORT TITLE. This section may be cited as the ''Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998''.

(b) TRANSFER OF LAND TO GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. Section 11201 of the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33; D.C. Code 24–1201) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second subsection (g) and subsection (h) as subsections (h) and (i);

(2) in subsection (g)(1)—

(A) by inserting ''(A)'' before ''Notwithstanding'';

(B) by striking ''Except as provided in paragraph (2)'' and all that follows through ''Department of the Interior.''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(B) Contingent on the General Services Administration (GSA) receiving the necessary appropriations to carry out the requirements of this paragraph and subsection (g), and notwithstanding the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (40 U.S.C. 471 et seq.), not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of the Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998, any property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located shall be transferred to the GSA.

''(C) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998, Fairfax County shall submit a reuse plan that complies with all requisite approvals to the Administrator of General Services, that aims to maximize use of the land for open space, park land, or recreation, while delineating permissible or required uses, potential development densities, and any time limits on such development factors of the property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located.

''(D) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Lorton Technical Corrections Act of 1998, the Secretary of the Interior shall notify GSA of any property it requests to be transferred to the Department of the Interior for the purpose of a land exchange by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service within the Commonwealth of Virginia or such other purposes consistent with the reuse plan developed by Fairfax County as the Secretary may request. The Administrator of General Services shall approve the Secretary's request to the extent that the request is consistent with the reuse plan developed by Fairfax County and does not result in a significant reduction in the marketability or value of any remaining property. The Administrator of General Services shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Interior to resolve any conflicts presented by the Department of the Interior's request and shall transfer the property to the Department of the Interior at no cost.

''(E) Any property not transferred to the Department of the Interior under subparagraph (D) shall be disposed of according to paragraphs (2) and (4).'';

(3) in subsection (g)(2)(A)(ii) by striking ''Department of Parks and Recreation'' each place it appears and inserting ''Park Authority'';

(4) in subsection (g) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(4) CONDITIONS ON TRANSFER OF LORTON PROPERTY EAST OF OX ROAD (STATE ROUTE 123).—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—With respect to property east of Ox Road (State Route 123) on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located, the Administrator of General Services shall—

''(i) cooperate with the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee to determine property necessary for the Trustee to maintain the security of the Lorton Correctional Complex until its closure;

''(ii) prepare a report of title, complete a property description, provide protection and maintenance, conduct an environmental assessment of the property to determine the extent of contamination, complete National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4331 et seq.) and National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.) processes for closure and disposal of the property, and provide an estimate of the cost for remediation and contingent on receiving the necessary appropriations complete the remediation in compliance with applicable Federal and State environmental laws;

''(iii) develop a disposition strategy incorporating the Fairfax County reuse plan and the

Department of the Interior's land transfer request, and resolve conflicts between the plan and the transfer request, or between the reuse plan, the transfer request and the results of the environmental studies;

''(iv) negotiate with any entity that has a lease, agreement, memorandum of understanding, right-of-way, or easement with the District of Columbia to occupy or utilize any parcels of such property on the date of the enactment of this title, to perfect or extend such lease, agreement, memorandum of understanding, right-of-way, or easement;

''(v) transfer any property identified for use for open space, park land, or recreation in the Fairfax County reuse plan to the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority, the Fairfax County Park Authority, or another public entity, subject to the condition that the recipient use the conveyed property only for open space, park land, or recreation and that the transfer be at fair market value considering the highest and best use of the property to be open space, park land, and recreation;

''(vi) not later than 60 days after the property is transferred to the General Services Administration, transfer at fair market value the six-acre parcel east of Shirley Highway on Interstate 95 to Amtrak, subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator determines to be in the best interest of the United States;

''(vii) dispose of any parcels not reserved by the Department of the Interior and not otherwise addressed under this subparagraph at fair market value, subject to such terms and conditions as the Administrator determines to be in the best interest of the United States;

''(viii) deposit any proceeds from the sale of property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located into a special fund established in the treasury for purposes of covering real property utilization and disposal related expenses, including environmental compliance and remediation for the Lorton Correctional Complex until all property has been conveyed; and

''(ix) deposit any remaining funds in the Policy and Operations appropriation account of the General Services Administration to be used for real property utilization and disposal activities until expended.

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the receipt of the Fairfax County reuse plan and the Department of the Interior property transfer request by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall report to the Committees on Appropriations and Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations and Governmental Affairs of the Senate on plans to comply with the terms of this paragraph and any estimated costs associated with such compliance.

''(C) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary from the general funds of the Treasury, to remain available until expended, to the Policy and Operations appropriation account of the General Services Administration for the real property utilization and disposal activities in carrying out the provisions of this title.

''(5) JURISDICTION.—Any property disposed of according to paragraphs (2) and (4) shall be under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Any development of such property and any property transferred to the Department of the Interior for exchange purposes shall comply with any applicable planning and zoning requirements of Fairfax County and the Fairfax County reuse plan.''.

SEC. 142. OLYMPIC AND AMATEUR SPORTS. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Olympic and Amateur Sports Act Amendments of 1998''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF TITLE 36, UNITED STATES CODE; TITLE OF CHAPTER.—

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this section an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of title 36, United States Code.

(2) Section 220501 is amended—

*(A) by striking ''**Definitions**'' in the heading and inserting ''**Title and Definitions**'';*

(B) by inserting after the heading the following:

''(a) TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the 'Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act'.''; and

(C) by inserting ''(b) DEFINITIONS.—'' immediately before ''For the purposes of''.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 220501 is amended by—

(1) inserting ''or paralympic sports organization'' after ''national governing body'' in paragraph (1);

(2) redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (8); and

(3) inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) 'paralympic sports organization' means an amateur sports organization which is recognized by the corporation under section 220521 of this title.''.

(d) PURPOSES.—Section 220503 is amended by—

(1) striking ''Olympic Games'' each place it appears in paragraphs (3) and (4) and inserting ''Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games,''; and

(2) striking paragraph (13) and inserting the following:

''(13) to encourage and provide assistance to amateur athletic programs and competition for amateur athletes with disabilities, including, where feasible, the expansion of opportunities for meaningful participation by such amateur athletes in programs of athletic competition for able-bodied amateur athletes; and''.

(e) MEMBERSHIP.—Section 220504(b) is amended by—

(1) striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(1) amateur sports organizations recognized as national governing bodies and paralympic sports organizations in accordance with section 220521 of this title, including through provisions which establish and maintain a National Governing Bodies' Council composed of representatives of the national governing bodies and any paralympic sports organizations and selected by their boards of directors or such other governing boards to ensure effective communication between the corporation and such national governing bodies and paralympic sports organizations;

''(2) amateur athletes who are actively engaged in amateur athletic competition or who have represented the United States in international amateur athletic competition within the preceding 10 years, including through provisions which—

''(A) establish and maintain an Athletes' Advisory Council composed of, and elected by, such amateur athletes to ensure communication between the corporation and such amateur athletes; and

''(B) ensure that the membership and voting power held by such amateur athletes is not less than 20 percent of the membership and voting power held in the board of directors of the corporation and in the committees and entities of the corporation;''; and

(2) inserting a comma and ''the Paralympic Games,'' after ''Olympic Games'' in paragraph (3).

(f) POWERS.—

(1) GENERAL CORPORATE POWERS.—Section 220505(b)(9) is amended by striking ''sued; and'' and inserting ''sued, except that any civil action brought in a State court against the corporation and solely relating to the corporation's responsibilities under this Act shall be removed, at the request of the corporation, to the district court of the United States in the district in which the action was brought, and such district court shall have original jurisdiction over the action without regard to the amount in controversy or citizenship of the parties involved, and except that neither this paragraph nor any other provision of this chapter shall create a private right of action under this chapter; and''.

(2) POWERS RELATED TO AMATEUR ATHLETICS AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.—Section 220505(c) is amended by—

(A) striking ''Organization;'' in paragraph (2) and inserting ''Organization and as its national Paralympic committee in relations with the International Paralympic Committee;'';

(B) striking ''Games and of'' in paragraph (3) and inserting ''Games, the Paralympic Games, and'';

(C) striking ''Games;'' in paragraph (4) and inserting ''Games, or as paralympic sports organizations for any sport that is included on the program of the Paralympic Games;''; and

(D) striking ''Games,'' in paragraph (5) and inserting ''Games, the Paralympic Games, the Pan-American Games, world championship competition,''.

(g) USE OF OLYMPIC, PARALYMPIC, AND PAN-AMERICAN SYMBOLS.—Section 220506 is amended by—

(1) striking ''rings;'' in subsection (a)(2) and inserting ''rings, the symbol of the International Paralympic Committee, consisting of 3 TaiGeuks, or the symbol of the Pan-American Sports Organization, consisting of a torch surrounded by concentric rings;'';

(2) inserting ''''Paralympic', 'Paralympiad', 'Pan-American', 'America Espirito Sport Fraternite','' before ''or any combination'' in subsection (a)(4);

(3) inserting a comma and ''International Paralympic Committee, the Pan-American Sports Organization,'' after ''International Olympic Committee'' in subsection (b);

(4) inserting ''the Paralympic team,'' before ''the Pan-American team'' in subsection (b);

(5) inserting a comma and ''Paralympic, or Pan-American Games'' after ''any Olympic'' in subsection (c)(3);

(6) inserting a comma and ''the International Paralympic Committee, the Pan-American Sports Organization,'' after ''International Olympic Committee'' in subsection (c)(4);

(7) inserting ''AND GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE'' after ''PRE-EXISTING'' in subsection (d); and

(8) adding at the end of subsection (d) the following:

''(3) Use of the word 'Olympic' to identify a business or goods or services is permitted by this section where—

''(A) such use is not combined with any of the intellectual properties referenced in subsections (a) or (c) of this section;

''(B) it is evident from the circumstances that such use of the word 'Olympic' refers to the naturally occurring mountains or geographical region of the same name that were named prior to February 6, 1998, and not to the corporation or any Olympic activity; and

''(C) such business, goods, or services are operated, sold, and marketed in the State of Washington west of the Cascade Mountain range and operations, sales, and marketing outside of this area are not substantial.''.

(h) RESOLUTION OF DISPUTES.—Section 220509 is amended by—

(1) inserting ''(a) GENERAL.—'' before ''The corporation'';

(2) inserting ''the Paralympic Games,'' before ''the Pan-American Games'';

(3) inserting after ''the corporation.'' the following: ''In any lawsuit relating to the resolution of a dispute involving the opportunity of an amateur athlete to participate in the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, or the Pan-American Games, a court shall not grant injunctive relief against the corporation within 21 days before the beginning of such games if the corporation, after consultation with the chair of the Athletes' Advisory Council, has provided a

sworn statement in writing executed by an officer of the corporation to such court that its constitution and bylaws cannot provide for the resolution of such dispute prior to the beginning of such games.''; and

(4) adding at the end thereof the following:

''(b) OMBUDSMAN.—

''(1) The corporation shall hire and provide salary, benefits, and administrative expenses for an ombudsman for athletes, who shall—

''(A) provide independent advice to athletes at no cost about the applicable provisions of this chapter and the constitution and bylaws of the corporation, national governing bodies, a paralympic sports organizations, international sports federations, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the Pan-American Sports Organization, and with respect to the resolution of any dispute involving the opportunity of an amateur athlete to participate in the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, the Pan-American Games, world championship competition or other protected competition as defined in the constitution and bylaws of the corporation;

''(B) assist in mediating any such disputes; and

''(C) report to the Athletes' Advisory Council on a regular basis.

''(2)(A) The procedure for hiring the ombudsman for athletes shall be as follows:

''(i) The Athletes' Advisory Council shall provide the corporation's executive director with the name of one qualified person to serve as ombudsman for athletes.

''(ii) The corporation's executive director shall immediately transmit the name of such person to the corporation's executive committee.

''(iii) The corporation's executive committee shall hire or not hire such person after fully considering the advice and counsel of the Athletes' Advisory Council.

''If there is a vacancy in the position of the ombudsman for athletes, the nomination and hiring procedure set forth in this paragraph shall be followed in a timely manner.

''(B) The corporation may terminate the employment of an individual serving as ombudsman for athletes only if—

''(i) the termination is carried out in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures of the corporation;

''(ii) the termination is initially recommended to the corporation's executive committee by either the corporation's executive director or by the Athletes' Advisory Council; and

''(iii) the corporation's executive committee fully considers the advice and counsel of the Athletes' Advisory Council prior to deciding whether or not to terminate the employment of such individual.''.

(i) AGENT FOR SERVICE OF PROCESS.—The text of section 220510 is amended to read as follows: ''As a condition to the exercise of any power or privilege granted by this chapter, the corporation shall have a designated agent in the State of Colorado to receive service of process for the corporation. Notice to or service on the agent, or mailed to the business address of the agent, is notice to or service on the corporation.''.

(j) REPORT.—

(1) Section 220511(a) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) SUBMISSION TO PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.—The corporation shall, on or before the first day of June, 2001, and every fourth year thereafter, transmit simultaneously to the President and to each House of Congress a detailed report of its operations for the preceding 4 years, including—

''(1) a complete statement of its receipts and expenditures;

''(2) a comprehensive description of the activities and accomplishments of the corporation during such 4-year period;

''(3) data concerning the participation of women, disabled individuals, and racial and ethnic minorities in the amateur athletic activities and administration of the corporation and national governing bodies; and

''(4) a description of the steps taken to encourage the participation of women, disabled individuals, and racial minorities in amateur athletic activities.''.

(2) The chapter analysis for chapter 2205 is amended by striking the item relating to section 220511 and inserting the following:

''220511. Report.''.

(k) COMPLETE TEAMS.—

(1) GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 2205 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

''§ 220512. Complete teams

''In obtaining representation for the United States in each competition and event of the Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, and Pan-American Games, the corporation, either directly or by delegation to the appropriate national governing body or paralympic sports organization, may select, but is not obligated to select (even if not selecting will result in an incomplete team for an event), athletes who have not met the eligibility standard of the national governing body and the Corporation, when the number of athletes who have met the eligibility standards of such entities is insufficient to fill the roster for an event.''.

(2) The chapter analysis for chapter 2205 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 220511 the following:

''220512. Complete teams.''.

(l) RECOGNITION OF AMATEUR SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 220521 is amended by—

(1) striking the first sentence of subsection (a) and inserting the following: ''For any sport which is included on the program of the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, or the Pan-American Games, the corporation is authorized to recognize as a national governing body (in the case of a sport on the program of the Olympic Games or Pan-American Games) or as a paralympic sports organization (in the case of a sport on the program of the Paralympic Games for which a national governing body has not been designated under section 220522(b)) an amateur sports organization which files an application and is eligible for such recognition in accordance with the provisions of subsections (a) or (b) of section 220522.'';

(2) striking ''approved.'' in subsection (a) and inserting ''approved, except as provided in section 220522(b) with respect to a paralympic sports organization.'';

(3) striking ''hold a public hearing'' in subsection (b) and inserting ''hold at least 2 public hearings'';

(4) striking ''hearing.'' each place it appears in subsection (b) and inserting ''hearings.''; and

(5) adding at the end of subsection (b) the following: ''The corporation shall send written notice, which shall include a copy of the application, at least 30 days prior to the date of any such public hearing to all amateur sports organizations known to the corporation in that sport.''.

(m) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 220522 is amended by—

(1) inserting ''(a) GENERAL.—'' before ''An amateur'';

(2) striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

''(4) agrees to submit to binding arbitration in any controversy involving—

''(A) its recognition as a national governing body, as provided for in section 220529 of this title, upon demand of the corporation; and

''(B) the opportunity of any amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator or official to participate in amateur athletic competition, upon demand of the corporation or any aggrieved amateur athlete, coach, trainer, manager, administrator or official, conducted in accordance with the Commercial Rules of the American Arbitration Association, as modified and provided for in the corporation's constitution and bylaws, except that if the Athletes' Advisory Council and National Governing Bodies' Council do not concur on any modifications to such Rules, and if the corporation's executive committee is not able to facilitate such concurrence, the Commercial Rules of Arbitration shall apply unless at least two-thirds of the corporation's board of directors approves modifications to such Rules;'';

(3) striking paragraph (10) and inserting the following:

''(10) demonstrates, based on guidelines approved by the corporation, the Athletes' Advisory Council, and the National Governing Bodies' Council, that its board of directors and other such governing boards have established criteria and election procedures for and maintain among their voting members individuals who are actively engaged in amateur athletic competition in the sport for which recognition is sought or who have represented the United States in international amateur athletic competition within the preceding 10 years, that any exceptions to such guidelines by such organization have been approved by the corporation, and that the voting power held by such individuals is not less than 20 percent of the voting power held in its board of directors and other such governing boards;'';

(4) inserting ''or to participation in the Olympic Games, the Paralympic Games, or the Pan-American Games'' after ''amateur status'' in paragraph (14); and

(5) adding at the end thereof the following:

''(b) RECOGNITION OF PARALYMPIC SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS.—For any sport which is included on the program of the Paralympic Games, the corporation is authorized to designate, where feasible and when such designation would serve the best interest of the sport, and with the approval of the affected national governing body, a national governing body recognized under subsection (a) to govern such sport. Where such designation is not feasible or would not serve the best interest of the sport, the corporation is authorized to recognize another amateur sports organization as a paralympic sports organization to govern such sport, except that, notwithstanding the other requirements of this chapter, any such paralympic sports organization—

''(1) shall comply only with those requirements, perform those duties, and have those powers that the corporation, in its sole discretion, determines are appropriate to meet the objects and purposes of this chapter; and

''(2) may, with the approval of the corporation, govern more than one sport included on the program of the Paralympic Games.''.

(n) AUTHORITY OF NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.—Section 220523 is amended by—

(1) striking ''Games and'' in paragraph (6) and inserting ''Games, the Paralympic Games, and''; and

(2) striking ''Games and'' in paragraph (7) and inserting ''Games, the Paralympic Games, and''.

(o) DUTIES OF NATIONAL GOVERNING BODIES.—Section 220524 is amended by—

(1) redesignating paragraphs (4) through (8) as paragraphs (5) through (9); and

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

''(4) disseminate and distribute to amateur athletes, coaches, trainers, managers, administrators, and officials in a timely manner the applicable rules and any changes to such rules of the national governing body, the corporation, the appropriate international sports federation, the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee, and the Pan-American Sports Organization;''.

(p) REPLACEMENT OF NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY.—Section 220528 is amended by—

(1) striking ''Olympic Games or both'' in subsection (c)(1)(A) and inserting ''Olympic Games or the Paralympic Games, or in both'';

(2) striking ''registered'' in subsection (c)(2) and inserting ''certified'';

(3) striking ''body.'' in subsection (c)(2) and inserting ''body and with any other organization that has filed an application.'';

(4) inserting ''open to the public'' in subsection (d) after ''formal hearing'' in the first sentence;

(5) inserting after the second sentence in subsection (d) the following: ''The corporation also shall send written notice, including a copy of the application, at least 30 days prior to the date of the hearing to all amateur sports organizations known to the corporation in that sport.''; and

(6) striking ''title.'' in subsection (f)(4) and inserting ''title and notify such national governing body of such probation and of the actions needed to comply with such requirements.''.

(q) SPECIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Five years from the date of the enactment of this Act, the United States Olympic Committee shall submit a special report to the Congress on the effectiveness of the provisions of chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, as amended by this Act, together with any additional proposed changes to that chapter the United States Olympic Committee determines are appropriate.

SEC. 143. Section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997 (titles I through VIII of the matter under section 101(b) of Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–111; 10 U.S.C. 113 note), is amended by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,000,000''.

SEC. 144. Section 8120 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, is amended by striking out ''owned, or partially owned by'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''if the Secretary of Defense determines that'', and is further amended by inserting before the period ''owns more than a fifty per centum interest in the company''.

SEC. 145. MODIFICATION OF LAND CONVEYANCE AUTHORITY, ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME. (a) POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.—Subsection (a) of section 1053 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1997 (Public Law 104–201), as amended by section 1043 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999, is further amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Notwithstanding''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) The sale under paragraph (1) may not occur before April 30, 1999.''.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Subsection (b) of such section 1053, as so amended, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The payment received under paragraph (2) shall be deposited in the Armed Forces Retirement Home Trust Fund in accordance with section 1519(a)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (104 Stat. 1730; 24 U.S.C. 419(a)(2)).''.

SEC. 146. CERTIFICATION OF EXPORTS OF MISSILE EQUIPMENT OR TECHNOLOGY TO CHINA. (a) CERTIFICATION.—Section 1512 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 is amended—

(1) by striking ''The'' and inserting ''(a) CERTIFICATION.—The''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) EXCEPTION.—The certification requirement contained in subsection (a) shall not apply to the export of inertial reference units and components in manned civilian aircraft or supplied as spare or replacement parts for such aircraft.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the later of—

(1) the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the enactment of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999.

SEC. 147. The Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, shall assess the requirement for Marine Corps warfighting and attrition reserve F/A–18 aircraft and monitor the viability of the existing F/A–18 production line to meet these requirements: Provided, That, pursuant to section 8005 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999, the Secretary of the Navy may transfer funds sufficient to ensure that the F/A–18 production capability remains available to meet Marine Corps F/A–18 warfighting and attrition reserve aircraft requirements through additional aircraft production.

SEC. 148. Section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1992 (Public Law 102–172; 105 Stat. 1212; 37 U.S.C. 301b note), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''or as a supplemental payment if the officer's final military pay account is already settled''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by inserting ''applies'' after ''subsection (a)'';

(B) by striking ''January 17, 1991'' and inserting ''August 2, 1990'';

(C) by inserting ''(regardless of the date of the commencement of combatant activities in such zone as specified in that Executive Order)'' after ''as a combat zone''; and

(D) by striking ''section 302b'' and inserting ''section 301b''.

SEC. 149. (a) Chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code, as in effect on September 30, 1998, is hereby reenacted for the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending on April 1, 1999.

(b) All cases commenced or pending under chapter 12 of title 11, United States Code, as reenacted under subsection (a), and all matters and proceedings in or relating to such cases, shall be conducted and determined under such chapter as if such chapter were continued in effect after April 1, 1999. The substantive rights of parties in connection with such cases, matters, and proceedings shall continue to be governed under the law applicable to such cases, matters, and proceedings as if such chapter were continued in effect after April 1, 1999.

(c) This section shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

Sec. 150.

(a) EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT FOR STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Secretary of the Interior shall offer to reinstate the Memorandum of Agreement between the Mississippi Department of Wildlife Conservation and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service concerning the framework closing dates for the 1979–1980 through 1981–1982 duck hunting seasons, executed in November 1979, for the 1998–1999 duck hunting season in the State of Mississippi, except that—

(1) the duck hunting season shall end on January 31, 1999; and

(2) the total number of days for the duck hunting season in the State of Mississippi shall not exceed 51 days.

(b) EXTENSION OF AGREEMENT TO OTHER STATES.—At the request of any other State represented on the Lower-Region Regulations Committee of the Mississippi Flyway Council, the Secretary of the Interior shall extend the agreement described in subsection (a) to that State for the 1998–1999 duck hunting season if the State agrees to reduce the total number of days of the duck hunting season in the State to the extent necessary to result in no net increase in the duck harvest in the State for that season.

SEC. 151. FEDERAL VACANCIES AND APPOINTMENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998''.

(b) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking sections 3345 through 3349 and inserting the following:

''§ 3345. Acting officer

''(a) If an officer of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) whose appointment to office is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office—

''(1) the first assistant to the office of such officer shall perform the functions and duties of the office temporarily in an acting capacity subject to the time limitations of section 3346;

''(2) notwithstanding paragraph (1), the President (and only the President) may direct a person who serves in an office for which appointment is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to perform the functions and duties of the vacant office temporarily in an acting capacity subject to the time limitations of section 3346; or

''(3) notwithstanding paragraph (1), the President (and only the President) may direct an officer or employee of such Executive agency to perform the functions and duties of the vacant office temporarily in an acting capacity, subject to the time limitations of section 3346, if—

''(A) during the 365-day period preceding the date of death, resignation, or beginning of inability to serve of the applicable officer, the officer or employee served in a position in such agency for not less than 90 days; and

''(B) the rate of pay for the position described under subparagraph (A) is equal to or greater than the minimum rate of pay payable for a position at GS–15 of the General Schedule.

''(b)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1), a person may not serve as an acting officer for an office under this section, if—

''(A) during the 365-day period preceding the date of the death, resignation, or beginning of inability to serve, such person—

''(i) did not serve in the position of first assistant to the office of such officer; or

''(ii) served in the position of first assistant to the office of such officer for less than 90 days; and

''(B) the President submits a nomination of such person to the Senate for appointment to such office.

''(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any person if—

''(A) such person is serving as the first assistant to the office of an officer described under subsection (a);

''(B) the office of such first assistant is an office for which appointment is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

''(C) the Senate has approved the appointment of such person to such office.

''(c)(1) Notwithstanding subsection (a)(1), the President (and only the President) may direct an officer who is nominated by the President for reappointment for an additional term to the same office in an Executive department without a break in service, to continue to serve in that office subject to the time limitations in section 3346, until such time as the Senate has acted to confirm or reject the nomination, notwithstanding adjournment sine die.

''(2) For purposes of this section and sections 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349, 3349a, and 3349d, the expiration of a term of office is an inability to perform the functions and duties of such office.

''§ 3346. Time limitation

''(a) Except in the case of a vacancy caused by sickness, the person serving as an acting officer as described under section 3345 may serve in the office—

''(1) for no longer than 210 days beginning on the date the vacancy occurs; or

''(2) subject to subsection (b), once a first or second nomination for the office is submitted to the Senate, from the date of such nomination for the period that the nomination is pending in the Senate.

''(b)(1) If the first nomination for the office is rejected by the Senate, withdrawn, or returned to the President by the Senate, the person may continue to serve as the acting officer for no more than 210 days after the date of such rejection, withdrawal, or return.

''(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), if a second nomination for the office is submitted to the Senate after the rejection, withdrawal, or return of the first nomination, the person serving as the acting officer may continue to serve—

''(A) until the second nomination is confirmed; or

''(B) for no more than 210 days after the second nomination is rejected, withdrawn, or returned.

''(c) If a vacancy occurs during an adjournment of the Congress sine die, the 210-day period under subsection (a) shall begin on the date that the Senate first reconvenes.

''§ 3347. Exclusivity

''(a) Sections 3345 and 3346 are the exclusive means for temporarily authorizing an acting official to perform the functions and duties of any office of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) for which appointment is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, unless—

''(1) a statutory provision expressly—

''(A) authorizes the President, a court, or the head of an Executive department, to designate an officer or employee to perform the functions and duties of a specified office temporarily in an acting capacity; or

''(B) designates an officer or employee to perform the functions and duties of a specified office temporarily in an acting capacity; or

''(2) the President makes an appointment to fill a vacancy in such office during the recess of the Senate pursuant to clause 3 of section 2 of article II of the United States Constitution.

''(b) Any statutory provision providing general authority to the head of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) to delegate duties statutorily vested in that agency head to, or to reassign duties among, officers or employees of such Executive agency, is not a statutory provision to which subsection (a)(2) applies.

''§ 3348. Vacant office

''(a) In this section—

''(1) the term 'action' includes any agency action as defined under section 551(13); and

''(2) the term 'function or duty' means any function or duty of the applicable office that—

''(A)(i) is established by statute; and

''(ii) is required by statute to be performed by the applicable officer (and only that officer); or

''(B)(i)(I) is established by regulation; and

''(II) is required by such regulation to be performed by the applicable officer (and only that officer); and

''(ii) includes a function or duty to which clause (i) (I) and (II) applies, and the applicable regulation is in effect at any time during the 180-day period preceding the date on which the vacancy occurs.

''(b) Unless an officer or employee is performing the functions and duties in accordance with sections 3345, 3346, and 3347, if an officer of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) whose appointment to office is required to be made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, dies, resigns, or is otherwise unable to perform the functions and duties of the office—

''(1) the office shall remain vacant; and

''(2) in the case of an office other than the office of the head of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office), only the head of such Executive agency may perform any function or duty of such office.

''(c) If the last day of any 210-day period under section 3346 is a day on which the Senate is not in session, the second day the Senate is next in session and receiving nominations shall be deemed to be the last day of such period.

''(d)(1) An action taken by any person who is not acting under section 3345, 3346, or 3347, or as provided by subsection (b), in the performance of any function or duty of a vacant office to which this section and sections 3346, 3347, 3349, 3349a, 3349b, and 3349c apply shall have no force or effect.

''(2) An action that has no force or effect under paragraph (1) may not be ratified.

''(e) This section shall not apply to—

''(1) the General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board;

''(2) the General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority;

''(3) any Inspector General appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

''(4) any Chief Financial Officer appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; or

''(5) an office of an Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) if a statutory provision expressly prohibits the head of the Executive agency from performing the functions and duties of such office.

''§ 3349. Reporting of vacancies

''(a) The head of each Executive agency (including the Executive Office of the President, and other than the General Accounting Office) shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States and to each House of Congress—

''(1) notification of a vacancy in an office to which this section and sections 3345, 3346, 3347, 3348, 3349a, 3349b, 3349c, and 3349d apply and the date such vacancy occurred immediately upon the occurrence of the vacancy;

''(2) the name of any person serving in an acting capacity and the date such service began immediately upon the designation;

''(3) the name of any person nominated to the Senate to fill the vacancy and the date such nomination is submitted immediately upon the submission of the nomination; and

''(4) the date of a rejection, withdrawal, or return of any nomination immediately upon such rejection, withdrawal, or return.

''(b) If the Comptroller General of the United States makes a determination that an officer is serving longer than the 210-day period including the applicable exceptions to such period under section 3346 or section 3349a, the Comptroller General shall report such determination immediately to—

''(1) the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

''(2) the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives;

''(3) the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Reqresentatives;

''(4) the appropriate committees of jurisdiction of the Senate and House of Representatives;

''(5) the President; and

''(6) the Office of Personnel Management.

''§ 3349a. Presidential inaugural transitions

''(a) In this section, the term 'transitional inauguration day' means the date on which any person swears or affirms the oath of office as President, if such person is not the President on the date preceding the date of swearing or affirming such oath of office.

''(b) With respect to any vacancy that exists during the 60-day period beginning on a transitional inauguration day, the 210-day period under section 3346 or 3348 shall be deemed to begin on the later of the date occurring—

''(1) 90 days after such transitional inauguration day; or

''(2) 90 days after the date on which the vacancy occurs.

''§ 3349b. Holdover provisions

''Sections 3345 through 3349a shall not be construed to affect any statute that authorizes a person to continue to serve in any office—

''(1) after the expiration of the term for which such person is appointed; and

''(2) until a successor is appointed or a specified period of time has expired.

''§ 3349c. Exclusion of certain officers

''Sections 3345 through 3349b shall not apply to—

''(1) any member who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to any board, commission, or similar entity that—

''(A) is composed of multiple members; and

''(B) governs an independent establishment or Government corporation;

''(2) any commissioner of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission;

''(3) any member of the Surface Transportation Board; or

''(4) any judge appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to a court constituted under article I of the United States Constitution.

''§ 3349d. Notification of intent to nominate during certain recesses or adjournments

''(a) The submission to the Senate, during a recess or adjournment of the Senate in excess of 15 days, of a written notification by the President of the President's intention to submit a nomination after the recess or adjournment shall be considered a nomination for purposes of sections 3345 through 3349c if such notification contains the name of the proposed nominee and the office for which the person is nominated.

''(b) If the President does not submit a nomination of the person named under subsection (a) within 2 days after the end of such recess or adjournment, effective after such second day the notification considered a nomination under subsection (a) shall be treated as a withdrawn nomination for purposes of sections 3345 through 3349c.''.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—

(1) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the matter relating to subchapter III and inserting the following:

''SUBCHAPTER III—DETAILS, VACANCIES, AND APPOINTMENTS

''3341. Details; within Executive or military departments.

''[3342. Repealed.]

''3343. Details; to international organizations.

''3344. Details; administrative law judges.

''3345. Acting officer.

''3346. Time limitation.

''3347. Exclusivity.

''3348. Vacant office.

''3349. Reporting of vacancies.

''3349a. Presidential inaugural transitions.

''3349b. Holdover provisions relating to certain independent establishments.

''3349c. Exclusion of certain officers.

''3349d. Notification of intent to nominate during certain recesses or adjournments.''.

(2) SUBCHAPTER HEADING.—The subchapter heading for subchapter III of chapter 33 of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''SUBCHAPTER III—DETAILS, VACANCIES, AND APPOINTMENTS''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.—

(1) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subject to paragraph (2), this section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(2) APPLICATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This section shall apply to any office that becomes vacant after the effective date of this section.

(B) IMMEDIATE APPLICATION OF TIME LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), for any office vacant on the effective date of this section, the time limitations under section 3346 of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this section) shall apply to such office. Such time limitations shall apply as though such office first became vacant on the effective date of this section.

(C) CERTAIN NOMINATIONS.—If the President submits to the Senate the nomination of any

person after the effective date of this section for an office for which such person had been nominated before such date, the next nomination of such person after such date shall be considered a first nomination of such person to that office for purposes of sections 3345 through 3349 and section 3349d of title 5, United States Code (as amended by this section).

TITLE II—FISHERIES

Subtitle I—Fishery Endorsements

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''American Fisheries Act''.

SEC. 202. STANDARD FOR FISHERY ENDORSEMENTS.

(a) STANDARD.—Section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows—

''(c)(1) A vessel owned by a corporation, partnership, association, trust, joint venture, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or any other entity is not eligible for a fishery endorsement under section 12108 of this title unless at least 75 per centum of the interest in such entity, at each tier of ownership of such entity and in the aggregate, is owned and controlled by citizens of the United States.

''(2) The Secretary shall apply section 2(c) of the Shipping Act, 1916 (46 App. U.S.C. 802(c)) in determining under this subsection whether at least 75 per centum of the interest in a corporation, partnership, association, trust, joint venture, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or any other entity is owned and controlled by citizens of the United States. For the purposes of this subsection and of applying the restrictions on controlling interest in section 2(c) of such Act, the terms 'control' or 'controlled'—

''(A) shall include—

''(i) the right to direct the business of the entity which owns the vessel;

''(ii) the right to limit the actions of or replace the chief executive officer, a majority of the board of directors, any general partner, or any person serving in a management capacity of the entity which owns the vessel; or

''(iii) the right to direct the transfer, operation or manning of a vessel with a fishery endorsement; and

''(B) shall not include the right to simply participate in the activities under subparagraph (A), or the use by a mortgagee under paragraph (4) of loan covenants approved by the Secretary.

''(3) A fishery endorsement for a vessel that is chartered or leased to an individual who is not a citizen of the United States or to an entity that is not eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement and used as a fishing vessel shall be invalid immediately upon such use.

''(4)(A) An individual or entity that is otherwise eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement shall be ineligible by reason of an instrument or evidence of indebtedness, secured by a mortgage of the vessel to a trustee eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement that is issued, assigned, transferred or held in trust for a person not eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement, unless the Secretary determines that the issuance, assignment, transfer, or trust arrangement does not result in an impermissible transfer of control of the vessel and that the trustee—

''(i) is organized as a corporation, and is doing business, under the laws of the United States or of a State;

''(ii) is authorized under those laws to exercise corporate trust powers;

''(iii) is subject to supervision or examination by an official of the United States Government or a State;

''(iv) has a combined capital and surplus (as stated in its most recent published report of condition) of at least $3,000,000; and

''(v) meets any other requirements prescribed by the Secretary.

''(B) A vessel with a fishery endorsement may be operated by a trusuee only with the approval of the Secretary.

''(C) A right under a mortgage of a vessel with a fishery endorsement may be issued, assigned, or transferred to a person not eligible to be a mortgagee of that vessel under section 31322(a)(4) of this title only with the approval of the Secretary.

''(D) The issuance, assignment, or transfer of an instrument or evidence of indebtedness contrary to this paragraph is voidable by the Secretary.

''(5) The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to a vessel when it is engaged in fisheries in the exclusive economic zone under the authority of the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council established under section 302(a)(1)(H) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)(H)) or to a purse seine vessel when it is engaged in tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean outside the exclusive economic zone of the United States or pursuant to the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Treaty, provided that the owner of the vessel continues to comply with the eligibility requirements for a fishery endorsement under the federal law that was in effect on October 1, 1998. A fishery endorsement issued by the Secretary pursuant to this paragraph shall be valid for engaging only in fisheries in the exclusive economic zone under the authority of such Council, in such tuna fishing in the Pacific Ocean, or pursuant to such Treaty.

''(6) A vessel greater than 165 feet in registered length, of more than 750 gross registered tons, or that has an engine or engines capable of producing a total of more than 3,000 shaft horsepower is not eligible for a fishery endorsement under section 12108 of this title unless—

''(A)(i) a certificate of documentation was issued for the vessel and endorsed with a fishery endorsement that was effective on September 25, 1997;

''(ii) the vessel is not placed under foreign registry after the date of the enactment of the American Fisheries Act; and

''(iii) in the event of the invalidation of the fishery endorsement after the date of the enactment of the American Fisheries Act, application is made for a new fishery endorsement within fifteen (15) business days of such invalidation; or

''(B) the owner of such vessel demonstrates to the Secretary that the regional fishery management council of jurisdiction established under section 302(a)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)) has recommended after the date of the enactment of the American Fisheries Act, and the Secretary of Commerce has approved, conservation and management measures in accordance with such Act to allow such vessel to be used in fisheries under such council's authority.''.

(b) PREFERRED MORTGAGE.—Section 31322(a) of title 46, United States Code is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (3)(B) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and ''and''; and

(3) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) with respect to a vessel with a fishery endorsement that is 100 feet or greater in registered length, has as the mortgagee—

''(A) a person eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement under section 12102(c) of this title;

''(B) a state or federally chartered financial institution that satisfies the controlling interest criteria of section 2(b) of the Shipping Act, 1916 (46 U.S.C. 802(b)); or

''(C) a person that complies with the provisions of section 12102(c)(4) of this title.''.

SEC. 203. ENFORCEMENT OF STANDARD.

(a) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by section 202 shall take effect on October 1, 2001.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Final regulations to implement this subtitle shall be published in the Federal Register by April 1, 2000. Letter rulings and other interim interpretations about the effect of this subtitle and amendments made by this subtitle on specific vessels may not be issued prior to the publication of such final regulations. The regulations to implement this subtitle shall prohibit impermissible transfers of ownership or control, specify any transactions which require prior approval of an implementing agency, identify transactions which do not require prior agency approval, and to the extent practicable, minimize disruptions to the commercial fishing industry, to the traditional financing arrangements of such industry, and to the opportunity to form fishery cooperatives.

(c) VESSELS MEASURING 100 FEET AND GREATER.—(1) The Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall administer section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this subtitle, with respect to vessels 100 feet or greater in registered length. The owner of each such vessel shall file a statement of citizenship setting forth all relevant facts regarding vessel ownership and control with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration on an annual basis to demonstrate compliance with such section. Regulations to implement this subsection shall conform to the extent practicable with the regulations establishing the form of citizenship affidavit set forth in part 355 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on September 25, 1997, except that the form of the statement under this paragraph shall be written in a manner to allow the owner of each such vessel to satisfy any annual renewal requirements for a certificate of documentation for such vessel and to comply with this subsection and section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, and shall not be required to be notarized.

(2) After October 1, 2001, transfers of ownership and control of vessels subject to section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, which are 100 feet or greater in registered length, shall be rigorously scrutinized for violations of such section, with particular attention given to leases, charters, mortgages, financing, and similar arrangements, to the control of persons not eligible to own a vessel with a fishery endorsement under section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, over the management, sales, financing, or other operations of an entity, and to contracts involving the purchase over extended periods of time of all, or substantially all, of the living marine resources harvested by a fishing vessel.

(d) VESSELS MEASURING LESS THAN 100 FEET.—The Secretary of Transportation shall establish such requirements as are reasonable and necessary to demonstrate compliance with section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, with respect to vessels measuring less than 100 feet in registered length, and shall seek to minimize the administrative burden on individuals who own and operate such vessels.

(e) ENDORSEMENTS REVOKED.—The Secretary of Transportation shall revoke the fishery endorsement of any vessel subject to section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, whose owner does not comply with such section.

(f) PENALTY.—Section 12122 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) In addition to penalties under subsections (a) and (b), the owner of a documented vessel for which a fishery endorsement has been issued is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of up to $100,000 for each day in which such vessel has engaged in fishing (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802)) within the exclusive economic zone of the United States, if the owner

or the representative or agent of the owner knowingly falsified or concealed a material fact, or knowingly made a false statement or representation with respect to the eligibility of the vessel under section 12102(c) of this title in applying for or applying to renew such fishery endorsement.''.

(g) CERTAIN VESSELS.—The vessels EXCELLENCE (United States official number 967502), GOLDEN ALASKA (United States official number 651041), OCEAN PHOENIX (United States official number 296779), NORTHERN TRAVELER (United States official number 635986), and NORTHERN VOYAGER (United States official number 637398) (or a replacement vessel for the NORTHERN VOYAGER that complies with paragraphs (2), (5), and (6) of section 208(g) of this Act) shall be exempt from section 12102(c), as amended by this Act, until such time after October 1, 2001 as more than 50 percent of the interest owned and controlled in the vessel changes, provided that the vessel maintains eligibility for a fishery endorsement under the federal law that was in effect the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, and unless, in the case of the NORTHERN TRAVELER or the NORTHERN VOYAGER (or such replacement), the vessel is used in any fishery under the authority of a regional fishery management council other than the New England Fishery Management Council or Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council established, respectively, under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 302(a)(1) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)(A) and (B)), or in the case of the EXCELLENCE, GOLDEN ALASKA, or OCEAN PHOENIX, the vessel is used to harvest any fish.

SEC. 204. REPEAL OF OWNERSHIP SAVINGS CLAUSE.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 7(b) of the Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–239; 46 U.S.C. 12102 note) is hereby repealed.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 2001.

Subtitle II—Bering Sea Pollock Fishery

SEC. 205. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this subtitle—

(1) the term ''Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area'' has the same meaning as the meaning given for such term in part 679.2 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on October 1, 1998;

(2) the term ''catcher/processor'' means a vessel that is used for harvesting fish and processing that fish;

(3) the term ''catcher vessel'' means a vessel that is used for harvesting fish and that does not process pollock onboard;

(4) the term ''directed pollock fishery'' means the fishery for the directed fishing allowances allocated under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 206(b);

(5) the term ''harvest'' means to commercially engage in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish or any activity that can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish;

(6) the term ''inshore component'' means the following categories that process groundfish harvested in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area:

(A) shoreside processors, including those eligible under section 208(f); and

(B) vessels less than 125 feet in length overall that process less than 126 metric tons per week in round-weight equivalents of an aggregate amount of pollock and Pacific cod;

(7) the term ''Magnuson-Stevens Act'' means the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.);

(8) the term ''mothership'' means a vessel that receives and processes fish from other vessels in the exclusive economic zone of the United States and is not used for, or equipped to be used for, harvesting fish;

(9) the term ''North Pacific Council'' means the North Pacific Fishery Management Council established under section 302(a)(1)(G) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)(G));

(10) the term ''offshore component'' means all vessels not included in the definition of ''inshore component'' that process groundfish harvested in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area;

(11) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce; and

(12) the term ''shoreside processor'' means any person or vessel that receives unprocessed fish, except catcher/processors, motherships, buying stations, restaurants, or persons receiving fish for personal consumption or bait.

SEC. 206. ALLOCATIONS.

(a) POLLOCK COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA.—Effective January 1, 1999, 10 percent of the total allowable catch of pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area shall be allocated as a directed fishing allowance to the western Alaska community development quota program established under section 305(i) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1855(i)).

(b) INSHORE/OFFSHORE.—Effective January 1, 1999, the remainder of the pollock total allowable catch in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area, after the subtraction of the allocation under subsection (a) and the subtraction of allowances for the incidental catch of pollock by vessels harvesting other groundfish species (including under the western Alaska community development quota program) shall be allocated as directed fishing allowances as follows—

(1) 50 percent to catcher vessels harvesting pollock for processing by the inshore component;

(2) 40 percent to catcher/processors and catcher vessels harvesting pollock for processing by catcher/processors in the offshore component; and

(3) 10 percent to catcher vessels harvesting pollock for processing by motherships in the offshore component.

SEC. 207. BUYOUT.

(a) FEDERAL LOAN.—Under the authority of sections 1111 and 1112 of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1279f and 1279g) and notwithstanding the requirements of section 312 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a), the Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations for the cost of the direct loan, provide up to $75,000,000 through a direct loan obligation for the payments required under subsection (d).

(b) INSHORE FEE SYSTEM.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 304(d) or 312 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1854(d) and 1861a), the Secretary shall establish a fee for the repayment of such loan obligation which—

(1) shall be six-tenths (0.6) of one cent for each pound round-weight of all pollock harvested from the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1); and

(2) shall begin with such pollock harvested on or after January 1, 2000, and continue without interruption until such loan obligation is fully repaid; and

(3) shall be collected in accordance with section 312(d)(2)(C) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(d)(2)(C)) and in accordance with such other conditions as the Secretary establishes.

(c) FEDERAL APPROPRIATION.—Under the authority of section 312(c)(1)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a(c)(1)(B)), there are authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000 for the payments required under subsection (d).

(d) PAYMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations for the cost of the direct loan under subsection (a) and funds under subsection (c), the Secretary shall pay by not later than December 31, 1998—

(1) up to $90,000,000 to the owner or owners of the catcher/processors listed in paragraphs (1) through (9) of section 209, in such manner as the owner or owners, with the concurrence of the Secretary, agree, except that—

(A) the portion of such payment with respect to the catcher/processor listed in paragraph (1) of section 209 shall be made only after the owner submits a written certification acceptable to the Secretary that neither the owner nor a purchaser from the owner intends to use such catcher/processor outsiee of the exclusive economic zone of the United States to harvest any stock of fish (as such term is defined in section 3 of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1802)) that occurs within the exclusive economic zone of the United States; and

(B) the portion of such payment with respect to the catcher/processors listed in paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 209 shall be made only after the owner or owners of such catcher/processors submit a written certification acceptable to the Secretary that such catcher/processors will be scrapped by December 31, 2000 and will not, before that date, be used to harvest or process any fish; and

(2)(A) if a contract has been filed under section 210(a) by the catcher/processors listed in section 208(e), $5,000,000 to the owner or owners of the catcher/processors listed in paragraphs (10) through (14) of such section in such manner as the owner or owners, with the concurrence of the Secretary, agree; or

(B) if such a contract has not been filed by such date, $5,000,000 to the owners of the catcher vessels eligible under section 208(b) and the catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e), divided based on the amount of the harvest of pollock in the directed pollock fishery by each such vessel in 1997 in such manner as the Secretary deems appropriate,

except that any such payments shall be reducee by any obligation to the federal government that has not been satisfied by such owner or owners of any such vessels.

(e) PENALTY.—If the catcher/processor under paragraph (1) of section 209 is used outside of the exclusive economic zone of the United States to harvest any stock of fish that occurs within the exclusive economic zone of the United States while the owner who received the payment under subsection (d)(1)(A) has an ownership interest in such vessel, or if the catcher/processors listed in paragraphs (2) through (9) of section 209 are determined by the Secretary not to have been scrapped by December 31, 2000 or to have been used in a manner inconsistent with subsection (d)(1)(B), the Secretary may suspend any or all of the federal permits which allow any vessels owned in whole or in part by the owner or owners who received payments under subsection (d)(1) to harvest or process fish within the exclusive economic zone of the United States until such time as the obligations of such owner or owners under subsection (d)(1) have been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

(f) PROGRAM DEFINED; MATURITY.—For the purposes of section 1111 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1279f), the fishing capacity reduction program in this subtitle shall be within the meaning of the term ''program'' as defined and used in such section. Notwithstanding section 1111(b)(4) of such Act (46 U.S.C. App. 1279f(b)(4)), the debt obligation under subsection (a) of this section may have a maturity not to exceed 30 years.

(g) FISHERY CAPACITY REDUCTION REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Commerce shall by not later than October 15, 1998 publish proposed regulations to implement subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e) of section 312 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1861a) and sections 1111 and 1112 of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1279f and 1279g).

SEC. 208. ELIGIBLE VESSELS AND PROCESSORS.

(a) CATCHER VESSELS ONSHORE.—Effective January 1, 2000, only catcher vessels which are—

(1) determined by the Secretary—

(A) to have delivered at least 250 metric tons of pollock; or

(B) to be less than 60 feet in length overall and to have delivered at least 40 metric tons of pollock,

for processing by the inshore component in the directed pollock fishery in any one of the years 1996 or 1997, or between January 1, 1998 and September 1, 1998;

(2) eligible to harvest pollock in the directed pollock fishery under the license limitation program recommended by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary; and

(3) not listed in subsection (b),

shall be eligible to harvest the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1) pursuant to a federal fishing permit.

(b) CATCHER VESSELS TO CATCHER/PROCESSORS.—Effective January 1, 1999, only the following catcher vessels shall be eligible to harvest the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(2) pursuant to a federal fishing permit:

(1) AMERICAN CHALLENGER (United States official number 615085);

(2) FORUM STAR (United States official number 925863);

(3) MUIR MILACH (United States official number 611524);

(4) NEAHKAHNIE (United States official number 599534);

(5) OCEAN HARVESTER (United States official number 549892);

(6) SEA STORM (United States official number 628959);

(7) TRACY ANNE (United States official number 904859); and

(8) any catcher vessel—

(A) determined by the Secretary to have delivered at least 250 metric tons and at least 75 percent of the pollock it harvested in the directed pollock fishery in 1997 to catcher/processors for processing by the offshore component; and

(B) eligible to harvest pollock in the directed pollock fishery under the license limitation program recommended by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary.

(c) CATCHER VESSELS TO MOTHERSHIPS.—Effective January 1, 2000, only the following catcher vessels shall be eligible to harvest the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(3) pursuant to a federal fishing permit:

(1) ALEUTIAN CHALLENGER (United States official number 603820);

(2) ALYESKA (United States official number 560237);

(3) AMBER DAWN (United States official number 529425);

(4) AMERICAN BEAUTY (United States official number 613847);

(5) CALIFORNIA HORIZON (United States official number 590758);

(6) MAR-GUN (United States official number 525608);

(7) MARGARET LYN (United States official number 615563);

(8) MARK I (United States official number 509552);

(9) MISTY DAWN (United States official number 926647);

(10) NORDIC FURY (United States official number 542651);

(11) OCEAN LEADER (United States official number 561518);

(12) OCEANIC (United States official number 602279);

(13) PACIFIC ALLIANCE (United States official number 612084);

(14) PACIFIC CHALLENGER (United States official number 518937);

(15) PACIFIC FURY (United States official number 561934);

(16) PAPADO II (United States official number 536161);

(17) TRAVELER (United States official number 929356);

(18) VESTERAALEN (United States official number 611642);

(19) WESTERN DAWN (United States official number 524423); and

(20) any vessel—

(A) determined by the Secretary to have delivered at least 250 metric tons of pollock for processing by motherships in the offshore component of the directed pollock fishery in any one of the years 1996 or 1997, or between January 1, 1998 and September 1, 1998;

(B) eligible to harvest pollock in the directed pollock fishery under the license limitation program recommended by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary; and

(C) not listed in subsection (b).

(d) MOTHERSHIPS.—Effective January 1, 2000, only the following motherships shall be eligible to process the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(3) pursuant to a federal fishing permit:

(1) EXCELLENCE (United States official number 967502);

(2) GOLDEN ALASKA (United States official number 651041); and

(3) OCEAN PHOENIX (United States official number 296779).

(e) CATCHER/PROCESSORS.—Effective January 1, 1999, only the following catcher/processors shall be eligible to harvest the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(2) pursuant to a federal fishing permit:

(1) AMERICAN DYNASTY (United States official number 951307);

(2) KATIE ANN (United States official number 518441);

(3) AMERICAN TRIUMPH (United States official number 646737);

(4) NORTHERN EAGLE (United States official number 506694);

(5) NORTHERN HAWK (United States official number 643771);

(6) NORTHERN JAEGER (United States official number 521069);

(7) OCEAN ROVER (United States official number 552100);

(8) ALASKA OCEAN (United States official number 637856);

(9) ENDURANCE (United States official number 592206);

(10) AMERICAN ENTERPRISE (United States official number 594803);

(11) ISLAND ENTERPRISE (United States official number 610290);

(12) KODIAK ENTERPRISE (United States official number 579450);

(13) SEATTLE ENTERPRISE (United States official number 904767);

(14) US ENTERPRISE (United States official number 921112);

(15) ARCTIC STORM (United States official number 903511);

(16) ARCTIC FJORD (United States official number 940866);

(17) NORTHERN GLACIER (United States official number 663457);

(18) PACIFIC GLACIER (United States official number 933627);

(19) HIGHLAND LIGHT (United States official number 577044);

(20) STARBOUND (United States official number 944658); and

(21) any catcher/processor not listed in this subsection and determined by the Secretary to have harvested more than 2,000 metric tons of the pollock in the 1997 directed pollock fishery and determined to be eligible to harvest pollock in the directed pollock fishery under the license limitation program recommended by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary, except that catcher/processors eligible under this paragraph shall be prohibited from harvesting in the aggregate a total of more than one-half (0.5) of a percent of the pollock apportioned for the directed pollock fishery under section 206(b)(2).

Notwithstanding section 213(a), failure to satisfy the requirements of section 4(a) of the Commercial Fishing Industry Vessel Anti-Reflagging Act of 1987 (Public Law 100–239; 46 U.S.C. 12108 note) shall not make a catcher/processor listed under this subsection ineligible for a fishery endorsement.

(f) SHORESIDE PROCESSORS.—(1) Effective January 1, 2000 and except as provided in paragraph (2), the catcher vessels eligible under subsection (a) may deliver pollock harvested from the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1) only to—

(A) shoreside processors (including vessels in a single geographic location in Alaska State waters) determined by the Secretary to have processed more than 2,000 metric tons round-weight of pollock in the inshore component of the directed pollock fishery during each of 1996 and 1997; and

(B) shoreside processors determined by the Secretary to have processed pollock in the inshore component of the directed pollock fishery in 1996 or 1997, but to have processed less than 2,000 metric tons round-weight of such pollock in each year, except that effective January 1, 2000, each such shoreside processor may not process more than 2,000 metric tons round-weight from such directed fishing allowance in any year.

(2) Upon recommendation by the North Pacific Council, the Secretary may approve measures to allow catcher vessels eligible under subsection (a) to deliver pollock harvested from the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1) to shoreside processors not eligible under paragraph (1) if the total allowable catch for pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area increases by more than 10 percent above the total allowable catch in such fishery in 1997, or in the event of the actual total loss or constructive total loss of a shoreside processor eligible under paragraph (1)(A).

(g) REPLACEMENT VESSELS.—In the event of the actual total loss or constructive total loss of a vessel eligible under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), the owner of such vessel may replace such vessel with a vessel which shall be eligible in the same manner under that subsection as the eligible vessel, provided that—

(1) such loss was caused by an act of God, an act of war, a collision, an act or omission of a party other than the owner or agent of the vessel, or any other event not caused by the willful misconduct of the owner or agent;

(2) the replacement vessel was built in the United States and if ever rebuilt, was rebuilt in the United States;

(3) the fishery endorsement for the replacement vessel is issued within 36 months of the end of the last year in which the eligible vessel harvested or processed pollock in the directed pollock fishery;

(4) if the eligible vessel is greater than 165 feet in registered length, of more than 750 gross registered tons, or has engines capable of producing more than 3,000 shaft horsepower, the replacement vessel is of the same or lesser registered length, gross registered tons, and shaft horsepower;

(5) if the eligible vessel is less than 165 feet in registered length, of fewer than 750 gross registered tons, and has engines incapable of producing less than 3,000 shaft horsepower, the replacement vessel is less than each of such thresholds and does not exceed by more than 10 percent the registered length, gross registered tons or shaft horsepower of the eligible vessel; and

(6) the replacement vessel otherwise qualifies under federal law for a fishery endorsement, including under section 12102(c) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act.

(h) ELIGIBILITY DURING IMPLEMENTATION.—In the event the Secretary is unable to make a final determination about the eligibility of a vessel under subsection (b)(8) or subsection (e)(21) before January 1, 1999, or a vessel or shoreside

processor under subsection (a), subsection (c)(21), or subsection (f) before January 1, 2000, such vessel or shoreside processor, upon the filing of an application for eligibility, shall be eligible to participate in the directed pollock fishery pending final determination by the Secretary with respect to such vessel or shoreside processor.

(i) ELIGIBILITY NOT A RIGHT.—Eligibility under this section shall not be construed—

(1) to confer any right of compensation, monetary or otherwise, to the owner of any catcher vessel, catcher/processor, mothership, or shoreside processor if such eligibility is revoked or limited in any way, including through the revocation or limitation of a fishery endorsement or any federal permit or license;

(2) to create any right, title, or interest in or to any fish in any fishery; or

(3) to waive any provision of law otherwise applicable to such catcher vessel, catcher/processor, mothership, or shoreside processor.

SEC. 209. LIST OF INELIGIBLE VESSELS.

Effective December 31, 1998, the following vessels shall be permanently ineligible for fishery endorsements, and any claims (including relating to catch history) associated with such vessels that could qualify any owners of such vessels for any present or future limited access system permit in any fishery within the exclusive economic zone of the United States (including a vessel moratorium permit or license limitation program permit in fisheries under the authority of the North Pacific Council) are hereby extinguished:

(1) AMERICAN EMPRESS (United States official number 942347);

(2) PACIFIC SCOUT (United States official number 934772);

(3) PACIFIC EXPLORER (United States official number 942592);

(4) PACIFIC NAVIGATOR (Uoited States official number 592204);

(5) VICTORIA ANN (United States official number 592207);

(6) ELIZABETH ANN (United States official number 534721);

(7) CHRISTINA ANN (United States official number 653045);

(8) REBECCA ANN (United States official number 592205); and

(9) BROWNS POINT (United States official number 587440).

SEC. 210. FISHERY COOPERATIVE LIMITATIONS.

(a) PUBLIC NOTICE.—(1) Any contract implementing a fishery cooperative under section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1934 (15 U.S.C. 521) in the directed pollock fishery and any material modifications to any such contract shall be filed not less than 30 days prior to the start of fishing under the contract with the North Pacific Council and with the Secretary, together with a copy of a letter from a party to the contract requesting a business review letter on the fishery cooperative from the Department of Justice and any response to such request. Notwithstanding section 402 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1881a) or any other provision of law, but taking into account the interest of parties to any such contract in protecting the confidentiality of proprietary information, the North Pacific Council and Secretary shall—

(A) make available to the public such information about the contract, contract modifications, or fishery cooperative the North Pacific Council and Secretary deem appropriate, which at a minimum shall include a list of the parties to the contract, a list of the vessels involved, and the amount of pollock and other fish to be harvested by each party to such contract; and

(B) make available to the public in such manner as the North Pacific Council and Secretary deem appropriate information about the harvest by vessels under a fishery cooperative of all species (including bycatch) in the directed pollock fishery on a vessel-by-vessel basis.

(b) CATCHER VESSELS ONSHORE.—

(1) CATCHER VESSEL COOPERATIVES.—Effective January 1, 2000, upon the filing of a contract implementing a fishery cooperative under subsection (a) which—

(A) is signed by the owners of 80 percent or more of the qualified catcher vessels that delivered pollock for processing by a shoreside processor in the directed pollock fishery in the year prior to the year in which the fishery cooperative will be in effect; and

(B) specifies, except as provided in paragraph (6), that such catcher vessels will deliver pollock in the directed pollock fishery only to such shoreside processor during the year in which the fishery cooperative will be in effect and that such shoreside processor has agreed to process such pollock,

the Secretary shall allow only such catcher vessels (and catcher vessels whose owners voluntarily participate pursuant to paragraph (2)) to harvest the aggregate percentage of the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1) in the year in which the fishery cooperative will be in effect that is equivalent to the aggregate total amount of pollock harvested by such catcher vessels (and by such catcher vessels whose owners voluntarily participate pursuant to paragraph (2)) in the directed pollock fishery for processing by the inshore component during 1995, 1996, and 1997 relative to the aggregate total amount of pollock harvested in the directed pollock fishery for processing by the inshore component during such years and shall prevent such catcher vessels (and catcher vessels whose owners voluntarily participate pursuant to paragraph (2)) from harvesting in aggregate in excess of such percentage of such directed fishing allowance.

(2) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—Any contract implementing a fishery cooperative under paragraph (1) must allow the owners of other qualified catcher vessels to enter into such contract after it is filed and before the calender year in which fishing will begin under the same terms and conditions as the owners of the qualified catcher vessels who entered into such contract upon filing.

(3) QUALIFIED CATCHER VESSEL.—For the purposes of this subsection, a catcher vessel shall be considered a ''qualified catcher vessel'' if, during the year prior to the year in which the fishery cooperative will be in effect, it delivered more pollock to the shoreside processor to which it will deliver pollock under the fishery cooperative in paragraph (1) than to any other shoreside processor.

(4) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN VESSELS.—Any contract implementing a fishery cooperative under paragraph (1) which has been entered into by the owner of a qualified catcher vessel eligible under section 208(a) that harvested pollock for processing by catcher/processors or motherships in the directed pollock fishery during 1995, 1996, and 1997 shall, to the extent practicable, provide fair and equitable terms and conditions for the owner of such qualified catcher vessel.

(5) OPEN ACCESS.—A catcher vessel eligible under section 208(a) the catch history of which has not been attributed to a fishery cooperative under paragraph (1) may be used to deliver pollock harvested by such vessel from the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(1) (other than pollock reserved under paragraph (1) for a fishery cooperative) to any of the shoreside processors eligible under section 208(f). A catcher vessel eligible under section 208(a) the catch history of which has been attributed to a fishery cooperative under paragraph (1) during any calendar year may not harvest any pollock apportioned under section 206(b)(1) in such calendar year other than the pollock reserved under paragraph (1) for such fishery cooperative.

(6) TRANSFER OF COOPERATIVE HARVEST.—A contract implementing a fishery cooperative under paragraph (1) may, notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, provide for up to 10 percent of the pollock harvested under such cooperative to be processed by a shoreside processor eligible under section 208(f) other than the shoreside processor to which pollock will be delivered under paragraph (1).

(c) CATCHER VESSELS TO CATCHER/PROCESSORS.—Effective January 1, 1999, not less than 8.5 percent of the directed fishing allowance under section 206(b)(2) shall be available for harvest only by the catcher vessels eligible under section 208(b). The owners of such catcher vessels may participate in a fishery cooperative with the owners of the catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of the section 208(e). The owners of such catcher vessels may participate in a fishery cooperative that will be in effect during 1999 only if the contract implementing such cooperative establishes penalties to prevent such vessels from exceeding in 1999 the traditional levels harvested by such vessels in all other fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the United States.

(d) CATCHER VESSELS TO MOTHERSHIPS.—

(1) PROCESSING.—Effective January 1, 2000, the authority in section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1213 and 1214; 15 U.S.C. 521 et seq.) shall extend to processing by motherships eligible under section 208(d) solely for the purposes of forming or participating in a fishery cooperative in the directed pollock fishery upon the filing of a contract to implement a fishery cooperative under subsection (a) which has been entered into by the owners of 80 percent or more of the catcher vessels eligible under section 208(c) for the duration of such contract, provided that such owners agree to the terms of the fishery cooperative involving processing by the motherships.

(2) VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION.—Any contract implementing a fishery cooperative described in paragraph (1) must allow the owners of any other catcher vessels eligible under section 208(c) to enter such contract after it is filed and before the calendar year in which fishing will begin under the same terms and conditions as the owners of the catcher vessels who entered into such contract upon filing.

(e) EXCESSIVE SHARES.—

(1) HARVESTING.—No particular individual, corporation, or other entity may harvest, through a fishery cooperative or otherwise, a total of more than 17.5 percent of the pollock available to be harvested in the directed pollock fishery.

(2) PROCESSING.—Under the authority of section 301(a)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)(4)), the North Pacific Council is directed to recommend for approval by the Secretary conservation and management measures to prevent any particular individual or entity from processing an excessive share of the pollock available to be harvested in the directed pollock fishery. In the event the North Pacific Council recommends and the Secretary approves an excessive processing share that is lower than 17.5 percent, any individual or entity that previously processed a percentage greater than such share shall be allowed to continue to process such percentage, except that their percentage may not exceed 17.5 percent (excluding pollock processed by catcher/processors that was harvested in the directed pollock fishery by catcher vessels eligible under 208(b)) and shall be reduced if their percentage decreases, until their percentage is below such share. In recommending the excessive processing share, the North Pacific Council shall consider the need of catcher vessels in the directed pollock fishery to have competitive buyers for the pollock harvested by such vessels.

(3) REVIEW BY MARITIME ADMINISTRATION.—At the request of the North Pacific Council or the Secretary, any individual or entity believed by such Council or the Secretary to have exceeded the percentage in either paragraph (1) or (2)

shall submit such information to the Administrator of the Maritime Administration as the Administrator deems appropriate to allow the Administrator to determine whether such individual or entity has exceeded either such percentage. The Administrator shall make a finding as soon as practicable upon such request and shall submit such finding to the North Pacific Council and the Secretary. For the purposes of this subsection, any entity in which 10 percent or more of the interest is owned or controlled by another individual or entity shall be considered to be the same entity as the other individual or entity.

(f) LANDING TAX JURISDICTION.—Any contract filed under subsection (a) shall include a contract clause under which the parties to the contract agree to make payments to the State of Alaska for any pollock harvested in the directed pollock fishery which is not landed in the State of Alaska, in amounts which would otherwise accrue had the pollock been landed in the State of Alaska subject to any landing taxes established under Alaska law. Failure to include such a contract clause or for such amounts to be paid shall result in a revocation of the authority to form fishery cooperatives under section 1 of the Act of June 25, 1934 (15 U.S.C. 521 et seq.).

(g) PENALTIES.—The violation of any of the requirements of this section or section 211 shall be considered the commission of an act prohibited by section 307 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1857). In addition to the civil penalties and permit sanctions applicable to prohibited acts under section 308 of such Act (16 U.S.C. 1858), any person who is found by the Secretary, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5, United States Code, to have violated a requirement of this section shall be subject to the forfeiture to the Secretary of Commerce of any fish harvested or processed during the commission of such act.

SEC. 211. PROTECTIONS FOR OTHER FISHERIES; CONSERVATION MEASURES.

(a) GENERAL.—The North Pacific Council shall recommend for approval by the Secretary such conservation and management measures as it determines necessary to protect other fisheries under its jurisdiction and the participants in those fisheries, including processors, from adverse impacts caused by this Act or fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery.

(b) CATCHER/PROCESSOR RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) GENERAL.—The restrictions in this subsection shall take effect on January 1, 1999 and shall remain in effect thereafter except that they may be superceded (with the exception of paragraph (4)) by conservation and management measures recommended after the date of the enactment of this Act by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

(2) BERING SEA FISHING.—The catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) are hereby prohibited from, in the aggregate—

(A) exceeding the percentage of the harvest available in the offshore component of any Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery (other than the pollock fishery) that is equivalent to the total harvest by such catcher/processors and the catcher/processors listed in section 209 in the fishery in 1995, 1996, and 1997 relative to the total amount available to be harvested by the offshore component in the fishery in 1995, 1996, and 1997;

(B) exceeding the percentage of the prohibited species available in the offshore component of any Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery (other than the pollock fishery) that is equivalent to the total of the prohibited species harvested by such catcher/processors and the catcher/processors listed in section 209 in the fishery in 1995, 1996, and 1997 relative to the total amount of prohibited species available to be harvested by the offshore component in the fishery in 1995, 1996, and 1997; and

(C) fishing for Atka mackerel in the eastern area of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands and from exceeding the following percentages of the directed harvest available in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Atka mackerel fishery—

(i) 11.5 percent in the central area; and

(ii) 20 percent in the western area.

(3) BERING SEA PROCESSING.—The catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) are hereby prohibited from—

(A) processing any of the directed fishing allowances under paragraphs (1) or (3) of section 206(b); and

(B) processing any species of crab harvested in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area.

(4) GULF OF ALASKA.—The catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) are hereby prohibited from—

(A) harvesting any fish in the Gulf of Alaska;

(B) processing any groundfish harvested from the portion of the exclusive economic zone off Alaska known as area 630 under the fishery management plan for Gulf of Alaska groundfish; or

(C) processing any pollock in the Gulf of Alaska (other than as bycatch in non-pollock groundfish fisheries) or processing, in the aggregate, a total of more than 10 percent of the cod harvested from areas 610, 620, and 640 of the Gulf of Alaska under the fishery management plan for Gulf of Alaska groundfish.

(5) FISHERIES OTHER THAN NORTH PACIFIC.—The catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) and mothership eligible under section 208(d) are hereby prohibited from harvesting fish in any fishery under the authority of any regional fishery management council established under section 302(a) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)) other than the North Pacific Council, except for the Pacific whiting fishery, and from processing fish in any fishery under the authority of any such regional fishery management council other than the North Pacific Council, except in the Pacific whiting fishery, unless the catcher/processor or mothership is authorized to harvest or process fish under a fishery management plan recommended by the regional fishery management council of jurisdiction and approved by the Secretary.

(6) OBSERVERS AND SCALES.—The catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) shall—

(A) have two observers onboard at all times while groundfish is being harvested, processed, or received from another vessel in any fishery under the authority of the North Pacific Council; and

(B) weigh its catch on a scale onboard approved by the National Marine Fisheries Service while harvesting groundfish in fisheries under the authority of the North Pacific Council.

This paragraph shall take effect on January 1, 1999 for catcher/processors eligible under paragraphs (1) through (20) of section 208(e) that will harvest pollock allocated under section 206(a) in 1999, and shall take effect on January 1, 2000 for all other catcher/processors eligible under such paragraphs of section 208(e).

(c) CATCHER VESSEL AND SHORESIDE PROCESSOR RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) REQUIRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS.—By not later than July 1, 1999, the North Pacific Council shall recommend for approval by the Secretary conservation and management measures to—

(A) prevent the catcher vessels eligible under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 208 from exceeding in the aggregate the traditional harvest levels of such vessels in other fisheries under the authority of the North Pacific Council as a result of fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery; and

(B) protect processors not eligible to participate in the directed pollock fishery from adverse effects as a result of this Act or fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery.

If the North Pacific Council does not recommend such conservation and management measures by such date, or if the Secretary determines that such conservation and management measures recommended by the North Pacific Council are not adequate to fulfill the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary may by regulation restrict or change the authority in section 210(b) to the extent the Secretary deems appropriate, including by preventing fishery cooperatives from being formed pursuant to such section and by providing greater flexibility with respect to the shoreside processor or shoreside processors to which catcher vessels in a fishery cooperative under section 210(b) may deliver pollock.

(2) BERING SEA CRAB AND GROUNDFISH.—

(A) Effective January 1, 2000, the owners of the motherships eligible under section 208(d) and the shoreside processors eligible under section 208(f) that receive pollock from the directed pollock fishery under a fishery cooperative are hereby prohibited from processing, in the aggregate for each calendar year, more than the percentage of the total catch of each species of crab in directed fisheries under the jurisdiction of the North Pacific Council than facilities operated by such owners processed of each such species in the aggregate, on average, in 1995, 1996, 1997. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term ''facilities'' means any processing plant, catcher/processor, mothership, floating processor, or any other operation that processes fish. Any entity in which 10 percent or more of the interest is owned or controlled by another individual or entity shall be considered to be the same entity as the other individual or entity for the purposes of this subparagraph.

(B) Under the authority of section 301(a)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)(4)), the North Pacific Council is directed to recommend for approval by the Secretary conservation and management measures to prevent any particular individual or entity from harvesting or processing an excessive share of crab or of groundfish in fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area.

(C) The catcher vessels eligible under section 208(b) are hereby prohibited from participating in a directed fishery for any species of crab in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area unless the catcher vessel harvested crab in the directed fishery for that species of crab in such Area during 1997 and is eligible to harvest such crab in such directed fishery under the license limitation program recommended by the North Pacific Council and approved by the Secretary. The North Pacific Council is directed to recommend measures for approval by the Secretary to eliminate latent licenses under such program, and nothing in this subparagraph shall preclude the Council from recommending measures more restrictive than under this paragraph.

(3) FISHERIES OTHER THAN NORTH PACIFIC.—

(A) By not later than July 1, 2000, the Pacific Fishery Management Council established under section 302(a)(1)(F) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1852(a)(1)(F)) shall recommend for approval by the Secretary conservation and management measures to protect fisheries under its jurisdiction and the participants in those fisheries from adverse impacts caused by this Act or by any fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery.

(B) If the Pacific Council does not recommend such conservation and management measures by such date, or if the Secretary determines that such conservation and management measures recommended by the Pacific Council are not adequate to fulfill the purposes of this paragraph, the Secretary may by regulation implement adequate measures including, but not limited to, restrictions on vessels which harvest pollock under a fishery cooperative which will prevent such vessels from harvesting Pacific groundfish, and restrictions on the number of processors eligible to process Pacific groundfish.

(d) BYCATCH INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding section 402 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1881a), the North Pacific Council may

recommend and the Secretary may approve, under such terms and conditions as the North Pacific Council and Secretary deem appropriate, the public disclosure of any information from the groundfish fisheries under the authority of such Council that would be beneficial in the implementation of section 301(a)(9) or section 303(a)(11) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)(9) and 1853(a)(11)).

(e) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN PROGRAM.—Under the authority of title XI of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936 (46 U.S.C. App. 1271 et seq.), and subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary is authorized to provide direct loan obligations to communities eligible to participate in the western Alaska community development quota program established under 304(i) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1855(i)) for the purposes of purchasing all or part of an ownership interest in vessels and shoreside processors eligible under subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), or (f) of section 208. Notwithstanding the eligibility criteria in section 208(a) and section 208(c), the LISA MARIE (United States official number 1038717) shall be eligible under such sections in the same manner as other vessels eligible under such sections.

SEC. 212. RESTRICTION ON FEDERAL LOANS.

Section 302(b) of the Fisheries Financing Act (46 U.S.C. 1274 note) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' before ''Until October 1, 2001''; and

(2) by inserting at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) No loans may be provided or guaranteed by the Federal Government for the construction or rebuilding of a vessel intended for use as a fishing vessel (as defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code), if such vessel will be greater than 165 feet in registered length, of more than 750 gross registered tons, or have an engine or engines capable of producing a total of more than 3,000 shaft horsepower, after such construction or rebuilding is completed. This prohibition shall not apply to vessels to be used in the menhaden fishery or in tuna purse seine fisheries outside the exclusive economic zone of the United States or the area of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Treaty.''.

SEC. 213. DURATION.

(a) GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this title, the provisions of this title shall take effect upon the date of the enactment of this Act. Sections 206, 208, and 210 shall remain in effect until December 31, 2004, and shall be repealed on such date, except that the North Pacific Council may recommend and the Secretary may approve conservation and management measures as part of a fishery management plan under the Magnuson-Stevens Act to give effect to the measures in such sections thereafter.

(b) EXISTING AUTHORITY.—Except for the measures required by this subtitle, nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to limit the authority of the North Pacific Council or the Secretary under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

(c) CHANGES TO FISHERY COOPERATIVE LIMITATIONS AND POLLOCK CDQ ALLOCATION.—The North Pacific Council may recommend and the Secretary may approve conservation and management measures in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act—

(1) that supersede the provisions of this title, except for sections 206 and 208, for conservation purposes or to mitigate adverse effects in fisheries or on owners of fewer than three vessels in the directed pollock fishery caused by this title or fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery, provided such measures take into account all factors affecting the fisheries and are imposed fairly and equitably to the extent practicable among and within the sectors in the directed pollock fishery;

(2) that supersede the allocation in section 206(a) for any of the years 2002, 2003, and 2004, upon the finding by such Council that the western Alaska community development quota program for pollock has been adversely affected by the amendments in this title; or

(3) that supersede the criteria required in paragraph (1) of section 210(b) to be used by the Secretary to set the percentage allowed to be harvested by catcher vessels pursuant to a fishery cooperative under such paragraph.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than October 1, 2000, the North Pacific Council shall submit a report to the Secretary and to Congress on the implementation and effects of this Act, including the effects on fishery conservation and management, on bycatch levels, on fishing communities, on business and employment practices of participants in any fishery cooperatives, on the western Alaska community development quota program, on any fisheries outside of the authority of the North Pacific Council, and such other matters as the North Pacific Council deems appropriate.

(e) REPORT ON FILLET PRODUCTION.—Not later than June 1, 2000, the General Accounting Office shall submit a report to the North Pacific Council, the Secretary, and the Congress on the whether this Act has negatively affected the market for fillets and fillet blocks, including through the reduction in the supply of such fillets and fillet blocks. If the report determines that such market has been negatively affected, the North Pacific Council shall recommend measures for the Secretary's approval to mitigate any negative effects.

(f) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this title, an amendment made by this title, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this title, the amendments made by this title, and the application of the provisions of such to any person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

(g) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—In the event that any provision of section 12102(c) or section 31322(a) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, is determined to be inconsistent with an existing international agreement relating to foreign investment to which the United States is a party with respect to the owner or mortgagee on October 1, 2001 of a vessel with a fishery endorsement, such provision shall not apply to that owner or mortgagee with respect to such vessel to the extent of any such inconsistency. The provisions of section 12102(c) and section 31322(a) of title 46, United States Code, as amended by this Act, shall apply to all subsequent owners and mortgagees of such vessel, and shall apply, notwithstanding the preceding sentence, to the owner on October 1, 2001 of such vessel if any ownership interest in that owner is transferred to or otherwise acquired by a foreign individual or entity after such date.

TITLE III—DENALI COMMISSION

SEC. 301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Denali Commission Act of 1998''.

SEC. 302. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this title are as follows:

(1) To deliver the services of the Federal Government in the most cost-effective manner practicable by reducing administrative and overhead costs.

(2) To provide job training and other economic development services in rural communities particularly distressed communities (many of which have a rate of unemployment that exceeds 50 percent).

(3) To promote rural development, provide power generation and transmission facilities, modern communication systems, water and sewer systems and other infrastructure needs.

SEC. 303. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a commission to be known as the Denali Commission (referred to in this title as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 7 members, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce (referred to in this title as the ''Secretary''), of whom—

(A) one shall be the Governor of the State of Alaska, or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the Governor, who shall serve as the State Cochairperson;

(B) one shall be the President of the University of Alaska, or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the President of the University of Alaska;

(C) one shall be the President of the Alaska Municipal League or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the President of the Alaska Municipal League;

(D) one shall be the President of the Alaska Federation or Natives or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the President of the Alaska Federation or Natives;

(E) one shall be the Executive President of the Alaska State AFL–CIO or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the Executive President;

(F) one shall be the President of the Associated General Contractors of Alaska or an individual selected from nominations submitted by the President of the Associated General Contractors of Alaska; and

(G) one shall be the Federal Cochairperson, who shall be selected in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) FEDERAL COCHAIRPERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President pro temporare of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each submit a list of nominations for the position of the Federal Cochairperson under paragraph (1)(G), including pertinent biographical information, to the Secretary.

(B) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint the Federal Cochairperson from among the list of nominations submitted under subparagraph (A). The Federal Cochairperson shall serve as an employee of the Department of Commerce, and may be removed by the Secretary for cause.

(C) FEDERAL COCHAIRPERSON VOTE.—The Federal Cochairperson appointed under this paragraph shall break any tie in the voting of the Commission.

(4) DATE.—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made no later than January 1, 1999.

(c) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) MEETINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Federal Cochairperson not less frequently than 2 times each year, and may, as appropriate, conduct business by telephone or other electronic means.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 2 weeks before calling a meeting under this subsection, the Federal Cochairperson shall—

(A) notify each member of the Commission of the time, date and location of that meeting; and

(B) provide each member of the Commission with a written agenda for the meeting, including any proposals for discussion and consideration, and any appropriate background materials.

(e) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

SEC. 304. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) WORK PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and annually thereafter, the Commission shall develop a proposed work plan for Alaska that meets the requirements of paragraph (2) and submit that plan to the Federal Cochairperson for review in accordance with the requirements of subsection (b).

(2) WORK PLAN.—In developing the work plan, the Commission shall—

(A) solicit project proposals from local governments and other entities and organizations; and

(B) provide for a comprehensive work plan for rural and infrastructure development and necessary job training in the area covered under the work plan.

(3) REPORT.—Upon completion of a work plan under this subsection, the Commission shall prepare, and submit to the Secretary, the Federal Cochairperson, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, a report that outlines the work plan and contains recommendations for funding priorities.

(b) REVIEW BY FEDERAL COCHAIRPERSON.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon receiving a work plan under this section, the Secretary, acting through the Federal Cochairperson, shall publish the work plan in the Federal Register, with notice and an opportunity for public comment. The period for public review and comment shall be the 30-day period beginning on the date of publication of that notice.

(2) CRITERIA FOR REVIEW.—In conducting a review under paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Federal Cochairperson, shall—

(A) take into consideration the information, views, and comments received from interested parties through the public review and comment process specified in paragraph (1); and

(B) consult with appropriate Federal officials in Alaska including but not limited to Bureau of Indian Affairs, Economic Development Administration, and Rural Development Administration.

(3) APPROVAL.—Not later than 30 days after the end of the period specified in paragraph (1), the Secretary acting through the Federal Cochairperson, shall—

(A) approve, disapprove, or partially approve the work plan that is the subject of the review; and

(B) issue to the Commission a notice of the approval, disapproval, or partial approval that—

(i) specifies the reasons for disapproving any portion of the work plan; and

(ii) if applicable, includes recommendations for revisions to the work plan to make the plan subject to approval.

(4) REVIEW OF DISAPPROVAL OR PARTIAL APPROVAL.—If the Secretary, acting through the Federal Cochairperson, disapproves or partially approves a work plan, the Federal Cochairperson shall submit that work plan to the Commission for review and revision.

SEC. 305. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as it considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. Upon request of the Federal Cochairperson of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission. Agencies must provide the Commission with the requested information in a timely manner. Agencies are not required to provide the Commission any information that is exempt from disclosure by the Freedom of Information Act. Agenices may, upon request by the Commission, make services and personnel available to the Commission to carry out the duties of the Commission. To the maximum extent practicable, the Commission shall contract for completion of necesssary work utilizing local firms and labor to minimize costs.

(b) POSTAL SERVICES.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(c) GIFTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

SEC. 306. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during the time such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation that is in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal Cochairperson of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint such personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties.

(2) COMPENSATION.—The Chairman of the Commission may fix the compensation of personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates.

(d) DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.—The Federal Cochairperson of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(f) OFFICES.—The principal office of the Commission shall be located in Alaska, at a location that the Commission shall select.

SEC. 307. SPECIAL FUNCTIONS.

(a) RURAL UTILITIES.—In carrying out its functions under this title, the Commission shall as appropriate, provide assistance, seek to avoid duplicating services and assistance, and complement the water and sewer wastewater programs under section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926d) and section 303 of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (33 U.S.C. 1263a).

(b) BULK FUELS.—The Commission, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall develop a plan to provide for the repair or replacement of bulk fuel storage tanks in Alaska that are not in compliance with applicable—

(1) Federal law, including the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (104 Stat. 484); or

(2) State law.

SEC. 308. EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.

The Federal Advisory Committee Act shall not apply to the Commission.

SEC. 309. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission to carry out the duties of the Commission consistent with the purposes of this title and pursuant to the work plan approved under section 4 under this Act, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Any sums appropriated under the authorization contained in this section shall remain available until expended.

TITLE IV—AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

SEC. 401. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the ''American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this title is as follows:

Sec. 401. Short title; table of contents; amendments to Immigration and Nationality Act.

Subtitle A—Provisions Relating to H–1B Nonimmigrants

Sec. 411. Temporary increase in access to temporary skilled personnel under H–1B program.

Sec. 412. Protection against displacement of United States workers in case of H–1B-dependent employers.

Sec. 413. Changes in enforcement and penalties.

Sec. 414. Collection and use of H–1B nonimmigrant fees for scholarships for low-income math, engineering, and computer science students and job training of United States workers.

Sec. 415. Computation of prevailing wage level.

Sec. 416. Improving count of H–1B and H–2B nonimmigrants.

Sec. 417. Report on older workers in the information technology field.

Sec. 418. Report on high technology labor market needs; reports on economic impact of increase in H–1B nonimmigrants.

Subtitle B—Special Immigrant Status for Certain NATO Civilian Employees

Sec. 421. Special immigrant status for certain NATO civilian employees.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provision

Sec. 431. Academic honoraria.

(c) AMENDMENTS TO IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Except as otherwise specifically provided in this title, whenever in this title an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to that section or other provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

SUBTITLE A—PROVISIONS RELATING TO H–1B NONIMMIGRANTS

SEC. 411. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN ACCESS TO TEMPORARY SKILLED PERSONNEL UNDER H–1B PROGRAM.

(a) TEMPORARY INCREASE IN SKILLED NONIMMIGRANT WORKERS.—Paragraph (1)(A) of section 214(g) (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)) is amended to read as follows:

''(A) under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), may not exceed—

''(i) 65,000 in each fiscal year before fiscal year 1999;

''(ii) 115,000 in fiscal year 1999;

''(iii) 115,000 in fiscal year 2000;

''(iv) 107,500 in fiscal year 2001; and

''(v) 65,000 in each succeeding fiscal year; or''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies beginning with fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 412. PROTECTION AGAINST DISPLACEMENT OF UNITED STATES WORKERS IN CASE OF H–1B-DEPENDENT EMPLOYERS.

(a) PROTECTION AGAINST LAYOFF AND REQUIREMENT FOR PRIOR RECRUITMENT OF UNITED STATES WORKERS.—

(1) ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS ON APPLICATION.—Section 212(n)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E)(i) In the case of an application described in clause (ii), the employer did not displace and will not displace a United States worker (as defined in paragraph (4)) employed by the employer within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing

of any visa petition supported by the application.

''(ii) An application described in this clause is an application filed on or after the date final regulations are first promulgated to carry out this subparagraph, and before October 1, 2001, by an H–1B-dependent employer (as defined in paragraph (3)) or by an employer that has been found, on or after the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998, under paragraph (2)(C) or (5) to have committed a willful failure or misrepresentation during the 5-year period preceding the filing of the application. An application is not described in this clause if the only H–1B nonimmigrants sought in the application are exempt H–1B nonimmigrants.

''(F) In the case of an application described in subparagraph (E)(ii), the employer will not place the nonimmigrant with another employer (regardless of whether or not such other employer is an H–1B-dependent employer) where—

''(i) the nonimmigrant performs duties in whole or in part at one or more worksites owned, operated, or controlled by such other employer; and

''(ii) there are indicia of an employment relationship between the nonimmigrant and such other employer;

unless the employer has inquired of the other employer as to whether, and has no knowledge that, within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of the placement of the nonimmigrant with the other employer, the other employer has displaced or intends to displace a United States worker employed by the other employer.

''(G)(i) In the case of an application described in subparagraph (E)(ii), subject to clause (ii), the employer, prior to filing the application—

''(I) has taken good faith steps to recruit, in the United States using procedures that meet industry-wide standards and offering compensation that is at least as great as that required to be offered to H–1B nonimmigrants under subparagraph (A), United States workers for the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought; and

''(II) has offered the job to any United States worker who applies and is equally or better qualified for the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought.

''(ii) The conditions described in clause (i) shall not apply to an application filed with respect to the employment of an H–1B nonimmigrant who is described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 203(b)(1).''.

(2) NOTICE ON APPLICATION OF POTENTIAL LIABILITY OF PLACING EMPLOYERS.—Section 212(n)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''The application form shall include a clear statement explaining the liability under subparagraph (F) of a placing employer if the other employer described in such subparagraph displaces a United States worker as described in such subparagraph.''.

(3) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 212(n)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is further amended by adding at the end the following: ''Nothing in subparagraph (G) shall be construed to prohibit an employer from using legitimate selection criteria relevant to the job that are normal or customary to the type of job involved, so long as such criteria are not applied in a discriminatory manner.''.

(b) H–1B-DEPENDENT EMPLOYER AND OTHER DEFINITIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 212(n) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3)(A) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'H–1B-dependent employer' means an employer that—

''(i)(I) has 25 or fewer full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs more than 7 H–1B nonimmigrants;

''(ii)(I) has at least 26 but not more than 50 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs more than 12 H–1B nonimmigrants; or

''(iii)(I) has at least 51 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States; and (II) employs H–1B nonimmigrants in a number that is equal to at least 15 percent of the number of such full-time equivalent employees.

''(B) For purposes of this subsection—

''(i) the term 'exempt H–1B nonimmigrant' means an H–1B nonimmigrant who—

''(I) receives wages (including cash bonuses and similar compensation) at an annual rate equal to at least $60,000; or

''(II) has attained a master's or higher degree (or its equivalent) in a specialty related to the intended employment; and

''(ii) the term 'nonexempt H–1B nonimmigrant' means an H–1B nonimmigrant who is not an exempt H–1B nonimmigrant.

''(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A)—

''(i) in computing the number of full-time equivalent employees and the number of H–1B nonimmigrants, exempt H–1B nonimmigrants shall not be taken into account during the longer of—

''(I) the 6-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998; or

''(II) the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 and ending on the date final regulations are issued to carry out this paragraph; and

''(ii) any group treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be treated as a single employer.

''(4) For purposes of this subsection:

''(A) The term 'area of employment' means the area within normal commuting distance of the worksite or physical location where the work of the H–1B nonimmigrant is or will be performed. If such worksite or location is within a Metropolitan Statistical Area, any place within such area is deemed to be within the area of employment.

''(B) In the case of an application with respect to one or more H–1B nonimmigrants by an employer, the employer is considered to 'displace' a United States worker from a job if the employer lays off the worker from a job that is essentially the equivalent of the job for which the nonimmigrant or nonimmigrants is or are sought. A job shall not be considered to be essentially equivalent of another job unless it involves essentially the same responsibilities, was held by a United States worker with substantially equivalent qualifications and experience, and is located in the same area of employment as the other job.

''(C) The term 'H–1B nonimmigrant' means an alien admitted or provided status as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b).

''(D)(i) The term 'lays off', with respect to a worker—

''(I) means to cause the worker's loss of employment, other than through a discharge for inadequate performance, violation of workplace rules, cause, voluntary departure, voluntary retirement, or the expiration of a grant or contract (other than a temporary employment contract entered into in order to evade a condition described in subparagraph (E) or (F) of paragraph (1)); but

''(II) does not include any situation in which the worker is offered, as an alternative to such loss of employment, a similar employment opportunity with the same employer (or, in the case of a placement of a worker with another employer under paragraph (1)(F), with either employer described in such paragraph) at equivalent or higher compensation and benefits than the position from which the employee was discharged, regardless of whether or not the employee accepts the offer.

''(ii) Nothing in this subparagraph is intended to limit an employee's rights under a collective bargaining agreement or other employment contract.

''(E) The term 'United States worker' means an employee who—

''(i) is a citizen or national of the United States; or

''(ii) is an alien who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence, is admitted as a refugee under section 207, is granted asylum under section 208, or is an immigrant otherwise authorized, by this Act or by the Attorney General, to be employed.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 212(n)(1) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is amended by striking ''a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)'' each place it appears and inserting ''an H–1B nonimmigrant''.

(c) IMPROVED POSTING OF NOTICE OF APPLICATION.—Section 212(n)(1)(C)(ii) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)(C)(ii)) is amended to read as follows:

''(ii) if there is no such bargaining representative, has provided notice of filing in the occupational classification through such methods as physical posting in conspicuous locations at the place of employment or electronic notification to employees in the occupational classification for which H–1B nonimmigrants are sought.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATES.—The amendments made by subsection (a) apply to applications filed under section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act on or after the date final regulations are issued to carry out such amendments, and the amendments made by subsections (b) and (c) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) REDUCTION OF PERIOD FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.—In first promulgating regulations to implement the amendments made by this section in a timely manner, the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General may reduce to not less than 30 days the period of public comment on proposed regulations.

SEC. 413. CHANGES IN ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.

(a) INCREASED ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES.—Section 212(n)(2)(C) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(C)) is amended to read as follows:

''(C)(i) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(B), (1)(E), or (1)(F), a substantial failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(C), (1)(D), or (1)(G)(i)(I), or a misrepresentation of material fact in an application—

''(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed $1,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

''(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 1 year for aliens to be employed by the employer.

''(ii) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1), a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application, or a violation of clause (iv)—

''(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed $5,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

''(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 2 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

''(iii) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) or a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application, in the course of which failure or misrepresentation the employer displaced a United

States worker employed by the employer within the period beginning 90 days before and ending 90 days after the date of filing of any visa petition supported by the application—

''(I) the Secretary shall notify the Attorney General of such finding and may, in addition, impose such other administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed $35,000 per violation) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate; and

''(II) the Attorney General shall not approve petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or 214(c) during a period of at least 3 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

''(iv) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to intimidate, threaten, restrain, coerce, blacklist, discharge, or in any other manner discriminate against an employee (which term, for purposes of this clause, includes a former employee and an applicant for employment) because the employee has disclosed information to the employer, or to any other person, that the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of this subsection, or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection, or because the employee cooperates or seeks to cooperate in an investigation or other proceeding concerning the employer's compliance with the requirements of this subsection or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection.

''(v) The Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General shall devise a process under which an H–1B nonimmigrant who files a complaint regarding a violation of clause (iv) and is otherwise eligible to remain and work in the United States may be allowed to seek other appropriate employment in the United States for a period not to exceed the maximum period of stay authorized for such nonimmigrant classification.

''(vi)(I) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to require an H–1B nonimmigrant to pay a penalty for ceasing employment with the employer prior to a date agreed to by the nonimmigrant and the employer. The Secretary shall determine whether a required payment is a penalty (and not liquidated damages) pursuant to relevant State law.

''(II) It is a violation of this clause for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to require an alien who is the subject of a petition filed under section 214(c)(1), for which a fee is imposed under section 214(c)(9), to reimburse, or otherwise compensate, the employer for part or all of the cost of such fee. It is a violation of this clause for such an employer otherwise to accept such reimbursement or compensation from such an alien.

''(III) If the Secretary finds, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that an employer has committed a violation of this clause, the Secretary may impose a civil monetary penalty of $1,000 for each such violation and issue an administrative order requiring the return to the nonimmigrant of any amount paid in violation of this clause, or, if the nonimmigrant cannot be located, requiring payment of any such amount to the general fund of the Treasury.

''(vii)(I) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer, who has filed an application under this subsection and who places an H–1B nonimmigrant designated as a full-time employee on the petition filed under section 214(c)(1) by the employer with respect to the nonimmigrant, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status due to a decision by the employer (based on factors such as lack of work), or due to the nonimmigrant's lack of a permit or license, to fail to pay the nonimmigrant full-time wages in accordance with paragraph (1)(A) for all such nonproductive time.

''(II) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer, who has filed an application under this subsection and who places an H–1B nonimmigrant designated as a part-time employee on the petition filed under section 214(c)(1) by the employer with respect to the nonimmigrant, after the nonimmigrant has entered into employment with the employer, in nonproductive status under circumstances described in subclause (I), to fail to pay such a nonimmigrant for such hours as are designated on such petition consistent with the rate of pay identified on such petition.

''(III) In the case of an H–1B nonimmigrant who has not yet entered into employment with an employer who has had approved an application under this subsection, and a petition under section 214(c)(1), with respect to the nonimmigrant, the provisions of subclauses (I) and (II) shall apply to the employer beginning 30 days after the date the nonimmigrant first is admitted into the United States pursuant to the petition, or 60 days after the date the nonimmigrant becomes eligible to work for the employer (in the case of a nonimmigrant who is present in the United States on the date of the approval of the petition).

''(IV) This clause does not apply to a failure to pay wages to an H–1B nonimmigrant for nonproductive time due to non-work-related factors, such as the voluntary request of the nonimmigrant for an absence or circumstances rendering the nonimmigrant unable to work.

''(V) This clause shall not be construed as prohibiting an employer that is a school or other educational institution from applying to an H–1B nonimmigrant an established salary practice of the employer, under which the employer pays to H–1B nonimmigrants and United States workers in the same occupational classification an annual salary in disbursements over fewer than 12 months, if—

''(aa) the nonimmigrant agrees to the compressed annual salary payments prior to the commencement of the employment; and

''(bb) the application of the salary practice to the nonimmigrant does not otherwise cause the nonimmigrant to violate any condition of the nonimmigrant's authorization under this Act to remain in the United States.

''(VI) This clause shall not be construed as superseding clause (viii).

''(viii) It is a failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A) for an employer who has filed an application under this subsection to fail to offer to an H–1B nonimmigrant, during the nonimmigrant's period of authorized employment, benefits and eligibility for benefits (including the opportunity to participate in health, life, disability, and other insurance plans; the opportunity to participate in retirement and savings plans; and cash bonuses and noncash compensation, such as stock options (whether or not based on performance)) on the same basis, and in accordance with the same criteria, as the employer offers to United States workers.''.

(b) USE OF ARBITRATION PROCESS FOR DISPUTES INVOLVING QUALIFICATIONS OF UNITED STATES WORKERS NOT HIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 212(n) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)), as amended by section 412(b), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5)(A) This paragraph shall apply instead of subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (2) in the case of a violation described in subparagraph (B), but shall not be construed to limit or affect the authority of the Secretary or the Attorney General with respect to any other violation.

''(B) The Attorney General shall establish a process for the receipt, initial review, and disposition in accordance with this paragraph of complaints respecting an employer's failure to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II) or a petitioner's misrepresentation of material facts with respect to such condition. Complaints may be filed by an aggrieved individual who has submitted a résumé or otherwise applied in a reasonable manner for the job that is the subject of the condition. No proceeding shall be conducted under this paragraph on a complaint concerning such a failure or misrepresentation unless the Attorney General determines that the complaint was filed not later than 12 months after the date of the failure or misrepresentation, respectively.

''(C) If the Attorney General finds that a complaint has been filed in accordance with subparagraph (B) and there is reasonable cause to believe that such a failure or misrepresentation described in such complaint has occurred, the Attorney General shall initiate binding arbitration proceedings by requesting the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to appoint an arbitrator from the roster of arbitrators maintained by such Service. The procedure and rules of such Service shall be applicable to the selection of such arbitrator and to such arbitration proceedings. The Attorney General shall pay the fee and expenses of the arbitrator.

''(D)(i) The arbitrator shall make findings respecting whether a failure or misrepresentation described in subparagraph (B) occurred. If the arbitrator concludes that failure or misrepresentation was willful, the arbitrator shall make a finding to that effect. The arbitrator may not find such a failure or misrepresentation (or that such a failure or misrepresentation was willful) unless the complainant demonstrates such a failure or misrepresentation (or its willful character) by clear and convincing evidence. The arbitrator shall transmit the findings in the form of a written opinion to the parties to the arbitration and the Attorney General. Such findings shall be final and conclusive, and, except as provided in this subparagraph, no official or court of the United States shall have power or jurisdiction to review any such findings.

''(ii) The Attorney General may review and reverse or modify the findings of an arbitrator only on the same bases as an award of an arbitrator may be vacated or modified under section 10 or 11 of title 9, United States Code.

''(iii) With respect to the findings of an arbitrator, a court may review only the actions of the Attorney General under clause (ii) and may set aside such actions only on the grounds described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of section 706(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such judicial review may only be brought in an appropriate United States court of appeals.

''(E) If the Attorney General receives a finding of an arbitrator under this paragraph that an employer has failed to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II) or has misrepresented a material fact with respect to such condition, unless the Attorney General reverses or modifies the finding under subparagraph (D)(ii)—

''(i) the Attorney General may impose administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed $1,000 per violation or $5,000 per violation in the case of a willful failure or misrepresentation) as the Attorney General determines to be appropriate; and

''(ii) the Attorney General is authorized to not approve petitions filed, with respect to that employer and for aliens to be employed by the employer, under section 204 or 214(c)—

''(I) during a period of not more than 1 year; or

''(II) in the case of a willful failure or willful misrepresentation, during a period of not more than 2 years.

''(F) The Attorney General shall not delegate, to any other employee or official of the Department of Justice, any function of the Attorney General under this paragraph, until 60 days after the Attorney General has submitted a plan for such delegation to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The first sentence of section 212(n)(2)(A) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(A)) is amended by striking ''The Secretary'' and inserting ''Subject to paragraph (5)(A), the Secretary''.

(c) LIABILITY OF PETITIONING EMPLOYER IN CASE OF PLACEMENT OF H–1B NONIMMIGRANT

WITH ANOTHER EMPLOYER.—Section 212(n)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) If an H–1B-dependent employer places a nonexempt H–1B nonimmigrant with another employer as provided under paragraph (1)(F) and the other employer has displaced or displaces a United States worker employed by such other employer during the period described in such paragraph, such displacement shall be considered for purposes of this paragraph a failure, by the placing employer, to meet a condition specified in an application submitted under paragraph (1); except that the Attorney General may impose a sanction described in subclause (II) of subparagraph (C)(i), (C)(ii), or (C)(iii) only if the Secretary of Labor found that such placing employer—

''(i) knew or had reason to know of such displacement at the time of the placement of the nonimmigrant with the other employer; or

''(ii) has been subject to a sanction under this subparagraph based upon a previous placement of an H–1B nonimmigrant with the same other employer.''.

(d) SPOT INVESTIGATIONS DURING PROBATIONARY PERIOD.—Section 212(n)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(F) The Secretary may, on a case-by-case basis, subject an employer to random investigations for a period of up to 5 years, beginning on the date (on or after the date of the enactment of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998) on which the employer is found by the Secretary to have committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1) (or has been found under paragraph (5) to have committed a willful failure to meet the condition of paragraph (1)(G)(i)(II)) or to have made a willful misrepresentation of material fact in an application. The preceding sentence shall apply to an employer regardless of whether or not the employer is an H–1B-dependent employer. The authority of the Secretary under this subparagraph shall not be construed to be subject to, or limited by, the requirements of subparagraph (A).''.

(e) ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIVE AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 212(n)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)), as amended by subsection (d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(G)(i) If the Secretary receives specific credible information from a source, who is likely to have knowledge of an employer's practices or employment conditions, or an employer's compliance with the employer's labor condition application under paragraph (1), and whose identity is known to the Secretary, and such information provides reasonable cause to believe that the employer has committed a willful failure to meet a condition of paragraph (1)(A), (1)(B), (1)(E), (1)(F), or (1)(G)(i)(I), has engaged in a pattern or practice of failures to meet such a condition, or has committed a substantial failure to meet such a condition that affects multiple employees, the Secretary may conduct a 30-day investigation into the alleged failure or failures. The Secretary (or the Acting Secretary in the case of the Secretary's absence or disability) shall personally certify that the requirements for conducting such an investigation have been met and shall approve commencement of the investigation. The Secretary may withhold the identity of the source from the employer, and the source's identity shall not be subject to disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code.

''(ii) The Secretary shall establish a procedure for any person, desiring to provide to the Secretary information described in clause (i) that may be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for commencement of an investigation described in such clause, to provide the information in writing on a form developed and provided by the Secretary and completed by or on behalf of the person. The person may not be an officer or employee of the Department of Labor, unless the information satisfies the requirement of clause (iii)(II) (although an officer or employee of the Department of Labor may complete the form on behalf of the person).

''(iii) Any investigation initiated or approved by the Secretary under clause (i) shall be based on information that satisfies the requirements of such clause and that (I) originates from a source other than an officer or employee of the Department of Labor, or (II) was lawfully obtained by the Secretary of Labor in the course of lawfully conducting another Department of Labor investigation under this Act or any other Act.

''(iv) The receipt by the Secretary of information submitted by an employer to the Attorney General or the Secretary for purposes of securing the employment of an H–1B nonimmigrant shall not be considered a receipt of information for purposes of clause (i).

''(v) No investigation described in clause (i) (or hearing described in clause (vii)) may be conducted with respect to information about a failure to meet a condition described in clause (i), unless the Secretary receives the information not later than 12 months after the date of the alleged failure.

''(vi) The Secretary shall provide notice to an employer with respect to whom the Secretary has received information described in clause (i), prior to the commencement of an investigation under such clause, of the receipt of the information and of the potential for an investigation. The notice shall be provided in such a manner, and shall contain sufficient detail, to permit the employer to respond to the allegations before an investigation is commenced. The Secretary is not required to comply with this clause if the Secretary determines that to do so would interfere with an effort by the Secretary to secure compliance by the employer with the requirements of this subsection. There shall be no judicial review of a determination by the Secretary under this clause.

''(vii) If the Secretary determines under this subparagraph that a reasonable basis exists to make a finding that a failure described in clause (i) has occurred, the Secretary shall provide for notice of such determination to the interested parties and an opportunity for a hearing, in accordance with section 556 of title 5, United States Code, within 60 days after the date of the determination. If such a hearing is requested, the Secretary shall make a finding concerning the matter by not later than 60 days after the date of the hearing.''.

(2) SUNSET.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2001.

(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 212(n)(2) (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)), as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(H) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as superseding or preempting any other enforcement-related authority under this Act (such as the authorities under section 274B), or any other Act.''.

SEC. 414. COLLECTION AND USE OF H–1B NONIMMIGRANT FEES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS FOR LOW-INCOME MATH, ENGINEERING, AND COMPUTER SCIENCE STUDENTS AND JOB TRAINING OF UNITED STATES WORKERS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF FEE.—Section 214(c) (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) The Attorney General shall impose a fee on an employer (excluding an employer described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of section 212(p)(1)) filing (on or after December 1, 1998, and before October 1, 2001) a petition under paragraph (1)—

''(i) initially to grant an alien nonimmigrant status described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b);

''(ii) to extend the stay of an alien having such status (unless the employer previously has obtained an extension for such alien); or

''(iii) to obtain authorization for an alien having such status to change employers.

''(B) The amount of the fee shall be $500 for each such petition.

''(C) Fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with section 286(s).''.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCOUNT; USE OF FEES.—Section 286 (8 U.S.C. 1356) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) H–1B NONIMMIGRANT PETITIONER ACCOUNT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established in the general fund of the Treasury a separate account, which shall be known as the 'H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account'. Notwithstanding any other section of this title, there shall be deposited as offsetting receipts into the account all fees collected under section 214(c)(9).

''(2) USE OF FEES FOR JOB TRAINING.—56.3 percent of amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Secretary of Labor until expended for demonstration programs and projects described in section 414(c) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998.

''(3) USE OF FEES FOR LOW-INCOME SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—28.2 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Director of the National Science Foundation until expended for scholarships described in section 414(d) of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 for low-income students enrolled in a program of study leading to a degree in mathematics, engineering, or computer science.

''(4) ADDITIONAL NSF USES.—

''(A) GRANTS FOR MATHEMATICS, ENGINEERING, OR SCIENCE ENRICHMENT COURSES.—4 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Director of the National Science Foundation until expended to make merit-reviewed grants, under section 3(a)(1) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1862(a)(1)), for programs that provide opportunities for enrollment in year-round academic enrichment courses in mathematics, engineering, or science.

''(B) SYSTEMIC REFORM ACTIVITIES.—4 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Director of the National Science Foundation until expended to carry out systemic reform activities administered by the National Science Foundation under section 3(a)(1) of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1862(a)(1)).

''(5) USE OF FEES FOR DUTIES RELATING TO PETITIONS.—1.5 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Attorney General until expended to carry out duties under paragraphs (1) and (9) of section 214(c) related to petitions made for nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), to decrease the processing time for such petitions, and to carry out duties under section 416 of the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998. Such amounts shall be available in addition to any other fees authorized to be collected by the Attorney General with respect to such petitions.

''(6) USE OF FEES FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING AND ENFORCEMENT.—For fiscal year 1999, 6 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account shall remain available to the Secretary of Labor until expended for decreasing the processing time for applications under section 212(n)(1) and for carrying out section 212(n)(2). Beginning with fiscal year 2000, 3 percent of the amounts deposited into the H–1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Account

shall remain available to the Secretary of Labor until expended for decreasing the processing time for applications under section 212(n)(1), and 3 percent of such amounts shall remain available to such Secretary until expended for carrying out section 212(n)(2). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, both of the amounts made available for any fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 2000) pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be available to such Secretary, and shall remain available until expended, only for decreasing the processing time for applications under section 212(n)(1) until the Secretary submits to the Congress a report containing a certification that, during the most recently concluded calendar year, the Secretary substantially complied with the requirement in section 212(n)(1) relating to the provision of the certification described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) within a 7-day period.''.

(c) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING FOR WORKERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In establishing demonstration programs under section 452(c) of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1732(c)), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, or demonstration programs or projects under section 171(b) of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998, the Secretary of Labor shall use funds available under section 286(s)(2) to establish demonstration programs or projects to provide technical skills training for workers, including both employed and unemployed workers.

(2) GRANTS.—The Secretary of Labor shall award grants to carry out the programs and projects described in paragraph (1) to—

(A)(i) private industry councils established under section 102 of the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1512), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(ii) local boards that will carry out such programs or projects through one-stop delivery systems established under section 121 of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; or

(B) regional consortia of councils or local boards described in subparagraph (A).

(d) LOW-INCOME SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the National Science Foundation (referred to in this subsection as the ''Director'') shall award scholarships to low-income individuals to enable such individuals to pursue associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degrees in mathematics, engineering, or computer science.

(2) ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a scholarship under this subsection, an individual—

(i) must be a citizen of the United States, a national of the United States (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act), an alien admitted as a refugee under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality, or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

(ii) shall prepare and submit to the Director an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Director may require; and

(iii) shall certify to the Director that the individual intends to use amounts received under the scholarship to enroll or continue enrollment at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965) in order to pursue an associate, undergraduate, or graduate level degree in mathematics, engineering, or computer science.

(B) ABILITY.—Awards of scholarships under this subsection shall be made by the Director solely on the basis of the ability of the applicant, except that in any case in which 2 or more applicants for scholarships are deemed by the Director to be possessed of substantially equal ability, and there are not sufficient scholarships available to grant one to each of such applicants, the available scholarship or scholarships shall be awarded to the applicants in a manner that will tend to result in a geographically wide distribution throughout the United States of recipients' places of permanent residence.

(3) LIMITATION.—The amount of a scholarship awarded under this subsection shall be determined by the Director, except that the Director shall not award a scholarship in an amount exceeding $2,500 per year.

(4) FUNDING.—The Director shall carry out this subsection only with funds made available under section 286(s)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SEC. 415. COMPUTATION OF PREVAILING WAGE LEVEL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 212 (8 U.S.C. 1182) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(p)(1) In computing the prevailing wage level for an occupational classification in an area of employment for purposes of subsections (n)(1)(A)(i)(II) and (a)(5)(A) in the case of an employee of—

''(A) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965), or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity; or

''(B) a nonprofit research organization or a Governmental research organization,

the prevailing wage level shall only take into account employees at such institutions and organizations in the area of employment.

''(2) With respect to a professional athlete (as defined in subsection (a)(5)(A)(iii)(II)) when the job opportunity is covered by professional sports league rules or regulations, the wage set forth in those rules or regulations shall be considered as not adversely affecting the wages of United States workers similarly employed and be considered the prevailing wage.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) applies to prevailing wage computations made—

(1) for applications filed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) for applications filed before such date, but only to the extent that the computation is subject to an administrative or judicial determination that is not final as of such date.

SEC. 416. IMPROVING COUNT OF H–1B AND H–2B NONIMMIGRANTS.

(a) ENSURING ACCURATE COUNT.—The Attorney General shall take such steps as are necessary to maintain an accurate count of the number of aliens subject to the numerical limitations of section 214(g)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)) who are issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status.

(b) REVISION OF PETITION FORMS.—The Attorney General shall take such steps as are necessary to revise the forms used for petitions for visas or nonimmigrant status under clause (i)(b) or (ii)(b) of section 101(a)(15)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)) so as to ensure that the forms provide the Attorney General with sufficient information to permit the Attorney General accurately to count the number of aliens subject to the numerical limitations of section 214(g)(1) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)(1)) who are issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status.

(c) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—

(1) QUARTERLY NOTIFICATION.—Beginning not later than 60 days after the first day of fiscal year 1999, the Attorney General shall notify, on a quarterly basis, the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate of the numbers of aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act during the preceding 3-month period.

(2) ANNUAL SUBMISSION.—Beginning with fiscal year 2000, the Attorney General shall submit on an annual basis, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, information on the countries of origin and occupations of, educational levels attained by, and compensation paid to, aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act during the previous fiscal year. With respect to the first submission under this paragraph, the information shall relate solely to aliens provided nonimmigrant status after the date that is 60 days after the date on which final regulations are issued to carry out section 412(a).

(3) SPECIFICATION OF NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED BY CERTAIN EMPLOYERS.—Each notification under paragraph (1), and each submission under paragraph (2), shall include the number of aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status pursuant to petitions filed by institutions or organizations described in section 212(p)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as added by section 415 of this title).

SEC. 417. REPORT ON OLDER WORKERS IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FIELD.

(a) STUDY.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall enter into a contract with the President of the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study, using the best available data, assessing the status of older workers in the information technology field. The study shall consider the following:

(1) The existence and extent of age discrimination in the information technology workplace.

(2) The extent to which there is a difference, based on age, in—

(A) promotion and advancement;

(B) working hours;

(C) telecommuting;

(D) salary; and

(E) stock options, bonuses, and other benefits.

(3) The relationship between rates of advancement, promotion, and compensation to experience, skill level, education, and age.

(4) Differences in skill level on the basis of age.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2000, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study described in subsection (a).

SEC. 418. REPORT ON HIGH TECHNOLOGY LABOR MARKET NEEDS; REPORTS ON ECONOMIC IMPACT OF INCREASE IN H–1B NONIMMIGRANTS.

(a) NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Science Foundation shall conduct a study to assess labor market needs for workers with high technology skills during the next 10 years. The study shall investigate and analyze the following:

(A) Future training and education needs of companies in the high technology and information technology sectors and future training and education needs of United States students to ensure that students' skills at various levels are matched to the needs in such sectors.

(B) An analysis of progress made by educators, employers, and government entities to improve the teaching and educational level of American students in the fields of math, science, computer science, and engineering since 1998.

(C) An analysis of the number of United States workers currently or projected to work overseas in professional, technical, and managerial capacities.

(D) The relative achievement rates of United States and foreign students in secondary schools in a variety of subjects, including math, science, computer science, English, and history.

(E) The relative performance, by subject area, of United States and foreign students in postsecondary and graduate schools as compared to secondary schools.

(F) The needs of the high technology sector for foreign workers with specific skills and the potential benefits and costs to United States employers, workers, consumers, postsecondary educational institutions, and the United States economy, from the entry of skilled foreign professionals in the fields of science and engineering.

(G) The needs of the high technology sector to adapt products and services for export to particular local markets in foreign countries.

(H) An examination of the amount and trend of moving the production or performance of products and services now occurring in the United States abroad.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than October 1, 2000, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the results of the study described in paragraph (1).

(3) INVOLVEMENT.—The study under paragraph (1) shall be conducted in a manner that ensures the participation of individuals representing a variety of points of view.

(b) REPORTING ON STUDIES SHOWING ECONOMIC IMPACT OF H–1B NONIMMIGRANT INCREASE.—The Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and any other member of the Cabinet, shall promptly report to the Congress the results of any reliable study that suggests, based on legitimate economic analysis, that the increase effected by section 411(a) of this title in the number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act has had an impact on any national economic indicator, such as the level of inflation or unemployment, that warrants action by the Congress.

SUBTITLE B—SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN NATO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

SEC. 421. SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN NATO CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 101(a)(27) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (J);

(2) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (K) and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(L) an immigrant who would be described in clause (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of subparagraph (I) if any reference in such a clause—

''(i) to an international organization described in paragraph (15)(G)(i) were treated as a reference to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

''(ii) to a nonimmigrant under paragraph (15)(G)(iv) were treated as a reference to a nonimmigrant classifiable under NATO–6 (as a member of a civilian component accompanying a force entering in accordance with the provisions of the NATO Status-of-Forces Agreement, a member of a civilian component attached to or employed by an Allied Headquarters under the 'Protocol on the Status of International Military Headquarters' set up pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty, or as a dependent); and

''(iii) to the Immigration Technical Corrections Act of 1988 or to the Immigration and Nationality Technical Corrections Act of 1994 were a reference to the American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998.''.

(b) CONFORMING NONIMMIGRANT STATUS FOR CERTAIN PARENTS OF SPECIAL IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.—Section 101(a)(15)(N) (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(N)) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(or under analogous authority under paragraph (27)(L))'' after ''(27)(I)(i)''; and

(2) by inserting ''(or under analogous authority under paragraph (27)(L))'' after ''(27)(I)''.

SUBTITLE C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

SEC. 431. ACADEMIC HONORARIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 212 (8 U.S.C. 1182), as amended by section 415, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(q) Any alien admitted under section 101(a)(15)(B) may accept an honorarium payment and associated incidental expenses for a usual academic activity or activities (lasting not longer than 9 days at any single institution), as defined by the Attorney General in consultation with the Secretary of Education, if such payment is offered by an institution or organization described in subsection (p)(1) and is made for services conducted for the benefit of that institution or entity and if the alien has not accepted such payment or expenses from more than 5 institutions or organizations in the previous 6-month period.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to activities occurring on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE V—SALTON SEA FEASIBILITY STUDY

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than January 1, 2000, the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with this section, shall complete all feasibility studies and cost analyses for the options set forth in subsection (b)(2)(A) necessary for Congress to fully evaluate such options.

(b) FEASIBILITY STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) The Secretary shall complete all studies, including, but not limited to environmental and other reviews, of the feasibility and benefit-cost of various options that permit the continued use of the Salton Sea as a reservoir for irrigation drainage and (1) reduce and stabilize the overall salinity of the Salton Sea, (2) stabilize the surface elevation of the Salton Sea, (3) reclaim, in the long term, healthy fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, and (4) enhance the potential for recreational uses and economic development of the Salton Sea.

(B) Based solely on whatever information is available at the time of submission of the report, the Secretary shall (1) identify any options he deems economically feasible and cost effective, (2) identify any additional information necessary to develop construction specifications, and (3) submit any recommendations, along with the results of the study to the Committees no later than January 1, 2000.

(i) The Secretary shall carry out the feasibility study in accordance with a memorandum of understanding entered into by the Secretary, the Salton Sea Authority, and the Governor of California.

(ii) The memorandum of understanding shall, at a minimum, establish criteria for evaluation and selection of options under subparagraph (2)(A), including criteria for determining benefits and the magnitude and practicability of costs of construction, operation, and maintenance of each option evaluated.

(2) OPTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED.—Options considered in the feasibility study—

(A) shall consist of, but need not be limited to—

(i) use of impoundments to segregate a portion of the waters of the Salton Sea in one or more evaporation ponds located in the Salton Sea basin;

(ii) pumping water out of the Salton Sea;

(iii) augmented flows of water into the Salton Sea;

(iv) a combination of the options referred to in clauses (i), (ii), and (iii); and

(v) any other economically feasible remediation option the Secretary considers appropriate and for which feasibility analyses and cost estimates can be completed by January 1, 2000;

(B) shall be limited to proven technologies; and

(C) shall not include any option that—

(i) relies on the importation of any new or additional water from the Colorado River; or

(ii) is inconsistent with the provisions of subsection (c).

(3) ASSUMPTIONS.—In evaluating options, the Secretary shall apply assumptions regarding water inflows into the Salton Sea Basin that encourage water conservation, account for transfers of water out of the Salton Sea Basin, and are based on a maximum likely reduction in inflows into the Salton Sea Basin which could be 800,000 acre-feet or less per year.

(4) CONSIDERATION OF COSTS.—In evaluating the feasibility of options, the Secretary shall consider the ability of Federal, tribal, State and local government sources and private sources to fund capital construction costs and annual operation, maintenance, energy, and replacement costs and shall set forth the basis for any cost sharing allocations as well as anticipated repayment, if any, of federal contributions.

(c) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAW.—

(1) RECLAMATION LAWS.—Activities authorized by this title shall not be subject to the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 et seq.), and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto. Amounts expended for those activities shall be considered nonreimbursable for purposes of those laws and shall not be considered to be a supplemental or additional benefit for purposes of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 1263; 43 U.S.C. 390aa et seq.).

(2) PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE COLORADO RIVER.—This Act shall not be considered to supersede or otherwise affect any treaty, law, decree, contract, or agreement governing use of water from the Colorado River. All activities taken under this Act must be carried out in a manner consistent with rights and obligations of persons under those treaties, laws, decrees, contracts, and agreements.

TITLE VI—CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE, AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

In this title, the following definitions apply:

(1) RESTORATION.—The term ''restoration'' means mitigation of the habitat of wildlife.

(2) TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.—The term ''terrestrial wildlife habitat'' means a habitat for a wildlife species (including game and nongame species) that existed or exists on an upland habitat (including a prairie grassland, woodland, bottom land forest, scrub, or shrub) or an emergent wetland habitat.

(3) WILDLIFE.—The term ''wildlife'' has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).

SEC. 602. TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION.

(a) TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION PLANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with this subsection and in consultation with the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior, the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe shall, as a condition of the receipt of funds under this title, each develop a plan for the restoration of terrestrial wildlife habitat loss that occurred as a result of flooding related to the Big Bend and Oahe projects carried out as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

(2) SUBMISSION OF PLAN TO SECRETARY.—On completion of a plan for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration, the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe shall submit the plan to the Secretary.

(3) REVIEW BY SECRETARY AND SUBMISSION TO COMMITTEES.—The Secretary shall review the plan and submit the plan, with any comments, to the appropriate committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

(4) FUNDING FOR CARRYING OUT PLANS.—

(A) STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.—

(i) NOTIFICATION.—On receipt of the plan for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration submitted by the State of South Dakota, each of the Committees referred to in paragraph (3) shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the receipt of the plan.

(ii) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—On notification in accordance with clause (i), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the State of South Dakota funds from the South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund established under section 803, to be used to carry out the plan for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration submitted by the State and only after the Trust Fund is fully capitalized.

(B) CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE AND LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE.—

(i) NOTIFICATION.—On receipt of the plan for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration submitted by the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, each of the Committees referred to in paragraph (3) shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury of the receipt of each of the plans.

(ii) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—On notification in accordance with clause (i), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make available to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe funds from the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund, respectively, established under section 804, to be used to carry out the plan for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration submitted by the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, respectively, and only after the Trust Fund is fully capitalized.

(C) TRANSITION PERIOD.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—During the period described in clause (ii), the Secretary shall—

(I) fund the terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration programs being carried out on the date of enactment of this Act on Oahe and Big Bend project land and the plans established under this section at a level that does not exceed the highest amount of funding that was provided for the programs during a previous fiscal year; and

(II) fund the activities described in sections 803(d)(3) and 804(d)(3).

(ii) PERIOD.—Clause (i) shall apply during the period—

(I) beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) ending on the date on which funds are made available for use from the South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund under section 803(d)(3)(A)(i) and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund under section 804(d)(3)(A)(i).

(b) PROGRAMS FOR THE PURCHASE OF WILDLIFE HABITAT LEASES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The State of South Dakota may use funds made available under section 803(d)(3)(A)(iii) to develop a program for the purchase of wildlife habitat leases that meets the requirements of this subsection.

(2) DEVELOPMENT OF A PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, or the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe elects to conduct a program under this subsection, the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, or the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (in consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Secretary and with an opportunity for public comment) shall develop a plan to lease land for the protection and development of wildlife habitat, including habitat for threatened and endangered species, associated with the Missouri River ecosystem.

(B) USE FOR PROGRAM.—The plan shall be used by the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, or the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe in carrying out the program carried out under paragraph (1).

(3) CONDITIONS OF LEASES.—Each lease covered under a program carried out under paragraph (1) shall specify that the owner of the property that is subject to the lease shall provide—

(A) public access for sportsmen during hunting season; and

(B) public access for other outdoor uses covered under the lease, as negotiated by the landowner and the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, or the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

(4) USE OF ASSISTANCE.—

(A) STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.—If the State of South Dakota conducts a program under this subsection, the State may use funds made available under section 803(d)(3)(A)(iii) to—

(i) acquire easements, rights-of-way, or leases for management and protection of wildlife habitat, including habitat for threatened and endangered species, and public access to wildlife on private property in the State of South Dakota;

(ii) create public access to Federal or State land through the purchase of easements or rights-of-way that traverse such private property; or

(iii) lease land for the creation or restoration of a wetland on such private property.

(B) CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE AND LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE.—If the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe or the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe conducts a program under this subsection, the Tribe may use funds made available under section 804(d)(3)(A)(iii) for the purposes described in subparagraph (A).

(c) FEDERAL OBLIGATION FOR TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT MITIGATION FOR THE BIG BEND AND OAHE PROJECTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.—The establishment of the trust funds under sections 803 and 804 and the development and implementation of plans for terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration developed by the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe in accordance with this section shall be considered to satisfy the Federal obligation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) for terrestrial wildlife habitat mitigation for the State of South Dakota, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe for the Big Bend and Oahe projects carried out as part of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

SEC. 603. SOUTH DAKOTA TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund'' (referred to in this section as the ''Fund'').

(b) FUNDING.—For the fiscal year during which this Act is enacted and each fiscal year thereafter until the aggregate amount deposited in the Fund under this subsection is equal to at least $108,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit $10,000,000 in the Fund.

(c) INVESTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the amounts deposited under subsection (b) only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed by the United States as to both principal and interest.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All amounts credited as interest under subsection (c) shall be available, without fiscal year limitation, to the State of South Dakota for use in accordance with paragraph (3) after the Fund has been fully capitalized.

(2) WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subject to section 802(a)(4)(A), the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw amounts credited as interest under paragraph (1) and transfer the amounts to the State of South Dakota for use as State funds in accordance with paragraph (3) after the Fund has been fully capitalized.

(3) USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the State of South Dakota shall use the amounts transferred under paragraph (2) only to—

(i) fully fund the annually scheduled work described in the terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration plan of the State developed under section 802(a); and

(ii) with any remaining funds—

(I) protect archaeological, historical, and cultural sites located along the Missouri River on land transferred to the State;

(II) fund all costs associated with the ownership, management, operation, administration, maintenance, and development of recreation areas and other lands that are transferred to the State of South Dakota by the Secretary;

(III) purchase and administer wildlife habitat leases under section 802(b);

(IV) carry out other activities described in section 802; and

(V) develop and maintain public access to, and protect, wildlife habitat and recreation areas along the Missouri River.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The amounts transferred under paragraph (2) shall not be used for the purchase of land in fee title.

(e) TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury may not transfer or withdraw any amount deposited under subsection (b).

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as are necessary to pay the administrative expenses of the Fund.

SEC. 604. CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE AND LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION TRUST FUNDS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There are established in the Treasury of the United States 2 funds to be known as the ''Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund'' and the ''Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund'' (each of which is referred to in this section as a ''Fund'').

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), for the fiscal year during which this Act is enacted and each fiscal year thereafter until the aggregate amount deposited in the Funds under this subsection is equal to at least $57,400,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit $5,000,000 in the Funds.

(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the total amount of funds deposited into the Funds for a fiscal year, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit—

(A) 74 percent of the funds into the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Restoration Trust Fund; and

(B) 26 percent of the funds into the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund.

(c) INVESTMENTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall invest the amounts deposited under subsection (b) only in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States.

(d) PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—All amounts credited as interest under subsection (c) shall be available after the Trust Funds are fully capitalized, without fiscal year limitation, to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe for their use in accordance with paragraph (3).

(2) WITHDRAWAL AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Subject to section 802(a)(4)(B), the Secretary of the Treasury shall withdraw amounts credited as interest under paragraph (1) and transfer the amounts to the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe for use in accordance with paragraph (3).

(3) USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe shall use the amounts transferred under paragraph (2) only to—

(i) fully fund the annually scheduled work described in the terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration plan of the respective Tribe developed under section 802(a); and

(ii) with any remaining funds—

(I) protect archaeological, historical, and cultural sites located along the Missouri River on land transferred to the respective Tribe;

(II) fund all costs associated with the ownership, management, operation, administration, maintenance, and development of recreation areas and other lands that are transferred to the respective Tribe by the Secretary;

(III) purchase and administer wildlife habitat leases under section 802(b);

(IV) carry out other activities described in section 802; and

(V) develop and maintain public access to, and protect, wildlife habitat and recreation areas along the Missouri River.

(B) PROHIBITION.—The amounts transferred under paragraph (2) shall not be used for the purchase of land in fee title.

(e) TRANSFERS AND WITHDRAWALS.—Except as provided in subsection (d), the Secretary of the Treasury may not transfer or withdraw any amount deposited under subsection (b).

(f) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Treasury such sums as are necessary to pay the administrative expenses of the Fund.

SEC. 605. TRANSFER OF FEDERAL LAND TO STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TRANSFER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall transfer to the Department of Game, Fish and Parks of the State of South Dakota (referred to in this section as the ''Department'') the land and recreation areas described in subsections (b) and (c) for fish and wildlife purposes, or public recreation uses, in perpetuity.

(B) PERMITS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, AND EASEMENTS.—All permits, rights-of-way, and easements granted by the Secretary to the Oglala Sioux Tribe for land on the west side of the Missouri River between the Oahe Dam and Highway 14, and all permits, rights-of-way, and easements on any other land administered by the Secretary and used by the Oglala Sioux Rural Water Supply System, are granted to the Oglala Sioux Tribe in perpetuity to be held in trust under section 3(e) of the Mni Wiconi Project Act of 1988 (102 Stat. 2568).

(2) USES.—The Department shall maintain and develop the land outside the recreation areas for fish and wildlife purposes in accordance with—

(A) fish and wildlife purposes in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) a plan developed under section 802.

(3) CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The transfer shall not interfere with the Corps of Engineers operation of a project under this section for an authorized purpose of the project under the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 701–1 et seq.), or other applicable law.

(4) SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall retain the right to inundate with water the land transferred to the Department under this section or draw down a project reservoir, as necessary to carry out an authorized purpose of a project.

(b) LAND TRANSFERRED.—The land described in this subsection is land that—

(1) is located above the top of the exclusive flood pool of the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall, and Gavin's Point projects of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program;

(2) was acquired by the Secretary for the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program;

(3) is located outside the external boundaries of a reservation of an Indian Tribe; and

(4) is located within the State of South Dakota.

(c) RECREATION AREAS TRANSFERRED.—A recreation area described in this section includes the land and waters within a recreation area that—

(1) the Secretary determines, at the time of the transfer, is a recreation area classified for recreation use by the Corps of Engineers on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) is located outside the external boundaries of a reservation of an Indian Tribe;

(3) is located within the State of South Dakota;

(4) is not the recreation area known as ''Cottonwood'', ''Training Dike'', or ''Tailwaters''; and

(5) is located below Gavin's Point Dam in the State of South Dakota in accordance with boundary agreements and reciprocal fishing agreements between the State of South Dakota and the State of Nebraska in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, which agreements shall continue to be honored by the State of South Dakota as the agreements apply to any land or recreation areas transferred under this title to the State of South Dakota below Gavin's Point Dam and on the waters of the Missouri River.

(d) MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Department, shall prepare a map of the land and recreation areas transferred under this section.

(2) LAND.—The map shall identify—

(A) land reasonably expected to be required for project purposes during the 20-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) dams and related structures;

which shall be retained by the Secretary.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the Secretary.

(e) SCHEDULE FOR TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Department shall jointly develop a schedule for transferring the land and recreation areas under this section.

(2) TRANSFER DEADLINE.—All land and recreation areas shall be transferred not later than 1 year after the full capitalization of the Trust Fund described in section 803.

(f) TRANSFER CONDITIONS.—The land and recreation areas described in subsections (b) and (c) shall be transferred in fee title to the Department on the following conditions:

(1) RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE.—The Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage to the land caused by flooding, sloughing, erosion, or other changes to the land caused by the operation of any project of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program (except as otherwise provided by Federal law).

(2) EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, LEASES, AND COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—The Department shall maintain all easements, rights-of-way, leases, and cost-sharing agreements that are in effect as of the date of the transfer.

(g) HUNTING AND FISHING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title affects jurisdiction over the land and water below the exclusive flood pool of the Missouri River within the State of South Dakota, including affected Indian reservations. The State of South Dakota, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe shall continue in perpetuity to exercise the jurisdiction the State and Tribes possess on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) NO EFFECT ON RESPECTIVE JURISDICTIONS.—The Secretary may not adopt any regulation or otherwise affect the respective jurisdictions of the State of South Dakota, the Lower Brule River Sioux Tribe, or the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe described in paragraph (1).

(h) APPLICABILITY OF LAW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the following provisions of law shall apply to land transferred under this section:

(1) The National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.), including sections 106 and 304 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 470f, 470w–3).

(2) The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.), including sections 4, 6, 7, and 9 of that Act (16 U.S.C. 470cc, 470ee, 470ff, 470hh).

(3) The Native American Graves Protection Act and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.), including subsections (a) and (d) of section 3 of that Act (25 U.S.C. 3003).

SEC. 606. TRANSFER OF CORPS OF ENGINEERS LAND FOR INDIAN TRIBES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) TRANSFER.—The Secretary of the Army shall transfer to the Secretary of the Interior the land and recreation areas described in subsections (b) and (c).

(2) CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—The transfer shall not interfere with the Corps of Engineers operation of a project under this section for an authorized purpose of the project under the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 701–1 et seq.), or other applicable law.

(3) SECRETARY OF THE ARMY.—The Secretary of the Army shall retain the right to inundate with water the land transferred to the Secretary of the Interior under this section or draw down a project reservoir, as necessary to carry out an authorized purpose of a project.

(4) TRUST.—The Secretary of the Interior shall hold in trust for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe the land transferred under this section that is located within the external boundaries of the reservation of the Indian Tribes.

(b) LAND TRANSFERRED.—The land described in this subsection is land that—

(1) is located above the top of the exclusive flood pool of the Big Bend and Oahe projects of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program;

(2) was acquired by the Secretary of the Army for the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program; and

(3) is located within the external boundaries of the reservation of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

(c) RECREATION AREAS TRANSFERRED.—A recreation area described in this section includes the land and waters within a recreation area that—

(1) the Secretary determines, at the time of the transfer, is a recreation area classified for recreation use by the Corps of Engineers on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) is located within the external boundaries of a reservation of an Indian Tribe; and

(3) is located within the State of South Dakota.

(d) MAP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the governing bodies of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, shall prepare a map of the land transferred under this section.

(2) LAND.—The map shall identify—

(A) land reasonably expected to be required for project purposes during the 20-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) dams and related structures;

which shall be retained by the Secretary.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The map shall be on file in the appropriate offices of the Secretary.

(e) SCHEDULE FOR TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary and the Chairmen of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe shall jointly develop a schedule for transferring the land and recreation areas under this section.

(2) TRANSFER DEADLINE.—All land and recreation areas shall be transferred not later than 1 year after the full capitalization of the State and tribal Trust Fund described in section 804.

(f) TRANSFER CONDITIONS.—The land and recreation areas described in subsections (b) and (c) shall be transferred to, and held in trust by,

the Secretary of the Interior on the following conditions:

(1) RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE.—The Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage to the land caused by flooding, sloughing, erosion, or other changes to the land caused by the operation of any project of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program (except as otherwise provided by Federal law).

(2) HUNTING AND FISHING.—Nothing in this title affects jurisdiction over the land and waters below the exclusive flood pool and within the external boundaries of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and Lower Brule Sioux Tribe reservations. The State of South Dakota, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe shall continue to exercise, in perpetuity, the jurisdiction they possess on the date of enactment of this Act with regard to those lands and waters. The Secretary may not adopt any regulation or otherwise affect the respective jurisdictions of the State of South Dakota, the Lower Brule River Sioux Tribe, or the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe described in the preceding sentence. Jurisdiction over the land transferred under this section shall be the same as that over other land held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior on the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe reservation and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe reservation.

(3) EASEMENTS, RIGHTS-OF-WAY, LEASES, AND COST-SHARING AGREEMENTS.—

(A) MAINTENANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall maintain all easements, rights-of-way, leases, and cost-sharing agreements that are in effect as of the date of the transfer.

(B) PAYMENTS TO COUNTY.—The Secretary of the Interior shall pay any affected county 100 percent of the receipts from the easements, rights-of-way, leases, and cost-sharing agreements described in subparagraph (A).

SEC. 607. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this title diminishes or affects—

(1) any water right of an Indian Tribe;

(2) any other right of an Indian Tribe, except as specifically provided in another provision of this title;

(3) any treaty right that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(4) any external boundary of an Indian reservation of an Indian Tribe;

(5) any authority of the State of South Dakota that relates to the protection, regulation, or management of fish, terrestrial wildlife, and cultural and archaeological resources, except as specifically provided in this title; or

(6) any authority of the Secretary, the Secretary of the Interior, or the head of any other Federal agency under a law in effect on the date of enactment of this Act, including—

(A) the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.);

(B) the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 U.S.C. 470aa et seq.);

(C) the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.);

(D) the Act entitled ''An Act for the protection of the bald eagle'', approved June 8, 1940 (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.);

(E) the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.);

(F) the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.);

(G) the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.);

(H) the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the ''Clean Water Act'') (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.);

(I) the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.); and

(J) the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.).

(b) FEDERAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE.—Nothing in this title relieves the Federal Government of liability for damage to private land caused by the operation of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program.

(c) FLOOD CONTROL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Secretary shall retain the authority to operate the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program for purposes of meeting the requirements of the Act of December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 887, chapter 665; 33 U.S.C. 701–1 et seq.).

SEC. 608. STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall arrange for the United States Geological Survey, in consultation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and other appropriate Federal agencies, to conduct a comprehensive study of the potential impacts of the transfer of land under sections 805(b) and 806(b), including potential impacts on South Dakota Sioux Tribes having water claims within the Missouri River Basin, on water flows in the Missouri River.

(b) NO TRANSFER PENDING DETERMINATION.—No transfer of land under section 805(b) or 806(b) shall occur until the Secretary determines, based on the study, that the transfer of land under either section will not significantly reduce the amount of water flow to the downstream States of the Missouri River.

SEC. 609. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) SECRETARY.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as are necessary—

(1) to pay the administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary in carrying out this title; and

(2) to fund the implementation of terrestrial wildlife habitat restoration plans under section 802(a) and other activities under sections 803(d)(3) and 804(d)(3).

(b) SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as are necessary to pay the administrative expenses incurred by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out this title.

TITLE VII—OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998''.

SEC. 702. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) DEMAND REDUCTION.—The term ''demand reduction'' means any activity conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency, other than an enforcement activity, that is intended to reduce the use of drugs, including—

(A) drug abuse education;

(B) drug abuse prevention;

(C) drug abuse treatment;

(D) drug abuse research;

(E) drug abuse rehabilitation;

(F) drug-free workplace programs; and

(G) drug testing.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(3) DRUG.—The term ''drug'' has the meaning given the term ''controlled substance'' in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)).

(4) DRUG CONTROL.—The term ''drug control'' means any activity conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency involving supply reduction or demand reduction.

(5) FUND.—The term ''Fund'' means the fund established under section 703(d).

(6) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM.—The term ''National Drug Control Program'' means programs, policies, and activities undertaken by National Drug Control Program agencies pursuant to the responsibilities of such agencies under the National Drug Control Strategy.

(7) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCY.—The term ''National Drug Control Program Agency'' means any agency that is responsible for implementing any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, including any agency that receives Federal funds to implement any aspect of the National Drug Control Strategy, but does not include any agency that receives funds for drug control activity solely under the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program or Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities, unless such agency has been designated—

(A) by the President; or

(B) jointly by the Director and the head of the agency.

(8) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.—The term ''National Drug Control Strategy'' means the strategy developed and submitted to Congress under section 706.

(9) OFFICE.—Unless the context clearly implicates otherwise, the term ''Office'' means the Office of National Drug Control Policy established under section 703(a).

(10) STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS.—The term ''State and local affairs'' means domestic activities conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency that are intended to reduce the availability and use of drugs, including—

(A) coordination and facilitation of Federal, State, and local law enforcement drug control efforts;

(B) promotion of coordination and cooperation among the drug supply reduction and demand reduction agencies of the various States, territories, and units of local government; and

(C) such other cooperative governmental activities which promote a comprehensive approach to drug control at the national, State, territory, and local levels.

(11) SUPPLY REDUCTION.—The term ''supply reduction'' means any activity of a program conducted by a National Drug Control Program agency that is intended to reduce the availability or use of drugs in the United States and abroad, including—

(A) international drug control;

(B) foreign and domestic drug intelligence;

(C) interdiction; and

(D) domestic drug law enforcement, including law enforcement directed at drug users.

SEC. 703. OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICE.—There is established in the Executive Office of the President an Office of National Drug Control Policy, which shall—

(1) develop national drug control policy;

(2) coordinate and oversee the implementation of that national drug control policy;

(3) assess and certify the adequacy of national drug control programs and the budget for those programs; and

(4) evaluate the effectiveness of the national drug control programs.

(b) DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—

(1) DIRECTOR.—There shall be at the head of the Office a Director of National Drug Control Policy.

(2) DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.—There shall be in the Office a Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy, who shall assist the Director in carrying out the responsibilities of the Director under this title.

(3) OTHER DEPUTY DIRECTORS.—There shall be in the Office—

(A) a Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, who shall be responsible for the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (G) of section 702(1);

(B) a Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, who shall be responsible for the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 702(11); and

(C) a Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, who shall be responsible for the activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of section 702(10) and subparagraph (D) of section 702(11).

(c) ACCESS BY CONGRESS.—The location of the Office in the Executive Office of the President shall not be construed as affecting access by

Congress, or any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate, to any—

(1) information, document, or study in the possession of, or conducted by or at the direction of the Director; or

(2) personnel of the Office.

(d) OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY GIFT FUND.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund for the receipt of gifts, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office under section 704(c).

(2) CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Office may accept, hold, and administer contributions to the Fund.

(3) USE OF AMOUNTS DEPOSITED.—Amounts deposited in the Fund are authorized to be appropriated, to remain available until expended for authorized purposes at the discretion of the Director.

SEC. 704. APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS.

(a) APPOINTMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, the Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy, the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, the Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, and the Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, shall each be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall serve at the pleasure of the President. In appointing the Deputy Director for Demand Reduction under this paragraph, the President shall take into consideration the scientific, educational or professional background of the individual, and whether the individual has experience in the fields of substance abuse prevention, education, or treatment.

(2) DUTIES OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.—The Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy shall—

(A) carry out the duties and powers prescribed by the Director; and

(B) serve as the Director in the absence of the Director or during any period in which the office of the Director is vacant.

(3) DESIGNATION OF OTHER OFFICERS.—In the absence of the Deputy Director, or if the Office of the Deputy Director is vacant, the Director shall designate such other permanent employee of the Office to serve as the Director, if the Director is absent or unable to serve.

(4) PROHIBITION.—No person shall serve as Director or a Deputy Director while serving in any other position in the Federal Government.

(5) PROHIBITION ON POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING.—Any officer or employee of the Office who is appointed to that position by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may not participate in Federal election campaign activities, except that such official is not prohibited by this paragraph from making contributions to individual candidates.

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director—

(1) shall assist the President in the establishment of policies, goals, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program;

(2) shall promulgate the National Drug Control Strategy under section 706(a) and each report under section 706(b) in accordance with section 706;

(3) shall coordinate and oversee the implementation by the National Drug Control Program agencies of the policies, goals, objectives, and priorities established under paragraph (1) and the fulfillment of the responsibilities of such agencies under the National Drug Control Strategy and make recommendations to National Drug Control Program agency heads with respect to implementation of Federal counter-drug programs;

(4) shall make such recommendations to the President as the Director determines are appropriate regarding changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal departments and agencies engaged in drug enforcement, and changes in the allocation of personnel to and within those departments and agencies, to implement the policies, goals, priorities, and objectives established under paragraph (1) and the National Drug Control Strategy;

(5) shall consult with and assist State and local governments with respect to the formulation and implementation of National Drug Control Policy and their relations with the National Drug Control Program agencies;

(6) shall appear before duly constituted committees and subcommittees of the House of Representatives and of the Senate to represent the drug policies of the executive branch;

(7) shall notify any National Drug Control Program agency if its policies are not in compliance with the responsibilities of the agency under the National Drug Control Strategy, transmit a copy of each such notification to the President, and maintain a copy of each such notification;

(8) shall provide, by July 1 of each year, budget recommendations, including requests for specific initiatives that are consistent with the priorities of the President under the National Drug Control Strategy, to the heads of departments and agencies with responsibilities under the National Drug Control Program, which recommendations shall—

(A) apply to the next budget year scheduled for formulation under the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, and each of the 4 subsequent fiscal years; and

(B) address funding priorities developed in the National Drug Control Strategy;

(9) may serve as representative of the President in appearing before Congress on all issues relating to the National Drug Control Program;

(10) shall, in any matter affecting national security interests, work in conjunction with the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

(11) may serve as spokesperson of the Administration on drug issues;

(12) shall ensure that no Federal funds appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall be expended for any study or contract relating to the legalization (for a medical use or any other use) of a substance listed in schedule I of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812) and take such actions as necessary to oppose any attempt to legalize the use of a substance (in any form) that—

(A) is listed in schedule I of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812); and

(B) has not been approved for use for medical purposes by the Food and Drug Administration;

(13) shall require each National Drug Control Program agency to submit to the Director on an annual basis (beginning in 1999) an evaluation of progress by the agency with respect to drug control program goals using the performance measures for the agency developed under section 706(c), including progress with respect to—

(A) success in reducing domestic and foreign sources of illegal drugs;

(B) success in protecting the borders of the United States (and in particular the Southwestern border of the United States) from penetration by illegal narcotics;

(C) success in reducing violent crime associated with drug use in the United States;

(D) success in reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug use in the United States; and

(E) implementation of drug treatment and prevention programs in the United States and improvements in the adequacy and effectiveness of such programs;

(14) shall submit to the Appropriations committees and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate on an annual basis, not later than 60 days after the date of the last day of the applicable period, a summary of—

(A) each of the evaluations received by the Director under paragraph (13); and

(B) the progress of each National Drug Control Program agency toward the drug control program goals of the agency using the performance measures for the agency developed under section 706(c); and

(15) shall ensure that drug prevention and drug treatment research and information is effectively disseminated by National Drug Control Program agencies to State and local governments and nongovernmental entities involved in demand reduction by—

(A) encouraging formal consultation between any such agency that conducts or sponsors research, and any such agency that disseminates information in developing research and information product development agendas;

(B) encouraging such agencies (as appropriate) to develop and implement dissemination plans that specifically target State and local governments and nongovernmental entities involved in demand reduction; and

(C) developing a single interagency clearinghouse for the dissemination of research and information by such agencies to State and local governments and nongovernmental agencies involved in demand reduction.

(c) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGET.—

(1) RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each fiscal year, the head of each department, agency, or program of the Federal Government with responsibilities under the National Drug Control Program Strategy shall transmit to the Director a copy of the proposed drug control budget request of the department, agency, or program at the same time as that budget request is submitted to their superiors (and before submission to the Office of Management and Budget) in the preparation of the budget of the President submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(B) SUBMISSION OF DRUG CONTROL BUDGET REQUESTS.—The head of each National Drug Control Program agency shall ensure timely development and submission to the Director of each proposed drug control budget request transmitted pursuant to this paragraph, in such format as may be designated by the Director with the concurrence of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGET PROPOSAL.—For each fiscal year, following the transmission of proposed drug control budget requests to the Director under paragraph (1), the Director shall, in consultation with the head of each National Drug Control Program agency—

(A) develop a consolidated National Drug Control Program budget proposal designed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy;

(B) submit the consolidated budget proposal to the President; and

(C) after submission under subparagraph (B), submit the consolidated budget proposal to Congress.

(3) REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION OF BUDGET REQUESTS AND BUDGET SUBMISSIONS OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall review each drug control budget request submitted to the Director under paragraph (1).

(B) REVIEW OF BUDGET REQUESTS.—

(i) INADEQUATE REQUESTS.—If the Director concludes that a budget request submitted under paragraph (1) is inadequate, in whole or in part, to implement the objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy with respect to the department, agency, or program at issue for the year for which the request is submitted, the Director shall submit to the head of the applicable National Drug Control Program agency a written description of funding levels and specific initiatives that would, in the determination of the Director, make the request adequate to implement those objectives.

(ii) ADEQUATE REQUESTS.—If the Director concludes that a budget request submitted under paragraph (1) is adequate to implement the objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy

with respect to the department, agency, or program at issue for the year for which the request is submitted, the Director shall submit to the head of the applicable National Drug Control Program agency a written statement confirming the adequacy of the request.

(iii) RECORD.—The Director shall maintain a record of each description submitted under clause (i) and each statement submitted under clause (ii).

(C) AGENCY RESPONSE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The head of a National Drug Control Program agency that receives a description under subparagraph (B)(i) shall include the funding levels and initiatives described by the Director in the budget submission for that agency to the Office of Management and Budget.

(ii) IMPACT STATEMENT.—The head of a National Drug Control Program agency that has altered its budget submission under this subparagraph shall include as an appendix to the budget submission for that agency to the Office of Management and Budget an impact statement that summarizes—

(I) the changes made to the budget under this subparagraph; and

(II) the impact of those changes on the ability of that agency to perform its other responsibilities, including any impact on specific missions or programs of the agency.

(iii) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—The head of a National Drug Control Program agency shall submit a copy of any impact statement under clause (ii) to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the time the budget for that agency is submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(D) CERTIFICATION OF BUDGET SUBMISSIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—At the time a National Drug Control Program agency submits its budget request to the Office of Management and Budget, the head of the National Drug Control Program agency shall submit a copy of the budget request to the Director.

(ii) CERTIFICATION.—The Director—

(I) shall review each budget submission submitted under clause (i); and

(II) based on the review under subclause (I), if the Director concludes that the budget submission of a National Drug Control Program agency does not include the funding levels and initiatives described under subparagraph (B)—

(aa) may issue a written decertification of that agency's budget; and

(bb) in the case of a decertification issued under item (aa), shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a copy of—

copy of—

(aaa) the decertification issued under item (aa);

(bbb) the description made under subparagraph (B); and

(ccc) the budget recommendations made under subsection (b)(8).

(4) REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER REQUESTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—No National Drug Control Program agency shall submit to Congress a reprogramming or transfer request with respect to any amount of appropriated funds in an amount exceeding $5,000,000 that is included in the National Drug Control Program budget unless the request has been approved by the Director.

(B) APPEAL.—The head of any National Drug Control Program agency may appeal to the President any disapproval by the Director of a reprogramming or transfer request under this paragraph.

(d) POWERS OF THE DIRECTOR.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Director may—

(1) select, appoint, employ, and fix compensation of such officers and employees of the Office as may be necessary to carry out the functions of the Office under this title;

(2) subject to subsection (e)(3), request the head of a department or agency, or program of the Federal Government to place department, agency, or program personnel who are engaged in drug control activities on temporary detail to another department, agency, or program in order to implement the National Drug Control Strategy, and the head of the department or agency shall comply with such a request;

(3) use for administrative purposes, on a reimbursable basis, the available services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of Federal, State, and local agencies;

(4) procure the services of experts and consultants in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments in the Federal Service, at rates of compensation for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate of pay payable under level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5311 of title 5, United States Code;

(5) accept and use gifts and donations of property from Federal, State, and local government agencies, and from the private sector, as authorized in section 703(d);

(6) use the mails in the same manner as any other department or agency of the executive branch;

(7) monitor implementation of the National Drug Control Program, including—

(A) conducting program and performance audits and evaluations; and

(B) requesting assistance from the Inspector General of the relevant agency in such audits and evaluations;

(8) transfer funds made available to a National Drug Control Program agency for National Drug Control Strategy programs and activities to another account within such agency or to another National Drug Control Program agency for National Drug Control Strategy programs and activities, except that—

(A) the authority under this paragraph may be limited in an annual appropriations Act or other provision of Federal law;

(B) the Director may exercise the authority under this paragraph only with the concurrence of the head of each affected agency;

(C) in the case of an interagency transfer, the total amount of transfers under this paragraph may not exceed 3 percent of the total amount of funds made available for National Drug Control Strategy programs and activities to the agency from which those funds are to be transferred;

(D) funds transferred to an agency under this paragraph may only be used to increase the funding for programs or activities have been authorized by Congress; and

(E) the Director shall—

(i) submit to Congress, including to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the authorizing committees for the Office, and any other applicable committees of jurisdiction, a reprogramming or transfer request in advance of any transfer under this paragraph in accordance with the regulations of the affected agency or agencies; and

(ii) annually submit to Congress a report describing the effect of all transfers of funds made pursuant to this paragraph or subsection (c)(4) during the 12-month period preceding the date on which the report is submitted;

(9) issue to the head of a National Drug Control Program agency a fund control notice described in subsection (f) to ensure compliance with the National Drug Control Program Strategy; and

(10) participate in the drug certification process pursuant to section 490 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j).

(e) PERSONNEL DETAILED TO OFFICE.—

(1) EVALUATIONS.—Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, the Director shall perform the evaluation of the performance of any employee detailed to the Office for purposes of the applicable performance appraisal system established under such chapter for any rating period, or part thereof, that such employee is detailed to such office.

(2) COMPENSATION.—

(A) BONUS PAYMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Director may provide periodic bonus payments to any employee detailed to the Office.

(B) RESTRICTIONS.—An amount paid under this paragraph to an employee for any period—

(i) shall not be greater than 20 percent of the basic pay paid or payable to such employee for such period; and

(ii) shall be in addition to the basic pay of such employee.

(C) AGGREGATE AMOUNT.—The aggregate amount paid during any fiscal year to an employee detailed to the Office as basic pay, awards, bonuses, and other compensation shall not exceed the annual rate payable at the end of such fiscal year for positions at level III of the Executive Schedule.

(3) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DETAILEES.—The maximum number of personnel who may be detailed to another department or agency (including the Office) under subsection (d)(2) during any fiscal year is—

(A) for the Department of Defense, 50; and

(B) for any other department or agency, 10.

(f) FUND CONTROL NOTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A fund control notice may direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to the National Drug Control Program agency account be obligated by—

(A) months, fiscal year quarters, or other time periods; and

(B) activities, functions, projects, or object classes.

(2) UNAUTHORIZED OBLIGATION OR EXPENDITURE PROHIBITED.—An officer or employee of a National Drug Control Program agency shall not make or authorize an expenditure or obligation contrary to a fund control notice issued by the Director.

(3) DISCIPLINARY ACTION FOR VIOLATION.—In the case of a violation of paragraph (2) by an officer or employee of a National Drug Control Program agency, the head of the agency, upon the request of and in consultation with the Director, may subject the officer or employee to appropriate administrative discipline, including, when circumstances warrant, suspension from duty without pay or removal from office.

(g) INAPPLICABILITY TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—The provisions of this section shall not apply to the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Joint Military Intelligence Program and Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities unless the agency that carries out such program is designated as a National Drug Control Program agency by the President or jointly by the Director and the head of the agency.

(h) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed as derogating the authorities and responsibilities of the Director of Central Intelligence contained in sections 104 and 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 or any other law.

SEC. 705. COORDINATION WITH NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM AGENCIES IN DEMAND REDUCTION, SUPPLY REDUCTION, AND STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS.

(a) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon the request of the Director, the head of any National Drug Control Program agency shall cooperate with and provide to the Director any statistics, studies, reports, and other information prepared or collected by the agency concerning the responsibilities of the agency under the National Drug Control Strategy that relate to—

(A) drug abuse control; or

(B) the manner in which amounts made available to that agency for drug control are being used by that agency.

(2) PROTECTION OF INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authorities conferred on the Office and the Director by this title shall be exercised in a manner consistent with provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.

401 et seq.). The Director of Central Intelligence shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to protect information provided pursuant to this title regarding intelligence sources and methods.

(B) DUTIES OF DIRECTOR.—The Director of Central Intelligence shall, to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with subparagraph (A), render full assistance and support to the Office and the Director.

(3) ILLEGAL DRUG CULTIVATION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall annually submit to the Director an assessment of the acreage of illegal drug cultivation in the United States.

(b) CERTIFICATION OF POLICY CHANGES TO DIRECTOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the head of a National Drug Control Program agency shall, unless exigent circumstances require otherwise, notify the Director in writing regarding any proposed change in policies relating to the activities of that agency under the National Drug Control Program prior to implementation of such change. The Director shall promptly review such proposed change and certify to the head of that agency in writing whether such change is consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If prior notice of a proposed change under paragraph (1) is not practicable—

(A) the head of the National Drug Control Program agency shall notify the Director of the proposed change as soon as practicable; and

(B) upon such notification, the Director shall review the change and certify to the head of that agency in writing whether the change is consistent with the National Drug Control Program.

(c) GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION.—The Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Director, in a reimbursable basis, such administrative support services as the Director may request.

(d) ACCOUNTING OF FUNDS EXPENDED.—The Director shall—

(A) require the National Drug Control Program agencies to submit to the Director not later than February 1 of each year a detailed accounting of all funds expended by the agencies for National Drug Control Program activities during the previous fiscal year, and require such accounting to be authenticated by the Inspector General for each agency prior to submission to the Director; and

(B) submit to Congress not later than April 1 of each year the information submitted to the Director under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 706. DEVELOPMENT, SUBMISSION, IMPLEMENTATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.

(a) TIMING, CONTENTS, AND PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.—

(1) TIMING.—Not later than February 1, 1999, the President shall submit to Congress a National Drug Control Strategy, which shall set forth a comprehensive plan, covering a period of not more than 5 years, for reducing drug abuse and the consequences of drug abuse in the United States, by limiting the availability of and reducing the demand for illegal drugs.

(2) CONTENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The National Drug Control Strategy submitted under paragraph (1) shall include—

(i) comprehensive, research-based, long-range, quantifiable, goals for reducing drug abuse and the consequences of drug abuse in the United States;

(ii) annual, quantifiable, and measurable objectives and specific targets to accomplish long-term quantifiable goals that the Director determines may be achieved during each year of the period beginning on the date on which the National Drug Control Strategy is submitted;

(iii) 5-year projections for program and budget priorities; and

(iv) a review of international, State, local, and private sector drug control activities to ensure that the United States pursues well-coordinated and effective drug control at all levels of government.

(B) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Any contents of the National Drug Control Strategy that involves information properly classified under criteria established by an Executive order shall be presented to Congress separately from the rest of the National Drug Control Strategy.

(3) PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND SUBMISSION.—

(A) CONSULTATION.—In developing and effectively implementing the National Drug Control Strategy, the Director—

(i) shall consult with—

(I) the heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies;

(II) Congress;

(III) State and local officials;

(IV) private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in demand reduction;

(V) private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in supply reduction; and

(VI) appropriate representatives of foreign governments;

(ii) with the concurrence of the Attorney General, may require the El Paso Intelligence Center to undertake specific tasks or projects to implement the National Drug Control Strategy; and

(iii) with the concurrence of the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General, may request that the National Drug Intelligence Center undertake specific tasks or projects to implement the National Drug Control Strategy.

(B) INCLUSION IN STRATEGY.—The National Drug Control Strategy under this subsection, and each report submitted under subsection (b), shall include a list of each entity consulted under subparagraph (A)(i).

(4) SPECIFIC TARGETS.—The targets in the National Drug Control Strategy shall include the following:

(A) Reduction of unlawful drug use to 3 percent of the population of the United States or less by December 31, 2003 (as measured in terms of overall illicit drug use during the past 30 days by the National Household Survey), and achievement of at least 20 percent of such reduction during each of 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

(B) Reduction of adolescent unlawful drug use (as measured in terms of illicit drug use during the past 30 days by the Monitoring the Future Survey of the University of Michigan or the National PRIDE Survey conducted by the National Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education) to 3 percent of the adolescent population of the United States or less by December 31, 2003, and achievement of at least 20 percent of such reduction during each of 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

(C) Reduction of the availability of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine in the United States by 80 percent by December 31, 2003.

(D) Reduction of the respective nationwide average street purity levels for cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine (as estimated by the interagency drug flows assessment led by the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and based on statistics collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration and other National Drug Control Program agencies identified as relevant by the Director) by 60 percent by December 31, 2003, and achievement of at least 20 percent of each such reduction during each of 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

(E) Reduction of drug-related crime in the United States by 50 percent by December 31, 2003, and achievement of at least 20 percent of such reduction during each of 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, including—

(i) reduction of State and Federal unlawful drug trafficking and distribution;

(ii) reduction of State and Federal crimes committed by persons under the influence of unlawful drugs;

(iii) reduction of State and Federal crimes committed for the purpose of obtaining unlawful drugs or obtaining property that is intended to be used for the purchase of unlawful drugs; and

(iv) reduction of drug-related emergency room incidents in the United States (as measured by data of the Drug Abuse Warning Network on illicit drug abuse), including incidents involving gunshot wounds and automobile accidents in which illicit drugs are identified in the bloodstream of the victim, by 50 percent by December 31, 2003.

(5) FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN DRUG USE, AVAILABILITY, AND CRIME.—Following the submission of a National Drug Control Strategy under this section to achieve the specific targets described in paragraph (4), the Director may formulate a strategy for additional reductions in drug use and availability and drug-related crime beyond the 5-year period covered by the National Drug Control Strategy that has been submitted.

(b) ANNUAL STRATEGY REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 1999, and on February 1 of each year thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the progress in implementing the Strategy under subsection (a), which shall include—

(A) an assessment of the Federal effectiveness in achieving the National Drug Control Strategy goals and objectives using the performance measurement system described in subsection (c), including—

(i) an assessment of drug use and availability in the United States; and

(ii) an estimate of the effectiveness of interdiction, treatment, prevention, law enforcement, and international programs under the National Drug Control Strategy in effect during the preceding year, or in effect as of the date on which the report is submitted;

(B) any modifications of the National Drug Control Strategy or the performance measurement system described in subsection (c);

(C) an assessment of the manner in which the budget proposal submitted under section 704(c) is intended to implement the National Drug Control Strategy and whether the funding levels contained in such proposal are sufficient to implement such Strategy;

(D) measurable data evaluating the success or failure in achieving the annual measurable objectives described in subsection (a)(2)(A)(ii);

(E) an assessment of current drug use (including inhalants) and availability, impact of drug use, and treatment availability, which assessment shall include—

(i) estimates of drug prevalence and frequency of use as measured by national, State, and local surveys of illicit drug use and by other special studies of—

(I) casual and chronic drug use;

(II) high-risk populations, including school dropouts, the homeless and transient, arrestees, parolees, probationers, and juvenile delinquents; and

(III) drug use in the workplace and the productivity lost by such use;

(ii) an assessment of the reduction of drug availability against an ascertained baseline, as measured by—

(I) the quantities of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine, and other drugs available for consumption in the United States;

(II) the amount of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and precursor chemicals entering the United States;

(III) the number of hectares of marijuana, poppy, and coca cultivated and destroyed domestically and in other countries;

(IV) the number of metric tons of marijuana, heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine seized;

(V) the number of cocaine and methamphetamine processing laboratories destroyed domestically and in other countries;

(VI) changes in the price and purity of heroin and cocaine, changes in the price of methamphetamine, and changes in tetrahydrocannabinol level of marijuana;

(VII) the amount and type of controlled substances diverted from legitimate retail and wholesale sources; and

(VIII) the effectiveness of Federal technology programs at improving drug detection capabilities in interdiction, and at United States ports of entry;

(iii) an assessment of the reduction of the consequences of drug use and availability, which shall include estimation of—

(I) the burden drug users placed on hospital emergency departments in the United States, such as the quantity of drug-related services provided;

(II) the annual national health care costs of drug use, including costs associated with people becoming infected with the human immunodeficiency virus and other infectious diseases as a result of drug use;

(III) the extent of drug-related crime and criminal activity; and

(IV) the contribution of drugs to the underground economy, as measured by the retail value of drugs sold in the United States;

(iv) a determination of the status of drug treatment in the United States, by assessing—

(I) public and private treatment capacity within each State, including information on the treatment capacity available in relation to the capacity actually used;

(II) the extent, within each State, to which treatment is available;

(III) the number of drug users the Director estimates could benefit from treatment; and

(IV) the specific factors that restrict the availability of treatment services to those seeking it and proposed administrative or legislative remedies to make treatment available to those individuals; and

(v) a review of the research agenda of the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center to reduce the availability and abuse of drugs; and

(F) an assessment of private sector initiatives and cooperative efforts between the Federal Government and State and local governments for drug control.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REVISED STRATEGY.—The President may submit to Congress a revised National Drug Control Strategy that meets the requirements of this section—

(A) at any time, upon a determination by the President, in consultation with the Director, that the National Drug Control Strategy in effect is not sufficiently effective; and

(B) if a new President or Director takes office.

(3) 1999 STRATEGY REPORT.—With respect to the Strategy report required to be submitted by this subsection on February 1, 1999, the President shall prepare the report using such information as is available for the period covered by the report.

(c) PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(A) the targets described in subsection (a) are important to the reduction of overall drug use in the United States;

(B) the President should seek to achieve those targets during the 5 years covered by the National Drug Control Strategy required to be submitted under subsection (a);

(C) the purpose of such targets and the annual reports to Congress on the progress towards achieving the targets is to allow for the annual restructuring of appropriations by the Appropriations Committees and authorizing committees of jurisdiction of Congress to meet the goals described in this Act;

(D) the performance measurement system developed by the Director described in this subsection is central to the National Drug Control Program targets, programs, and budget;

(E) the Congress strongly endorses the performance measurement system for establishing clear outcomes for reducing drug use nationwide during the next five years, and the linkage of this system to all agency drug control programs and budgets receiving funds scored as drug control agency funding.

(2) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than February 1, 1999, the Director shall submit to Congress a description of the national drug control performance measurement system, designed in consultation with affected National Drug Control Program agencies, that—

(A) develops performance objectives, measures, and targets for each National Drug Control Strategy goal and objective;

(B) revises performance objectives, measures, and targets, to conform with National Drug Control Program Agency budgets;

(C) identifies major programs and activities of the National Drug Control Program agencies that support the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy;

(D) evaluates in detail the implementation by each National Drug Control Program agency of program activities supporting the National Drug Control Strategy;

(E) monitors consistency between the drug-related goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Program agencies and ensures that drug control agency goals and budgets support and are fully consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy; and

(F) coordinates the development and implementation of national drug control data collection and reporting systems to support policy formulation and performance measurement, including an assessment of—

(i) the quality of current drug use measurement instruments and techniques to measure supply reduction and demand reduction activities;

(ii) the adequacy of the coverage of existing national drug use measurement instruments and techniques to measure the casual drug user population and groups that are at risk for drug use; and

(iii) the actions the Director shall take to correct any deficiencies and limitations identified pursuant to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subsection (b)(4).

(3) MODIFICATIONS.—A description of any modifications made during the preceding year to the national drug control performance measurement system described in paragraph (2) shall be included in each report submitted under subsection (b).

SEC. 707. HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Office a program to be known as the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program.

(b) DESIGNATION.—The Director, upon consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of the Treasury, heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies, and the Governor of each applicable State, may designate any specified area of the United States as a high intensity drug trafficking area. After making such a designation and in order to provide Federal assistance to the area so designated, the Director may—

(1) obligate such sums as appropriated for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program;

(2) direct the temporary reassignment of Federal personnel to such area, subject to the approval of the head of the department or agency that employs such personnel;

(3) take any other action authorized under section 704 to provide increased Federal assistance to those areas;

(4) coordinate activities under this subsection (specifically administrative, recordkeeping, and funds management activities) with State and local officials.

(c) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In considering whether to designate an area under this section as a high intensity drug trafficking area, the Director shall consider, in addition to such other criteria as the Director considers to be appropriate, the extent to which—

(1) the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, or distribution;

(2) State and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;

(3) drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact in other areas of the country; and

(4) a significant increase in allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—The Director shall ensure that no Federal funds appropriated for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program are expended for the establishment or expansion of drug treatment programs.

SEC. 708. COUNTER-DRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Office the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (referred to in this section as the ''Center''). The Center shall operate under the authority of the Director of National Drug Control Policy and shall serve as the central counter-drug technology research and development organization of the United States Government.

(b) DIRECTOR OF TECHNOLOGY.—There shall be at the head of the Center the Director of Technology, who shall be appointed by the Director of National Drug Control Policy from among individuals qualified and distinguished in the area of science, medicine, engineering, or technology.

(c) ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director, acting through the Director of Technology shall—

(A) identify and define the short-, medium-, and long-term scientific and technological needs of Federal, State, and local drug supply reduction agencies, including—

(i) advanced surveillance, tracking, and radar imaging;

(ii) electronic support measures;

(iii) communications;

(iv) data fusion, advanced computer systems, and artificial intelligence; and

(v) chemical, biological, radiological (including neutron, electron, and graviton), and other means of detection;

(B) identify demand reduction basic and applied research needs and initiatives, in consultation with affected National Drug Control Program agencies, including—

(i) improving treatment through neuroscientific advances;

(ii) improving the transfer of biomedical research to the clinical setting; and

(iii) in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and through interagency agreements or grants, examining addiction and rehabilitation research and the application of technology to expanding the effectiveness or availability of drug treatment;

(C) make a priority ranking of such needs identified in subparagraphs (A) and (B) according to fiscal and technological feasibility, as part of a National Counter-Drug Enforcement Research and Development Program;

(D) oversee and coordinate counter-drug technology initiatives with related activities of other Federal civilian and military departments;

(E) provide support to the development and implementation of the national drug control performance measurement system; and

(F) pursuant to the authority of the Director of National Drug Control Policy under section 704, submit requests to Congress for the reprogramming or transfer of funds appropriated for counter-drug technology research and development.

(2) LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY.—The authority granted to the Director under this subsection shall not extend to the award of contracts, management of individual projects, or other operational activities.

(d) ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health

and Human Services shall, to the maximum extent practicable, render assistance and support to the Office and to the Director in the conduct of counter-drug technology assessment.

SEC. 709. PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COUNTER-NARCOTICS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a council to be known as the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics (referred to in this section as the ''Council'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Council shall be composed of 18 members, of whom—

(A) 1 shall be the President, who shall serve as Chairman of the Council;

(B) 1 shall be the Vice President;

(C) 1 shall be the Secretary of State;

(D) 1 shall be the Secretary of the Treasury;

(E) 1 shall be the Secretary of Defense;

(F) 1 shall be the Attorney General;

(G) 1 shall be the Secretary of Transportation;

(H) 1 shall be the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(I) 1 shall be the Secretary of Education;

(J) 1 shall be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations;

(K) 1 shall be the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

(L) 1 shall be the Chief of Staff to the President;

(M) 1 shall be the Director of the Office, who shall serve as the Executive Director of the Council;

(N) 1 shall be the Director of Central Intelligence;

(O) 1 shall be the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;

(P) 1 shall be the Counsel to the President;

(Q) 1 shall be the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and

(R) 1 shall be the National Security Adviser to the Vice President.

(2) ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—The President may, in the discretion of the President, appoint additional members to the Council.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall advise and assist the President in—

(1) providing direction and oversight for the national drug control strategy, including relating drug control policy to other national security interests and establishing priorities; and

(2) ensuring coordination among departments and agencies of the Federal Government concerning implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

(d) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council may utilize established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups chaired by the Director (or a representative of the Director) in carrying out the functions of the Council under this section.

(2) STAFF.—The staff of the Office, in coordination with the staffs of the Vice President and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, shall act as staff for the Council.

(3) COOPERATION FROM OTHER AGENCIES.—Each department and agency of the executive branch shall—

(A) cooperate with the Council in carrying out the functions of the Council under this section; and

(B) provide such assistance, information, and advice as the Council may request, to the extent permitted by law.

SEC. 710. PARENTS ADVISORY COUNCIL ON YOUTH DRUG ABUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Council to be known as the Parents Advisory Council on Youth Drug Abuse (referred to in this section as the ''Council'').

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of 16 members, of whom—

(i) 4 shall be appointed by the President, each of whom shall be a parent or guardian of a child who is not less than 6 and not more than 18 years of age as of the date on which the appointment is made;

(ii) 4 shall be appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate, 3 of whom shall be a parent or guardian of a child who is not less than 6 and not more than 18 years of age as of the date on which the appointment is made;

(iii) 2 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate, each of whom shall be a parent or guardian of a child who is not less than 6 and not more than 18 years of age as of the date on which the appointment is made;

(iv) 4 shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, 3 of whom shall be a parent or guardian of a child who is not less than 6 and not more than 18 years of age as of the date on which the appointment is made; and

(v) 2 shall be appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, each of whom shall be a parent or guardian of a child who is not less than 6 and not more than 18 years of age as of the date on which the appointment is made.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Each member of the Council shall be an individual from the private sector with a demonstrated interest and expertise in research, education, treatment, or prevention activities related to youth drug abuse.

(ii) REPRESENTATIVES OF NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.—Not less than 1 member appointed under each of clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A) shall be a representative of a nonprofit organization focused on involving parents in antidrug education and prevention.

(C) DATE.—The appointments of the initial members of the Council shall be made not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section.

(D) EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.—The Director shall appoint the Executive Director of the Council, who shall be an employee of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.—

(A) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—Each member of the Council shall be appointed for a term of 3 years, except that, of the initial members of the Council—

(i) 1 member appointed under each of clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A) shall be appointed for a term of 1 year; and

(ii) 1 member appointed under each of clauses (i) through (v) of paragraph (2)(A) shall be appointed for a term of 2 years.

(B) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Council shall not affect its powers, provided that a quorum is present, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term for which the member's predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the remainder of that term.

(C) APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR.—To the extent necessary to prevent a vacancy in the membership of the Council, a member of the Council may serve for not more than 6 months after the expiration of the term of that member, if the successor of that member has not been appointed.

(4) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 120 days after the date on which all initial members of the Council have been appointed, the Council shall hold its first meeting.

(5) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(6) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Council shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(7) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Council shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Council.

(B) DUTIES OF CHAIRPERSON.—The Chairperson of the Council shall assign committee duties relating to the Council and direct the Executive Director to convene hearings and conduct other necessary business of the Council.

(C) DUTIES OF VICE CHAIRPERSON.—If the Chairperson of the Council is unable to serve, the Vice Chairperson shall serve as the Chairperson.

(b) DUTIES OF THE COUNCIL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council—

(A) shall advise the Director on drug prevention, education, and treatment and assist the Deputy Director of Demand Reduction in the responsibilities for the coordination of the demand reduction programs of the Federal Government and the analysis and consideration of prevention and treatment alternatives; and

(B) may issue reports and recommendations on drug prevention, education, and treatment, in addition to the reports detailed in paragraph (2), as the Council considers appropriate.

(2) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Any report or recommendation issued by the Council shall be submitted to the Director and subsequently to Congress.

(3) ADVICE ON THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY.—Not later than December 1, 1999, and on December 1 of each year thereafter, the Council shall submit to the Director an annual report containing drug control strategy recommendations on drug prevention, education, and treatment. The Director may include any recommendations submitted under this paragraph in the report submitted by the Director under section 706(b).

(c) EXPENSES.—The members of the Council shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Council.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Council such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 711. DRUG INTERDICTION.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Federal drug control agency'' means—

(1) the Office of National Drug Control Policy;

(2) the Department of Defense;

(3) the Drug Enforcement Administration;

(4) the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(5) the Immigration and Naturalization Service;

(6) the United States Coast Guard;

(7) the United States Customs Service; and

(8) any other department or agency of the Federal Government that the Director determines to be relevant.

(b) REPORT.—In order to assist Congress in determining the personnel, equipment, funding, and other resources that would be required by Federal drug control agencies in order to achieve a level of interdiction success at or above the highest level achieved before the date of enactment of this title, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress and to each Federal drug control program agency a report, which shall include—

(1) with respect to the southern and western border regions of the United States (including the Pacific coast, the border with Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico coast, and other ports of entry) and in overall totals, data relating to—

(A) the amount of marijuana, heroin, methamphetamine, and cocaine—

(i) seized during the year of highest recorded seizures for each drug in each region and during the year of highest recorded overall seizures; and

(ii) disrupted during the year of highest recorded disruptions for each drug in each region and during the year of highest recorded overall seizures; and

(B) the number of persons arrested for violations of section 1010(a) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(a)) and related offenses during the year of the

highest number of arrests on record for each region and during the year of highest recorded overall arrests;

(2) the price of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana during the year of highest price on record during the preceding 10-year period, adjusted for purity where possible; and

(3) a description of the personnel, equipment, funding, and other resources of the Federal drug control agency devoted to drug interdiction and securing the borders of the United States against drug trafficking for each of the years identified in paragraphs (1) and (2) for each Federal drug control agency.

(c) BUDGET PROCESS.—

(1) INFORMATION TO DIRECTOR.—Based on the report submitted under subsection (b), each Federal drug control agency shall submit to the Director, at the same time as each annual drug control budget request is submitted by the Federal drug control agency to the Director under section 704(c)(1), a description of the specific personnel, equipment, funding, and other resources that would be required for the Federal drug control agency to meet or exceed the highest level of interdiction success for that agency identified in the report submitted under subsection (b).

(2) INFORMATION TO CONGRESS.—The Director shall include each submission under paragraph (1) in each annual consolidated National Drug Control Program budget proposal submitted by the Director to Congress under section 704(c)(2), which submission shall be accompanied by a description of any additional resources that would be required by the Federal drug control agencies to meet the highest level of interdiction success identified in the report submitted under subsection (b).

SEC. 712. ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND.

Section 6073 of the Asset Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 (21 U.S.C. 1509) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''section 524(c)(9)'' and inserting ''section 524(c)(8)''; and

(B) by striking ''section 9307(g)'' and inserting ''section 9703(g)''; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking ''strategy'' and inserting ''Strategy''.

SEC. 713. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.—Chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5312, by adding at the end the following:

''Director of National Drug Control Policy.'';

(2) in section 5313, by adding at the end the following:

''Deputy Director of National Drug Control Policy.''; and

(3) in section 5314, by adding at the end the following:

''Deputy Director for Demand Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

''Deputy Director for Supply Reduction, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

''Deputy Director for State and Local Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy.''.

(b) NATIONAL SECURITY ACT OF 1947.—Section 101 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 402) is amended by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g) and inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) The Director of National Drug Control Policy may, in the role of the Director as principal adviser to the National Security Council on national drug control policy, and subject to the direction of the President, attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council.''.

(c) SUBMISSION OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM BUDGET WITH ANNUAL BUDGET REQUEST OF PRESIDENT.—Section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after paragraph (25) the following:

''(26) a separate statement of the amount of appropriations requested for the Office of National Drug Control Policy and each program of the National Drug Control Program.''.

SEC. 714. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title, to remain available until expended, such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003.

SEC. 715. TERMINATION OF OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), effective on September 30, 2003, this title and the amendments made by this title are repealed.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to section 713 or the amendments made by that section.

TITLE VIII—WESTERN HEMISPHERE DRUG ELIMINATION

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This title may be cited as the ''Western Hemisphere Drug Elimination Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this title is as follows:

Sec. 801. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 802. Findings and statement of policy.

SUBTITLE A—ENHANCED SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRY COVERAGE

Sec. 811. Expansion of radar coverage and operation in source and transit countries.
Sec. 812. Expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction.
Sec. 813. Expansion of aircraft coverage and operation in source and transit countries.

SUBTITLE B—ENHANCED ERADICATION AND INTERDICTION STRATEGY IN SOURCE COUNTRIES

Sec. 821. Additional eradication resources for Colombia.
Sec. 822. Additional eradication resources for Peru.
Sec. 823. Additional eradication resources for Bolivia.
Sec. 824. Miscellaneous additional eradication resources.
Sec. 825. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

SUBTITLE C—ENHANCED ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT IN SOURCE ZONE

Sec. 831. Alternative crop development support.
Sec. 832. Authorization of appropriations for Agricultural Research Service counterdrug research and development activities.
Sec. 833. Master plan for herbicides to control narcotic crops.
Sec. 834. Authorization of use of environmentally-approved herbicides to eliminate illicit narcotics crops.

SUBTITLE D—ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Sec. 841. Enhanced international law enforcement academy training.
Sec. 842. Enhanced United States drug enforcement international training.
Sec. 843. Provision of nonlethal equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations for cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

SUBTITLE E—ENHANCED DRUG TRANSIT AND SOURCE ZONE LAW ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

Sec. 851. Increased funding for operations and equipment; report.
Sec. 852. Funding for computer software and hardware to facilitate direct communication between drug enforcement agencies.
Sec. 853. Sense of Congress regarding priority of drug interdiction and counterdrug activities.

SUBTITLE F—RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS

Sec. 861. Authorizations of appropriations.

SUBTITLE G—TRAFFICKING IN CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES

Sec. 871. Short title.
Sec. 872. Limitation.

SEC. 802. FINDINGS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Teenage drug use in the United States has doubled since 1993.

(2) The drug crisis facing the United States is a top national security threat.

(3) The spread of illicit drugs through United States borders cannot be halted without an effective drug interdiction strategy.

(4) Effective drug interdiction efforts have been shown to limit the availability of illicit narcotics, drive up the street price, support demand reduction efforts, and decrease overall drug trafficking and use.

(5) A prerequisite for reducing youth drug use is increasing the price of drugs. To increase price substantially, at least 60 percent of drugs must be interdicted.

(6) In 1987, the national drug control budget maintained a significant balance between demand and supply reduction efforts, illustrated as follows:

(A) 29 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for demand reduction programs.

(B) 38 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 33 percent of the total drug control budget expenditures for international drug interdiction efforts.

(7) In the late 1980's and early 1990's, counternarcotic efforts were successful, specifically in protecting the borders of the United States from penetration by illegal narcotics through increased seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies, including a 302 percent increase in pounds of cocaine seized between 1987 and 1991.

(8) Limiting the availability of narcotics to drug traffickers in the United States had a promising effect as illustrated by the decline of illicit drug use between 1988 and 1991, through a—

(A) 13 percent reduction in total drug use;

(B) 35 percent drop in cocaine use; and

(C) 16 percent decrease in marijuana use.

(9) In 1993, drug interdiction efforts in the transit zones were reduced due to an imbalance in the national drug control strategy. This trend has continued through 1995 as shown by the following figures:

(A) 35 percent for demand reduction programs.

(B) 53 percent for domestic law enforcement.

(C) 12 percent for international drug interdiction efforts.

(10) Supply reduction efforts became a lower priority for the Administration and the seizures by the United States Coast Guard and other agencies decreased as shown by a 68 percent decrease in the pounds of cocaine seized between 1991 and 1996.

(11) Reductions in funding for comprehensive interdiction operations like OPERATION GATEWAY and OPERATION STEELWEB, initiatives that encompassed all areas of interdiction and attempted to disrupt the operating methods of drug smugglers along the entire United States border, have created unprotected United States border areas which smugglers exploit to move their product into the United States.

(12) The result of this new imbalance in the national drug control strategy caused the drug situation in the United States to become a crisis with serious consequences including—

(A) doubling of drug-abuse-related arrests for minors between 1992 and 1996;

(B) 70 percent increase in overall drug use among children aged 12 to 17;

(C) 80 percent increase in drug use for graduating seniors since 1992;

(D) a sharp drop in the price of 1 pure gram of heroin from $1,647 in 1992 to $966 in February 1996; and

(E) a reduction in the street price of 1 gram of cocaine from $123 to $104 between 1993 and 1994.

(13) The percentage change in drug use since 1992, among graduating high school students who used drugs in the past 12 months, has substantially increased—marijuana use is up 80 percent, cocaine use is up 80 percent, and heroin use is up 100 percent.

(14) The Department of Defense has been called upon to support counter-drug efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies that are carried out in source countries and through transit zone interdiction, but in recent years Department of Defense assets critical to those counter-drug activities have been consistently diverted to missions that the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff consider a higher priority.

(15) The Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, through the Department of Defense policy referred to as the Global Military Force Policy, has established the priorities for the allocation of military assets in the following order: (1) war; (2) military operations other than war that might involve contact with hostile forces (such as peacekeeping operations and noncombatant evacuations); (3) exercises and training; and (4) operational tasking other than those involving hostilities (including counter-drug activities and humanitarian assistance).

(16) Use of Department of Defense assets is critical to the success of efforts to stem the flow of illegal drugs from source countries and through transit zones to the United States.

(17) The placement of counter-drug activities in the fourth and last priority of the Global Military Force Policy list of priorities for the allocation of military assets has resulted in a serious deficiency in assets vital to the success of source country and transit zone efforts to stop the flow of illegal drugs into the United States.

(18) At present the United States faces few, if any, threats from abroad greater than the threat posed to the Nation's youth by illegal and dangerous drugs.

(19) The conduct of counter-drug activities has the potential for contact with hostile forces.

(20) The Department of Defense counter-drug activities mission should be near the top, not among the last, of the priorities for the allocation of Department of Defense assets after the first priority for those assets for the war-fighting mission of the Department of Defense.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) reduce the supply of drugs and drug use through an enhanced drug interdiction effort in the major drug transit countries, as well support a comprehensive supply country eradication and crop substitution program, because a commitment of increased resources in international drug interdiction efforts will create a balanced national drug control strategy among demand reduction, law enforcement, and international drug interdiction efforts; and

(2) develop and establish comprehensive drug interdiction and drug eradication strategies, and dedicate the required resources, to achieve the goal of reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the United States by 80 percent by as early as January 1, 2003.

Subtitle A—Enhanced Source and Transit Country Coverage

SEC. 811. EXPANSION OF RADAR COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of radar coverage in drug source and transit countries in the total amount of $14,300,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For restoration of radar, and operation and maintenance of radar, in the Bahamas.

(2) For operation and maintenance of ground-based radar at Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, Cuba.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available to the United States for improving Relocatable Over the Horizon (ROTHR) capability to provide enhanced radar coverage of narcotics source zone countries in South America and transit zones in the Eastern Pacific. The report shall include—

(1) a discussion of the need and costs associated with the establishment of a proposed fourth ROTHR site located in the source or transit zones; and

(2) an assessment of the intelligence specific issues raised if such a ROTHR facility were to be established in conjunction with a foreign government.

SEC. 812. EXPANSION OF COAST GUARD DRUG INTERDICTION.

(a) OPERATING EXPENSES.—For operating expenses of the Coast Guard associated with expansion of drug interdiction activities around Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and other transit zone areas of operation, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation $151,500,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001. Such amounts shall include (but are not limited to) amounts for the following:

(1) For deployment of intelligent acoustic detection buoys in the Florida Straits and Bahamas.

(2) For a nonlethal technology program to enhance countermeasures against the threat of transportation of drugs by so-called Go-Fast boats.

(b) ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For acquisition, construction, and improvement of facilities and equipment to be used for expansion of Coast Guard drug interdiction activities, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation for fiscal year 1999 the total amount of $630,300,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(A) For maritime patrol aircraft sensors.

(B) For acquisition of deployable pursuit boats.

(C) For the acquisition and construction of up to 15 United States Coast Guard Coastal Patrol Boats.

(D) For—

(i) the reactivation of up to 3 United States Coast Guard HU–25 Falcon jets;

(ii) the procurement of up to 3 C–37A aircraft; or

(iii) the procurement of up to 3 C–20H aircraft.

(E) For acquisition of installed or deployable electronic sensors and communications systems for Coast Guard Cutters.

(F) For acquisition and construction of facilities and equipment to support regional and international law enforcement training and support in Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Caribbean Basin.

(G) For acquisition or conversion of maritime patrol aircraft.

(H) For acquisition or conversion of up to 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Medium or High Endurance Cutters.

(I) For acquisition or conversion of up to 2 vessels to be used as Coast Guard Cutters as support, command, and control platforms for drug interdiction operations.

(J) For acquisition of up to 6 Coast Guard Medium Endurance Cutters.

(2) CONTINUED AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under this subsection may remain available until expended.

(c) REQUIREMENT TO ACCEPT PATROL CRAFT FROM DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Transportation shall accept, for use by the Coast Guard for expanded drug interdiction activities, 7 PC–170 patrol craft if offered by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 813. EXPANSION OF AIRCRAFT COVERAGE AND OPERATION IN SOURCE AND TRANSIT COUNTRIES.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of air coverage and operation for drug source and transit countries in the total amount of $886,500,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For procurement of 10 P–3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries.

(2) For the procurement and deployment of 10 P–3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of the drug source zone.

(3) In fiscal years 2000 and 2001, for operation and maintenance of 10 P–3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries.

(4) For personnel for the 10 P–3B Early Warning aircraft for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries.

(5) In fiscal years 2000 and 2001, for operation and maintenance of 10 P–3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead coverage of the drug source zone.

(6) For personnel for the 10 P–3B Slick airplanes for the United States Customs Service to enhance overhead air coverage of drug source zone countries.

(7) For construction and furnishing of an additional facility for the P–3B aircraft.

(8) For operation and maintenance for overhead air coverage for source countries.

(9) For operation and maintenance for overhead coverage for the Caribbean and Eastern Pacific regions.

(10) For purchase and for operation and maintenance of 3 RU–38A observation aircraft (to be piloted by pilots under contract with the United States).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of Central Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on National Security, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report examining the options available in the source and transit zones to replace Howard Air Force Base in Panama and specifying the requirements of the United States to establish an airbase or airbases for use in support of counternarcotics operations to optimize operational effectiveness in the source and transit zones. The report shall identify the following:

(1) The specific requirements necessary to support the national drug control policy of the United States.

(2) The estimated construction, operation, and maintenance costs for a replacement counterdrug airbase or airbases in the source and transit zones.

(3) Possible interagency cost sharing arrangements for a replacement airbase or airbases.

(4) Any legal or treaty-related issues regarding the replacement airbase or airbases.

(5) A summary of completed alternative site surveys for the airbase or airbases.

(c) TRANSFER OF AIRCRAFT.—The Secretary of the Navy shall transfer to the United States Customs Service—

(1) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P–3B aircraft for modification into P–3 AEW&C aircraft; and

(2) ten currently retired and previously identified heavyweight P–3B aircraft for modification into P–3 Slick aircraft.

Subtitle B—Enhanced Eradication and Interdiction Strategy in Source Countries

SEC. 821. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR COLOMBIA.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Colombia in the total amount of $201,250,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For each such fiscal year for sustaining support of the helicopters and fixed wing fleet of the national police of Colombia.

(2) For the purchase of DC–3 transport aircraft for the national police of Colombia.

(3) For acquisition of resources needed for prison security in Colombia.

(4) For the purchase of minigun systems for the national police of Colombia.

(5) For the purchase of 6 UH–60L Black Hawk utility helicopters for the national police of Colombia and for operation, maintenance, and training relating to such helicopters.

(6) For procurement, for upgrade of 50 UH–1H helicopters to the Huey II configuration equipped with miniguns for the use of the national police of Colombia.

(7) For the repair and rebuilding of the antinarcotics base in southern Colombia.

(8) For providing sufficient and adequate base and force security for any rebuilt facility in southern Colombia, and the other forward operating antinarcotics bases of the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit.

(b) COUNTERNARCOTICS ASSISTANCE.—

(1) LIMITATION ON PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), United States counternarcotics assistance may not be provided for the Government of Colombia under this title or under any other provision of law on or after the date of enactment of this Act if the Government of Colombia negotiates or permits the establishment of any demilitarized zone in which the eradication of drug production by the security forces of Colombia, including the Colombian National Police antinarcotics unit, is prohibited.

(2) EXCEPTION.—If the Government of Colombia negotiates or permits the establishment of a demilitarized zone described in paragraph (1), United States counternarcotics assistance may be provided for the Government of Colombia for a period of up to 90 consecutive days upon a finding by the President that providing such assistance is in the national interest of the United States.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—In each case in which counternarcotics assistance is provided for the Government of Colombia as a result of a finding by the President described in paragraph (2), the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations and the authorizing committees of jurisdiction of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 5 days after such assistance is provided.

SEC. 822. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR PERU.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the establishment of a third drug interdiction site in Peru to support air bridge and riverine missions for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Peru, in the total amount of $3,000,000, and an additional amount of $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for operation and maintenance.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study of Peruvian counternarcotics air interdiction requirements and, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the results of the study. The study shall include a review of the Peruvian Air Force's current and future requirements for counternarcotics air interdiction to complement the Peruvian Air Force's A–37 capability.

SEC. 823. ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES FOR BOLIVIA.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of drug-related eradication efforts in Bolivia in the total amount of $17,000,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For support of air operations in Bolivia.

(2) For support of riverine operations in Bolivia.

(3) For support of coca eradication programs.

(4) For procurement of 2 mobile x-ray machines, with operation and maintenance support.

SEC. 824. MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONAL ERADICATION RESOURCES.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced precursor chemical control projects, in the total amount of $500,000.

SEC. 825. BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL.—It is the sense of Congress that any individual serving in the position of assistant secretary in any department or agency of the Federal Government who has primary responsibility for international narcotics control and law enforcement, and the principal deputy of any such assistant secretary, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of—

(1) management;

(2) Federal law enforcement or intelligence; and

(3) foreign policy.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO DEFICIENCIES IN INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.—It is the sense of Congress that the responsiveness and effectiveness of international narcotics assistance activities under the Department of State have been severely hampered due, in part, to the lack of law enforcement expertise by responsible personnel in the Department of State.

Subtitle C—Enhanced Alternative Crop Development Support in Source Zone

SEC. 831. ALTERNATIVE CROP DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT.

Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Agency for International Development for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for alternative development programs in the total amount of $180,000,000 which shall be available as follows:

(1) In the Guaviare, Putumayo, and Caqueta regions in Colombia.

(2) In the Ucayali, Apurimac, and Huallaga Valley regions in Peru.

(3) In the Chapare and Yungas regions in Bolivia.

SEC. 832. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE COUNTERDRUG RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, $23,000,000 to support the counternarcotics research efforts of the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture. Of that amount, funds are authorized as follows:

(1) $5,000,000 shall be used for crop eradication technologies.

(2) $2,000,000 shall be used for narcotics plant identification, chemistry, and biotechnology.

(3) $1,000,000 shall be used for worldwide crop identification, detection tagging, and production estimation technology.

(4) $5,000,000 shall be used for improving the disease resistance, yield, and economic competitiveness of commercial crops that can be promoted as alternatives to the production of narcotics plants.

(5) $10,000,000 to contract with entities meeting the criteria described in subsection (b) for the product development, environmental testing, registration, production, aerial distribution system development, product effectiveness monitoring, and modification of multiple herbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—An entity under this subsection is an entity which possesses—

(1) experience in diseases of narcotic crops;

(2) intellectual property involving seed-borne dispersal formulations;

(3) the availability of state-of-the-art containment or quarantine facilities;

(4) country-specific herbicide formulations;

(5) specialized fungicide resistant formulations; or

(6) special security arrangements.

SEC. 833. MASTER PLAN FOR HERBICIDES TO CONTROL NARCOTIC CROPS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall develop a 10-year master plan for the use of herbicides to control narcotic crops (including coca, poppy, and cannabis) in the United States and internationally.

(b) COORDINATION.—The Director shall develop the plan in coordination with—

(1) the Department of Agriculture;

(2) the Drug Enforcement Administration of the Department of Justice;

(3) the Department of Defense;

(4) the Environmental Protection Agency;

(5) the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Activities of the Department of State;

(6) the United States Information Agency; and

(7) other appropriate agencies.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 1999, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall submit to Congress a report describing the activities undertaken to carry out this section.

SEC. 834. AUTHORIZATION OF USE OF ENVIRONMENTALLY-APPROVED HERBICIDES TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT NARCOTICS CROPS.

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency are authorized to support the development and use of environmentally-approved herbicides to eliminate illicit narcotics crops, including coca, cannabis, and opium poppy, both in the United States and in foreign countries.

Subtitle D—Enhanced International Law Enforcement Training

SEC. 841. ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY TRAINING.

(a) MARITIME LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation and the Department of the Treasury for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the joint establishment, operation, and maintenance in San Juan, Puerto Rico, of a center for training law enforcement personnel of countries located in the Latin American and Caribbean regions in matters relating to maritime law enforcement, including customs-related ports management matters, as follows:

(1) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of Transportation, $1,500,000.

(2) For each such fiscal year for funding by the Department of the Treasury, $1,500,000.

(b) UNITED STATES COAST GUARD INTERNATIONAL MARITIME TRAINING VESSEL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999,

2000, and 2001 for the establishment, operation, and maintenance of maritime training vessels in the total amount of $15,000,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For a vessel for international maritime training, which shall visit participating Latin American and Caribbean nations on a rotating schedule in order to provide law enforcement training and to perform maintenance on participating national assets.

(2) For support of the United States Coast Guard Balsam Class Buoy Tender training vessel.

SEC. 842. ENHANCED UNITED STATES DRUG ENFORCEMENT INTERNATIONAL TRAINING.

(a) MEXICO.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for substantial exchanges for Mexican judges, prosecutors, and police, in the total amount of $2,000,000 for each such fiscal year. The Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding such exchanges.

(b) BRAZIL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhanced support for the Brazilian Federal Police Training Center, in the total amount of $1,000,000 for each such fiscal year. The Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding such enhanced support.

(c) PANAMA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for operation and maintenance, for locating and operating Coast Guard assets so as to strengthen the capability of the Coast Guard of Panama to patrol the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Panama for drug enforcement and interdiction activities, in the total amount of $1,000,000 for each such fiscal year. The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding the location and operation of such assets for such purposes.

(2) ELIGIBILITY TO RECEIVE TRAINING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, members of the national police of Panama shall be eligible to receive training through the International Military Education Training program.

(d) VENEZUELA.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Justice for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, $1,000,000 for operation and maintenance, for support for the Venezuelan Judicial Technical Police Counterdrug Intelligence Center. The Attorney General shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding such support.

(e) ECUADOR.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of Transportation and the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Guayaquil and Esmeraldas, Ecuador, as follows:

(A) For each such fiscal year for the Department of Transportation, $500,000.

(B) For each such fiscal year for the Department of the Treasury, $500,000.

(2) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding the buildup described in paragraph (1).

(f) HAITI AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, $500,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding such buildup of local coast guard and port patrol.

(g) CENTRAL AMERICA.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of the Treasury for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001, $12,000,000 for the buildup of local coast guard and port control in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Secretary of State regarding such buildup of local coast guard and port patrol.

SEC. 843. PROVISION OF NONLETHAL EQUIPMENT TO FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE ILLICIT NARCOTICS CONTROL ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may transfer or lease each year nonlethal equipment to foreign law enforcement organizations for the purpose of establishing and carrying out cooperative illicit narcotics control activities.

(2)(A) The Administrator may transfer or lease equipment under paragraph (1) only if the equipment is not designated as a munitions item or controlled on the United States Munitions List pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act.

(B) The value of each piece of equipment transferred or leased under paragraph (1) may not exceed $100,000.

(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator shall provide for the maintenance and repair of any equipment transferred or leased under subsection (a).

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Before the export of any item authorized for transfer under subsection (a), the Administrator shall provide written notice to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2394–1).

(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all United States law enforcement personnel serving in Mexico should be accredited the same status under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunity as other diplomatic personnel serving at United States posts in Mexico; and

(2) all Mexican narcotics law enforcement personnel serving in the United States should be accorded the same diplomatic status as Drug Enforcement Administration personnel serving in Mexico.

Subtitle E—Enhanced Drug Transit and Source Zone Law Enforcement Operations and Equipment

SEC. 851. INCREASED FUNDING FOR OPERATIONS AND EQUIPMENT; REPORT.

(a) DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Drug Enforcement Administration for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries in the total amount of $58,900,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For support of the Merlin program.

(2) For support of the intercept program.

(3) For support of the development and implementation of automation systems to support investigative and intelligence requirements.

(4) For support of the Caribbean Initiative.

(5) For the hire of special agents, administrative and investigative support personnel, and intelligence analysts for the support of investigations overseas.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State for fiscal year 1999, 2000, and 2001 for the deployment of commercial unclassified intelligence and imaging data and a Passive Coherent Location System for counternarcotics and interdiction purposes in the Western Hemisphere, the total amount of $20,000,000.

(c) DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the United States Customs Service for fiscal years 1999, 2000, and 2001 for enhancement of counternarcotic operations in drug transit and source countries in the total amount of $71,500,000 which shall be available for the following purposes:

(1) For refurbishment of up to 30 interceptor and Blue Water Platform vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet.

(2) For purchase of up to 9 new interceptor vessels in the Caribbean maritime fleet.

(3) For the hire and training of up to 25 special agents for maritime operations in the Caribbean.

(4) For purchase of up to 60 automotive vehicles for ground use in South Florida.

(5) For each such fiscal year for operation and maintenance support for up to 10 United States Customs Service Citations Aircraft to be dedicated for the source and transit zone.

(6) For purchase of non-intrusive inspection systems consistent with the United States Customs Service 5-year technology plan, including truck x-rays and gamma-imaging for drug interdiction purposes at high-threat seaports and land border ports of entry.

(d) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORT.—Not later than January 31, 1999, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall submit to Congress a report examining and proposing recommendations regarding any organizational changes to optimize counterdrug activities, including alternative cost-sharing arrangements regarding the following facilities:

(1) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, East, Key West, Florida.

(2) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, West, Alameda, California.

(3) The Joint Inter-Agency Task Force, South, Panama City, Panama.

(4) The Joint Task Force 6, El Paso, Texas.

SEC. 852. FUNDING FOR COMPUTER SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE TO FACILITATE DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Funds are authorized to be appropriated for the development and purchase of computer software and hardware to facilitate direct communication between agencies that perform work relating to the interdiction of drugs at United States borders, including the United States Customs Service, the Border Patrol, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, in the total amount of $50,000,000.

(b) AVAILABILITY.—Funds authorized pursuant to the authorization of appropriations in subsection (a) shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 853. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING PRIORITY OF DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES.

It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should revise the Global Military Force Policy of the Department of Defense in order—

(1) to treat the international drug interdiction and counter-drug activities of the Department as a military operation other than war, thereby elevating the priority given such activities under the Policy to the next priority below the priority given to war under the Policy and to the same priority as is given to peacekeeping operations under the Policy; and

(2) to allocate the assets of the Department to drug interdiction and counter-drug activities in accordance with the priority given those activities.

Subtitle F—Relationship to Other Laws

SEC. 861. AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The funds authorized to be appropriated for any department or agency of the Federal Government for fiscal years 1999, 2000, or 2001 by this title are in addition to funds authorized to be appropriated for that department or agency for fiscal year 1999, 2000, or 2001 by any other provision of law.

Subtitle G—Trafficking in Controlled Substances

SEC. 871. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Controlled Substances Trafficking Prohibition Act''.

SEC. 872. LIMITATION.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 1006(a) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 956(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Attorney General'' and inserting ''(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the Attorney General''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) Notwithstanding any exemption under paragraph (1), a United States resident who enters the United States through an international land border with a controlled substance (except a substance in schedule I) for which the individual does not possess a valid prescription issued by a practitioner (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) in accordance with applicable Federal and State law (or documentation that verifies the issuance of such a prescription to that individual) may not import the controlled substance into the United States in an amount that exceeds 50 dosage units of the controlled substance.''.

(b) FEDERAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENT.—Section 1006(a)(2) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, as added by subsection (a), is a minimum Federal requirement and shall not be construed to limit a State from imposing any additional requirement.

(c) EXTENT.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall not be construed to affect the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.).

TITLE IX—DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT

SEC. 901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998''.

SEC. 902. FINDINGS; PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) 74 percent of adults who use illegal drugs are employed;

(2) small business concerns employ over 50 percent of the Nation's workforce;

(3) in more than 88 percent of families with children under the age of 18, at least 1 parent is employed; and

(4) employees who use and abuse addictive illegal drugs and alcohol increase costs for businesses and risk the health and safety of all employees because—

(A) absenteeism is 66 percent higher among drug users than individuals who do not use drugs;

(B) health benefit utilization is 300 percent higher among drug users than individuals who do not use drugs;

(C) 47 percent of workplace accidents are drug-related;

(D) disciplinary actions are 90 percent higher among drug users than among individuals who do not use drugs; and

(E) employee turnover is significantly higher among drug users than among individuals who do not use drugs.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this title are to—

(1) educate small business concerns about the advantages of a drug-free workplace;

(2) provide grants and technical assistance in addition to financial incentives to enable small business concerns to create a drug-free workplace;

(3) assist working parents in keeping their children drug-free; and

(4) encourage small business employers and employees alike to participate in drug-free workplace programs.

SEC. 903. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) businesses should adopt drug-free workplace programs;

(2) States should consider incentives to encourage businesses to adopt drug-free workplace programs; and

(3) such incentives may include—

(A) financial incentives, including—

(i) a reduction in workers' compensation premiums;

(ii) a reduction in unemployment insurance premiums; and

(iii) tax deductions in an amount equal to the amount of expenditures for employee assistance programs, treatment, or illegal drug testing; and

(B) other incentives, such as the adoption of liability limitations, as recommended by the President's Commission on Model State Drug Laws.

SEC. 904. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 27 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 654) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 27. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE PROGRAM.—The term 'drug-free workplace program' means a program that includes—

''(A) a written policy, including a clear statement of expectations for workplace behavior, prohibitions against reporting to work or working under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol, prohibitions against the use or possession of illegal drugs in the workplace, and the consequences of violating those expectations and prohibitions;

''(B) drug and alcohol abuse prevention training for a total of not less than 2 hours for each employee, and additional voluntary drug and alcohol abuse prevention training for employees who are parents;

''(C) employee illegal drug testing, with analysis conducted by a drug testing laboratory certified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, or approved by the College of American Pathologists for forensic drug testing, and a review of each positive test result by a medical review officer;

''(D) employee access to an employee assistance program, including confidential assessment, referral, and short-term problem resolution; and

''(E) continuing alcohol and drug abuse prevention education.

''(2) ELIGIBLE INTERMEDIARY.—The term 'eligible intermediary' means an organization—

''(A) that has not less than 2 years of experience in carrying out drug-free workplace programs;

''(B) that has a drug-free workplace policy in effect;

''(C) that is located in a State, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States; and

''(D) the purpose of which is—

''(i) to develop comprehensive drug-free workplace programs or to supply drug-free workplace services; or

''(ii) to provide other forms of assistance and services to small business concerns.

''(3) EMPLOYEE.—The term 'employee' includes any—

''(A) applicant for employment;

''(B) employee;

''(C) supervisor;

''(D) manager;

''(E) officer of a small business concern who is active in management of the concern; and

''(F) owner of a small business concern who is active in management of the concern.

''(4) MEDICAL REVIEW OFFICER.—The term 'medical review officer'—

''(A) means a licensed physician with knowledge of substance abuse disorders; and

''(B) does not include any—

''(i) employee of the small business concern; or

''(ii) employee or agent of, or any person having a financial interest in, the laboratory for which the illegal drug test results are being reviewed.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a drug-free workplace demonstration program, under which the Administrator may make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with, eligible intermediaries for the purpose of providing financial and technical assistance to small business concerns seeking to establish a drug-free workplace program.

''(c) PRIVACY PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATING IN A DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE PROGRAM.—Each drug-free workplace program established with assistance made available under this section shall—

''(1) include, as reasonably necessary and appropriate, practices and procedures to ensure the confidentiality of illegal drug test results and of any participation by an employee in a rehabilitation program;

''(2) prohibit the mandatory disclosure of medical information by an employee prior to a confirmed positive illegal drug test; and

''(3) require that a medical review officer reviewing illegal drug test results shall report only the final results, limited to those drugs for which the employee tests positive, in writing and in a manner designed to ensure the confidentiality of the results.

''(d) EVALUATION AND COORDINATION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1998, the Administrator, in coordination with the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of National Drug Control Policy, shall—

''(1) evaluate the drug-free workplace programs established with assistance made available under this section; and

''(2) submit to Congress a report describing the results of the evaluation under paragraph (1).

''(e) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out this section, the Administrator may—

''(1) contract with public and private entities to provide assistance related to carrying out the program under this section; and

''(2) compensate those entities for provision of that assistance.

''(f) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to require an employer who attends a program offered by an intermediary to contract for any service offered by the intermediary.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $10,000,000 for fiscal years 1999 and 2000. Amounts made available under this subsection shall remain available until expended.

''(2) SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.—Of the total amount made available under this subsection, not more than the greater of 10 percent or $1,000,000 may be used to carry out section 21(c)(3)(T).''.

SEC. 905. SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS.

Section 21(c)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 648(c)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (R), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (S), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(T) providing information and assistance to small business concerns with respect to establishing drug-free workplace programs on or before October 1, 2000.''.

TITLE X—CANYON FERRY RESERVOIR, MONTANA, ACT

SECTION 1001. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that the conveyance of the properties described in section 4(b) to the lessees of those properties for fair market value would have the beneficial results of—

(1) reducing Pick-Sloan project debt for the Canyon Ferry Unit;

(2) providing a permanent source of funding to acquire publicly accessible land and interests in land, including easements and conservation

easements, in the State from willing sellers at fair market value to—

(A) restore and conserve fisheries habitat, including riparian habitat;

(B) restore and conserve wildlife habitat;

(C) enhance public hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities; and

(D) improve public access to public land;

(3) eliminating Federal payments in lieu of taxes and associated management expenditures in connection with the Federal Government's ownership of the properties while increasing local tax revenues from the new owners; and

(4) eliminating expensive and contentious disputes between the Secretary and leaseholders while ensuring that the Federal Government receives full and fair value for the properties.

SEC. 1002. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are to—

(1) establish terms and conditions under which the Secretary of the Interior shall, for fair market value, convey certain properties around Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Montana, to private parties; and

(2) acquire certain land for fish and wildlife conservation purposes.

SEC. 1003. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CANYON FERRY-BROADWATER COUNTY TRUST.—The term ''Canyon Ferry-Broadwater County Trust'' means the Canyon Ferry-Broadwater County Trust established under section 8.

(2) CFRA.—The term ''CFRA'' means the Canyon Ferry Recreation Association, Incorporated, a Montana corporation.

(3) COMMISSIONERS.—The term ''Commissioners'' means the Board of Commissioners for Broadwater County, Montana.

(4) LEASE.—The term ''lease'' means a lease or permit in effect on the date of enactment of this Act that gives a leaseholder the right to occupy a property.

(5) LESSEE.—The term ''lessee'' means—

(A) the leaseholder of 1 of the properties on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) the leaseholder's heirs, executors, and assigns of the leasehold interest in the property.

(6) MONTANA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST.—The term ''Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust'' means the Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust established under section 7.

(7) PROJECT.—The term ''project'' means the Canyon Ferry Unit of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Project.

(8) PROPERTY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''property'' means 1 of the cabin sites described in section 4(b).

(B) USE IN THE PLURAL.—The term ''properties'' means all 265 of the properties and any contiguous parcels referred to in section 4(b)(1)(B).

(9) PURCHASER.—The term ''purchaser'' means a person or entity, excluding CFRA or a lessee, that purchases the properties under section 4.

(10) RESERVOIR.—The term ''Reservoir'' means the Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Montana.

(11) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(12) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of Montana.

SEC. 1004. SALE OF PROPERTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093) and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.), the Secretary shall convey to CFRA or a purchaser—

(1) all right, title, and interest (except the mineral estate) of the United States in and to the properties, subject to valid existing rights and the operational requirements of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program; and

(2) perpetual easements for—

(A) vehicular access to each property;

(B) access to and use of 1 dock per property; and

(C) access to and use of all boathouses, ramps, retaining walls, and other improvements for which access is provided in the leases as of the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The properties to be conveyed are—

(A) the 265 cabin sites of the Bureau of Reclamation located along the northern end of the Reservoir in portions of sections 2, 11, 12, 13, 15, 22, 23, and 26, Township 10 North, Range 1 West; and

(B) any small parcel contiguous to any property (not including shoreline or land needed to provide public access to the shoreline of the Reservoir) that the Secretary determines should be conveyed in order to eliminate an inholding and facilitate administration of surrounding land remaining in Federal ownership.

(2) ACREAGE; LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The acreage and legal description of each property and of each parcel shall be determined by the Secretary in consultation with CFRA.

(3) RESTRICTIVE USE COVENANT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to maintain the unique character of the Reservoir area, the Secretary, the purchaser, CFRA, and each subsequent owner of each property shall covenant that the use restrictions to carry out subparagraphs (B) and (C) shall—

(i) be appurtenant to, and run, with each property; and

(ii) be binding on each subsequent owner of each property.

(B) ACCESS TO RESERVOIR.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the purchaser, CFRA, and the subsequent owners of each property shall ensure that—

(I) public access to and along the shoreline of the Reservoir in existence on the date of enactment of this Act is not obstructed; and

(II) adequate public access to and along the shoreline of the Reservoir is maintained.

(ii) FEDERAL RECLAMATION LAW.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—No conveyance of property under this Act shall restrict or limit the authority or ability of the Secretary to fulfill the duties of the Secretary under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388, chapter 1093), and Acts supplemental to and amendatory of that Act (43 U.S.C. 371 et seq.).

(II) NO LIABILITY.—The operation of the Reservoir by the Secretary in fulfillment of the duties described in subclause (I) shall not result in liability for damages, direct or indirect, to the owner of any property conveyed under section 4(a) or damages from any loss of use or enjoyment of the property.

(C) HISTORICAL USE.—The Secretary, the purchaser, CFRA, and each subsequent owner of each property shall covenant that future uses of the property shall be limited to the type and intensity of uses in existence on the date of enactment of this Act, as limited by the prohibitions contained in the annual operating plan of the Bureau of Reclamation for the Reservoir in effect on October 1, 1998.

(c) PURCHASE PROCESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

(A) solicit sealed bids for the properties;

(B) subject to paragraph (2), sell the properties to the bidder that submits the highest bid above the minimum bid determined under paragraph (2); and

(C) not accept any bid for less than all of the properties in 1 transaction.

(2) MINIMUM BID.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before accepting bids, the Secretary shall establish a minimum bid, which shall be equal to the fair market value of the properties determined by an appraisal of each property, exclusive of the value of private improvements made by the leaseholders before the date of the conveyance, in conformance with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition.

(B) FAIR MARKET VALUE.—Any dispuste over the fair market value of a property under subparagraph (A) shall be resolved in accordance with section 2201.4 of title 43, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) RIGHT OF FIRST REFUSAL.—If the highest bidder is other than CFRA, CFRA shall have the right to match the highest bid and purchase the properties at a price equal to the amount of the highest bid.

(d) TERMS OF CONVEYANCE.—

(1) PURCHASER.—If the highest bidder is other than CFRA, and CFRA does not match the highest bid, the following shall apply:

(A) PAYMENT.—The purchaser shall pay the amount bid to the Secretary for distribution in accordance with section 6.

(B) CONVEYANCE.—The Secretary shall convey the properties to the purchaser.

(C) OPTION TO PURCHASE.—The purchaser shall give each lessee of a property conveyed under this section an option to purchase the property at fair market value, as determined under subsection (c)(2).

(D) NONPURCHASING LESSEES.—

(i) RIGHT TO CONTINUE LEASE.—A lessee that is unable or unwilling to purchase a property shall be provided the opportunity to continue to lease the property for fair market value rent under the same terms and conditions as apply under the existing lease for the property, and shall have the right to renew the term of the existing lease for 2 consecutive 5-year terms.

(ii) COMPENSATION FOR IMPROVEMENTS.—If a lessee declines to purchase a property, the purchaser shall compensate the lessee for the fair market value, as determined pursuant to customary appraisal procedures, of all improvements made to the property by the lessee. The lessee may sell the improvements to the purchaser at any time, but the sale shall be completed by the final termination of the lease, after all renewals under clause (i).

(2) CFRA.—If CFRA is the highest bidder, or matches the highest bid, the following shall apply:

(A) CLOSING.—On receipt of a purchase request from a lessee or CFRA, the Secretary shall close on the property and prepare all other properties for closing within 45 days.

(B) PAYMENT.—At the closing for a property—

(i) the lessee or CFRA shall deliver to the Secretary payment for the property, which the Secretary shall distribute in accordance with section 6; and

(ii) the Secretary shall convey the property to the lessee or CFRA.

(C) APPRAISAL.—The Secretary shall determine the purchase amount of each property based on the appraisal conducted under subsection (c)(2), the amount of the bid under subsection (c)(1), and the proportionate share of administrative costs pursuant to subsection (e). The total purchase amount for all properties shall equal the total bid amount plus administrative costs under subsection (e).

(D) TIMING.—CFRA and the lessees shall purchase at least 75 percent of the properties not later than August 1 of the year that begins at least 12 months after title to the first property is conveyed by the Secretary to a lessee.

(E) RIGHT TO RENEW.—The Secretary shall afford the lessees who have not purchased properties under this section the right to renew the term of the existing lease for 2 (but not more than 2) consecutive 5-year terms.

(F) REIMBURSEMENT.—A lessee shall reimburse CFRA for a proportionate share of the costs to CFRA of completing the transactions contemplated by this Act, including any interest charges.

(G) RENTAL PAYMENTS.—All rent received from the leases shall be distributed by the Secretary in accordance with section 6.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Any reasonable administrative costs incurred by the Secretary, including the costs of survey and appraisals, incident to the conveyance under subsection (a) shall be reimbursed by the purchaser or CFRA.

(f) TIMING.—The Secretary shall make every effort to complete the conveyance under subsection (a) not later than 1 year after the satisfaction of the condition established by section 8(b).

(g) CLOSINGS.—Real estate closings to complete the conveyance under subsection (a) may be staggered to facilitate the conveyance as agreed to by the Secretary and the purchaser or CFRA.

(h) CONVEYANCE TO LESSEE.—If a lessee purchases a property from the purchaser or CFRA, the Secretary, at the request of the lessee, shall have the conveyance documents prepared in the name or names of the lessee so as to minimize the amount of time and number of documents required to complete the closing for the property.

SEC. 1005. AGREEMENT.

(a) MANAGEMENT OF SILO'S CAMPGROUND.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Reclamation, shall—

(1) offer to contract with the Commissioners to manage the Silo's campground;

(2) enter into such a contract if agreed to by the Secretary and the Commissioners; and

(3) grant necessary easements for access roads within and adjacent to the Silo's campground.

(b) CONCESSION INCOME.—Any income generated by any concession that may be granted by the Commissioners at the Silo's recreation area—

(1) shall be deposited in the Canyon Ferry-Broadwater County Trust; and

(2) may be disbursed by the Canyon Ferry-Broadwater County Trust manager as part of the income of the Trust.

SEC. 1006. USE OF PROCEEDS.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, proceeds of conveyances under this Act shall be available, without further Act of appropriation, as follows:

(1) 10 percent of the proceeds shall be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury to reduce the outstanding debt for the Pick-Sloan project at the Reservoir.

(2) 90 percent of the proceeds shall be deposited in the Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust.

SEC. 1007. MONTANA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION TRUST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State congressional delegation and the Governor of the State, shall establish a nonprofit charitable permanent perpetual public trust in the State, to be known as the ''Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust'' (referred to in this section as the ''Trust'').

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Trust shall be to provide a permanent source of funding to acquire publicly accessible land and interests in land, including easements and conservation easements, in the State from willing sellers at fair market value to—

(1) restore and conserve fisheries habitat, including riparian habitat;

(2) restore and conserve wildlife habitat;

(3) enhance public hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities; and

(4) improve public access to public land.

(c) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) TRUST MANAGER.—The Trust shall be managed by a trust manager, who—

(A) shall be responsible for investing the corpus of the Trust; and

(B) shall disburse funds from the Trust on receiving a request for disbursement from a majority of the members of the Joint State-Federal Agency Board established under paragraph (2) and after determining, in consultation with the Citizen Advisory Board established under paragraph (3) and after consideration of any comments submitted by members of the public, that the request meets the purpose of the Trust under subsection (b) and the requirements of subsections (d) and (e).

(2) JOINT STATE-FEDERAL AGENCY BOARD.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Joint State-Federal Agency Board, which shall consist of—

(i) 1 Forest Service employee employed in the State designated by the Forest Service;

(ii) 1 Bureau of Land Management employee employed in the State designated by the Bureau of Land Management;

(iii) 1 Bureau of Reclamation employee employed in the State designated by the Bureau of Reclamation;

(iv) 1 United States Fish and Wildlife Service employee employed in the State designated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(v) 1 Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks employee designated by the Department.

(B) REQUESTS FOR DISBURSEMENT.—After consulting with the Citizen Advisory Board established under paragraph (3) and after consideration of the Trust plan prepared under paragraph (3)(C) and of any comments or requests submitted by members of the public, the Joint State-Federal Agency Board, by a vote of a majority of its members, may submit to the Trust Manager a request for disbursement if the Board determines that the request meets the purpose of the Trust.

(3) CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall nominate, and the Joint State-Federal Agency Board shall approve by a majority vote, a Citizen Advisory Board.

(B) MEMBERSHIP.—The Citizen Advisory Board shall consist of 4 members, including 1 with a demonstrated commitment to improving public access to public land and to fish and wildlife conservation, from each of—

(i) a Montana organization representing agricultural landowners;

(ii) a Montana organization representing hunters;

(iii) a Montana organization representing fishermen; and

(iv) a Montana nonprofit land trust or environmental organization.

(C) DUTIES.—The Citizen Advisory Board, in consultation with the Joint State-Federal Agency Board and the Montana Association of Counties, shall prepare and periodically update a Trust plan including recommendations for requests for disbursement by the Joint State-Federal Agency Board.

(D) OBJECTIVES OF PLAN.—The Trust plan shall be designed to maximize the effectiveness of Montana Fish and Wildlife Conservation Trust expenditures considering—

(i) public needs and requests;

(ii) availability of property;

(iii) alternative sources of funding; and

(iv) availability of matching funds.

(4) PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Before requesting any disbursements under paragraph (2), the Joint State-Federal Agency Board shall—

(A) notify members of the public, including local governments; and

(B) provide opportunity for public comment.

(d) USE.—

(1) PRINCIPAL.—The principal of the Trust shall be inviolate.

(2) EARNINGS.—Earnings on amounts in the Trust shall be used to carry out subsection (b) and to administer the Trust and Citizen Advisory Board.

(3) LOCAL PURPOSES.—Not more than 50 percent of the income from the Trust in any year shall be used outside the watershed of the Missouri River in the State, from Holter Dam upstream to the confluence of the Jefferson River, Gallatin River, and Madison River.

(e) MANAGEMENT.—Land and interests in land acquired under this section shall be managed for the purpose described in subsection (b).

SEC. 1008. CANYON FERRY-BROADWATER COUNTY TRUST.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commissioners shall establish a nonprofit charitable permanent perpetual public trust to be known as the ''Canyon Ferry-Broadwater County Trust'' (referred to in this section as the ''Trust'').

(b) PRIORITY OF TRUST ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) CONDITION TO SALE.—No sale of property under section 4 shall be made until at least $3,000,000, or a lesser amount as offset by in-kind contributions made before full funding of the trust, is deposited as the initial corpus of the Trust.

(2) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In-kind contributions—

(i) shall be approved in advance by the Commissioners;

(ii) shall be made in Broadwater County;

(iii) shall be related to the improvement of access to the portions of the Reservoir lying within Broadwater County or to the creation and improvement of new and existing recreational areas within Broadwater County; and

(iv) shall not include any contribution made by Broadwater County.

(B) APPROVAL.—Approval by the Commissioners of an in-kind contribution under subparagraph (A) shall include approval of the value, nature, and type of the contribution and of the entity that makes the contribution.

(3) INTEREST.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, all interest earned on the principal of the Trust shall be reinvested and considered part of its corpus until the condition stated in paragraph (1) is met.

(c) TRUST MANAGEMENT.—

(1) TRUST MANAGER.—The Trust shall be managed by a nonprofit foundation or other independent trustee to be selected by the Commissioners.

(2) USE.—The Trust manager shall invest the corpus of the Trust and disburse funds as follows:

(A) PRINCIPAL.—A sum not to exceed $500,000 may be expended from the corpus to pay for the planning and construction of a harbor at the Silo's recreation area.

(B) INTEREST.—The balance of the Trust shall be held and the income shall be expended annually for the improvement of access to the portions of the Reservoir lying within Broadwater County, Montana, and for the creation and improvement of new and existing recreational areas within Broadwater County.

(3) DISBURSEMENT.—The Trust manager—

(A) shall approve or reject any request for disbursement; and

(B) shall not make any expenditure except on the recommendation of the advisory committee established under subsection (d).

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Commissioners shall appoint an advisory committee consisting of not fewer than 3 nor more than 5 persons.

(2) DUTIES.—The advisory committee shall meet on a regular basis to establish priorities and make requests for the disbursement of funds to the Trust manager.

(3) APPROVAL BY THE COMMISSIONERS.—The advisory committee shall recommend only such expenditures as are approved by the Commissioners.

(e) NO OFFSET.—Neither the corpus nor the income of the Trust shall be used to reduce or replace the regular operating expenses of the Secretary at the Reservoir, unless approved by the Commissioners.

SEC. 1009. AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized to—

(1) investigate, plan, construct, operate, and maintain public recreational facilities on land withdrawn or acquired for the development of the project;

(2) conserve the scenery, the natural historic, paleontologic, and archaeologic objects, and the wildlife on the land;

(3) provide for public use and enjoyment of the land and of the water areas created by the project by such means as are consistent with but subordinate to the purposes of the project; and

(4) investigate, plan, construct, operate, and maintain facilities for the conservation of fish and wildlife resources.

(b) COSTS.—The costs (including operation and maintenance costs) of carrying out subsection (a) shall be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable under Federal reclamation law.

TITLE XI—MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN TAXES

SEC. 1100. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Internet Tax Freedom Act''.

SEC. 1101. MORATORIUM.

(a) MORATORIUM.—No State or political subdivision thereof shall impose any of the following taxes during the period beginning on October 1, 1998, and ending 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) taxes on Internet access, unless such tax was generally imposed and actually enforced prior to October 1, 1998; and

(2) multiple or discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce.

(b) PRESERVATION OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXING AUTHORITY.—Except as provided in this section, nothing in this title shall be construed to modify, impair, or supersede, or authorize the modification, impairment, or superseding of, any State or local law pertaining to taxation that is otherwise permissible by or under the Constitution of the United States or other Federal law and in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) LIABILITIES AND PENDING CASES.—Nothing in this title affects liability for taxes accrued and enforced before the date of enactment of this Act, nor does this title affect ongoing litigation relating to such taxes.

(d) DEFINITION OF GENERALLY IMPOSED AND ACTUALLY ENFORCED.—For purposes of this section, a tax has been generally imposed and actually enforced prior to October 1, 1998, if, before that date, the tax was authorized by statute and either—

(1) a provider of Internet access services had a reasonable opportunity to know by virtue of a rule or other public proclamation made by the appropriate administrative agency of the State or political subdivision thereof, that such agency has interpreted and applied such tax to Internet access services; or

(2) a State or political subdivision thereof generally collected such tax on charges for Internet access.

(e) EXCEPTION TO MORATORIUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall also not apply in the case of any person or entity who knowingly and with knowledge of the character of the material, in interstate or foreign commerce by means of the World Wide Web, makes any communication for commercial purposes that is available to any minor and that includes any material that is harmful to minors unless such person or entity has restricted access by minors to material that is harmful to minors—

(A) by requiring use of a credit card, debit account, adult access code, or adult personal identification number;

(B) by accepting a digital certificate that verifies age; or

(C) by any other reasonable measures that are feasible under available technology.

(2) SCOPE OF EXCEPTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), a person shall not be considered to making a communication for commercial purposes of material to the extent that the person is—

(A) a telecommunications carrier engaged in the provision of a telecommunications service;

(B) a person engaged in the business of providing an Internet access service;

(C) a person engaged in the business of providing an Internet information location tool; or

(D) similarly engaged in the transmission, storage, retrieval, hosting, formatting, or translation (or any combination thereof) of a communication made by another person, without selection or alteration of the communication.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) BY MEANS OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB.—The term ''by means of the World Wide Web'' means by placement of material in a computer server-based file archive so that it is publicly accessible, over the Internet, using hypertext transfer protocol, file transfer protocol, or other similar protocols.

(B) COMMERCIAL PURPOSES; ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.—

(i) COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.—A person shall be considered to make a communication for commercial purposes only if such person is engaged in the business of making such communications.

(ii) ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.—The term ''engaged in the business'' means that the person who makes a communication, or offers to make a communication, by means of the World Wide Web, that includes any material that is harmful to minors, devotes time, attention, or labor to such activities, as a regular course of such person's trade or business, with the objective of earning a profit as a result of such activities (although it is not necessary that the person make a profit or that the making or offering to make such communications be the person's sole or principal business or source of income). A person may be considered to be engaged in the business of making, by means of the World Wide Web, communications for commercial purposes that include material that is harmful to minors, only if the person knowingly causes the material that is harmful to minors to be posted on the World Wide Web or knowingly solicits such material to be posted on the World Wide Web.

(C) INTERNET.—The term ''Internet'' means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

(D) INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term ''Internet access service'' means a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the Internet and may also include access to proprietary content, information, and other services as part of a package of services offered to consumers. Such term does not include telecommunications services.

(E) INTERNET INFORMATION LOCATION TOOL.—The term ''Internet information location tool'' means a service that refers or links users to an online location on the World Wide Web. Such term includes directories, indices, references, pointers, and hypertext links.

(F) MATERIAL THAT IS HARMFUL TO MINORS.—The term ''material that is harmful to minors'' means any communication, picture, image, graphic image file, article, recording, writing, or other matter of any kind that is obscene or that—

(i) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find, taking the material as a whole and with respect to minors, is designed to appeal to, or is designed to pander to, the prurient interest;

(ii) depicts, describes, or represents, in a manner patently offensive with respect to minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, an actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual act, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals or post-pubescent female breast; and

(iii) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

(G) MINOR.—The term ''minor'' means any person under 17 years of age.

(H) TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER; TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.—The terms ''telecommunications carrier'' and ''telecommunications service'' have the meanings given such terms in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

(f) ADDITIONAL EXCEPTION TO MORATORIUM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall also not apply with respect to an Internet access provider, unless, at the time of entering into an agreement with a customer for the provision of Internet access services, such provider offers such customer (either for a fee or at no charge) screening software that is designed to permit the customer to limit access to material on the Internet that is harmful to minors.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) INTERNET ACCESS PROVIDER.—The term ''Internet access provider'' means a person engaged in the business of providing a computer and communications facility through which a customer may obtain access to the Internet, but does not include a common carrier to the extent that it provides only telecommunications services.

(B) INTERNET ACCESS SERVICES.—The term ''Internet access services'' means the provision of computer and communications services through which a customer using a computer and a modem or other communications device may obtain access to the Internet, but does not include telecommunications services provided by a common carrier.

(C) SCREENING SOFTWARE.—The term ''screening software'' means software that is designed to permit a person to limit access to material on the Internet that is harmful to minors.

(3) APPLICABILITY.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to agreements for the provision of Internet access services entered into on or after the date that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1102. ADVISORY COMMISSION ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.—There is established a commission to be known as the Advisory Commission on Electronic Commerce (in this title referred to as the ''Commission''). The Commission shall—

(1) be composed of 19 members appointed in accordance with subsection (b), including the chairperson who shall be selected by the members of the Commission from among themselves; and

(2) conduct its business in accordance with the provisions of this title.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioners shall serve for the life of the Commission. The membership of the Commission shall be as follows:

(A) 3 representatives from the Federal Government, comprised of the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the United States Trade Representative (or their respective delegates).

(B) 8 representatives from State and local governments (one such representative shall be from a State or local government that does not impose a sales tax and one representative shall be from a State that does not impose an income tax).

(C) 8 representatives of the electronic commerce industry (including small business), telecommunications carriers, local retail businesses, and consumer groups, comprised of—

(i) 5 individuals appointed by the Majority Leader of the Senate;

(ii) 3 individuals appointed by the Minority Leader of the Senate;

(iii) 5 individuals appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

(iv) 3 individuals appointed by the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPOINTMENTS.—Appointments to the Commission shall be made not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act. The chairperson shall be selected not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or grants of services or property, both real and personal, for purposes of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts or grants not used at the expiration of the Commission shall be returned to the donor or grantor.

(d) OTHER RESOURCES.—The Commission shall have reasonable access to materials, resources, data, and other information from the Department of Justice, the Department of Commerce, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative. The Commission shall also have reasonable access to use the facilities of any such Department or Office for purposes of conducting meetings.

(e) SUNSET.—The Commission shall terminate 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(f) RULES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) QUORUM.—Nine members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Commission.

(2) MEETINGS.—Any meetings held by the Commission shall be duly noticed at least 14 days in advance and shall be open to the public.

(3) OPPORTUNITIES TO TESTIFY.—The Commission shall provide opportunities for representatives of the general public, taxpayer groups, consumer groups, and State and local government officials to testify.

(4) ADDITIONAL RULES.—The Commission may adopt other rules as needed.

(g) DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a thorough study of Federal, State and local, and international taxation and tariff treatment of transactions using the Internet and Internet access and other comparable intrastate, interstate or international sales activities.

(2) ISSUES TO BE STUDIED.—The Commission may include in the study under subsection (a)—

(A) an examination of—

(i) barriers imposed in foreign markets on United States providers of property, goods, services, or information engaged in electronic commerce and on United States providers of telecommunications services; and

(ii) how the imposition of such barriers will affect United States consumers, the competitiveness of United States citizens providing property, goods, services, or information in foreign markets, and the growth and maturing of the Internet;

(B) an examination of the collection and administration of consumption taxes on electronic commerce in other countries and the United States, and the impact of such collection on the global economy, including an examination of the relationship between the collection and administration of such taxes when the transaction uses the Internet and when it does not;

(C) an examination of the impact of the Internet and Internet access (particularly voice transmission) on the revenue base for taxes imposed under section 4251 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(D) an examination of model State legislation that—

(i) would provide uniform definitions of categories of property, goods, service, or information subject to or exempt from sales and use taxes; and

(ii) would ensure that Internet access services, online services, and communications and transactions using the Internet, Internet access service, or online services would be treated in a tax and technologically neutral manner relative to other forms of remote sales;

(E) an examination of the effects of taxation, including the absence of taxation, on all interstate sales transactions, including transactions using the Internet, on retail businesses and on State and local governments, which examination may include a review of the efforts of State and local governments to collect sales and use taxes owed on in-State purchases from out-of-State sellers; and

(F) the examination of ways to simplify Federal and State and local taxes imposed on the provision of telecommunications services.

(3) EFFECT ON THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934.—Nothing in this section shall include an examination of any fees or charges imposed by the Federal Communications Commission or States related to—

(A) obligations under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.); or

(B) the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (or of amendments made by that Act).

(h) NATIONAL TAX ASSOCIATION COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONIC COMMERCE TAX PROJECT.—The Commission shall, to the extent possible, ensure that its work does not undermine the efforts of the National Tax Association Communications and Electronic Commerce Tax Project.

SEC. 1103. REPORT.

Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall transmit to Congress for its consideration a report reflecting the results, including such legislative recommendations as required to address the findings of the Commission's study under this title. Any recommendation agreed to by the Commission shall be tax and technologically neutral and apply to all forms of remote commerce. No finding or recommendation shall be included in the report unless agreed to by at least two-thirds of the members of the Commission serving at the time the finding or recommendation is made.

SEC. 1104. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this title:

(1) BIT TAX.—The term ''bit tax'' means any tax on electronic commerce expressly imposed on or measured by the volume of digital information transmitted electronically, or the volume of digital information per unit of time transmitted electronically, but does not include taxes imposed on the provision of telecommunications services.

(2) DISCRIMINATORY TAX.—The term ''discriminatory tax'' means—

(A) any tax imposed by a State or political subdivision thereof on electronic commerce that—

(i) is not generally imposed and legally collectible by such State or such political subdivision on transactions involving similar property, goods, services, or information accomplished through other means;

(ii) is not generally imposed and legally collectible at the same rate by such State or such political subdivision on transactions involving similar property, goods, services, or information accomplished through other means, unless the rate is lower as part of a phase-out of the tax over not more than a 5-year period;

(iii) imposes an obligation to collect or pay the tax on a different person or entity than in the case of transactions involving similar property, goods, services, or information accomplished through other means;

(iv) establishes a classification of Internet access service providers or online service providers for purposes of establishing a higher tax rate to be imposed on such providers than the tax rate generally applied to providers of similar information services delivered through other means; or

(B) any tax imposed by a State or political subdivision thereof, if—

(i) except with respect to a tax (on Internet access) that was generally imposed and actually enforced prior to October 1, 1998, the sole ability to access a site on a remote seller's out-of-State computer server is considered a factor in determining a remote seller's tax collection obligation; or

(ii) a provider of Internet access service or online services is deemed to be the agent of a remote seller for determining tax collection obligations solely as a result of—

(I) the display of a remote seller's information or content on the out-of-State computer server of a provider of Internet access service or online services; or

(II) the processing of orders through the out-of-State computer server of a provider of Internet access service or online services.

(3) ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.—The term ''electronic commerce'' means any transaction conducted over the Internet or through Internet access, comprising the sale, lease, license, offer, or delivery of property, goods, services, or information, whether or not for consideration, and includes the provision of Internet access.

(4) INTERNET.—The term ''Internet'' means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

(5) INTERNET ACCESS.—The term ''Internet access'' means a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the Internet, and may also include access to proprietary content, information, and other services as part of a package of services offered to users. Such term does not include telecommunications services.

(6) MULTIPLE TAX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''multiple tax'' means any tax that is imposed by one State or political subdivision thereof on the same or essentially the same electronic commerce that is also subject to another tax imposed by another State or political subdivision thereof (whether or not at the same rate or on the same basis), without a credit (for example, a resale exemption certificate) for taxes paid in other jurisdictions.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Such term shall not include a sales or use tax imposed by a State and 1 or more political subdivisions thereof on the same electronic commerce or a tax on persons engaged in electronic commerce which also may have been subject to a sales or use tax thereon.

(C) SALES OR USE TAX.—For purposes of subparagraph (B), the term ''sales or use tax'' means a tax that is imposed on or incident to the sale, purchase, storage, consumption, distribution, or other use of tangible personal property or services as may be defined by laws imposing such tax and which is measured by the amount of the sales price or other charge for such property or service.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

(8) TAX.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''tax'' means—

(i) any charge imposed by any governmental entity for the purpose of generating revenues for governmental purposes, and is not a fee imposed for a specific privilege, service, or benefit conferred; or

(ii) the imposition on a seller of an obligation to collect and to remit to a governmental entity any sales or use tax imposed on a buyer by a governmental entity.

(B) EXCEPTION.—Such term does not include any franchise fee or similar fee imposed by a State or local franchising authority, pursuant to section 622 or 653 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 542, 573), or any other fee related to obligations or telecommunications carriers under the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.).

(9) TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.—The term ''telecommunications service'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(46) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(46)) and includes communications services (as defined in section 4251 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(10) TAX ON INTERNET ACCESS.—The term ''tax on Internet access'' means a tax on Internet access, including the enforcement or application of any new or preexisting tax on the sale or use of Internet services unless such tax was generally imposed and actually enforced prior to October 1, 1998.

TITLE XII—OTHER PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. DECLARATION THAT INTERNET SHOULD BE FREE OF NEW FEDERAL TAXES.

It is the sense of Congress that no new Federal taxes similar to the taxes described in section 1101(a) should be enacted with respect to the Internet and Internet access during the moratorium provided in such section.

SEC. 1202. NATIONAL TRADE ESTIMATE.

Section 181 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2241) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i);

(ii) by inserting ''and'' at the end of clause (ii); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

''(iii) United States electronic commerce,''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i);

(ii) by inserting ''and'' at the end of clause (ii);

(iii) by inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

''(iii) the value of additional United States electronic commerce,''; and

(iv) by inserting ''or transacted with,'' after ''or invested in'';

(2) in subsection (a)(2)(E)—

(A) by striking ''and'' at the end of clause (i);

(B) by inserting ''and'' at the end of clause (ii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (ii) the following new clause:

''(iii) the value of electronic commerce transacted with,''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'electronic commerce' has the meaning given that term in section 1104(3) of the Internet Tax Freedom Act.''.

SEC. 1203. DECLARATION THAT THE INTERNET SHOULD BE FREE OF FOREIGN TARIFFS, TRADE BARRIERS, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should seek bilateral, regional, and multilateral agreements to remove barriers to global electronic commerce through the World Trade Organization, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Trans-Atlantic Economic Partnership, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the Free Trade Area of the America, the North American Free Trade Agreement, and other appropriate venues.

(b) NEGOTIATING OBJECTIVES.—The negotiating objectives of the United States shall be—

(1) to assure that electronic commerce is free from—

(A) tariff and nontariff barriers;

(B) burdensome and discriminatory regulation and standards; and

(C) discriminatory taxation; and

(2) to accelerate the growth of electronic commerce by expanding market access opportunities for—

(A) the development of telecommunications infrastructure;

(B) the procurement of telecommunications equipment;

(C) the provision of Internet access and telecommunications services; and

(D) the exchange of goods, services, and digitalized information.

(c) ELECTRONIC COMMERCE.—For purposes of this section, the term ''electronic commerce'' has the meaning given that term in section 1104(3).

SEC. 1204. NO EXPANSION OF TAX AUTHORITY.

Nothing in this title shall be construed to expand the duty of any person to collect or pay taxes beyond that which existed immediately before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1205. PRESERVATION OF AUTHORITY.

Nothing in this title shall limit or otherwise affect the implementation of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–104) or the amendments made by such Act.

SEC. 1206. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this title, or any amendment made by this title, or the application of that provision to any person or circumstance, is held by a court of competent jurisdiction to violate any provision of the Constitution of the United States, then the other provisions of that title, and the application of that provision to other persons and circumstances, shall not be affected.

TITLE XIII—CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION

SEC. 1301. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998''.

SEC. 1302. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CHILD.—The term ''child'' means an individual under the age of 13.

(2) OPERATOR.—The term ''operator''—

(A) means any person who operates a website located on the Internet or an online service and who collects or maintains personal information from or about the users of or visitors to such website or online service, or on whose behalf such information is collected or maintained, where such website or online service is operated for commercial purposes, including any person offering products or services for sale through that website or online service, involving commerce—

(i) among the several States or with 1 or more foreign nations;

(ii) in any territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia, or between any such territory and—

(I) another such territory; or

(II) any State or foreign nation; or

(iii) between the District of Columbia and any State, territory, or foreign nation; but

(B) does not include any nonprofit entity that would otherwise be exempt from coverage under section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45).

(3) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Trade Commission.

(4) DISCLOSURE.—The term ''disclosure'' means, with respect to personal information—

(A) the release of personal information collected from a child in identifiable form by an operator for any purpose, except where such information is provided to a person other than the operator who provides support for the internal operations of the website and does not disclose or use that information for any other purpose; and

(B) making personal information collected from a child by a website or online service directed to children or with actual knowledge that such information was collected from a child, publicly available in identifiable form, by any means including by a public posting, through the Internet, or through—

(i) a home page of a website;

(ii) a pen pal service;

(iii) an electronic mail service;

(iv) a message board; or

(v) a chat room.

(5) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''Federal agency'' means an agency, as that term is defined in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

(6) INTERNET.—The term ''Internet'' means collectively the myriad of computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, which comprise the interconnected world-wide network of networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to such protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio.

(7) PARENT.—The term ''parent'' includes a legal guardian.

(8) PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The term ''personal information'' means individually identifiable information about an individual collected online, including—

(A) a first and last name;

(B) a home or other physical address including street name and name of a city or town;

(C) an e-mail address;

(D) a telephone number;

(E) a Social Security number;

(F) any other identifier that the Commission determines permits the physical or online contacting of a specific individual; or

(G) information concerning the child or the parents of that child that the website collects online from the child and combines with an identifier described in this paragraph.

(9) VERIFIABLE PARENTAL CONSENT.—The term ''verifiable parental consent'' means any reasonable effort (taking into consideration available technology), including a request for authorization for future collection, use, and disclosure described in the notice, to ensure that a parent of a child receives notice of the operator's personal information collection, use, and disclosure practices, and authorizes the collection, use, and disclosure, as applicable, of personal information and the subsequent use of that information before that information is collected from that child.

(10) WEBSITE OR ONLINE SERVICE DIRECTED TO CHILDREN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''website or online service directed to children'' means—

(i) a commercial website or online service that is targeted to children; or

(ii) that portion of a commercial website or online service that is targeted to children.

(B) LIMITATION.—A commercial website or online service, or a portion of a commercial website or online service, shall not be deemed directed to children solely for referring or linking to a commercial website or online service directed to children by using information location tools, including a directory, index, reference, pointer, or hypertext link.

(11) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means any individual, partnership, corporation, trust, estate, cooperative, association, or other entity.

(12) ONLINE CONTACT INFORMATION.—The term ''online contact information'' means an e-mail address or another substantially similar identifier that permits direct contact with a person online.

SEC. 1303. REGULATION OF UNFAIR AND DECEPTIVE ACTS AND PRACTICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLECTION AND USE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION FROM AND ABOUT CHILDREN ON THE INTERNET.

(a) ACTS PROHIBITED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for an operator of a website or online service directed to children, or any operator that has actual knowledge that it is collecting personal information from a child, to collect personal information from a child in a manner that violates the regulations prescribed under subsection (b).

(2) DISCLOSURE TO PARENT PROTECTED.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), neither an operator of such a website or online service nor the operator's agent shall be held to be liable under any Federal or State law for any disclosure made in good faith and following reasonable procedures in responding to a request for disclosure of personal information under subsection (b)(1)(B)(iii) to the parent of a child.

(b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall promulgate under section 553 of title 5, United States Code, regulations that—

(A) require the operator of any website or online service directed to children that collects personal information from children or the operator of a website or online service that has actual knowledge that it is collecting personal information from a child—

(i) to provide notice on the website of what information is collected from children by the operator, how the operator uses such information, and the operator's disclosure practices for such information; and

(ii) to obtain verifiable parental consent for the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information from children;

(B) require the operator to provide, upon request of a parent under this subparagraph whose child has provided personal information to that website or online service, upon proper identification of that parent, to such parent—

(i) a description of the specific types of personal information collected from the child by that operator;

(ii) the opportunity at any time to refuse to permit the operator's further use or maintenance in retrievable form, or future online collection, of personal information from that child; and

(iii) notwithstanding any other provision of law, a means that is reasonable under the circumstances for the parent to obtain any personal information collected from that child;

(C) prohibit conditioning a child's participation in a game, the offering of a prize, or another activity on the child disclosing more personal information than is reasonably necessary to participate in such activity; and

(D) require the operator of such a website or online service to establish and maintain reasonable procedures to protect the confidentiality, security, and integrity of personal information collected from children.

(2) WHEN CONSENT NOT REQUIRED.—The regulations shall provide that verifiable parental consent under paragraph (1)(A)(ii) is not required in the case of—

(A) online contact information collected from a child that is used only to respond directly on a one-time basis to a specific request from the child and is not used to recontact the child and is not maintained in retrievable form by the operator;

(B) a request for the name or online contact information of a parent or child that is used for the sole purpose of obtaining parental consent or providing notice under this section and where such information is not maintained in retrievable form by the operator if parental consent is not obtained after a reasonable time;

(C) online contact information collected from a child that is used only to respond more than once directly to a specific request from the child and is not used to recontact the child beyond the scope of that request—

(i) if, before any additional response after the initial response to the child, the operator uses reasonable efforts to provide a parent notice of the online contact information collected from the child, the purposes for which it is to be used, and an opportunity for the parent to request that the operator make no further use of the information and that it not be maintained in retrievable form; or

(ii) without notice to the parent in such circumstances as the Commission may determine are appropriate, taking into consideration the benefits to the child of access to information and services, and risks to the security and privacy of the child, in regulations promulgated under this subsection;

(D) the name of the child and online contact information (to the extent reasonably necessary to protect the safety of a child participant on the site)—

(i) used only for the purpose of protecting such safety;

(ii) not used to recontact the child or for any other purpose; and

(iii) not disclosed on the site,

if the operator uses reasonable efforts to provide a parent notice of the name and online contact information collected from the child, the purposes for which it is to be used, and an opportunity for the parent to request that the operator make no further use of the information and that it not be maintained in retrievable form; or

(E) the collection, use, or dissemination of such information by the operator of such a website or online service necessary—

(i) to protect the security or integrity of its website;

(ii) to take precautions against liability;

(iii) to respond to judicial process; or

(iv) to the extent permitted under other provisions of law, to provide information to law enforcement agencies or for an investigation on a matter related to public safety.

(3) TERMINATION OF SERVICE.—The regulations shall permit the operator of a website or an online service to terminate service provided to a child whose parent has refused, under the regulations prescribed under paragraph (1)(B)(ii), to permit the operator's further use or maintenance in retrievable form, or future online collection, of personal information from that child.

(c) ENFORCEMENT.—Subject to sections 1304 and 1306, a violation of a regulation prescribed under subsection (a) shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(d) INCONSISTENT STATE LAW.—No State or local government may impose any liability for commercial activities or actions by operators in interstate or foreign commerce in connection with an activity or action described in this title that is inconsistent with the treatment of those activities or actions under this section.

SEC. 1304. SAFE HARBORS.

(a) GUIDELINES.—An operator may satisfy the requirements of regulations issued under section 1303(b) by following a set of self-regulatory guidelines, issued by representatives of the marketing or online industries, or by other persons, approved under subsection (b).

(b) INCENTIVES.—

(1) SELF-REGULATORY INCENTIVES.—In prescribing regulations under section 1303, the Commission shall provide incentives for self-regulation by operators to implement the protections afforded children under the regulatory requirements described in subsection (b) of that section.

(2) DEEMED COMPLIANCE.—Such incentives shall include provisions for ensuring that a person will be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of the regulations under section 1303 if that person complies with guidelines that, after notice and comment, are approved by the Commission upon making a determination that the guidelines meet the requirements of the regulations issued under section 1303.

(3) EXPEDITED RESPONSE TO REQUESTS.—The Commission shall act upon requests for safe harbor treatment within 180 days of the filing of the request, and shall set forth in writing its conclusions with regard to such requests.

(c) APPEALS.—Final action by the Commission on a request for approval of guidelines, or the failure to act within 180 days on a request for approval of guidelines, submitted under subsection (b) may be appealed to a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction as provided for in section 706 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 1305. ACTIONS BY STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) CIVIL ACTIONS.—In any case in which the attorney general of a State has reason to believe that an interest of the residents of that State has been or is threatened or adversely affected by the engagement of any person in a practice that violates any regulation of the Commission prescribed under section 1303(b), the State, as parens patriae, may bring a civil action on behalf of the residents of the State in a district court of the United States of appropriate jurisdiction to—

(A) enjoin that practice;

(B) enforce compliance with the regulation;

(C) obtain damage, restitution, or other compensation on behalf of residents of the State; or

(D) obtain such other relief as the court may consider to be appropriate.

(2) NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before filing an action under paragraph (1), the attorney general of the State involved shall provide to the Commission—

(i) written notice of that action; and

(ii) a copy of the complaint for that action.

(B) EXEMPTION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to the filing of an action by an attorney general of a State under this subsection, if the attorney general determines that it is not feasible to provide the notice described in that subparagraph before the filing of the action.

(ii) NOTIFICATION.—In an action described in clause (i), the attorney general of a State shall provide notice and a copy of the complaint to the Commission at the same time as the attorney general files the action.

(b) INTERVENTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On receiving notice under subsection (a)(2), the Commission shall have the right to intervene in the action that is the subject of the notice.

(2) EFFECT OF INTERVENTION.—If the Commission intervenes in an action under subsection (a), it shall have the right—

(A) to be heard with respect to any matter that arises in that action; and

(B) to file a petition for appeal.

(3) AMICUS CURIAE.—Upon application to the court, a person whose self-regulatory guidelines have been approved by the Commission and are relied upon as a defense by any defendant to a proceeding under this section may file amicus curiae in that proceeding.

(c) CONSTRUCTION.—For purposes of bringing any civil action under subsection (a), nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent an attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of that State to—

(1) conduct investigations;

(2) administer oaths or affirmations; or

(3) compel the attendance of witnesses or the production of documentary and other evidence.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—In any case in which an action is instituted by or on behalf of the Commission for violation of any regulation prescribed under section 1303, no State may, during the pendency of that action, institute an action under subsection (a) against any defendant named in the complaint in that action for violation of that regulation.

(e) VENUE; SERVICE OF PROCESS.—

(1) VENUE.—Any action brought under subsection (a) may be brought in the district court of the United States that meets applicable requirements relating to venue under section 1391 of title 28, United States Code.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In an action brought under subsection (a), process may be served in any district in which the defendant—

(A) is an inhabitant; or

(B) may be found.

SEC. 1306. ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICABILITY OF ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided, this title shall be enforced by the Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(b) PROVISIONS.—Compliance with the requirements imposed under this title shall be enforced under—

(1) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), in the case of—

(A) national banks, and Federal branches and Federal agencies of foreign banks, by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency;

(B) member banks of the Federal Reserve System (other than national banks), branches and agencies of foreign banks (other than Federal branches, Federal agencies, and insured State

branches of foreign banks), commercial lending companies owned or controlled by foreign banks, and organizations operating under section 25 or 25(a) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 601 et seq. and 611 et seq.), by the Board; and

(C) banks insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (other than members of the Federal Reserve System) and insured State branches of foreign banks, by the Board of Directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(2) section 8 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1818), by the Director of the Office of Thrift Supervision, in the case of a savings association the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation;

(3) the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) by the National Credit Union Administration Board with respect to any Federal credit union;

(4) part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, by the Secretary of Transportation with respect to any air carrier or foreign air carrier subject to that part;

(5) the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) (except as provided in section 406 of that Act (7 U.S.C. 226, 227)), by the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any activities subject to that Act; and

(6) the Farm Credit Act of 1971 (12 U.S.C. 2001 et seq.) by the Farm Credit Administration with respect to any Federal land bank, Federal land bank association, Federal intermediate credit bank, or production credit association.

(c) EXERCISE OF CERTAIN POWERS.—For the purpose of the exercise by any agency referred to in subsection (a) of its powers under any Act referred to in that subsection, a violation of any requirement imposed under this title shall be deemed to be a violation of a requirement imposed under that Act. In addition to its powers under any provision of law specifically referred to in subsection (a), each of the agencies referred to in that subsection may exercise, for the purpose of enforcing compliance with any requirement imposed under this title, any other authority conferred on it by law.

(d) ACTIONS BY THE COMMISSION.—The Commission shall prevent any person from violating a rule of the Commission under section 1303 in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) were incorporated into and made a part of this title. Any entity that violates such rule shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, power, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this title.

(e) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing contained in the Act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Commission under any other provisions of law.

SEC. 1307. REVIEW.

Not later than 5 years after the effective date of the regulations initially issued under section 1303, the Commission shall—

(1) review the implementation of this title, including the effect of the implementation of this title on practices relating to the collection and disclosure of information relating to children, children's ability to obtain access to information of their choice online, and on the availability of websites directed to children; and

(2) prepare and submit to Congress a report on the results of the review under paragraph (1).

SEC. 1308. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Sections 1303(a), 1305, and 1306 of this title take effect on the later of—

(1) the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date on which the Commission rules on the first application filed for safe harbor treatment under section 1304 if the Commission does not rule on the first such application within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, but in no case later than the date that is 30 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE XIV—CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

SEC. 1401. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Child Online Protection Act''.

SEC. 1402. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) while custody, care, and nurture of the child resides first with the parent, the widespread availability of the Internet presents opportunities for minors to access materials through the World Wide Web in a manner that can frustrate parental supervision or control;

(2) the protection of the physical and psychological well-being of minors by shielding them from materials that are harmful to them is a compelling governmental interest;

(3) to date, while the industry has developed innovative ways to help parents and educators restrict material that is harmful to minors through parental control protections and self-regulation, such efforts have not provided a national solution to the problem of minors accessing harmful material on the World Wide Web;

(4) a prohibition on the distribution of material harmful to minors, combined with legitimate defenses, is currently the most effective and least restrictive means by which to satisfy the compelling government interest; and

(5) notwithstanding the existence of protections that limit the distribution over the World Wide Web of material that is harmful to minors, parents, educators, and industry must continue efforts to find ways to protect children from being exposed to harmful material found on the Internet.

SEC. 1403. REQUIREMENT TO RESTRICT ACCESS BY MINORS TO MATERIALS COMMERCIALLY DISTRIBUTED BY MEANS OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB THAT ARE HARMFUL TO MINORS.

Part I of title II of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 231. RESTRICTION OF ACCESS BY MINORS TO MATERIALS COMMERCIALLY DISTRIBUTED BY MEANS OF WORLD WIDE WEB THAT ARE HARMFUL TO MINORS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT TO RESTRICT ACCESS.—

''(1) PROHIBITED CONDUCT.—Whoever knowingly and with knowledge of the character of the material, in interstate or foreign commerce by means of the World Wide Web, makes any communication for commercial purposes that is available to any minor and that includes any material that is harmful to minors shall be fined not more than $50,000, imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

''(2) INTENTIONAL VIOLATIONS.—In addition to the penalties under paragraph (1), whoever intentionally violates such paragraph shall be subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 for each violation. For purposes of this paragraph, each day of violation shall constitute a separate violation.

''(3) CIVIL PENALTY.—In addition to the penalties under paragraphs (1) and (2), whoever violates paragraph (1) shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $50,000 for each violation. For purposes of this paragraph, each day of violation shall constitute a separate violation.

''(b) INAPPLICABILITY OF CARRIERS AND OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS.—For purposes of subsection (a), a person shall not be considered to make any communication for commercial purposes to the extent that such person is—

''(1) a telecommunications carrier engaged in the provision of a telecommunications service;

''(2) a person engaged in the business of providing an Internet access service;

''(3) a person engaged in the business of providing an Internet information location tool; or

''(4) similarly engaged in the transmission, storage, retrieval, hosting, formatting, or translation (or any combination thereof) of a communication made by another person, without selection or alteration of the content of the communication, except that such person's deletion of a particular communication or material made by another person in a manner consistent with subsection (c) or section 230 shall not constitute such selection or alteration of the content of the communication.

''(c) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—

''(1) DEFENSE.—It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the defendant, in good faith, has restricted access by minors to material that is harmful to minors—

''(A) by requiring use of a credit card, debit account, adult access code, or adult personal identification number;

''(B) by accepting a digital certificate that verifies age; or

''(C) by any other reasonable measures that are feasible under available technology.

''(2) PROTECTION FOR USE OF DEFENSES.—No cause of action may be brought in any court or administrative agency against any person on account of any activity that is not in violation of any law punishable by criminal or civil penalty, and that the person has taken in good faith to implement a defense authorized under this subsection or otherwise to restrict or prevent the transmission of, or access to, a communication specified in this section.

''(d) PRIVACY PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION LIMITED.—A person making a communication described in subsection (a)—

''(A) shall not disclose any information collected for the purposes of restricting access to such communications to individuals 17 years of age or older without the prior written or electronic consent of—

''(i) the individual concerned, if the individual is an adult; or

''(ii) the individual's parent or guardian, if the individual is under 17 years of age; and

''(B) shall take such actions as are necessary to prevent unauthorized access to such information by a person other than the person making such communication and the recipient of such communication.

''(2) EXCEPTIONS.—A person making a communication described in subsection (a) may disclose such information if the disclosure is—

''(A) necessary to make the communication or conduct a legitimate business activity related to making the communication; or

''(B) made pursuant to a court order authorizing such disclosure.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(1) BY MEANS OF THE WORLD WIDE WEB.—The term 'by means of the World Wide Web' means by placement of material in a computer server-based file archive so that it is publicly accessible, over the Internet, using hypertext transfer protocol or any successor protocol.

''(2) COMMERCIAL PURPOSES; ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.—

''(A) COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.—A person shall be considered to make a communication for commercial purposes only if such person is engaged in the business of making such communications.

''(B) ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.—The term 'engaged in the business' means that the person who makes a communication, or offers to make a communication, by means of the World Wide Web, that includes any material that is harmful to minors, devotes time, attention, or labor to such activities, as a regular course of such person's trade or business, with the objective of earning a profit as a result of such activities (although it is not necessary that the person make a profit or that the making or offering to make such communications be the person's sole or principal business or source of income). A person may be considered to be engaged in the business of making, by means of the World Wide

Web, communications for commercial purposes that include material that is harmful to minors, only if the person knowingly causes the material that is harmful to minors to be posted on the World Wide Web or knowingly solicits such material to be posted on the World Wide Web.

''(3) INTERNET.—The term 'Internet' means the combination of computer facilities and electromagnetic transmission media, and related equipment and software, comprising the interconnected worldwide network of computer networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol or any successor protocol to transmit information.

''(4) INTERNET ACCESS SERVICE.—The term 'Internet access service' means a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the Internet, and may also include access to proprietary content, information, and other services as part of a package of services offered to consumers. Such term does not include telecommunications services.

''(5) INTERNET INFORMATION LOCATION TOOL.—The term 'Internet information location tool' means a service that refers or links users to an online location on the World Wide Web. Such term includes directories, indices, references, pointers, and hypertext links.

''(6) MATERIAL THAT IS HARMFUL TO MINORS.—The term 'material that is harmful to minors' means any communication, picture, image, graphic image file, article, recording, writing, or other matter of any kind that is obscene or that—

''(A) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find, taking the material as a whole and with respect to minors, is designed to appeal to, or is designed to pander to, the prurient interest;

''(B) depicts, describes, or represents, in a manner patently offensive with respect to minors, an actual or simulated sexual act or sexual contact, an actual or simulated normal or perverted sexual act, or a lewd exhibition of the genitals or post-pubescent female breast; and

''(C) taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors.

''(7) MINOR.—The term 'minor' means any person under 17 years of age.''.

SEC. 1404. NOTICE REQUIREMENT.

(a) NOTICE.—Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230) is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1), by inserting ''or 231'' after ''section 223'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) OBLIGATIONS OF INTERACTIVE COMPUTER SERVICE.—A provider of interactive computer service shall, at the time of entering an agreement with a customer for the provision of interactive computer service and in a manner deemed appropriate by the provider, notify such customer that parental control protections (such as computer hardware, software, or filtering services) are commercially available that may assist the customer in limiting access to material that is harmful to minors. Such notice shall identify, or provide the customer with access to information identifying, current providers of such protections.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 223(h)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 223(h)(2)) is amended by striking ''230(e)(2)'' and inserting ''230(f)(2)''.

SEC. 1405. STUDY BY COMMISSION ON ONLINE CHILD PROTECTION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established a temporary Commission to be known as the Commission on Online Child Protection (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'') for the purpose of conducting a study under this section regarding methods to help reduce access by minors to material that is harmful to minors on the Internet.

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Commission shall be composed of 19 members, as follows:

(1) INDUSTRY MEMBERS.—The Commission shall include—

(A) 2 members who are engaged in the business of providing Internet filtering or blocking services or software;

(B) 2 members who are engaged in the business of providing Internet access services;

(C) 2 members who are engaged in the business of providing labeling or ratings services;

(D) 2 members who are engaged in the business of providing Internet portal or search services;

(E) 2 members who are engaged in the business of providing domain name registration services;

(F) 2 members who are academic experts in the field of technology; and

(G) 4 members who are engaged in the business of making content available over the Internet.

Of the members of the Commission by reason of each subparagraph of this paragraph, an equal number shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and by the Majority Leader of the Senate.

(2) EX OFFICIO MEMBERS.—The Commission shall include the following officials:

(A) The Assistant Secretary (or the Assistant Secretary's designee).

(B) The Attorney General (or the Attorney General's designee).

(C) The Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission (or the Chairman's designee).

(c) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall conduct a study to identify technological or other methods that—

(A) will help reduce access by minors to material that is harmful to minors on the Internet; and

(B) may meet the requirements for use as affirmative defenses for purposes of section 231(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (as added by this title).

Any methods so identified shall be used as the basis for making legislative recommendations to the Congress under subsection (d)(3).

(2) SPECIFIC METHODS.—In carrying out the study, the Commission shall identify and analyze various technological tools and methods for protecting minors from material that is harmful to minors, which shall include (without limitation)—

(A) a common resource for parents to use to help protect minors (such as a ''one-click-away'' resource);

(B) filtering or blocking software or services;

(C) labeling or rating systems;

(D) age verification systems;

(E) the establishment of a domain name for posting of any material that is harmful to minors; and

(F) any other existing or proposed technologies or methods for reducing access by minors to such material.

(3) ANALYSIS.—In analyzing technologies and other methods identified pursuant to paragraph (2), the Commission shall examine—

(A) the cost of such technologies and methods;

(B) the effects of such technologies and methods on law enforcement entities;

(C) the effects of such technologies and methods on privacy;

(D) the extent to which material that is harmful to minors is globally distributed and the effect of such technologies and methods on such distribution;

(E) the accessibility of such technologies and methods to parents; and

(F) such other factors and issues as the Commission considers relevant and appropriate.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit a report to the Congress containing the results of the study under this section, which shall include—

(1) a description of the technologies and methods identified by the study and the results of the analysis of each such technology and method;

(2) the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission regarding each such technology or method;

(3) recommendations for legislative or administrative actions to implement the conclusions of the committee; and

(4) a description of the technologies or methods identified by the study that may meet the requirements for use as affirmative defenses for purposes of section 231(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (as added by this title).

(e) STAFF AND RESOURCES.—The Assistant Secretary for Communication and Information of the Department of Commerce shall provide to the Commission such staff and resources as the Assistant Secretary determines necessary for the Commission to perform its duty efficiently and in accordance with this section.

(f) TERMINATION.—The Commission shall terminate 30 days after the submission of the report under subsection (d).

(g) INAPPLICABILITY OF FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply to the Commission.

SEC. 1406. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title and the amendments made by this title shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE XV—VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM MODIFICATION ACT

SECTION 1501. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Modification Act''.

SEC. 1502. ELIMINATION OF THRESHOLD REQUIREMENT OF UNREIMBURSABLE EXPENSES.

Section 2111(c)(1)(D)(i) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300aa–11(c)(1)(D)(i)) is amended by striking ''and incurred unreimbursable expenses due in whole or in part to such illness, disability, injury, or condition in an amount greater than $1,000''.

SEC. 1503. INCLUSION OF ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS AS A TAXABLE VACCINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4132(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (defining taxable vaccine) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(K) Any vaccine against rotavirus gastroenteritis.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) SALES.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to sales after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DELIVERIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), in the case of sales on or before the date of the enactment of this Act for which delivery is made after such date, the delivery date shall be considered the sale date.

SEC. 1504. VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 904 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (1) of section 9510(c) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, only for—

''(A) the payment of compensation under subtitle 2 of title XXI of the Public Health Service Act (as in effect on August 6, 1997) for vaccine-related injury or death with respect to any vaccine—

''(i) which is administered after September 30, 1988, and

''(ii) which is a taxable vaccine (as defined in section 4132(a)(1)) at the time the vaccine was administered, or

''(B) the payment of all expenses of administration incurred by the Federal Government in administering such subtitle.''.

(2) Section 9510(b) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS TO VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND.—No amount may be appropriated to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund on and after the date of any expenditure from the Trust Fund which is not permitted by this section. The determination of whether an expenditure is so permitted shall be made without regard to—

''(A) any provision of law which is not contained or referenced in this title or in a revenue Act, and

''(B) whether such provision of law is a subsequently enacted provision or directly or indirectly seeks to waive the application of this paragraph.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 to which they relate.

TITLE XVI—SERVICE CONNECTION FOR PERSIAN GULF WAR ILLNESSES

SEC. 1601. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998''.

SEC. 1602. PRESUMPTION OF SERVICE CONNECTION FOR ILLNESSES ASSOCIATED WITH SERVICE IN THE PERSIAN GULF DURING THE PERSIAN GULF WAR.

(a) IN GENERAL.—(1) Subchapter II of chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§1118. Presumptions of service connection for illnesses associated with service in the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf War

''(a)(1) For purposes of section 1110 of this title, and subject to section 1113 of this title, each illness, if any, described in paragraph (2) shall be considered to have been incurred in or aggravated by service referred to in that paragraph, notwithstanding that there is no record of evidence of such illness during the period of such service.

''(2) An illness referred to in paragraph (1) is any diagnosed or undiagnosed illness that—

''(A) the Secretary determines in regulations prescribed under this section to warrant a presumption of service connection by reason of having a positive association with exposure to a biological, chemical, or other toxic agent, environmental or wartime hazard, or preventive medicine or vaccine known or presumed to be associated with service in the Armed Forces in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War; and

''(B) becomes manifest within the period, if any, prescribed in such regulations in a veteran who served on active duty in that theater of operations during that war and by reason of such service was exposed to such agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine.

''(3) For purposes of this subsection, a veteran who served on active duty in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War and has an illness described in paragraph (2) shall be presumed to have been exposed by reason of such service to the agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine associated with the illness in the regulations prescribed under this section unless there is conclusive evidence to establish that the veteran was not exposed to the agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine by reason of such service.

''(b)(1)(A) Whenever the Secretary makes a determination described in subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall prescribe regulations providing that a presumption of service connection is warranted for the illness covered by that determination for purposes of this section.

''(B) A determination referred to in subparagraph (A) is a determination based on sound medical and scientific evidence that a positive association exists between—

''(i) the exposure of humans or animals to a biological, chemical, or other toxic agent, environmental or wartime hazard, or preventive medicine or vaccine known or presumed to be associated with service in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War; and

''(ii) the occurrence of a diagnosed or undiagnosed illness in humans or animals.

''(2)(A) In making determinations for purposes of paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into account—

''(i) the reports submitted to the Secretary by the National Academy of Sciences under section 1603 of the Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998; and

''(ii) all other sound medical and scientific information and analyses available to the Secretary.

''(B) In evaluating any report, information, or analysis for purposes of making such determinations, the Secretary shall take into consideration whether the results are statistically significant, are capable of replication, and withstand peer review.

''(3) An association between the occurrence of an illness in humans or animals and exposure to an agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine shall be considered to be positive for purposes of this subsection if the credible evidence for the association is equal to or outweighs the credible evidence against the association.

''(c)(1) Not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a report from the National Academy of Sciences under section 1603 of the Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998, the Secretary shall determine whether or not a presumption of service connection is warranted for each illness, if any, covered by the report.

''(2) If the Secretary determines under this subsection that a presumption of service connection is warranted, the Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after making the determination, issue proposed regulations setting forth the Secretary's determination.

''(3)(A) If the Secretary determines under this subsection that a presumption of service connection is not warranted, the Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after making the determination, publish in the Federal Register a notice of the determination. The notice shall include an explanation of the scientific basis for the determination.

''(B) If an illness already presumed to be service connected under this section is subject to a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall, not later than 60 days after publication of the notice under that subparagraph, issue proposed regulations removing the presumption of service connection for the illness.

''(4) Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary issues any proposed regulations under this subsection, the Secretary shall issue final regulations. Such regulations shall be effective on the date of issuance.

''(d) Whenever the presumption of service connection for an illness under this section is removed under subsection (c)—

''(1) a veteran who was awarded compensation for the illness on the basis of the presumption before the effective date of the removal of the presumption shall continue to be entitled to receive compensation on that basis; and

''(2) a survivor of a veteran who was awarded dependency and indemnity compensation for the death of a veteran resulting from the illness on the basis of the presumption before that date shall continue to be entitled to receive dependency and indemnity compensation on that basis.

''(e) Subsections (b) through (d) shall cease to be effective 10 years after the first day of the fiscal year in which the National Academy of Sciences submits to the Secretary the first report under section 1603 of the Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998.''.

(2) The table of sections at the beginning of such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1117 the following new item:

''1118. Presumptions of service connection for illnesses associated with service in the Persian Gulf during the Persian Gulf War.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 1113 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out ''or 1117'' each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof ''1117, or 1118''; and

(2) in subsection (a), by striking out ''or 1116'' and inserting in lieu thereof '', 1116, or 1118''.

(c) COMPENSATION FOR UNDIAGNOSED GULF WAR ILLNESSES.—Section 1117 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c)(1) Whenever the Secretary determines under section 1118(c) of this title that a presumption of service connection for an undiagnosed illness (or combination of undiagnosed illnesses) previously established under this section is no longer warranted—

''(A) a veteran who was awarded compensation under this section for such illness (or combination of illnesses) on the basis of the presumption shall continue to be entitled to receive compensation under this section on that basis; and

''(B) a survivor of a veteran who was awarded dependency and indemnity compensation for the death of a veteran resulting from the disease on the basis of the presumption before that date shall continue to be entitled to receive dependency and indemnity compensation on that basis.

''(2) This subsection shall cease to be effective 10 years after the first day of the fiscal year in which the National Academy of Sciences submits to the Secretary the first report under section 1603 of the Persian Gulf War Veterans Act of 1998.''.

SEC. 1603. AGREEMENT WITH NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide for the National Academy of Sciences, an independent nonprofit scientific organization with appropriate expertise, to review and evaluate the available scientific evidence regarding associations between illnesses and exposure to toxic agents, environmental or wartime hazards, or preventive medicines or vaccines associated with Gulf War service.

(b) AGREEMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the Academy to perform the activities covered by this section. The Secretary shall seek to enter into the agreement not later than two months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF AGENTS AND ILLNESSES.—(1) Under the agreement under subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences shall—

(A) identify the biological, chemical, or other toxic agents, environmental or wartime hazards, or preventive medicines or vaccines to which members of the Armed Forces who served in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War may have been exposed by reason of such service; and

(B) identify the illnesses (including diagnosed illnesses and undiagnosed illnesses) that are manifest in such members.

(2) In identifying illnesses under paragraph (1)(B), the Academy shall review and summarize the relevant scientific evidence regarding illnesses among the members described in paragraph (1)(A) and among other appropriate populations of individuals, including mortality, symptoms, and adverse reproductive health outcomes among such members and individuals.

(d) INITIAL CONSIDERATION OF SPECIFIC AGENTS.—(1) In identifying under subsection (c)

the agents, hazards, or preventive medicines or vaccines to which members of the Armed Forces may have been exposed for purposes of the first report under subsection (i), the National Academy of Sciences shall consider, within the first six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the following:

(A) The following organophosphorous pesticides:

(i) Chlorpyrifos.

(ii) Diazinon.

(iii) Dichlorvos.

(iv) Malathion.

(B) The following carbamate pesticides:

(i) Proxpur.

(ii) Carbaryl.

(iii) Methomyl.

(C) The carbamate pyridostigmine bromide used as nerve agent prophylaxis.

(D) The following chlorinated hydrocarbon and other pesticides and repellents:

(i) Lindane.

(ii) Pyrethrins.

(iii) Permethrins.

(iv) Rodenticides (bait).

(v) Repellent (DEET).

(E) The following low-level nerve agents and precursor compounds at exposure levels below those which produce immediately apparent incapacitating symptoms:

(i) Sarin.

(ii) Tabun.

(F) The following synthetic chemical compounds:

(i) Mustard agents at levels below those which cause immediate blistering.

(ii) Volatile organic compounds.

(iii) Hydrazine.

(iv) Red fuming nitric acid.

(v) Solvents.

(vi) Uranium.

(G) The following ionizing radiation:

(i) Depleted uranium.

(ii) Microwave radiation.

(iii) Radio frequency radiation.

(H) The following environmental particulates and pollutants:

(i) Hydrogen sulfide.

(ii) Oil fire byproducts.

(iii) Diesel heater fumes.

(iv) Sand micro-particles.

(I) Diseases endemic to the region (including the following):

(i) Leishmaniasis.

(ii) Sandfly fever.

(iii) Pathogenic escherechia coli.

(iv) Shigellosis.

(J) Time compressed administration of multiple live, 'attenuated', and toxoid vaccines.

(2) The consideration of agents, hazards, and medicines and vaccines under paragraph (1) shall not preclude the Academy from identifying other agents, hazards, or medicines or vaccines to which members of the Armed Forces may have been exposed for purposes of any report under subsection (i).

(3) Not later than six months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Academy shall submit to the designated congressional committees a report specifying the agents, hazards, and medicines and vaccines considered under paragraph (1).

(e) DETERMINATIONS OF ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN AGENTS AND ILLNESSES.—(1) For each agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine and illness identified under subsection (c), the National Academy of Sciences shall determine, to the extent that available scientific data permit meaningful determinations—

(A) whether a statistical association exists between exposure to the agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine and the illness, taking into account the strength of the scientific evidence and the appropriateness of the scientific methodology used to detect the association;

(B) the increased risk of the illness among human or animal populations exposed to the agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine; and

(C) whether a plausible biological mechanism or other evidence of a causal relationship exists between exposure to the agent, hazard, or medicine or vaccine and the illness.

(2) The Academy shall include in its reports under subsection (i) a full discussion of the scientific evidence and reasoning that led to its conclusions under this subsection.

(f) REVIEW OF POTENTIAL TREATMENT MODELS FOR CERTAIN ILLNESSES.—Under the agreement under subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences shall separately review, for each chronic undiagnosed illness identified under subsection (c)(1)(B) and for any other chronic illness that the Academy determines to warrant such review, the available scientific data in order to identify empirically valid models of treatment for such illnesses which employ successful treatment modalities for populations with similar symptoms.

(g) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL SCIENTIFIC STUDIES.—(1) Under the agreement under subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences shall make any recommendations that it considers appropriate for additional scientific studies (including studies relating to treatment models) to resolve areas of continuing scientific uncertainty relating to the health consequences of exposure to toxic agents, environmental or wartime hazards, or preventive medicines or vaccines associated with Gulf War service.

(2) In making recommendations for additional studies, the Academy shall consider the available scientific data, the value and relevance of the information that could result from such studies, and the cost and feasibility of carrying out such studies.

(h) SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS.—(1) Under the agreement under subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences shall conduct on a periodic and ongoing basis additional reviews of the evidence and data relating to its activities under this section.

(2) As part of each review under this subsection, the Academy shall—

(A) conduct as comprehensive a review as is practicable of the evidence referred to in subsection (c) and the data referred to in subsections (e), (f), and (g) that became available since the last review of such evidence and data under this section; and

(B) make determinations under the subsections referred to in subparagraph (A) on the basis of the results of such review and all other reviews previously conducted for purposes of this section.

(i) REPORTS.—(1) Under the agreement under subsection (b), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the committees and officials referred to in paragraph (5) periodic written reports regarding the Academy's activities under the agreement.

(2) The first report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act. That report shall include—

(A) the determinations and discussion referred to in subsection (e);

(B) the results of the review of models of treatment under subsection (f); and

(C) any recommendations of the Academy under subsection (g).

(3) Reports shall be submitted under this subsection at least once every two years, as measured from the date of the report under paragraph (2).

(4) In any report under this subsection (other than the report under paragraph (2)), the Academy may specify an absence of meaningful developments in the scientific or medical community with respect to the activities of the Academy under this section during the 2-year period ending on the date of such report.

(5) Reports under this subsection shall be submitted to the following:

(A) The designated congressional committees.

(B) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(C) The Secretary of Defense.

(j) SUNSET.—This section shall cease to be effective 10 years after the last day of the fiscal year in which the National Academy of Sciences submits the first report under subsection (i).

(k) ALTERNATIVE CONTRACT SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.—(1) If the Secretary is unable within the time period set forth in subsection (b) to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the purposes of this section on terms acceptable to the Secretary, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement for purposes of this section with another appropriate scientific organization that is not part of the Government, operates as a not-for-profit entity, and has expertise and objectivity comparable to that of the National Academy of Sciences.

(2) If the Secretary enters into an agreement with another organization under this subsection, any reference in this section and section 1118 of title 38, United States Code (as added by section 1602(a)), to the National Academy of Sciences shall be treated as a reference to such other organization.

SEC. 1604. REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT PROVISIONS OF LAW.

In the event of the enactment, before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act, of section 101 of the Veterans Programs Enhancement Act of 1998, or any similar provision of law enacted during the second session of the 105th Congress requiring an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences regarding an evaluation of health consequences of service in Southwest Asia during the Persian Gulf War, such section 101 (or other provision of law) shall be treated as if never enacted, and shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 1605. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term ''toxic agent, environmental or wartime hazard, or preventive medicine or vaccine associated with Gulf War service'' means a biological, chemical, or other toxic agent, environmental or wartime hazard, or preventive medicine or vaccine that is known or presumed to be associated with service in the Armed Forces in the Southwest Asia theater of operations during the Persian Gulf War, whether such association arises as a result of single, repeated, or sustained exposure and whether such association arises through exposure singularly or in combination.

(2) The term ''designated congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The Committees on Veterans' Affairs and Armed Services of the Senate.

(B) The Committees on Veterans' Affairs and National Security of the House of Representatives.

(3) The term ''Persian Gulf War'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(33) of title 38, United States Code.

TITLE XVII—GOVERNMENT PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Government Paperwork Elimination Act''.

SEC. 1702. AUTHORITY OF OMB TO PROVIDE FOR ACQUISITION AND USE OF ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

Section 3504(a)(1)(B)(vi) of title 44, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(vi) the acquisition and use of information technology, including alternative information technologies that provide for electronic submission, maintenance, or disclosure of information as a substitute for paper and for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures.''.

SEC. 1703. PROCEDURES FOR USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to fulfill the responsibility to administer the functions assigned under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, the provisions of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

(divisions D and E of Public Law 104–106) and the amendments made by that Act, and the provisions of this title, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, in consultation with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration and not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, develop procedures for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures by Executive agencies.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCEDURES.—(1) The procedures developed under subsection (a)—

(A) shall be compatible with standards and technology for electronic signatures that are generally used in commerce and industry and by State governments;

(B) may not inappropriately favor one industry or technology;

(C) shall ensure that electronic signatures are as reliable as is appropriate for the purpose in question and keep intact the information submitted;

(D) shall provide for the electronic acknowledgment of electronic forms that are successfully submitted; and

(E) shall, to the extent feasible and appropriate, require an Executive agency that anticipates receipt by electronic means of 50,000 or more submittals of a particular form to take all steps necessary to ensure that multiple methods of electronic signatures are available for the submittal of such form.

(2) The Director shall ensure the compatibility of the procedures under paragraph (1)(A) in consultation with appropriate private bodies and State government entities that set standards for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures.

SEC. 1704. DEADLINE FOR IMPLEMENTATION BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES OF PROCEDURES FOR USE AND ACCEPTANCE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES.

In order to fulfill the responsibility to administer the functions assigned under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, the provisions of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (divisions D and E of Public Law 104–106) and the amendments made by that Act, and the provisions of this title, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall ensure that, commencing not later than five years after the date of enactment of this Act, Executive agencies provide—

(1) for the option of the electronic maintenance, submission, or disclosure of information, when practicable as a substitute for paper; and

(2) for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures, when practicable.

SEC. 1705. ELECTRONIC STORAGE AND FILING OF EMPLOYMENT FORMS.

In order to fulfill the responsibility to administer the functions assigned under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, the provisions of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (divisions D and E of Public Law 104–106) and the amendments made by that Act, and the provisions of this title, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, develop procedures to permit private employers to store and file electronically with Executive agencies forms containing information pertaining to the employees of such employers.

SEC. 1706. STUDY ON USE OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURES.

(a) ONGOING STUDY REQUIRED.—In order to fulfill the responsibility to administer the functions assigned under chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, the provisions of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (divisions D and E of Public Law 104–106) and the amendments made by that Act, and the provisions of this title, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, in cooperation with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, conduct an ongoing study of the use of electronic signatures under this title on—

(1) paperwork reduction and electronic commerce;

(2) individual privacy; and

(3) the security and authenticity of transactions.

(b) REPORTS.—The Director shall submit to Congress on a periodic basis a report describing the results of the study carried out under subsection (a).

SEC. 1707. ENFORCEABILITY AND LEGAL EFFECT OF ELECTRONIC RECORDS.

Electronic records submitted or maintained in accordance with procedures developed under this title, or electronic signatures or other forms of electronic authentication used in accordance with such procedures, shall not be denied legal effect, validity, or enforceability because such records are in electronic form.

SEC. 1708. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.

Except as provided by law, information collected in the provision of electronic signature services for communications with an executive agency, as provided by this title, shall only be used or disclosed by persons who obtain, collect, or maintain such information as a business or government practice, for the purpose of facilitating such communications, or with the prior affirmative consent of the person about whom the information pertains.

SEC. 1709. APPLICATION WITH INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

No provision of this title shall apply to the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service to the extent that such provision—

(1) involves the administration of the internal revenue laws; or

(2) conflicts with any provision of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 or the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 1710. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this title:

(1) ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE.—The term ''electronic signature'' means a method of signing an electronic message that—

(A) identifies and authenticates a particular person as the source of the electronic message; and

(B) indicates such person's approval of the information contained in the electronic message.

(2) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term ''Executive agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

DIVISION D—DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION ACT

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Drug Demand Reduction Act''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—TARGETED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Sec. 101. Short title.
Sec. 102. Requirement to conduct national media campaign.
Sec. 103. Use of funds.
Sec. 104. Reports to Congress.
Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle B—Drug-Free Prisons and Jails

Sec. 111. Short title.
Sec. 112. Purpose.
Sec. 113. Program authorization.
Sec. 114. Grant application.
Sec. 115. Uses of funds.
Sec. 116. Evaluation and recommendation report to Congress.
Sec. 117. Definitions.
Sec. 118. Authorization of appropriations.

Subtitle C—Drug-Free Schools Quality Assurance

Sec. 121. Short title.
Sec. 122. Amendment to Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

TITLE II—STATEMENT OF NATIONAL ANTIDRUG POLICY

Subtitle A—Congressional Leadership in Community Coalitions

Sec. 201. Sense of Congress.

Subtitle B—Rejection of Legalization of Drugs

Sec. 211. Sense of Congress.

Subtitle C—Report on Streamlining Federal Prevention and Treatment Efforts

Sec. 221. Report on streamlining Federal prevention and treatment efforts.

TITLE I—TARGETED SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Drug-Free Media Campaign Act of 1998''.

SEC. 102. REQUIREMENT TO CONDUCT NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (in this subtitle referred to as the ''Director'') shall conduct a national media campaign in accordance with this subtitle for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug abuse among young people in the United States.

(b) LOCAL TARGET REQUIREMENT.—The Director shall, to the maximum extent feasible, use amounts made available to carry out this subtitle under section 105 for media that focuses on, or includes specific information on, prevention or treatment resources for consumers within specific local areas.

SEC. 103. USE OF FUNDS.

(a) AUTHORIZED USES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts made available to carry out this subtitle for the support of the national media campaign may only be used for—

(A) the purchase of media time and space;

(B) talent reuse payments;

(C) out-of-pocket advertising production costs;

(D) testing and evaluation of advertising;

(E) evaluation of the effectiveness of the media campaign;

(F) the negotiated fees for the winning bidder on request for proposals issued by the Office of National Drug Control Policy;

(G) partnerships with community, civic, and professional groups, and government organizations related to the media campaign; and

(H) entertainment industry collaborations to fashion antidrug messages in motion pictures, television programing, popular music, interactive (Internet and new) media projects and activities, public information, news media outreach, and corporate sponsorship and participation.

(2) ADVERTISING.—In carrying out this subtitle, the Director shall devote sufficient funds to the advertising portion of the national media campaign to meet the stated reach and frequency goals of the campaign.

(b) PROHIBITIONS.—None of the amounts made available under section 105 may be obligated or expended—

(1) to supplant current antidrug community based coalitions;

(2) to supplant current pro bono public service time donated by national and local broadcasting networks;

(3) for partisan political purposes; or

(4) to fund media campaigns that feature any elected officials, persons seeking elected office, cabinet level officials, or other Federal officials employed pursuant to section 213 of Schedule C of title 5, Code of Federal Regulations, unless the Director provides advance notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

(c) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—Amounts made available under section 105 should be matched

by an equal amount of non-Federal funds for the national media campaign, or be matched with in-kind contributions to the campaign of the same value.

SEC. 104. REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

The Director shall—

(1) submit to Congress on an annual basis a report on the activities for which amounts made available under section 105 have been obligated during the preceding year, including information for each quarter of such year, and on the specific parameters of the national media campaign; and

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the national media campaign based on measurable outcomes provided to Congress previously.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to carry out this subtitle $195,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2002.

Subtitle B—Drug-Free Prisons and Jails

SEC. 111. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Drug-Free Prisons and Jails Act of 1998''.

SEC. 112. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this subtitle is to provide for the establishment of model programs for comprehensive treatment of substance-involved offenders in the criminal justice system to reduce drug abuse and drug-related crime, and reduce the costs of the criminal justice system, that can be successfully replicated by States and local units of government through a comprehensive evaluation.

SEC. 113. PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance shall establish a model substance abuse treatment program for substance-involved offenders by—

(1) providing financial assistance to grant recipients selected in accordance with section 114(b); and

(2) evaluating the success of programs conducted pursuant to this subtitle.

(b) GRANT AWARDS.—The Director may award not more than 5 grants to units of local government and not more than 5 grants to States.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 5 percent of a grant award made pursuant to this subtitle may be used for administrative costs.

SEC. 114. GRANT APPLICATION.

(a) CONTENTS.—An application submitted by a unit of local government or a State for a grant award under this subtitle shall include each of the following:

(1) STRATEGY.—A strategy to coordinate programs and services for substance-involved offenders provided by the unit of local government or the State, as the case may be, developed in consultation with representatives from all components of the criminal justice system within the jurisdiction, including judges, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, corrections personnel, probation personnel, parole personnel, substance abuse treatment personnel, and substance abuse prevention personnel.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—A certification that—

(A) Federal funds made available under this subtitle will not be used to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities; and

(B) the programs developed pursuant to this subtitle meet all requirements of this subtitle.

(b) REVIEW AND APPROVAL.—Subject to section 113(b), the Director shall approve applications and make grant awards to units of local governments and States that show the most promise for accomplishing the purposes of this subtitle consistent with the provisions of section 115.

SEC. 115. USES OF FUNDS.

A unit of local government or State that receives a grant award under this subtitle shall use such funds to provide comprehensive treatment programs to inmates in prisons or jails, including not less than 3 of the following:

(1) Tailored treatment programs to meet the special needs of different types of substance-involved offenders.

(2) Random and frequent drug testing, including a system of sanctions.

(3) Training and assistance for corrections officers and personnel to assist substance-involved offenders in correctional facilities.

(4) Clinical assessment of incoming substance-involved offenders.

(5) Availability of religious and spiritual activity and counseling to provide an environment that encourages recovery from substance involvement in correctional facilities.

(6) Education and vocational training.

(7) A substance-free correctional facility policy.

SEC. 116. EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) EVALUATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall enter into a contract, with an evaluating agency that has demonstrated experience in the evaluation of substance abuse treatment, to conduct an evaluation that incorporates the criteria described in paragraph (2).

(2) EVALUATION CRITERIA.—The Director, in consultation with the Directors of the appropriate National Institutes of Health, shall establish minimum criteria for evaluating each program. Such criteria shall include—

(A) reducing substance abuse among participants;

(B) reducing recidivism among participants;

(C) cost effectiveness of providing services to participants; and

(D) a data collection system that will produce data comparable to that used by the Office of Applied Studies of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Bureau of Justice Statistics of the Office of Justice Programs.

(b) REPORT.—The Director shall submit to the appropriate committees, at the same time as the President's budget for fiscal year 2001 is submitted, a report that—

(1) describes the activities funded by grant awards under this subtitle;

(2) includes the evaluation submitted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(3) makes recommendations regarding revisions to the authorization of the program, including extension, expansion, application requirements, reduction, and termination.

SEC. 117. DEFINITIONS.

In this subtitle:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate committees'' means the Committees on the Judiciary and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

(3) SUBSTANCE-INVOLVED OFFENDER.—The term ''substance-involved offender'' means an individual under the supervision of a State or local criminal justice system, awaiting trial or serving a sentence imposed by the criminal justice system, who—

(A) violated or has been arrested for violating a drug or alcohol law;

(B) was under the influence of alcohol or an illegal drug at the time the crime was committed;

(C) stole property to buy illegal drugs; or

(D) has a history of substance abuse and addiction.

(4) UNIT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ''unit of local government'' means any city, county, township, town, borough, parish, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State, an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior and any agency of the District of Columbia government or the United States Government performing law enforcement functions in and for the District of Columbia, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

SEC. 118. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund as authorized by title 31 of the Violent Crime and Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14211)—

(1) for fiscal year 1999, $30,000,000; and

(2) for fiscal year 2000, $20,000,000.

(b) RESERVATION.—The Director may reserve each fiscal year not more than 20 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) for activities required under section 116.

Subtitle C—Drug-Free Schools Quality Assurance

SEC. 121. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Drug-Free Schools Quality Assurance Act''.

SEC. 122. AMENDMENT TO SAFE AND DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT.

Subpart 3 of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7141 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 4134. QUALITY RATING.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The chief executive officer of each State, or in the case of a State in which the constitution or law of such State designates another individual, entity, or agency in the State to be responsible for education activities, such individual, entity, or agency, is authorized and encouraged—

''(1) to establish a standard of quality for drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs implemented in public elementary schools and secondary schools in the State in accordance with subsection (b); and

''(2) to identify and designate, upon application by a public elementary school or secondary school, any such school that achieves such standard as a quality program school.

''(b) CRITERIA.—The standard referred to in subsection (a) shall address, at a minimum—

''(1) a comparison of the rate of illegal use of drugs, alcohol, and tobacco by students enrolled in the school for a period of time to be determined by the chief executive officer of the State;

''(2) the rate of suspensions or expulsions of students enrolled in the school for drug, alcohol, or tobacco-related offenses;

''(3) the effectiveness of the drug, alcohol, or tobacco prevention program as proven by research;

''(4) the involvement of parents and community members in the design of the drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention program; and

''(5) the extent of review of existing community drug, alcohol, and tobacco prevention programs before implementation of the public school program.

''(c) REQUEST FOR QUALITY PROGRAM SCHOOL DESIGNATION.—A school that wishes to receive a quality program school designation shall submit a request and documentation of compliance with this section to the chief executive officer of the State or the individual, entity, or agency described in subsection (a), as the case may be.

''(d) PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.—Not less than once a year, the chief executive officer of each State or the individual, entity, or agency described in subsection (a), as the case may be, shall make available to the public a list of the names of each public school in the State that has received a quality program school designation in accordance with this section.''.

TITLE II—STATEMENT OF NATIONAL ANTIDRUG POLICY

Subtitle A—Congressional Leadership in Community Coalitions

SEC. 201. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Illegal drug use is dangerous to the physical well-being of the Nation's youth.

(2) Illegal drug use can destroy the lives of the Nation's youth by diminishing their sense of morality and with it everything in life that is important and worthwhile.

(3) According to recently released national surveys, drug use among the Nation's youth remains at alarmingly high levels.

(4) National leadership is critical to conveying to the Nation's youth the message that drug use is dangerous and wrong.

(5) National leadership can help mobilize every sector of the community to support the implementation of comprehensive, sustainable, and effective programs to reduce drug abuse.

(6) As of September 1, 1998, 76 Members of the House of Representatives were establishing community-based antidrug coalitions in their congressional districts or were actively supporting such coalitions that already existed.

(7) The individual Members of the House of Representatives can best help their constituents prevent drug use among the Nation's youth by establishing community-based antidrug coalitions in their congressional districts or by actively supporting such coalitions that already exist.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the individual Members of the House of Representatives, including the Delegates and the Resident Commissioner, should establish community-based antidrug coalitions in their congressional districts or should actively support any such coalitions that have been established.

Subtitle B—Rejection of Legalization of Drugs

SEC. 211. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Illegal drug use is harmful and wrong.

(2) Illegal drug use can kill the individuals involved or cause the individuals to hurt or kill others, and such use strips the individuals of their moral sense.

(3) The greatest threat presented by such use is to the youth of the United States, who are illegally using drugs in increasingly greater numbers.

(4) The people of the United States are more concerned about illegal drug use and crimes associated with such use than with any other current social problem.

(5) Efforts to legalize or otherwise legitimize drug use present a message to the youth of the United States that drug use is acceptable.

(6) Article VI, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States states that ''[t]his Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.''.

(7) The courts of the United States have repeatedly found that any State law that conflicts with a Federal law or treaty is preempted by such law or treaty.

(8) The Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) strictly regulates the use and possession of drugs.

(9) The United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotrophic Substances Treaty similarly regulates the use and possession of drugs.

(10) Any attempt to authorize under State law an activity prohibited under such Treaty or the Controlled Substances Act would conflict with that Treaty or Act.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the several States, and the citizens of such States, should reject the legalization of drugs through legislation, ballot proposition, constitutional amendment, or any other means; and

(2) each State should make efforts to be a drug-free State.

Subtitle C—Report on Streamlining Federal Prevention and Treatment Efforts

SEC. 221. REPORT ON STREAMLINING FEDERAL PREVENTION AND TREATMENT EFFORTS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the efforts of the Federal Government to reduce the demand for illegal drugs in the United States are frustrated by the fragmentation of those efforts across multiple departments and agencies; and

(2) improvement of those efforts can best be achieved through consolidation and coordination.

(b) REPORT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees a report evaluating options for increasing the efficacy of drug prevention and treatment programs and activities by the Federal Government. Such option shall include the merits of a consolidation of programs into a single agency, transferring programs from 1 agency to another, and improving coordinating mechanisms and authorities. The report shall also include a thorough review of the activities and potential consolidation of existing Federal drug information clearinghouses.

(2) RECOMMENDATION AND EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.—The study submitted under paragraph (1) shall identify options that are determined by the Director to have merit, and an explanation which options should be implemented.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy to carry out this subsection $1,000,000 for contracting, policy research, and related costs.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate committees'' means the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations, and Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate.

DIVISION E—METHAMPHETAMINE TRAFFICKING PENALTY ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 1998

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Methamphetamine Trafficking Penalty Enhancement Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. METHAMPHETAMINE PENALTY INCREASES.

(a) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—Section 401(b)(1) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(viii)—

(A) by striking ''100 grams'' and inserting ''50 grams''; and

(B) by striking ''1 kilogram'' and inserting ''500 grams''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B)(viii)—

(A) by striking ''10 grams'' and inserting ''5 grams''; and

(B) by striking ''100 grams'' and inserting ''50 grams''.

(b) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.—Section 1010(b) of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(H)—

(A) by striking ''100 grams'' and inserting ''50 grams''; and

(B) by striking ''1 kilogram'' and inserting ''500 grams''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(H)—

(A) by striking ''10 grams'' and inserting ''5 grams''; and

(B) by striking ''100 grams'' and inserting ''50 grams''.

SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF FUNDS UNDER THE VIOLENT OFFENDER INCARCERATION AND TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING GRANTS PROGRAM.

Section 20105(b) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 is amended to read as follows:

''(b) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANT.—To be eligible to receive a grant under section 20103 or section 20104, a State shall—

''(A) provide assurances to the Attorney General that the State has implemented or will implement not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this subtitle, policies that provide for the recognition of the rights of crime victims; and

''(B) subject to the limitation of paragraph (2), no later than September 1, 2000, consider a program of drug testing and intervention for appropriate categories of convicted offenders during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration and criminal justice supervision, with sanctions including denial or revocation of release for positive drug tests, consistent with guidelines issued by the Attorney General.

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—Beginning in fiscal year 1999, not more than 10 percent of the funds provided under section 20103 or section 20104 of this subtitle may be applied to the cost of offender drug testing and intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision, consistent with guidelines issued by the Attorney General. Further, such funds may be used by the States to pay the costs of providing to the Attorney General a baseline study on their prison drug abuse problem. Such studies shall be consistent with guidelines issued by the Attorney General.''.

DIVISION F—NOT LEGALIZING MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL USE

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) certain drugs are listed on Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act if they have a high potential for abuse, lack any currently accepted medical use in treatment, and are unsafe, even under medical supervision;

(2) the consequences of illegal use of Schedule I drugs are well documented, particularly with regard to physical health, highway safety, and criminal activity;

(3) pursuant to section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act, it is illegal to manufacture, distribute, or dispense marijuana, heroin, LSD, and more than 100 other Schedule I drugs;

(4) pursuant to section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, before any drug can be approved as a medication in the United States, it must meet extensive scientific and medical standards established by the Food and Drug Administration to ensure it is safe and effective;

(5) marijuana and other Schedule I drugs have not been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to treat any disease or condition;

(6) the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act already prohibits the sale of any unapproved drug, including marijuana, that has not been proven safe and effective for medical purposes and grants the Food and Drug Administration the authority to enforce this prohibition through seizure and other civil action, as well as through criminal penalties;

(7) marijuana use by children in grades 8 through 12 declined steadily from 1980 to 1992, but, from 1992 to 1996, has dramatically increased by 253 percent among 8th graders, 151 percent among 10th graders, and 84 percent among 12th graders, and the average age of first-time use of marijuana is now younger than it has ever been;

(8) according to the 1997 survey by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, 500,000 8th graders began using marijuana in the 6th and 7th grades;

(9) according to that same 1997 survey, youths between the ages of 12 and 17 who use marijuana are 85 times more likely to use cocaine than those who abstain from marijuana, and 60 percent of adolescents who use marijuana before the age of 15 will later use cocaine; and

(10) the rate of illegal drug use among youth is linked to their perceptions of the health and safety risks of those drugs, and the ambiguous cultural messages about marijuana use are contributing to a growing acceptance of marijuana use among children and teenagers;

(11) Congress continues to support the existing Federal legal process for determining the safety and efficacy of drugs and opposes efforts to circumvent this process by legalizing marijuana, and other Schedule I drugs, for medicinal use without valid scientific evidence and the approval of the Food and Drug Administration; and

(12) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on—

(i) the total quantity of marijuana eradicated in the United States during the period from 1992 through 1997; and

(ii) the annual number of arrests and prosecutions for Federal marijuana offenses during the period described in clause (i); and

(B) the Commissioner of Foods and Drugs shall submit to the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate a report on the specific efforts underway to enforce sections 304 and 505 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with respect to marijuana and other Schedule I drugs.

DIVISION G____—FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998''.

SEC. 1002. ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION INTO SUBDIVISIONS; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) DIVISIONS.—This division is organized into three subdivisions as follows:

(1) SUBDIVISION A.—Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998.

(2) SUBDIVISION B.—Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999.

(3) SUBDIVISION C.—United Nations Reform Act of 1998.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this division is as follows:

DIVISION____—FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

Sec. 1001. Short title.
Sec. 1002. Organization of division into subdivisions; table of contents.

SUBDIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1101. Short title.
Sec. 1102. Purposes.
Sec. 1103. Definitions.
Sec. 1104. Report on budgetary cost savings resulting from reorganization.

TITLE XII—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1201. Effective date.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 1211. Abolition of United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
Sec. 1212. Transfer of functions to Secretary of State.
Sec. 1213. Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1221. References.
Sec. 1222. Repeals.
Sec. 1223. Amendments to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
Sec. 1224. Compensation of officers.
Sec. 1225. Additional conforming amendments.

TITLE XIII—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1301. Effective date.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 1311. Abolition of United States Information Agency.
Sec. 1312. Transfer of functions.
Sec. 1313. Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy.
Sec. 1314. Abolition of Office of Inspector General of United States Information Agency and transfer of functions.

CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

Sec. 1321. Congressional findings and declaration of purpose.
Sec. 1322. Continued existence of Broadcasting Board of Governors.
Sec. 1323. Conforming amendments to the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994.
Sec. 1324. Amendments to the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
Sec. 1325. Amendments to the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act.
Sec. 1326. Transfer of broadcasting related funds, property, and personnel.
Sec. 1327. Savings provisions.
Sec. 1328. Report on the privatization of RFE/RL, Incorporated.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1331. References.
Sec. 1332. Amendments to title 5, United States Code.
Sec. 1333. Application of certain laws.
Sec. 1334. Abolition of United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.
Sec. 1335. Conforming amendments.
Sec. 1336. Repeals.

TITLE XIV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1401. Effective date.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 1411. Abolition of United States International Development Cooperation Agency.
Sec. 1412. Transfer of functions and authorities.
Sec. 1413. Status of AID.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Sec. 1421. References.
Sec. 1422. Conforming amendments.

TITLE XV—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 1501. Effective date.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

Sec. 1511. Reorganization of Agency for International Development.

CHAPTER 3—AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Sec. 1521. Definition of United States assistance.
Sec. 1522. Administrator of AID reporting to the Secretary of State.
Sec. 1523. Assistance programs coordination and oversight.

TITLE XVI—TRANSITION

CHAPTER 1—REORGANIZATION PLAN

Sec. 1601. Reorganization plan and report.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

Sec. 1611. Reorganization authority.
Sec. 1612. Transfer and allocation of appropriations.
Sec. 1613. Transfer, appointment, and assignment of personnel.
Sec. 1614. Incidental transfers.
Sec. 1615. Savings provisions.
Sec. 1616. Authority of Secretary of State to facilitate transition.
Sec. 1617. Final report.

SUBDIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION

TITLE XX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 2001. Short title.
Sec. 2002. Definition of appropriate congressional committees.

TITLE XXI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2101. Administration of foreign affairs.
Sec. 2102. International commissions.
Sec. 2103. Grants to The Asia Foundation.
Sec. 2104. Voluntary contributions to international organizations.
Sec. 2105. Voluntary contributions to peacekeeping operations.
Sec. 2106. Limitation on United States voluntary contributions to United Nations Development Program.

TITLE XXII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Sec. 2201. Reimbursement of Department of State for assistance to overseas educational facilities.
Sec. 2202. Revision of Department of State rewards program.
Sec. 2203. Retention of additional defense trade controls registration fees.
Sec. 2204. Fees for commercial services.
Sec. 2205. Pilot program for foreign affairs reimbursement.
Sec. 2206. Fee for use of diplomatic reception rooms.
Sec. 2207. Budget presentation documents.
Sec. 2208. Office of the Inspector General.
Sec. 2209. Capital Investment Fund.
Sec. 2210. Contracting for local guards services overseas.
Sec. 2211. Authority of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.
Sec. 2212. Expenses relating to certain international claims and proceedings.
Sec. 2213. Grants to remedy international abductions of children.
Sec. 2214. Counterdrug and anticrime activities of the Department of State.
Sec. 2215. Annual report on overseas surplus properties.
Sec. 2216. Human rights reports.
Sec. 2217. Reports and policy concerning diplomatic immunity.
Sec. 2218. Reaffirming United States international telecommunications policy.
Sec. 2219. Reduction of reporting.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2221. Use of certain passport processing fees for enhanced passport services.
Sec. 2222. Consular officers.
Sec. 2223. Repeal of outdated consular receipt requirements.
Sec. 2224. Elimination of duplicate Federal Register publication for travel advisories.
Sec. 2225. Denial of visas to confiscators of American property.
Sec. 2226. Inadmissibility of any alien supporting an international child abductor.

CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

SUBCHAPTER A—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 2231. Migration and refugee assistance.

SUBCHAPTER B—AUTHORITIES

Sec. 2241. United States policy regarding the involuntary return of refugees.

Sec. 2242. United States policy with respect to the involuntary return of persons in danger of subjection to torture.
Sec. 2243. Reprogramming of migration and refugee assistance funds.
Sec. 2244. Eligibility for refugee status.
Sec. 2245. Reports to Congress concerning Cuban emigration policies.

TITLE XXIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 2301. Coordinator for Counterterrorism.
Sec. 2302. Elimination of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Burdensharing.
Sec. 2303. Personnel management.
Sec. 2304. Diplomatic security.
Sec. 2305. Number of senior official positions authorized for the Department of State.
Sec. 2306. Nomination of Under Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

Sec. 2311. Foreign Service reform.
Sec. 2312. Retirement benefits for involuntary separation.
Sec. 2313. Authority of Secretary to separate convicted felons from the Foreign Service.
Sec. 2314. Career counseling.
Sec. 2315. Limitations on management assignments.
Sec. 2316. Availability pay for certain criminal investigators within the Diplomatic Security Service.
Sec. 2317. Nonovertime differential pay.
Sec. 2318. Report concerning minorities and the Foreign Service.

TITLE XXIV—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 2401. International information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs.

CHAPTER 2—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Sec. 2411. Retention of interest.
Sec. 2412. Use of selected program fees.
Sec. 2413. Muskie Fellowship Program.
Sec. 2414. Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training.
Sec. 2415. Educational and cultural exchanges and scholarships for Tibetans and Burmese.
Sec. 2416. Surrogate broadcasting study.
Sec. 2417. Radio broadcasting to Iran in the Farsi language.
Sec. 2418. Authority to administer summer travel and work programs.
Sec. 2419. Permanent administrative authorities regarding appropriations.
Sec. 2420. Voice of America broadcasts.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS

Sec. 2501. International conferences and contingencies.
Sec. 2502. Restriction relating to United States accession to any new international criminal tribunal.
Sec. 2503. United States membership in the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union.
Sec. 2504. Service in international organizations.
Sec. 2505. Reports regarding foreign travel.

TITLE XXVI—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Sec. 2601. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 2602. Statutory construction.

TITLE XXVII—EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1998

Sec. 2701. Short title.
Sec. 2702. Statement of policy.
Sec. 2703. Authorities relating to NATO enlargement.
Sec. 2704. Sense of Congress with respect to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe.
Sec. 2705. Restrictions and requirements relating to ballistic missile defense.

TITLE XXVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

Sec. 2801. Reports on claims by United States firms against the Government of Saudi Arabia.
Sec. 2802. Reports on determinations under title IV of the Libertad Act.
Sec. 2803. Report on compliance with the Hague Convention on International Child Abduction.
Sec. 2804. Sense of Congress relating to recognition of the Ecumenical Patriarchate by the Government of Turkey.
Sec. 2805. Report on relations with Vietnam.
Sec. 2806. Reports and policy concerning human rights violations in Laos.
Sec. 2807. Report on an alliance against narcotics trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.
Sec. 2808. Congressional statement regarding the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.
Sec. 2809. Programs or projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Cuba.
Sec. 2810. Limitation on assistance to countries aiding Cuba nuclear development.
Sec. 2811. International Fund for Ireland.
Sec. 2812. Support for democratic opposition in Iraq.
Sec. 2813. Development of democracy in the Republic of Serbia.

SUBDIVISION A—CONSOLIDATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENCIES

TITLE XI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1101. SHORT TITLE.

This subdivision may be cited as the ''Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998''.

SEC. 1102. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this subdivision are—

(1) to strengthen—

(A) the coordination of United States foreign policy; and

(B) the leading role of the Secretary of State in the formulation and articulation of United States foreign policy;

(2) to consolidate and reinvigorate the foreign affairs functions of the United States within the Department of State by—

(A) abolishing the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency, and transferring the functions of these agencies to the Department of State while preserving the special missions and skills of these agencies;

(B) transferring certain functions of the Agency for International Development to the Department of State; and

(C) providing for the reorganization of the Department of State to maximize the efficient use of resources, which may lead to budget savings, eliminate redundancy in functions, and improvement in the management of the Department of State;

(3) to ensure that programs critical to the promotion of United States national interests be maintained;

(4) to assist congressional efforts to balance the Federal budget and reduce the Federal debt;

(5) to ensure that the United States maintains effective representation abroad within budgetary restraints; and

(6) to encourage United States foreign affairs agencies to maintain a high percentage of the best qualified, most competent United States citizens serving in the United States Government.

SEC. 1103. DEFINITIONS.

In this subdivision:

(1) ACDA.—The term ''ACDA'' means the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) AID.—The term ''AID'' means the United States Agency for International Development.

(3) AGENCY; FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' or ''Federal agency'' means an Executive agency as defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(5) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means any of the following agencies: ACDA, USIA, IDCA, and AID.

(6) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of State.

(7) FUNCTION.—The term ''function'' means any duty, obligation, power, authority, responsibility, right, privilege, activity, or program.

(8) IDCA.—The term ''IDCA'' means the United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

(9) OFFICE.—The term ''office'' includes any office, administration, agency, institute, unit, organizational entity, or component thereof.

(10) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of State.

(11) USIA.—The term ''USIA'' means the United States Information Agency.

SEC. 1104. REPORT ON BUDGETARY COST SAVINGS RESULTING FROM REORGANIZATION.

The Secretary of State shall submit a report, together with the congressional presentation document for the budget of the Department of State for each of the fiscal years 2000 and 2001, to the appropriate congressional committees describing the total anticipated and achieved cost savings in budget outlays and budget authority related to the reorganization implemented under this subdivision, including cost savings by each of the following categories:

(1) Reductions in personnel.

(2) Administrative consolidation, including procurement.

(3) Program consolidation.

(4) Consolidation of real properties and leases.

TITLE XII—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1201. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) April 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 1601.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 1211. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY.

The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is abolished.

SEC. 1212. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS TO SECRETARY OF STATE.

There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and all functions of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and any office or component of such agency, under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law, as of the day before the effective date of this title.

SEC. 1213. UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.

Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''There'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) UNDER SECRETARY FOR ARMS CONTROL AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY.—There shall be in the Department of State, among the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, who shall assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in matters related to international security policy, arms control, and nonproliferation. Subject to the direction of the President, the Under Secretary may attend and participate in meetings of the National Security Council in his role as Senior Advisor to the President and the Secretary of State on Arms Control and Nonproliferation Matters.''.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 1221. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise provided in section 1223 or 1225, any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, or any other officer or employee of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; or

(2) the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency or the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

SEC. 1222. REPEALS.

The following sections of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.) are repealed: Sections 21 through 26 (22 U.S.C. 2561–2566), section 35 (22 U.S.C. 2575), section 42 (22 U.S.C. 2582), section 43 (22 U.S.C. 2583), sections 45 through 50 (22 U.S.C. 2585–2593), section 53 (22 U.S.C. 2593c), section 54 (22 U.S.C. 2593d), and section 63 (22 U.S.C. 2595b).

SEC. 1223. AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACT.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2551 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 2 (22 U.S.C. 2551)—

(A) in the first undesignated paragraph, by striking ''creating a new agency of peace to deal with'' and inserting ''addressing'';

(B) by striking the second undesignated paragraph; and

(C) in the third undesignated paragraph—

(i) by striking ''This organization'' and inserting ''The Secretary of State'';

(ii) by striking ''It shall have'' and inserting ''The Secretary shall have'';

(iii) by striking ''and the Secretary of State'';

(iv) by inserting '', nonproliferation,'' after ''arms control'' in paragraph (1);

(v) by striking paragraph (2);

(vi) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (5) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively; and

(vii) by striking '', as appropriate,'' in paragraph (3) (as redesignated);

(2) in section 3 (22 U.S.C. 2552), by striking subsection (c);

*(3) in the heading for title II, by striking ''**ORGANIZATION**'' and inserting ''**SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES AND VISITING SCHOLARS**'';*

(4) in section 27 (22 U.S.C. 2567)—

(A) by striking the third sentence;

(B) in the fourth sentence, by striking '', acting through the Director''; and

(C) in the fifth sentence, by striking ''Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State'';

(5) in section 28 (22 U.S.C. 2568)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(B) in the second sentence—

(i) by striking ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(ii) by striking ''Agency's'' and inserting ''Department of State's''; and

(C) by striking the fourth sentence;

(6) in section 31 (22 U.S.C. 2571)—

(A) by inserting ''this title in'' after ''powers in'';

(B) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(C) by striking ''insure'' each place it appears and inserting ''ensure'';

(D) in the second sentence, by striking ''in accordance with procedures established under section 35 of this Act'';

(E) in the fourth sentence by striking ''The authority'' and all that follows through ''disarmament:'' and inserting the following: ''The authority of the Secretary under this Act with respect to research, development, and other studies concerning arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament shall be limited to participation in the following:''; and

(F) in subsection (l), by inserting ''and'' at the end;

(7) in section 32 (22 U.S.C. 2572)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(B) by striking ''subsection'' and inserting ''section'';

(8) in section 33(a) (22 U.S.C. 2573(a))—

(A) by striking ''the Secretary of State,''; and

(B) by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(9) in section 34 (22 U.S.C. 2574)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(ii) in the first sentence, by striking ''and the Secretary of State'';

(iii) in the first sentence, by inserting '', nonproliferation,'' after ''in the fields of arms control'';

(iv) in the first sentence, by striking ''and shall have primary responsibility, whenever directed by the President, for the preparation, conduct, and management of the United States participation in international negotiations and implementation fora in the field of nonproliferation'';

(v) in the second sentence, by striking ''section 27'' and inserting ''section 201''; and

(vi) in the second sentence, by striking ''the'' after ''serve as'';

(B) by striking subsection (b);

(C) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b); and

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

(i) in the text above paragraph (1), by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(ii) by striking paragraph (1); and

(iii) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively;

(10) in section 36 (22 U.S.C. 2576)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(B) by striking '', in accordance with the procedures established pursuant to section 35 of this Act,'';

(11) in section 37 (22 U.S.C. 2577)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' and ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State'' or ''Department of State'', respectively; and

(B) by striking subsection (d);

(12) in section 38 (22 U.S.C. 2578)—

(A) by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(B) by striking subsection (c);

(13) in section 41 (22 U.S.C. 2581)—

(A) by striking ''In the performance of his functions, the Director'' and inserting ''In addition to any authorities otherwise available, the Secretary of State in the performance of functions under this Act'';

(B) by striking ''Agency'', ''Agency's'', ''Director'', and ''Director's'' each place they appear and inserting ''Department of State'', ''Department of State's'', ''Secretary of State'', or ''Secretary of State's'', as appropriate;

(C) in subsection (a), by striking the sentence that begins ''It is the intent'';

(D) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''appoint officers and employees, including attorneys, for the Agency in accordance with the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointment in the competitive service, and fix their compensation in accordance with chapter 51 and with subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title, relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that the Director may, to the extent the Director determines necessary to the discharge of his responsibilities,'';

(ii) in paragraph (1), by striking ''exception'' and inserting ''subsection''; and

(iii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking ''exception'' and inserting ''subsection''; and

(II) by striking ''ceiling'' and inserting ''positions allocated to carry out the purpose of this Act'';

(E) by striking subsection (g);

(F) by redesignating subsections (h), (i), and (j) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively;

(G) by amending subsection (f) to read as follows:

''(f) establish a scientific and policy advisory board to advise with and make recommendations to the Secretary of State on United States arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament policy and activities. A majority of the board shall be composed of individuals who have a demonstrated knowledge and technical expertise with respect to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters and who have distinguished themselves in any of the fields of physics, chemistry, mathematics, biology, or engineering, including weapons engineering. The members of the board may receive the compensation and reimbursement for expenses specified for consultants by subsection (d) of this section;''; and

(H) in subsection (h) (as redesignated), by striking ''Deputy Director'' and inserting ''Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security'';

(14) in section 44 (22 U.S.C. 2584)—

(A) by striking ''CONFLICT-OF-INTEREST AND'';

(B) by striking ''The members'' and all that follows through ''(5 U.S.C. 2263), or any other'' and inserting ''Members of advisory boards and consultants may serve as such without regard to any''; and

(C) by inserting at the end the following new sentence: ''This section shall apply only to individuals carrying out activities related to arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament.'';

(15) in section 51 (22 U.S.C. 2593a)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraphs (1) and (3), by inserting '', nonproliferation,'' after ''arms control'' each place it appears;

(ii) by striking ''Director, in consultation with the Secretary of State,'' and inserting ''Secretary of State with the concurrence of the Director of Central Intelligence and in consultation with'';

(iii) by striking ''the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Director of Central Intelligence'' and inserting ''and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff'';

(iv) by striking paragraphs (2) and (4); and

(v) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (2) through (5), respectively; and

(B) by adding at the end of subsection (b) the following: ''The portions of this report described in paragraphs (4) and (5) of subsection (a) shall summarize in detail, at least in classified annexes, the information, analysis, and conclusions relevant to possible noncompliance by other nations that are provided by United States intelligence agencies.'';

(16) in section 52 (22 U.S.C. 2593b), by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(17) in section 61 (22 U.S.C. 2593a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (7) as paragraphs (2) through (6), respectively;

(D) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated), by striking ''paragraph (4)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''; and

(E) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated), by striking ''United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the'';

(18) in section 62 (22 U.S.C. 2595a)—

(A) in subsection (c)—

(i) in the subsection heading, by striking ''DIRECTOR'' and inserting ''SECRETARY OF STATE''; and

(ii) by striking ''2(d), 22, and 34(c)'' and inserting ''102(3) and 304(b)''; and

(B) by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Secretary of State'';

(19) in section 64 (22 U.S.C. 2595b–1)—

*(A) by striking the section title and inserting ''**SEC. 503. REVIEW OF CERTAIN REPROGRAMMING NOTIFICATIONS.**'';*

(B) by striking subsection (a); and

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''(b) REVIEW OF CERTAIN REPROGRAMMING NOTIFICATIONS.—''; and

(ii) by striking ''Foreign Affairs'' and inserting ''International Relations'';

(20) in section 65(1) (22 U.S.C. 2595c(1)) by inserting ''of America'' after ''United States''; and

(21) by redesignating sections 1, 2, 3, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 44, 51, 52, 61, 62, 64, and 65, as amended by this section, as sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 401, 402, 403, 404, 501, 502, 503, and 504, respectively.

SEC. 1224. COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS.

Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by striking ''Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.'';

(2) in section 5314, by striking ''Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.'';

(3) in section 5315—

(A) by striking ''Assistant Directors, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (4).''; and

(B) by striking ''Special Representatives of the President for arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters, United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'', and inserting ''Special Representatives of the President for arms control, nonproliferation, and disarmament matters, Department of State''; and

(4) in section 5316, by striking ''General Counsel of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.''.

SEC. 1225. ADDITIONAL CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) ARMS EXPORT CONTROL ACT.—The Arms Export Control Act is amended—

(1) in section 36(b)(1)(D) (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)(1)(D)), by striking ''Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense'' and inserting ''Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence'';

(2) in section 38(a)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2778(a)(2))—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''be made in coordination with the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, taking into account the Director's assessment as to'' and inserting ''take into account''; and

(B) by striking the second sentence;

(3) in section 42(a) (22 U.S.C. 2791(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)(C), by striking ''the assessment of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as to'';

(B) by striking ''(1)'' after ''(a)''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (2);

(4) in section 71(a) (22 U.S.C. 2797(a)), by striking '', the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'';

(5) in section 71(b)(1) (22 U.S.C. 2797(b)(1)), by striking ''and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'';

(6) in section 71(b)(2) (22 U.S.C. 2797(b)(2))—

(A) by striking '', the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of Commerce''; and

(B) by striking ''or the Director'';

(7) in section 71(c) (22 U.S.C. 2797(c)), by striking ''with the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''; and

(8) in section 73(d) (22 U.S.C. 2797b(d)), by striking '', the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of Commerce''.

(b) FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT.—Section 511 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321d) is amended by striking ''be made in coordination with the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and shall take into account his opinion as to'' and inserting ''take into account''.

(c) UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE ACT.—

(1) Section 1706(b) of the United States Institute of Peace Act (22 U.S.C. 4605(b)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (3);

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated), by striking ''Eleven'' and inserting ''Twelve''.

(2) Section 1707(d)(2) of that Act (22 U.S.C. 4606(d)(2)) is amended by striking '', Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency''.

(d) ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954.—The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is amended—

(1) in section 57b. (42 U.S.C. 2077(b))—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'';

(2) in section 109b. (42 U.S.C. 2129(b)), by striking ''and the Director'';

(3) in section 111b. (42 U.S.C. 2131(b)) by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,'' and inserting ''the Nuclear Regulatory Commission'';

(4) in section 123 (42 U.S.C. 2153)—

(A) in subsection a., in the third sentence—

(i) by striking ''and in consultation with the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (''the Director)'';

(ii) by inserting ''and'' after ''Energy,'';

(iii) by striking ''Commission, and the Director, who'' and inserting ''Commission. The Secretary of State''; and

(iv) after ''nuclear explosive purpose.'', by inserting the following new sentence: ''Each Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement prepared pursuant to this Act shall be accompanied by a classified annex, prepared in consultation with the Director of Central Intelligence, summarizing relevant classified information.'';

(B) in subsection d., in the first proviso—

(i) by striking ''Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement prepared by the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'' and inserting ''Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement prepared by the Secretary of State, and any annexes thereto,''; and

(ii) by striking ''has been'' and inserting ''have been''; and

(C) in the first undesignated paragraph following subsection d., by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'';

(5) in section 126a.(1), by striking ''the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission'' and inserting ''and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission,'';

(6) in section 131a. (42 U.S.C. 2160(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''the Director,'';

(ii) in the third sentence, by striking ''the Director declares that he intends'' and inserting ''the Secretary of State is required''; and

(iii) in the third sentence, by striking ''the Director's declaration'' and inserting ''the requirement to prepare a Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''Director's view'' and inserting ''view of the Secretary of State, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of Defense, or the Commission''; and

(ii) by striking ''he may prepare'' and inserting ''the Secretary of State, in consultation with such Secretary or the Commission, shall prepare''; and

(7) in section 131c. (42 U.S.C. 2160(c))—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking '', the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'';

(B) in the sixth and seventh sentences, by striking ''Director'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

(C) in the seventh sentence, by striking ''Director's'' and inserting ''Secretary of State's''.

(e) NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION ACT OF 1978.—The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 is amended—

(1) in section 4 (22 U.S.C. 3203)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (2) through (7), respectively;

(2) in section 102 (22 U.S.C. 3222), by striking '', the Secretary of State, and the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of State'';

(3) in section 304(d) (42 U.S.C. 2156a), by striking ''the Secretary of Defense, and the Director,'' and inserting ''and the Secretary of Defense,'';

(4) in section 309 (42 U.S.C. 2139a)—

(A) in subsection (b), by striking ''the Department of Commerce, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Department of Commerce''; and

(B) in subsection (c), by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,'';

(5) in section 406 (42 U.S.C. 2160a), by inserting '', or any annexes thereto,'' after ''Statement''; and

(6) in section 602 (22 U.S.C. 3282)—

(A) in subsection (c), by striking ''the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''; and

(B) in subsection (e), by striking ''and the Director''.

(f) STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1956.—Section 23(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2695(a)) is amended by striking ''the Agency for International Development, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency'' and inserting ''and the Agency for International Development''.

(g) FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1972.—Section 502 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act of 1972 (2 U.S.C. 194a) is amended by striking ''the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency,''.

(h) TITLE 49.—Section 40118(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking '', or the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency''.

TITLE XIII—UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) October 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States Information Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 1601.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 1311. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY.

The United States Information Agency (other than the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau) is abolished.

SEC. 1312. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There are transferred to the Secretary of State all functions of the Director of the United States Information Agency and all functions of the United States Information Agency and any office or component of such agency, under any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, or other provision of law, as of the day before the effective date of this title.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the International Broadcasting Bureau, or any function performed by the Board or the Bureau.

SEC. 1313. UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) UNDER SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.—There shall be in the Department of State, among the Under Secretaries authorized by paragraph (1), an Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy, who shall have primary responsibility to assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary in the formation and implementation of United States public diplomacy policies and activities, including international educational and cultural exchange programs, information, and international broadcasting.''.

SEC. 1314. ABOLITION OF OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL OF UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.

(a) ABOLITION OF OFFICE.—The Office of Inspector General of the United States Information Agency is abolished.

(b) AMENDMENTS TO INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—Section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Office of Personnel Management, the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''or the Office of Personnel Management''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''the United States Information Agency,''.

(c) EXECUTIVE SCHEDULE.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the following:

''Inspector General, United States Information Agency.''.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC LAW 103–236.—Subsections (i) and (j) of section 308 of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6207 (i) and (j)) are amended—

(1) by striking ''Inspector General of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service''; and

(2) by striking '', the Director of the United States Information Agency,''.

(e) TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS.—There are transferred to the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service the functions that the Office of Inspector General of the United States Information Agency exercised before the effective date of this title (including all related functions of the Inspector General of the United States Information Agency).

CHAPTER 3—INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

SEC. 1321. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is the policy of the United States to promote the right of freedom of opinion and expression, including the freedom ''to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers'', in accordance with Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(2) open communication of information and ideas among the peoples of the world contributes to international peace and stability, and the promotion of such communication is in the interests of the United States;

(3) it is in the interest of the United States to support broadcasting to other nations consistent with the requirements of this chapter and the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994; and

(4) international broadcasting is, and should remain, an essential instrument of United States foreign policy.

SEC. 1322. CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Section 304(a) of the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6203(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) CONTINUED EXISTENCE WITHIN EXECUTIVE BRANCH.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Broadcasting Board of Governors shall continue to exist within the Executive branch of Government as an entity described in section 104 of title 5, United States Code.

''(2) RETENTION OF EXISTING BOARD MEMBERS.—The members of the Broadcasting Board of Governors appointed by the President pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) before the effective date of title XIII of the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998 and holding office as of that date may serve the remainder of their terms of office without reappointment.

''(3) INSPECTOR GENERAL AUTHORITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service shall exercise the same authorities with respect to the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the International Broadcasting Bureau as the Inspector General exercises under the Inspector General Act of 1978 and section 209 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 with respect to the Department of State.

''(B) RESPECT FOR JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY OF BROADCASTERS.—The Inspector General shall respect the journalistic integrity of all the broadcasters covered by this title and may not evaluate the philosophical or political perspectives reflected in the content of broadcasts.''.

SEC. 1323. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACT OF 1994.

(a) REFERENCES IN SECTION.—Whenever in this section an amendment or repeal is expressed as an amendment or repeal of a provision, the reference shall be deemed to be made to the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 6201 et seq.).

(b) SUBSTITUTION OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Sections 304(b)(1)(B), 304(b) (2) and (3), 304(c), and 304(e) (22 U.S.C. 6203(b)(1)(B), 6203(b) (2) and (3), 6203(c), and 6203(e)) are amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Secretary of State''.

(c) SUBSTITUTION OF ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.—Section 304(c) (22 U.S.C. 6203(c)) is amended by striking ''acting Director of the agency'' and inserting ''Acting Secretary of State''.

(d) STANDARDS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING.—Section 303(b) (22 U.S.C. 6202(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by inserting '', including editorials, broadcast by the Voice of America, which present the views of the United States Government'' after ''policies'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (9) as paragraphs (5) through (10), respectively; and

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

''(4) the capability to provide a surge capacity to support United States foreign policy objectives during crises abroad;'';

(e) AUTHORITIES OF THE BOARD.—Section 305(a) (22 U.S.C. 6204(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''direct and''; and

(B) by striking ''and the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act'' and inserting '', the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, and Worldnet Television, except as provided in section 306(b)'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by inserting '', after consultation with the Secretary of State,'' after ''annually,'';

(3) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking '', through the Director of the United States Information Agency,''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Each annual report shall place special emphasis on the assessment described in paragraph (2).'';

(4) in paragraph (12)—

(A) by striking ''1994 and 1995'' and inserting ''1998 and 1999''; and

(B) by striking ''to the Board for International Broadcasting for such purposes for fiscal year 1993'' and inserting ''to the Board and the International Broadcasting Bureau for such purposes for fiscal year 1997''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(15)(A) To procure temporary and intermittent personal services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, at rates not to exceed the daily equivalent of the rate provided for positions classified above grade GS–15 of the General Schedule under section 5108 of title 5, United States Code.

''(B) To allow those providing such services, while away from their homes or their regular places of business, travel expenses (including per diem in lieu of subsistence) as authorized by section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons in the Government service employed intermittently, while so employed.

''(16) To procure, pursuant to section 1535 of title 31, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Economy Act'), such goods and services from other departments or agencies for the Board and the International Broadcasting Bureau as the Board determines are appropriate.

''(17) To utilize the provisions of titles III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, and X of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, and section 6 of Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, as in effect on the day before the effective date of title XIII of the Foreign Affairs Agencies Consolidation Act of 1998, to the extent the Board considers necessary in carrying out the provisions and purposes of this title.

''(18) To utilize the authorities of any other statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding that had been available to the Director of the United States Information Agency, the Bureau, or the Board before the effective date of title XIII of the Foreign Affairs Consolidation Act of 1998 for carrying out the broadcasting activities covered by this title.''.

(f) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 305 (22 U.S.C. 6204) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b), (c), and (d) as subsections (c), (d), and (e), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

''(b) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board may delegate to the Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau, or any other officer or employee of the United States, to the extent the Board determines to be appropriate, the authorities provided in this section, except those authorities provided in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (9), or (11) of subsection (a).''.

(g) BROADCASTING BUDGETS.—Section 305(c)(1) (as redesignated) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(1)'' before ''The Director''; and

(2) by striking ''the Director of the United States Information Agency for the consideration

of the Director as a part of the Agency's budget submission to''.

(h) REPEAL.—Section 305(c)(2) (as redesignated) is repealed.

(i) IMPLEMENTATION.—Section 305(d) (as redesignated) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF BROADCASTERS.—The Secretary of State and the Board, in carrying out their functions, shall respect the professional independence and integrity of the International Broadcasting Bureau, its broadcasting services, and the grantees of the Board.''.

(j) FOREIGN POLICY GUIDANCE.—Section 306 (22 U.S.C. 6205) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**FOREIGN POLICY GUIDANCE**'' and inserting ''**ROLE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE**'';*

(2) by inserting ''(a) FOREIGN POLICY GUIDANCE.—'' immediately before ''To'';

(3) by striking ''State, acting through the Director of the United States Information Agency,'' and inserting ''State'';

(4) by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', as the Secretary may deem appropriate''; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) CERTAIN WORLDNET PROGRAMMING.—The Secretary of State is authorized to use Worldnet broadcasts for the purposes of continuing interactive dialogues with foreign media and other similar overseas public diplomacy programs sponsored by the Department of State. The Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall provide access to Worldnet for this purpose on a nonreimbursable basis.''.

(k) INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING BUREAU.—Section 307 (22 U.S.C. 6206) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''within the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''under the Board'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''Chairman of the Board, in consultation with the Director of the United States Information Agency and with the concurrence of a majority of the Board'' and inserting ''President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (b)(1) as subsection (b);

(4) by striking subsection (b)(2); and

(5) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—The Director shall organize and chair a coordinating committee to examine and make recommendations to the Board on long-term strategies for the future of international broadcasting, including the use of new technologies, further consolidation of broadcast services, and consolidation of currently existing public affairs and legislative relations functions in the various international broadcasting entities. The coordinating committee shall include representatives of Radio Free Asia, RFE/RL, Incorporated, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, and, as appropriate, the Office of Cuba Broadcasting, the Voice of America, and Worldnet.''.

(l) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Subsections (k) and (l) of section 308 (22 U.S.C. 6207 (k), (l)).

(2) Section 310 (22 U.S.C. 6209).

SEC. 1324. AMENDMENTS TO THE RADIO BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.

The Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(2) by striking ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Board'';

(3) by striking ''the Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(4) in section 4 (22 U.S.C. 1465b), by striking ''the Voice of America'' and inserting ''the International Broadcasting Bureau'';

(5) in section 5 (22 U.S.C. 1465c)—

(A) by striking ''Board'' each place it appears and inserting ''Advisory Board''; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking the first sentence and inserting ''There is established within the Office of the President the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting (in this division referred to as the 'Advisory Board').''; and

(6) by striking any other reference to ''Director'' not amended by paragraph (3) each place it appears and inserting ''Board''.

SEC. 1325. AMENDMENTS TO THE TELEVISION BROADCASTING TO CUBA ACT.

The Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act (22 U.S.C. 1465aa et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 243(a) (22 U.S.C. 1465bb(a)) and section 246 (22 U.S.C. 1465dd), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(2) in section 243(c) (22 U.S.C. 1465bb(c))—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''USIA''; and

(B) by striking ''USIA Television'' and inserting ''the 'Television'';

(3) in section 244(c) (22 U.S.C. 1465cc(c)) and section 246 (22 U.S.C. 1465dd), by striking ''Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Board'';

(4) in section 244 (22 U.S.C. 1465cc)—

*(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY**'';*

(B) in subsection (a)—

(i) in the first sentence, by striking ''The Director of the United States Information Agency shall establish'' and inserting ''There is''; and

(ii) in the second sentence—

(1) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors''; and

(II) by striking ''the Director of the Voice of America'' and inserting ''the International Broadcasting Bureau'';

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''Agency facilities'' and inserting ''Board facilities''; and

(ii) by striking ''Information Agency'' and inserting ''International''; and

(D) in the heading of subsection (c), by striking ''USIA''; and

(5) in section 245(d) (22 U.S.C. 1465c note), by striking ''Board'' and inserting ''Advisory Board''.

SEC. 1326. TRANSFER OF BROADCASTING RELATED FUNDS, PROPERTY, AND PERSONNEL.

(a) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY AND APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities arising from suits continued with a substitution or addition of parties under section 1327(d)), contracts, property, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with the functions and offices of USIA transferred to the Broadcasting Board of Governors by this chapter shall be transferred to the Broadcasting Board of Governors for appropriate allocation.

(2) ADDITIONAL TRANSFERS.—In addition to the transfers made under paragraph (1), there shall be transferred to the Chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors the assets, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds, as determined by the Secretary, in concurrence with the Broadcasting Board of Governors, to support the functions transferred by this chapter.

(b) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) except as provided in subsection (c), all personnel and positions of USIA employed or maintained to carry out the functions transferred by this chapter to the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall be transferred to the Broadcasting Board of Governors at the same grade or class and the same rate of basic pay or basic salary rate and with the same tenure held immediately preceding transfer; and

(2) the personnel and positions of USIA, as determined by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Broadcasting Board of Governors and the Director of USIA, to support the functions transferred by this chapter shall be transferred to the Broadcasting Board of Governors, including the International Broadcasting Bureau, at the same grade or class and the same rate of basic pay or basic salary rate and with the same tenure held immediately preceding transfer.

(c) TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY, APPROPRIATIONS, AND PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH WORLDNET.—USIA personnel responsible for carrying out interactive dialogs with foreign media and other similar overseas public diplomacy programs using the Worldnet television broadcasting system, and funds associated with such personnel, shall be transferred to the Department of State in accordance with the provisions of title XVI of this subdivision.

(d) INCIDENTAL TRANSFERS.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, when requested by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with functions and offices transferred from USIA, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 1327. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) CONTINUING LEGAL FORCE AND EFFECT.—All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, privileges, and other administrative actions—

(1) that have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the President, any Federal agency or official thereof, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions exercised by the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency on the day before the effective date of this title, and

(2) that are in effect at the time this title takes effect, or were final before the effective date of this title and are to become effective on or after the effective date of this title,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by the President, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or other authorized official, a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of this chapter, or amendments made by this chapter, shall not affect any proceedings, including notices of proposed rulemaking, or any application for any license, permit, certificate, or financial assistance pending before the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency at the time this title takes effect, with respect to functions exercised by the Board as of the effective date of this title but such proceedings and applications shall be continued.

(2) ORDERS, APPEALS, AND PAYMENTS.—Orders shall be issued in such proceedings, appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this chapter had not been enacted, and orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or revoked by a duly authorized official, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to prohibit the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions

and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this chapter had not been enacted.

(c) NONABATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.—No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in the official capacity of such individual as an officer of the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or any commission or component thereof, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this chapter. No cause of action by or against the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or any commission or component thereof, or by or against any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this chapter.

(d) CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS WITH SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.—

(1) SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.—If, before the effective date of this title, USIA or the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, is a party to a suit which is related to the functions transferred by this chapter, then effective on such date such suit shall be continued with the Broadcasting Board of Governors or other appropriate official of the Board substituted or added as a party.

(2) LIABILITY OF THE BOARD.—The Board shall participate in suits continued under paragraph (1) where the Broadcasting Board of Governors or other appropriate official of the Board is added as a party and shall be liable for any judgments or remedies in those suits or proceedings arising from the exercise of the functions transferred by this chapter to the same extent that USIA would have been liable if such judgment or remedy had been rendered on the day before the abolition of USIA.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO PROMULGATION OF REGULATIONS.—Any administrative action relating to the preparation or promulgation of a regulation by the Broadcasting Board of Governors relating to a function exercised by the Board before the effective date of this title may be continued by the Board with the same effect as if this chapter had not been enacted.

(f) REFERENCES.—Reference in any other Federal law, Executive order, rule, regulation, or delegation of authority, or any document of or relating to the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency with regard to functions exercised before the effective date of this title, shall be deemed to refer to the Board.

SEC. 1328. REPORT ON THE PRIVATIZATION OF RFE/RL, INCORPORATED.

Not later than March 1 of each year, the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the progress of the Board and of RFE/RL, Incorporated, on any steps taken to further the policy declared in section 312(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. The report under this subsection shall include the following:

(1) Efforts by RFE/RL, Incorporated, to terminate individual language services.

(2) A detailed description of steps taken with regard to section 312(a) of that Act.

(3) An analysis of prospects for privatization over the coming year.

(4) An assessment of the extent to which United States Government funding may be appropriate in the year 2000 and subsequent years for surrogate broadcasting to the countries to which RFE/RL, Incorporated, broadcast during the year. This assessment shall include an analysis of the environment for independent media in those countries, noting the extent of government control of the media, the ability of independent journalists and news organizations to operate, relevant domestic legislation, level of government harassment and efforts to censor, and other indications of whether the people of such countries enjoy freedom of expression.

CHAPTER 4—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 1331. REFERENCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to—

(1) the Director of the United States Information Agency or the Director of the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State; and

(2) the United States Information Agency, USIA, or the International Communication Agency shall be deemed to refer to the Department of State.

(b) CONTINUING REFERENCES TO USIA OR DIRECTOR.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to section 146 (a), (b), or (c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4069a(f), 4069b(g), or 4069c(f)).

SEC. 1332. AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE.

Title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 5313, by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency.'';

(2) in section 5315—

(A) by striking ''Deputy Director of the United States Information Agency.''; and

(B) by striking ''Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau, the United States Information Agency.'' and inserting ''Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau.''; and

(3) in section 5316—

(A) by striking ''Deputy Director, Policy and Plans, United States Information Agency.''; and

(B) by striking ''Associate Director (Policy and Plans), United States Information Agency.''.

SEC. 1333. APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS.

(a) APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 501 of Public Law 80–402 (22 U.S.C. 1461), section 202 of Public Law 95–426 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1), and section 208 of Public Law 99–93 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1a) shall not apply to public affairs and other information dissemination functions of the Secretary of State as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this subdivision.

(b) APPLICATION TO FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—Section 501 of Public Law 80–402 (22 U.S.C. 1461), section 202 of Public Law 95–426 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1), and section 208 of Public Law 99–93 (22 U.S.C. 1461–1a) shall apply only to public diplomacy programs of the Director of the United States Information Agency as carried out prior to any transfer of functions pursuant to this subdivision to the same extent that such programs were covered by these provisions prior to such transfer.

(c) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in section 501 of Public Law 80–402 and section 208 of Public Law 99–93, funds specifically authorized to be appropriated for such public diplomacy programs shall not be used to influence public opinion in the United States, and no program material prepared using such funds shall be distributed or disseminated in the United States.

(d) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report submitted pursuant to section 1601(f) of this subdivision shall include a detailed statement of the manner in which the special mission of public diplomacy carried out by USIA prior to the transfer of functions under this subdivision shall be preserved within the Department of State, including the planned duties and responsibilities of any new bureaus that will perform such public diplomacy functions. Such report shall also include the best available estimates of—

(1) the amounts expended by the Department of State for public affairs programs during fiscal year 1998, and on the personnel and support costs for such programs;

(2) the amounts expended by USIA for its public diplomacy programs during fiscal year 1998, and on the personnel and support costs for such programs; and

(3) the amounts, including funds to be transferred from USIA and funds appropriated to the Department, that will be allocated for the programs described in paragraphs (1) and (2), respectively, during the fiscal year in which the transfer of functions from USIA to the Department occurs.

(e) CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION DOCUMENT.—The Department of State's Congressional Presentation Document for fiscal year 2000 and each fiscal year thereafter shall include—

(1) the aggregated amounts that the Department will spend on such public diplomacy programs and on costs of personnel for such programs, and a detailed description of the goals and purposes for which such funds shall be expended; and

(2) the amount of funds allocated to and the positions authorized for such public diplomacy programs, including bureaus to be created upon the transfer of functions from USIA to the Department.

SEC. 1334. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON PUBLIC DIPLOMACY.

(a) ABOLITION.—The United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy is abolished.

(b) REPEALS.—Section 604 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1469) and section 8 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1977 are repealed.

SEC. 1335. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) The United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 505 (22 U.S.C. 1464a)—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(B) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(C) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''Agency's'' and all that follows through '''USIA–TV')'' and inserting ''television broadcasts of the United States International Television Service''; and

(ii) in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), by striking ''USIA-TV'' each place it appears and inserting ''The United States International Television Service''; and

(D) in subsections (d) and (e), by striking ''USIA-TV'' each place it appears and inserting ''the United States International Television Service'';

(2) in section 506(c) (22 U.S.C. 1464b(c))—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(B) by striking ''Agency'' and inserting ''Board''; and

(C) by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Board'';

(3) in section 705 (22 U.S.C 1477c)—

(A) by striking subsections (a) and (c); and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) by striking ''(b) In addition, the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''The Department of State''; and

(ii) by striking ''program grants'' and inserting ''grants for overseas public diplomacy programs'';

(4) in section 801(7) (22 U.S.C. 1471(7))—

(A) by striking ''Agency'' and inserting ''overseas public diplomacy''; and

(B) by inserting ''other'' after ''together with''; and

(5) in section 812 (22 U.S.C. 1475g)—

(A) by striking ''United States Information Agency post'' each place it appears and inserting ''overseas public diplomacy post'';

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' the first place it appears and inserting ''Department of State'';

(C) in subsection (b), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of State''; and

*(D) in the section heading, by striking ''**USIA**'' and inserting ''**OVERSEAS PUBLIC DIPLOMACY**''.*

(b) Section 212 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 1475h) is amended—

(1) by striking ''United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Department of State'';

(2) in subsection (a), by inserting ''for carrying out its overseas public diplomacy functions'' after ''grants'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''a grant'' the first time it appears and inserting ''an overseas public diplomacy grant''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''such'' before ''a grant'' the first place it appears;

(4) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting ''overseas public diplomacy'' before ''grants'';

(5) in subsection (c)(3), by inserting ''such'' before ''grant''; and

(6) by striking subsection (d).

(c) Section 602 of the National and Community Service Act of 1990 (22 U.S.C. 2452a) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Department of State''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking ''appropriations account of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''appropriate appropriations account of the Department of State''; and

(B) by striking ''and the United States Information Agency''.

(d) Section 305 of Public Law 97–446 (19 U.S.C. 2604) is amended in the first sentence, by striking '', after consultation with the Director of the United States Information Agency,''.

(e) Section 601 of Public Law 103–227 (20 U.S.C. 5951(a)) is amended by striking ''of the Director of the United States Information Agency and with'' and inserting ''and''.

(f) Section 1003(b) of the Fascell Fellowship Act (22 U.S.C. 4902(b)) is amended—

(1) in the text above paragraph (1), by striking ''9 members'' and inserting ''7 members'';

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking ''Six'' and inserting ''Five'';

(3) by striking paragraph (3); and

(4) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3).

(g) Section 803 of the Intelligence Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1992 (50 U.S.C. 1903) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (6); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''subsection (b)(7)'' and inserting ''subsection (b)(6)''.

(h) Section 7 of the Federal Triangle Development Act (40 U.S.C. 1106) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in the text above subparagraph (A), by striking ''15 members'' and inserting ''14 members'';

(B) by striking subparagraph (F); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (G) through (J) as subparagraphs (F) through (I), respectively;

(2) in paragraphs (3) and (5) of subsection (c), by striking ''paragraph (1)(J)'' each place it appears and inserting ''paragraph (1)(I)''; and

(3) in subsection (d)(3) and subsection (e), by striking ''the Administrator and the Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''and the Administrator''.

(i) Section 3 of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (Public Law 90–637; 20 U.S.C. 80f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the text preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''19 members'' and inserting ''17 members'';

(B) by striking paragraph (7);

(C) by striking ''10'' in paragraph (10) and inserting ''9''; and

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (7) through (9), respectively; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''(9)'' and inserting ''(8)''.

(j) Section 624 of Public Law 89–329 (20 U.S.C. 1131c) is amended by striking ''the United States Information Agency,''.

(k) The Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 202(a)(1) (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)(1)), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(2) in section 210 (22 U.S.C. 3930), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(3) in section 1003(a) (22 U.S.C. 4103(a)), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors''; and

(4) in section 1101(c) (22 U.S.C. 4131(c)), by striking ''the United States Information Agency,'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors,''.

(l) The State Department Authorities Act of 1956, as amended by this division, is further amended—

(1) in section 23(a) (22 U.S.C. 2695(a)), by striking ''United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors'';

(2) in section 25(f) (22 U.S.C. 2697(f))—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors''; and

(B) by striking ''with respect to their respective agencies'' and inserting ''with respect to the Board and the Agency'';

(3) in section 26(b) (22 U.S.C. 2698(b)), as amended by this division—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency, the chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting,'' and inserting ''Broadcasting Board of Governors,''; and

(B) by striking ''with respect to their respective agencies'' and inserting ''with respect to the Board and the Agency''; and

(4) in section 32 (22 U.S.C. 2704), as amended by this division, by striking ''the Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''the Broadcasting Board of Governors''.

(m) Section 507(b)(3) of Public Law 103–317 (22 U.S.C. 2669a(b)(3)) is amended by striking '', the United States Information Agency,''.

(n) Section 502 of Public Law 92–352 (2 U.S.C. 194a) is amended by striking ''the United States Information Agency,''.

(o) Section 6 of Public Law 104–288 (22 U.S.C. 2141d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency,''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''the Director of the United States Information Agency'' and inserting ''the Under Secretary of State for Public Diplomacy''.

(p) Section 40118(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking '', the Director of the United States Information Agency,''.

(q) Section 155 of Public Law 102–138 is amended—

(1) by striking the comma before ''Department of Commerce'' and inserting ''and''; and

(2) by striking '', and the United States Information Agency''.

(r) Section 107 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6037) is amended by striking ''Director of the United States Information Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Director of the International Broadcasting Bureau''.

SEC. 1336. REPEALS.

The following provisions are repealed:

(1) Sections 701 (22 U.S.C. 1476), 704 (22 U.S.C. 1477b), 807 (22 U.S.C 1475b), 808 (22 U.S.C 1475c), 811 (22 U.S.C 1475f), and 1009 (22 U.S.C. 1440) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948.

(2) Section 106(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2456(c)).

(3) Section 565(e) of the Anti-Economic Discrimination Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 2679c(e)).

(4) Section 206(b) of Public Law 102–138.

(5) Section 2241 of Public Law 104–66.

(6) Sections 1 through 6 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1977 (91 Stat. 636).

(7) Section 207 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204; 22 U.S.C. 1463 note).

TITLE XIV—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1401. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) April 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of abolition of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 1601.

CHAPTER 2—ABOLITION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 1411. ABOLITION OF UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except for the components specified in subsection (b), the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (including the Institute for Scientific and Technological Cooperation) is abolished.

(b) AID AND OPIC EXEMPTED.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the Agency for International Development or the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

SEC. 1412. TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITIES.

(a) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(1) ALLOCATION TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Funds made available under the categories of assistance deemed allocated to the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency under section 1–801 of Executive Order No. 12163 (22 U.S.C. 2381 note) as of October 1, 1997, shall be allocated to the Secretary of State on and after the effective date of this title without further action by the President.

(2) PROCEDURES FOR REALLOCATIONS OR TRANSFERS.—The Secretary of State may allocate or transfer as appropriate any funds received under paragraph (1) in the same manner as previously provided for the Director of the International Development Cooperation Agency under section 1–802 of that Executive Order, as in effect on October 1, 1997.

(b) WITH RESPECT TO THE OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION.—There are transferred to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development all functions of the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency as of the day before the effective date of this title with respect to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

(c) OTHER ACTIVITIES.—The authorities and functions transferred to the United States International Development Cooperation Agency or the Director of that Agency by section 6 of Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1979 shall, to the extent such authorities and functions have not been repealed, be transferred to those agencies or heads of agencies, as the case may be, in which those authorities and functions were vested by statute as of the day before the effective date of such reorganization plan.

SEC. 1413. STATUS OF AID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Unless abolished pursuant to the reorganization plan submitted under section 1601, and except as provided in section 1412, there is within the Executive branch of Government the United States Agency for International

Development as an entity described in section 104 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) RETENTION OF OFFICERS.—Nothing in this section shall require the reappointment of any officer of the United States serving in the Agency for International Development of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency as of the day before the effective date of this title.

CHAPTER 3—CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SEC. 1421. REFERENCES.

Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, any reference in any statute, reorganization plan, Executive order, regulation, agreement, determination, or other official document or proceeding to the United States International Development Cooperation Agency (IDCA) or to the Director or any other officer or employee of IDCA—

(1) insofar as such reference relates to any function or authority transferred under section 1412(a), shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary of State;

(2) insofar as such reference relates to any function or authority transferred under section 1412(b), shall be deemed to refer to the Administrator of the Agency for International Development;

(3) insofar as such reference relates to any function or authority transferred under section 1412(c), shall be deemed to refer to the head of the agency to which such function or authority is transferred under such section; and

(4) insofar as such reference relates to any function or authority not transferred by this title, shall be deemed to refer to the President or such agency or agencies as may be specified by Executive order.

SEC. 1422. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) TERMINATION OF REORGANIZATION PLANS AND DELEGATIONS.—The following shall cease to be effective:

(1) Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1979 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(2) Section 1–101 through 1–103, sections 1–401 through 1–403, section 1–801(a), and such other provisions that relate to the United States International Development Cooperation Agency or the Director of IDCA, of Executive Order No. 12163 (22 U.S.C. 2381 note; relating to administration of foreign assistance and related functions).

(3) The International Development Cooperation Agency Delegation of Authority Numbered 1 (44 Fed. Reg. 57521), except for section 1–6 of such Delegation of Authority.

(4) Section 3 of Executive Order No. 12884 (58 Fed. Reg. 64099; relating to the delegation of functions under the Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992, the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1993, and section 301 of title 3, United States Code).

(b) OTHER STATUTORY AMENDMENTS AND REPEAL.—

(1) TITLE 5.—Section 7103(a)(2)(B)(iv) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Agency for International Development''.

(2) INSPECTOR GENERAL ACT OF 1978.—Section 8A of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App. 3) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) by striking ''Development'' through ''(1) shall'' and inserting ''Development shall'';

(ii) by striking ''; and'' at the end of subsection (a)(1) and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking paragraph (2);

(B) by striking subsections (c) and (f); and

(C) by redesignating subsections (d), (e), (g), and (h) as subsections (c), (d), (e), and (f), respectively.

(3) STATE DEPARTMENT BASIC AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1956.—The State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 is amended—

(A) in section 25(f) (22 U.S.C. 2697(f)), as amended by this division, by striking ''Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency for International Development'';

(B) in section 26(b) (22 U.S.C. 2698(b)), as amended by this division Act, by striking ''Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency for International Development''; and

(C) in section 32 (22 U.S.C. 2704), by striking ''Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency for International Development''.

(4) FOREIGN SERVICE ACT OF 1980.—The Foreign Service Act of 1980 is amended—

(A) in section 202(a)(1) (22 U.S.C. 3922(a)(1)), by striking ''Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency for International Development'';

(B) in section 210 (22 U.S.C. 3930), by striking ''United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Agency for International Development'';

(C) in section 1003(a) (22 U.S.C. 4103(a)), by striking ''United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Agency for International Development''; and

(D) in section 1101(c) (22 U.S.C. 4131(c)), by striking ''United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''Agency for International Development''.

(5) REPEAL.—Section 413 of Public Law 96–53 (22 U.S.C. 3512) is repealed.

(6) TITLE 49.—Section 40118(d) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' and inserting ''or the Administrator of the Agency for International Development''.

(7) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—Section 2405(g) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(g)) is amended—

(A) by striking ''Director of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency'' each place it appears and inserting ''Administrator of the Agency for International Development''; and

(B) in the fourth sentence, by striking ''Director'' and inserting ''Administrator''.

TITLE XV—AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 1501. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on the earlier of—

(1) April 1, 1999; or

(2) the date of reorganization of the Agency for International Development pursuant to the reorganization plan described in section 1601.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AND TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS

SEC. 1511. REORGANIZATION OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Agency for International Development shall be reorganized in accordance with this subdivision and the reorganization plan transmitted pursuant to section 1601.

(b) FUNCTIONS TO BE TRANSFERRED.—The reorganization of the Agency for International Development shall provide, at a minimum, for the transfer to and consolidation with the Department of State of the following functions of AID:

(1) The Press office.

(2) Certain administrative functions.

CHAPTER 3—AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

SEC. 1521. DEFINITION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.

In this chapter, the term ''United States assistance'' means development and other economic assistance, including assistance made available under the following provisions of law:

(1) Chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to development assistance).

(2) Chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the economic support fund).

(3) Chapter 10 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to the Development Fund for Africa).

(4) Chapter 11 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (relating to assistance for the independent states of the former Soviet Union).

(5) The Support for East European Democracy Act (22 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.).

SEC. 1522. ADMINISTRATOR OF AID REPORTING TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Administrator of the Agency for International Development, appointed pursuant to section 624(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2384(a)), shall report to and be under the direct authority and foreign policy guidance of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 1523. ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS COORDINATION AND OVERSIGHT.

(a) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the direction of the President, the Secretary of State shall coordinate all United States assistance in accordance with this section, except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3).

(2) EXPORT PROMOTION ACTIVITIES.—Coordination of activities relating to promotion of exports of United States goods and services shall continue to be primarily the responsibility of the Secretary of Commerce.

(3) INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.—Coordination of activities relating to United States participation in international financial institutions and relating to organization of multilateral efforts aimed at currency stabilization, currency convertibility, debt reduction, and comprehensive economic reform programs shall continue to be primarily the responsibility of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(4) AUTHORITIES AND POWERS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—The powers and authorities of the Secretary provided in this chapter are in addition to the powers and authorities provided to the Secretary under any other Act, including section 101(b) and section 622(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151(b), 2382(c)).

(b) COORDINATION ACTIVITIES.—Coordination activities of the Secretary of State under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) approving an overall assistance and economic cooperation strategy;

(2) ensuring program and policy coordination among agencies of the United States Government in carrying out the policies set forth in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Arms Export Control Act, and other relevant assistance Acts;

(3) pursuing coordination with other countries and international organizations; and

(4) resolving policy, program, and funding disputes among United States Government agencies.

(c) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to lessen the accountability of any Federal agency administering any program, project, or activity of United States assistance for any funds made available to the Federal agency for that purpose.

(d) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE PERSONNEL OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—The Administrator of the Agency for International Development is authorized to detail to the Department of State on a nonreimbursable basis such personnel employed by the Agency as the Secretary of State may require to carry out this section.

TITLE XVI—TRANSITION

CHAPTER 1—REORGANIZATION PLAN

SEC. 1601. REORGANIZATION PLAN AND REPORT.

(a) SUBMISSION OF PLAN AND REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall transmit to the appropriate congressional committees a reorganization plan and report regarding—

(1) the abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the United States Information Agency, and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency in accordance with this subdivision;

(2) with respect to the Agency for International Development, the consolidation and streamlining of the Agency and the transfer of certain functions of the Agency to the Department in accordance with section 1511;

(3) the termination of functions of each covered agency as may be necessary to effectuate the reorganization under this subdivision, and the termination of the affairs of each agency abolished under this subdivision;

(4) the transfer to the Department of the functions and personnel of each covered agency consistent with the provisions of this subdivision; and

(5) the consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of the Department in connection with the transfer of such functions and personnel in order to carry out such functions.

(b) COVERED AGENCIES.—The agencies covered by this section are the following:

(1) The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(2) The United States Information Agency.

(3) The United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

(4) The Agency for International Development.

(c) PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan transmitted under subsection (a) shall contain, consistent with this subdivision, such elements as the President deems appropriate, including elements that—

(1) identify the functions of each covered agency that will be transferred to the Department under the plan;

(2) specify the steps to be taken by the Secretary of State to reorganize internally the functions of the Department, including the consolidation of offices and functions, that will be required under the plan in order to permit the Department to carry out the functions transferred to it under the plan;

(3) specify the funds available to each covered agency that will be transferred to the Department as a result of the transfer of functions of such agency to the Department;

(4) specify the proposed allocations within the Department of unexpended funds transferred in connection with the transfer of functions under the plan; and

(5) specify the proposed disposition of the property, facilities, contracts, records, and other assets and liabilities of each covered agency in connection with the transfer of the functions of such agency to the Department.

(d) REORGANIZATION PLAN OF AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—In addition to applicable provisions of subsection (c), the reorganization plan transmitted under this section for the Agency for International Development—

(1) may provide for the abolition of the Agency for International Development and the transfer of all its functions to the Department of State; or

(2) in lieu of the abolition and transfer of functions under paragraph (1)—

(A) shall provide for the transfer to and consolidation within the Department of the functions set forth in section 1511; and

(B) may provide for additional consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of AID, including—

(i) the termination of functions and reductions in personnel of AID;

(ii) the transfer of functions of AID, and the personnel associated with such functions, to the Department; and

(iii) the consolidation, reorganization, and streamlining of the Department upon the transfer of such functions and personnel in order to carry out the functions transferred.

(e) MODIFICATION OF PLAN.—The President may, on the basis of consultations with the appropriate congressional committees, modify or revise any part of the plan transmitted under subsection (a) until that part of the plan becomes effective in accordance with subsection (g).

(f) REPORT.—The report accompanying the reorganization plan for the Department and the covered agencies submitted pursuant to this section shall describe the implementation of the plan and shall include—

(1) a detailed description of—

(A) the actions necessary or planned to complete the reorganization,

(B) the anticipated nature and substance of any orders, directives, and other administrative and operational actions which are expected to be required for completing or implementing the reorganization, and

(C) any preliminary actions which have been taken in the implementation process;

(2) the number of personnel and positions of each covered agency (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that are expected to be transferred to the Department, separated from service with such agency, or eliminated under the plan, and a projected schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(3) the number of personnel and positions of the Department (including civil service personnel, Foreign Service personnel, and detailees) that are expected to be transferred within the Department, separated from service with the Department, or eliminated under the plan, and a projected schedule for such transfers, separations, and terminations;

(4) a projected schedule for completion of the implementation process; and

(5) recommendations, if any, for legislation necessary to carry out changes made by this subdivision relating to personnel and to incidental transfers.

(g) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The reorganization plan described in this section, including any modifications or revisions of the plan under subsection (e), shall become effective on the earlier of the date for the respective covered agency specified in paragraph (2) or the date announced by the President under paragraph (3).

(2) STATUTORY EFFECTIVE DATES.—The effective dates under this paragraph for the reorganization plan described in this section are the following:

(A) April 1, 1999, with respect to functions of the Agency for International Development described in section 1511.

(B) April 1, 1999, with respect to the abolition of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the United States International Development Cooperation Agency.

(C) October 1, 1999, with respect to the abolition of the United States Information Agency.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE BY PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION.—An effective date under this paragraph for a reorganization plan described in this section is such date as the President shall determine to be appropriate and announce by notice published in the Federal Register, which date may be not earlier than 90 calendar days after the President has transmitted the reorganization plan to the appropriate congressional committees pursuant to subsection (a).

(4) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the transfer of functions, personnel, records, balance of appropriations, or other assets of a covered agency on a single date.

(5) SUPERSEDES EXISTING LAW.—Paragraph (1) shall apply notwithstanding section 905(b) of title 5, United States Code.

(h) PUBLICATION.—The reorganization plan described in this section shall be printed in the Federal Register after the date upon which it first becomes effective.

CHAPTER 2—REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY

SEC. 1611. REORGANIZATION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary is authorized, subject to the requirements of this subdivision, to allocate or reallocate any function transferred to the Department under any title of this subdivision, and to establish, consolidate, alter, or discontinue such organizational entities within the Department as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any reorganization under this subdivision, but this subsection does not authorize the Secretary to modify the terms of any statute that establishes or defines the functions of any bureau, office, or officer of the Department.

(b) REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON REORGANIZATION PLAN.—The reorganization plan transmitted under section 1601 may not have the effect of—

(1) creating a new executive department;

(2) continuing a function beyond the period authorized by law for its exercise or beyond the time when it would have terminated if the reorganization had not been made;

(3) authorizing a Federal agency to exercise a function which is not authorized by law at the time the plan is transmitted to Congress;

(4) creating a new Federal agency which is not a component or part of an existing executive department or independent agency; or

(5) increasing the term of an office beyond that provided by law for the office.

SEC. 1612. TRANSFER AND ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities arising from suits continued with a substitution or addition of parties under section 1615(e)), contracts, property, records, and unexpended balance of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds employed, held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection with the functions and offices, or portions thereof, transferred by any title of this subdivision shall be transferred to the Secretary for appropriate allocation.

(b) LIMITATION ON USE OF TRANSFERRED FUNDS.—Except as provided in subsection (c), unexpended and unobligated funds transferred pursuant to any title of this subdivision shall be used only for the purposes for which the funds were originally authorized and appropriated.

(c) FUNDS TO FACILITATE TRANSITION.—

(1) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Funds transferred pursuant to subsection (a) may be available for the purposes of reorganization subject to notification of the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with the procedures applicable to a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706).

(2) TRANSFER AUTHORITY.—Funds in any account appropriated to the Department of State may be transferred to another such account for the purposes of reorganization, subject to notification of the appropriate congressional committees in accordance with the procedures applicable to a reprogramming of funds under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706). The authority in this paragraph is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Secretary of State and shall expire September 30, 2000.

SEC. 1613. TRANSFER, APPOINTMENT, AND ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.

(a) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL FROM ACDA AND USIA.—Except as otherwise provided in title XIII—

(1) not later than the date of abolition of ACDA, all personnel and positions of ACDA, and

(2) not later than the date of abolition of USIA, all personnel and positions of USIA,

shall be transferred to the Department of State at the same grade or class and the same rate of basic pay or basic salary rate and with the same tenure held immediately preceding transfer.

(b) TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL FROM AID.—Except as otherwise provided in title XIII, not later than the date of transfer of any function of AID to the Department of State under this subdivision, all AID personnel performing such functions and all positions associated with such functions shall be transferred to the Department of State at the same grade or class and the same rate of basic pay or basic salary rate and with the same tenure held immediately preceding transfer.

(c) ASSIGNMENT AUTHORITY.—The Secretary, for a period of not more than 6 months commencing on the effective date of the transfer to the Department of State of personnel under subsections (a) and (b), is authorized to assign such personnel to any position or set of duties in the Department of State regardless of the position held or duties performed by such personnel prior to transfer, except that, by virtue of such assignment, such personnel shall not have their grade or class or their rate of basic pay or basic salary rate reduced, nor their tenure changed. The Secretary shall consult with the relevant exclusive representatives (as defined in section 1002 of the Foreign Service Act and in section 7103 of title 5, United States Code) with regard to the exercise of this authority. This subsection does not authorize the Secretary to assign any individual to any position that by law requires appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(d) SUPERSEDING OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Subsections (a) through (c) shall be exercised notwithstanding any other provision of law. s

SEC. 1614. INCIDENTAL TRANSFERS.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, when requested by the Secretary, is authorized to make such incidental dispositions of personnel, assets, liabilities, grants, contracts, property, records, and unexpended balances of appropriations, authorizations, allocations, and other funds held, used, arising from, available to, or to be made available in connection withsuch functions, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of any title of this subdivision. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Secretary, shall provide for the termination of the affairs of all entities terminated by this subdivision and for such further measures and dispositions as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of any title of this subdivision.

SEC. 1615. SAVINGS PROVISIONS.

(a) CONTINUING LEGAL FORCE AND EFFECT.—All orders, determinations, rules, regulations, permits, agreements, grants, contracts, certificates, licenses, registrations, privileges, and other administrative actions—

(1) that have been issued, made, granted, or allowed to become effective by the President, any Federal agency or official thereof, or by a court of competent jurisdiction, in the performance of functions that are transferred under any title of this subdivision; and

(2) that are in effect as of the effective date of such title, or were final before the effective date of such title and are to become effective on or after the effective date of such title,

shall continue in effect according to their terms until modified, terminated, superseded, set aside, or revoked in accordance with law by the President, the Secretary, or other authorized official, a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(b) PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of any title of this subdivision shall not affect any proceedings, including notices of proposed rulemaking, or any application for any license, permit, certificate, or financial assistance pending on the effective date of any title of this subdivision before any Federal agency, commission, or component thereof, functions of which are transferred by any title of this subdivision. Such proceedings and applications, to the extent that they relate to functions so transferred, shall be continued.

(2) ORDERS, APPEALS, PAYMENTS.—Orders shall be issued in such proceedings, appeals shall be taken therefrom, and payments shall be made pursuant to such orders, as if this subdivision had not been enacted. Orders issued in any such proceedings shall continue in effect until modified, terminated, superseded, or revoked by the Secretary, by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by operation of law.

(3) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subdivision shall be deemed to prohibit the discontinuance or modification of any such proceeding under the same terms and conditions and to the same extent that such proceeding could have been discontinued or modified if this subdivision had not been enacted.

(4) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary is authorized to promulgate regulations providing for the orderly transfer of proceedings continued under this subsection to the Department.

(c) NO EFFECT ON JUDICIAL OR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—Except as provided in subsection (e) and section 1327(d)—

(1) the provisions of this subdivision shall not affect suits commenced prior to the effective dates of the respective titles of this subdivision; and

(2) in all such suits, proceedings shall be had, appeals taken, and judgments rendered in the same manner and effect as if this subdivision had not been enacted.

(d) NONABATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS.—No suit, action, or other proceeding commenced by or against any officer in the official capacity of such individual as an officer of any Federal agency, or any commission or component thereof, functions of which are transferred by any title of this subdivision, shall abate by reason of the enactment of this subdivision. No cause of action by or against any Federal agency, or any commission or component thereof, functions of which are transferred by any title of this subdivision, or by or against any officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer shall abate by reason of the enactment of this subdivision.

(e) CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDING WITH SUBSTITUTION OF PARTIES.—If, before the effective date of any title of this subdivision, any Federal agency, or officer thereof in the official capacity of such officer, is a party to a suit, and under this subdivision any function of such department, agency, or officer is transferred to the Secretary or any other official of the Department, then effective on such date such suit shall be continued with the Secretary or other appropriate official of the Department substituted or added as a party.

(f) REVIEWABILITY OF ORDERS AND ACTIONS UNDER TRANSFERRED FUNCTIONS.—Orders and actions of the Secretary in the exercise of functions transferred under any title of this subdivision shall be subject to judicial review to the same extent and in the same manner as if such orders and actions had been by the Federal agency or office, or part thereof, exercising such functions immediately preceding their transfer. Any statutory requirements relating to notice, hearings, action upon the record, or administrative review that apply to any function transferred by any title of this subdivision shall apply to the exercise of such function by the Secretary.

SEC. 1616. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO FACILITATE TRANSITION.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subdivision, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the head of the appropriate Federal agency exercising functions transferred under this subdivision, may transfer the whole or part of such functions prior to the effective dates established in this subdivision, including the transfer of personnel and funds associated with such functions.

SEC. 1617. FINAL REPORT.

Not later than January 1, 2001, the President, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report which provides a final accounting of the finances and operations of the agencies abolished under this subdivision.

SUBDIVISION B—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION

TITLE XX—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.

This subdivision may be cited as the ''Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999''.

SEC. 2002. DEFINITION OF APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

In this subdivision, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

TITLE XXI—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2101. ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State under ''Administration of Foreign Affairs'' to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law, including the diplomatic security program:

(1) DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS.—For ''Diplomatic and Consular Programs'', of the Department of State $1,730,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $1,644,300,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(2) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For ''Salaries and Expenses'', of the Department of State $363,513,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $355,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated by subparagraph (A), $2,000,000 for fiscal year 1998 and $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated only for the recruitment of minorities for careers in the Foreign Service and international affairs.

(3) CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.—For ''Capital Investment Fund'', of the Department of State $86,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(4) SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS.—For ''Security and Maintenance of United States Missions'', $404,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $403,561,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(5) REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES.—For ''Representation Allowances'', $4,200,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $4,350,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(6) EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.—For ''Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service'', $5,500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $5,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(7) OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.—For ''Office of the Inspector General'', $27,495,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $27,495,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(8) PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN.—For ''Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan'', $14,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $14,750,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(9) PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS.—(A) For ''Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials'', $7,900,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $8,100,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(B) Each amount appropriated pursuant to this paragraph is authorized to remain available

through September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the amount appropriated was made.

(10) REPATRIATION LOANS.—For ''Repatriation Loans'', $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1999, for administrative expenses.

SEC. 2102. INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated under ''International Commissions'' for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States and for other purposes authorized by law:

(1) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—For ''International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico''—

(A) for ''Salaries and Expenses'' $17,490,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $19,551,000 for the fiscal year 1999; and

(B) for ''Construction'' $6,463,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $6,463,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(2) INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—For ''International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada'', $761,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $761,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(3) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—For ''International Joint Commission'', $3,189,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $3,432,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(4) INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS.—For ''International Fisheries Commissions'', $14,549,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $14,549,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 2103. GRANTS TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION.

Section 404 of The Asia Foundation Act (title IV of Public Law 98–164) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 404. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for grants to The Asia Foundation pursuant to this title.''.

SEC. 2104. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Voluntary Contributions to International Organizations'', $194,500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $214,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), $4,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the World Food Program.

(2) UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY FUND FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), $3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $3,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

(3) INTERNATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a), $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be appropriated only for a United States contribution to the International Labor Organization for the activities of the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated under subsection (a) are authorized to remain available until expended.

SEC. 2105. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Peacekeeping Operations'', $77,500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $83,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 for the Department of State to carry out section 551 of Public Law 87–195.

SEC. 2106. LIMITATION ON UNITED STATES VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—Of the amounts made available for fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for United States voluntary contributions to the United Nations Development Program an amount equal to the amount the United Nations Development Program will spend in Burma during each fiscal year shall be withheld unless during such fiscal year the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees the certification described in subsection (b).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The certification referred to in subsection (a) is a certification by the President that all programs and activities of the United Nations Development Program (including United Nations Development Program—Administered Funds) in Burma—

(1) are focused on eliminating human suffering and addressing the needs of the poor;

(2) are undertaken only through international or private voluntary organizations that have been deemed independent of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), after consultation with the leadership of the National League for Democracy and the leadership of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma;

(3) provide no financial, political, or military benefit to the SLORC; and

(4) are carried out only after consultation with the leadership of the National League for Democracy and the leadership of the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma.

TITLE XXII—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 2201. REIMBURSEMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR ASSISTANCE TO OVERSEAS EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Section 29 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2701) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, where the child of a United States citizen employee of an agency of the United States Government who is stationed outside the United States attends an educational facility assisted by the Secretary of State under this section, the head of that agency is authorized to reimburse, or credit with advance payment, the Department of State for funds used in providing assistance to such educational facilities, by grant or otherwise, under this section.''.

SEC. 2202. REVISION OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

Section 36 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 36. DEPARTMENT OF STATE REWARDS PROGRAM.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a program for the payment of rewards to carry out the purposes of this section.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The rewards program shall be designed to assist in the prevention of acts of international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, and other related criminal acts.

''(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—The rewards program shall be administered by the Secretary of State, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Attorney General.

''(b) REWARDS AUTHORIZED.—In the sole discretion of the Secretary (except as provided in subsection (c)(2)) and in consultation, as appropriate, with the Attorney General, the Secretary may pay a reward to any individual who furnishes information leading to—

''(1) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual for the commission of an act of international terrorism against a United States person or United States property;

''(2) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual conspiring or attempting to commit an act of international terrorism against a United States person or United States property;

''(3) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual for committing, primarily outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, any narcotics-related offense if that offense involves or is a significant part of conduct that involves—

''(A) a violation of United States narcotics laws such that the individual would be a major violator of such laws;

''(B) the killing or kidnapping of—

''(i) any officer, employee, or contract employee of the United States Government while such individual is engaged in official duties, or on account of that individual's official duties, in connection with the enforcement of United States narcotics laws or the implementing of United States narcotics control objectives; or

''(ii) a member of the immediate family of any such individual on account of that individual's official duties, in connection with the enforcement of United States narcotics laws or the implementing of United States narcotics control objectives; or

''(C) an attempt or conspiracy to commit any act described in subparagraph (A) or (B);

''(4) the arrest or conviction in any country of any individual aiding or abetting in the commission of an act described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3); or

''(5) the prevention, frustration, or favorable resolution of an act described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

''(c) COORDINATION.—

''(1) PROCEDURES.—To ensure that the payment of rewards pursuant to this section does not duplicate or interfere with the payment of informants or the obtaining of evidence or information, as authorized to the Department of Justice, the offering, administration, and payment of rewards under this section, including procedures for—

''(A) identifying individuals, organizations, and offenses with respect to which rewards will be offered;

''(B) the publication of rewards;

''(C) the offering of joint rewards with foreign governments;

''(D) the receipt and analysis of data; and

''(E) the payment and approval of payment,

shall be governed by procedures developed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General.

''(2) PRIOR APPROVAL OF ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUIRED.—Before making a reward under this section in a matter over which there is Federal criminal jurisdiction, the Secretary of State shall obtain the concurrence of the Attorney General.

''(d) FUNDING.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 102 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (Public Law 99–93; 99 Stat. 408), but subject to paragraph (2), there are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State from time to time such amounts as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(2) LIMITATION.—No amount of funds may be appropriated under paragraph (1) which, when added to the unobligated balance of amounts previously appropriated to carry out this section, would cause such amounts to exceed $15,000,000.

''(3) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, funds made available to carry out this section should be distributed equally for the purpose of preventing acts of international terrorism and for the purpose of preventing international narcotics trafficking.

''(4) PERIOD OF AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

''(e) LIMITATIONS AND CERTIFICATION.—

''(1) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—No reward paid under this section may exceed $2,000,000.

''(2) APPROVAL.—A reward under this section of more than $100,000 may not be made without the approval of the Secretary.

''(3) CERTIFICATION FOR PAYMENT.—Any reward granted under this section shall be approved and certified for payment by the Secretary.

''(4) NONDELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to approve rewards of more than $100,000 set forth in paragraph (2) may not be delegated.

''(5) PROTECTION MEASURES.—If the Secretary determines that the identity of the recipient of a reward or of the members of the recipient's immediate family must be protected, the Secretary may take such measures in connection with the payment of the reward as he considers necessary to effect such protection.

''(f) INELIGIBILITY.—An officer or employee of any entity of Federal, State, or local government or of a foreign government who, while in the performance of his or her official duties, furnishes information described in subsection (b) shall not be eligible for a reward under this section.

''(g) REPORTS.—

''(1) REPORTS ON PAYMENT OF REWARDS.—Not later than 30 days after the payment of any reward under this section, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to such reward. The report, which may be submitted in classified form if necessary, shall specify the amount of the reward paid, to whom the reward was paid, and the acts with respect to which the reward was paid. The report shall also discuss the significance of the information for which the reward was paid in dealing with those acts.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees with respect to the operation of the rewards program. The report shall provide information on the total amounts expended during the fiscal year ending in that year to carry out this section, including amounts expended to publicize the availability of rewards.

''(h) PUBLICATION REGARDING REWARDS OFFERED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in the sole discretion of the Secretary, the resources of the rewards program shall be available for the publication of rewards offered by foreign governments regarding acts of international terrorism which do not involve United States persons or property or a violation of the narcotics laws of the United States.

''(i) DETERMINATIONS OF THE SECRETARY.—A determination made by the Secretary under this section shall be final and conclusive and shall not be subject to judicial review.

''(j) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

''(1) ACT OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term 'act of international terrorism' includes—

''(A) any act substantially contributing to the acquisition of unsafeguarded special nuclear material (as defined in paragraph (8) of section 830 of the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 3201 note)) or any nuclear explosive device (as defined in paragraph (4) of that section) by an individual, group, or non-nuclear-weapon state (as defined in paragraph (5) of that section); and

''(B) any act, as determined by the Secretary, which materially supports the conduct of international terrorism, including the counterfeiting of United States currency or the illegal use of other monetary instruments by an individual, group, or country supporting international terrorism as determined for purposes of section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)).

''(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

''(3) MEMBER OF THE IMMEDIATE FAMILY.—The term 'member of the immediate family', with respect to an individual, includes—

''(A) a spouse, parent, brother, sister, or child of the individual;

''(B) a person with respect to whom the individual stands in loco parentis; and

''(C) any person not covered by subparagraph (A) or (B) who is living in the individual's household and is related to the individual by blood or marriage.

''(4) REWARDS PROGRAM.—The term 'rewards program' means the program established in subsection (a)(1).

''(5) UNITED STATES NARCOTICS LAWS.—The term 'United States narcotics laws' means the laws of the United States for the prevention and control of illicit trafficking in controlled substances (as such term is defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6))).

''(6) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term 'United States person' means—

''(A) a citizen or national of the United States; and

''(B) an alien lawfully present in the United States.''.

SEC. 2203. RETENTION OF ADDITIONAL DEFENSE TRADE CONTROLS REGISTRATION FEES.

Section 45(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2717(a)) is amended—

(1) at the end of paragraph (1), by striking ''and'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''functions'' and inserting ''functions, including compliance and enforcement activities,''; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) the enhancement of defense trade export compliance and enforcement activities, including compliance audits of United States and foreign parties, the conduct of administrative proceedings, monitoring of end-uses in cases of direct commercial arms sales or other transfers, and cooperation in proceedings for enforcement of criminal laws related to defense trade export controls.''.

SEC. 2204. FEES FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES.

Section 52(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2724(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ''Funds deposited under this subsection shall remain available for obligation through September 30 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds were deposited.''.

SEC. 2205. PILOT PROGRAM FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS REIMBURSEMENT.

(a) FOREIGN AFFAIRS REIMBURSEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4021) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (d)(4) as subsection (g); and

(B) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsections:

''(e)(1) The Secretary may provide appropriate training or related services, except foreign language training, through the institution to any United States person (or any employee or family member thereof) that is engaged in business abroad.

''(2) The Secretary may provide job-related training or related services, including foreign language training, through the institution to a United States person under contract to provide services to the United States Government or to any employee thereof that is performing such services.

''(3) Training under this subsection may be provided only to the extent that space is available and only on a reimbursable or advance-of-funds basis. Reimbursements and advances shall be credited to the currently available applicable appropriation account.

''(4) Training and related services under this subsection is authorized only to the extent that it will not interfere with the institution's primary mission of training employees of the Department and of other agencies in the field of foreign relations.

''(5) In this subsection, the term 'United States person' means—

''(A) any individual who is a citizen or national of the United States; or

''(B) any corporation, company, partnership, association, or other legal entity that is 50 percent or more beneficially owned by citizens or nationals of the United States.

''(f)(1) The Secretary is authorized to provide, on a reimbursable basis, training programs to Members of Congress or the Judiciary.

''(2) Employees of the legislative branch and employees of the judicial branch may participate, on a reimbursable basis, in training programs offered by the institution.

''(3) Reimbursements collected under this subsection shall be credited to the currently available applicable appropriation account.

''(4) Training under this subsection is authorized only to the extent that it will not interfere with the institution's primary mission of training employees of the Department and of other agencies in the field of foreign relations.''.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

(3) TERMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—Effective October 1, 2002, section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4021), as amended by this subsection, is further amended—

(A) by striking subsections (e) and (f); and

(B) by redesignating subsection (g) as paragraph (4) of subsection (d).

(b) FEES FOR USE OF NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER.—Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 53. FEES FOR USE OF THE NATIONAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS TRAINING CENTER.

''The Secretary is authorized to charge a fee for use of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center of the Department of State. Amounts collected under this section (including reimbursements and surcharges) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation to recover the costs of such use and shall remain available for obligation until expended.''.

(c) REPORTING ON PILOT PROGRAM.—Two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees containing—

(1) the number of persons who have taken advantage of the pilot program established under subsections (e) and (f) of section 701 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 and section 53 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as added by this section;

(2) the business or government affiliation of such persons;

(3) the amount of fees collected; and

(4) the impact of the program on the primary mission of the National Foreign Affairs Training Center.

SEC. 2206. FEE FOR USE OF DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOMS.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 54. FEE FOR USE OF DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION ROOMS.

''The Secretary is authorized to charge a fee for use of the diplomatic reception rooms of the Department of State. Amounts collected under this section (including reimbursements and surcharges) shall be deposited as an offsetting collection to any Department of State appropriation to recover the costs of such use and shall

remain available for obligation until expended.''.

SEC. 2207. ACCOUNTING OF COLLECTIONS IN BUDGET PRESENTATION DOCUMENTS.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 55. ACCOUNTING OF COLLECTIONS IN BUDGET PRESENTATION DOCUMENTS.

''The Secretary shall include in the annual Congressional Presentation Document and the Budget in Brief a detailed accounting of the total collections received by the Department of State from all sources, including fee collections. Reporting on total collections shall also cover collections from the preceding fiscal year and the projected expenditures from all collections accounts.''.

SEC. 2208. OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.

(a) PROCEDURES.—Section 209(c) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) The Inspector General shall develop and provide to employees—

''(A) information detailing their rights to counsel; and

''(B) guidelines describing in general terms the policies and procedures of the Office of Inspector General with respect to individuals under investigation other than matters exempt from disclosure under other provisions of law.''.

(b) NOTICE.—Section 209(e) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3929(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) The Inspector General shall ensure that only officials from the Office of the Inspector General may participate in formal interviews or other formal meetings with the individual who is the subject of an investigation, other than an intelligence-related or sensitive undercover investigation, or except in those situations when the Inspector General has a reasonable basis to believe that such notice would cause tampering with witnesses, destroying evidence, or endangering the lives of individuals, unless that individual receives prior adequate notice regarding participation by officials of any other agency, including the Department of Justice, in such interviews or meetings.''.

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Inspector General of the Department of State and the Foreign Service shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees which includes the following:

(A) Detailed descriptions of the internal guidance developed or used by the Office of the Inspector General with respect to public disclosure of any information related to an ongoing investigation of any officer or employee of the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, or the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

(B) Detailed descriptions of those instances for the year ending December 31, 1997, in which any disclosure of information to the public by an employee of the Office of Inspector General about an ongoing investigation occurred, including details on the recipient of the information, the date of the disclosure, and the internal clearance process for the disclosure.

(2) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Disclosure of information to the public under this section shall not be construed to include information shared with Congress by an employee of the Office of the Inspector General.

SEC. 2209. CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND.

Section 135 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2684a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and enhancement'' after ''procurement'';

(2) in subsection (c), by striking ''are authorized to'' and inserting ''shall'';

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''for expenditure to procure capital equipment and information technology'' and inserting ''for purposes of subsection (a)''; and

(4) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e) REPROGRAMMING PROCEDURES.—Funds credited to the Capital Investment Fund shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706).''.

SEC. 2210. CONTRACTING FOR LOCAL GUARDS SERVICES OVERSEAS.

Section 136(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4864(c)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) in evaluating proposals for such contracts, award contracts to the technically acceptable firm offering the lowest evaluated price, except that proposals of United States persons and qualified United States joint venture persons (as defined in subsection (d)) shall be evaluated by reducing the bid price by 10 percent;'';

(2) by inserting ''and'' at the end of paragraph (5);

(3) by striking ''; and'' at the end of paragraph (6) and inserting a period; and

(4) by striking paragraph (7).

SEC. 2211. AUTHORITY OF THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

Section 4(a) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1623(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(2) in the first sentence, by striking ''(a) The'' and all that follows through the period and inserting the following:

''(a)(1) The Commission shall have jurisdiction to receive, examine, adjudicate, and render a final decision with respect to any claim of the Government of the United States or of any national of the United States—

''(A) included within the terms of the Yugoslav Claims Agreement of 1948;

''(B) included within the terms of any claims agreement concluded on or after March 10, 1954, between the Government of the United States and a foreign government (exclusive of governments against which the United States declared the existence of a state of war during World War II) similarly providing for the settlement and discharge of claims of the Government of the United States and of nationals of the United States against a foreign government, arising out of the nationalization or other taking of property, by the agreement of the Government of the United States to accept from that government a sum in en bloc settlement thereof; or

''(C) included in a category of claims against a foreign government which is referred to the Commission by the Secretary of State.''; and

(3) by redesignating the second sentence as paragraph (2).

SEC. 2212. EXPENSES RELATING TO CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS AND PROCEEDINGS.

(a) RECOVERY OF CERTAIN EXPENSES.—The Department of State Appropriation Act of 1937 (22 U.S.C. 2661) is amended in the fifth undesignated paragraph under the heading entitled ''INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION'' by inserting ''(including such expenses as salaries and other personnel expenses)'' after ''extraordinary expenses''.

(b) PROCUREMENT OF SERVICES.—Section 38(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2710(c)) is amended in the first sentence by inserting ''personal and'' before ''other support services''.

SEC. 2213. GRANTS TO REMEDY INTERNATIONAL ABDUCTIONS OF CHILDREN.

Section 7 of the International Child Abduction Remedies Act (42 U.S.C. 11606; Public Law 100–300) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) GRANT AUTHORITY.—The United States Central Authority is authorized to make grants to, or enter into contracts or agreements with, any individual, corporation, other Federal, State, or local agency, or private entity or organization in the United States for purposes of accomplishing its responsibilities under the Convention and this Act.''.

SEC. 2214. COUNTERDRUG AND ANTICRIME ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) COUNTERDRUG AND LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish, implement, and submit to Congress a comprehensive, long-term strategy to carry out the counterdrug responsibilities of the Department of State in a manner consistent with the National Drug Control Strategy. The strategy shall involve all elements of the Department in the United States and abroad.

(2) OBJECTIVES.—In establishing the strategy, the Secretary shall—

(A) coordinate with the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the development of clear, specific, and measurable counterdrug objectives for the Department that support the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy;

(B) develop specific and, to the maximum extent practicable, quantifiable measures of performance relating to the objectives, including annual and long-term measures of performance, for purposes of assessing the success of the Department in meeting the objectives;

(C) assign responsibilities for meeting the objectives to appropriate elements of the Department;

(D) develop an operational structure within the Department that minimizes impediments to meeting the objectives;

(E) ensure that every United States ambassador or chief of mission is fully briefed on the strategy, and works to achieve the objectives; and

(F) ensure that—

(i) all budgetary requests and transfers of equipment (including the financing of foreign military sales and the transfer of excess defense articles) relating to international counterdrug efforts conforms with the objectives; and

(ii) the recommendations of the Department regarding certification determinations made by the President on March 1 as to the counterdrug cooperation, or adequate steps on its own, of each major illicit drug producing and drug trafficking country to achieve full compliance with the goals and objectives established by the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances also conform to meet such objectives.

(3) REPORTS.—Not later than February 15 of each year subsequent to the submission of the strategy described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to Congress an update of the strategy. The update shall include—

(A) an outline of the proposed activities with respect to the strategy during the succeeding year, including the manner in which such activities will meet the objectives set forth in paragraph (2); and

(B) detailed information on how certification determinations described in paragraph (2)(F) made the previous year affected achievement of the objectives set forth in paragraph (2) for the previous calendar year.

(4) LIMITATION ON DELEGATION.—The Secretary shall designate an official in the Department who reports directly to the Secretary to oversee the implementation of the strategy throughout the Department.

(b) INFORMATION ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS.—

(1) INFORMATION SYSTEM.—The Secretary shall, in consultation with the heads of appropriate United States law enforcement agencies, including the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, take appropriate actions to establish an information system or improve existing information systems containing comprehensive information on serious crimes committed by foreign nationals. The information system shall be available to United States embassies and missions abroad for use in consideration of applications for visas for entry into the United States.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the actions taken under paragraph (1).

(c) OVERSEAS COORDINATION OF COUNTERDRUG AND ANTICRIME PROGRAMS, POLICY, AND ASSISTANCE.—

(1) STRENGTHENING COORDINATION.—The responsibilities of every diplomatic mission of the United States shall include the strengthening of cooperation between and among the United States and foreign governmental entities and multilateral entities with respect to activities relating to international narcotics and crime.

(2) DESIGNATION OF OFFICERS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with existing memoranda of understanding between the Department of State and other departments and agencies of the United States, including the Department of Justice, the chief of mission of every diplomatic mission of the United States shall designate an officer or officers within the mission to carry out the responsibility of the mission under paragraph (1), including the coordination of counterdrug, law enforcement, rule of law, and administration of justice programs, policy, and assistance. Such officer or officers shall report to the chief of mission, or the designee of the chief of mission, on a regular basis regarding activities undertaken in carrying out such responsibility.

(B) REPORTS.—The chief of mission of every diplomatic mission of the United States shall submit to the Secretary on a regular basis a report on the actions undertaken by the mission to carry out such responsibility.

(3) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives a report on the status of any proposals for action or on action undertaken to improve staffing and personnel management at diplomatic missions of the United States in order to carry out the responsibility set forth in paragraph (1).

SEC. 2215. ANNUAL REPORT ON OVERSEAS SURPLUS PROPERTIES.

The Foreign Service Buildings Act, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 292 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 12. Not later than March 1 of each year, the Secretary of State shall submit to Congress a report listing overseas United States surplus properties that are administered under this Act and that have been identified for sale.''.

SEC. 2216. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS.

Section 116(d) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''January 31'' and inserting ''February 25'';

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) as paragraphs (4), (5), (6), and (7), respectively; and

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

''(3) the status of child labor practices in each country, including—

''(A) whether such country has adopted policies to protect children from exploitation in the workplace, including a prohibition of forced and bonded labor and policies regarding acceptable working conditions; and

''(B) the extent to which each country enforces such policies, including the adequacy of the resources and oversight dedicated to such policies;''.

SEC. 2217. REPORTS AND POLICY CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

Title I of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a et seq.), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 56. CRIMES COMMITTED BY DIPLOMATS.

''(a) ANNUAL REPORT CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.—

''(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—180 days after the date of enactment, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress, a report concerning diplomatic immunity entitled ''Report on Cases Involving Diplomatic Immunity''.

''(2) CONTENT OF REPORT.—In addition to such other information as the Secretary of State may consider appropriate, the report under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) The number of persons residing in the United States who enjoy full immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities.

''(B) Each case involving an alien described in subparagraph (A) in which an appropriate authority of a State, a political subdivision of a State, or the United States reported to the Department of State that the authority had reasonable cause to believe the alien committed a serious criminal offense within the United States, and any additional information provided to the Secretary relating to other serious criminal offenses that any such authority had reasonable cause to believe the alien committed before the period covered by the report. The Secretary may omit from such report any matter the provision of which the Secretary reasonably believes would compromise a criminal investigation or prosecution or which would directly compromise law enforcement or intelligence sources or methods.

''(C) Each case described in subparagraph (B) in which the Secretary of State has certified that a person enjoys full immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities.

''(D) The number of United States citizens who are residing in a receiving state and who enjoy full immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of such state under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities.

''(E) Each case involving a United States citizen under subparagraph (D) in which the United States has been requested by the government of a receiving state to waive the immunity from criminal jurisdiction of the United States citizen.

''(F) Whether the Secretary has made the notifications referred to in subsection (c) during the period covered by the report.

''(3) SERIOUS CRIMINAL OFFENSE DEFINED.—For the purposes of this section, the term 'serious criminal offense' means—

''(A) any felony under Federal, State, or local law;

''(B) any Federal, State, or local offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of more than 1 year;

''(C) any crime of violence as defined for purposes of section 16 of title 18, United States Code; or

''(D)(i) driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs;

''(ii) reckless driving; or

''(iii) driving while intoxicated.

''(b) UNITED STATES POLICY CONCERNING REFORM OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Secretary of State should explore, in appropriate fora, whether states should enter into agreements and adopt legislation—

''(1) to provide jurisdiction in the sending state to prosecute crimes committed in the receiving state by persons entitled to immunity from criminal jurisdiction under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities; and

''(2) to provide that where there is probable cause to believe that an individual who is entitled to immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving state under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities committed a serious crime, the sending state will waive such immunity or the sending state will prosecute such individual.

''(c) NOTIFICATION OF DIPLOMATIC CORPS.—The Secretary should periodically notify each foreign mission of United States policies relating to criminal offenses committed by individuals with immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the United States under laws extending diplomatic privileges and immunities.''.

SEC. 2218. REAFFIRMING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY.

(a) PROCUREMENT POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to foster and support procurement of goods and services from private, commercial companies.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—In order to achieve the policy set forth in subsection (a), the Diplomatic Telecommunications Service Program Office (DTS–PO) shall—

(1) utilize full and open competition, to the maximum extent practicable, in the procurement of telecommunications services, including satellite space segment, for the Department of State and each other Federal entity represented at United States diplomatic missions and consular posts overseas;

(2) make every effort to ensure and promote the participation in the competition for such procurement of commercial private sector providers of satellite space segment who have no ownership or other connection with an intergovernmental satellite organization; and

(3) implement the competitive procedures required by paragraphs (1) and (2) at the prime contracting level and, to the maximum extent practicable, the subcontracting level.

SEC. 2219. REDUCTION OF REPORTING.

(a) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) MODEL FOREIGN LANGUAGE COMPETENCE POSTS.—The second sentence of section 161(c) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990 and 1991 (22 U.S.C. 4171 note).

(2) ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI.—Section 705(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–83).

(3) TRAINING FACILITY FOR THE FOREIGN SERVICE INSTITUTE.—Section 123(e)(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987 (Public Law 99–93).

(4) MILITARY ASSISTANCE FOR HAITI.—Section 203(c) of the Special Foreign Assistance Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–529).

(5) INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1977.—Section 5 of the Act entitled ''An Act providing for the implementation of the International Sugar Agreement, 1977, and for other purposes'' (Public Law 96–236; 7 U.S.C. 3605 and 3606).

(6) AUDIENCE SURVEY OF WORLDNET PROGRAM.—Section 209 (c) and (d) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100–204).

(7) RESEARCH ON THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST.—Section 228(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–138; 22 U.S.C. 2452 note).

(b) PROGRESS TOWARD REGIONAL NONPROLIFERATION.—Section 620F(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2376(c); relating to periodic reports on progress toward regional nonproliferation) is amended by striking

''Not later than April 1, 1993 and every six months thereafter,'' and inserting ''Not later than April 1 of each year,''.

(c) REPORT ON PARTICIPATION BY UNITED STATES MILITARY PERSONNEL ABROAD IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—Section 101(b)(6) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 1973ff(b)(6)) is amended by striking ''of voter participation'' and inserting ''of uniformed services voter participation, a general assessment of overseas nonmilitary participation,''.

CHAPTER 2—CONSULAR AUTHORITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2221. USE OF CERTAIN PASSPORT PROCESSING FEES FOR ENHANCED PASSPORT SERVICES.

For each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999, of the fees collected for expedited passport processing and deposited to an offsetting collection pursuant to title V of the Department of State and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1995 (Public Law 103–317; 22 U.S.C. 214 note), 30 percent shall be available only for enhancing passport services for United States citizens, improving the integrity and efficiency of the passport issuance process, improving the secure nature of the United States passport, investigating passport fraud, and deterring entry into the United States by terrorists, drug traffickers, or other criminals.

SEC. 2222. CONSULAR OFFICERS.

(a) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ISSUE REPORTS OF BIRTHS ABROAD.—Section 33 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2705) is amended in paragraph (2) by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this paragraph, the term 'consular officer' includes any United States citizen employee of the Department of State who is designated by the Secretary of State to adjudicate nationality abroad pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.''.

(b) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.—Section 1689 of the Revised Statutes (22 U.S.C. 4191) is amended by inserting ''and to such other United States citizen employees of the Department of State as may be designated by the Secretary of State pursuant to such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe'' after ''such officers''.

(c) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO AUTHENTICATE FOREIGN DOCUMENTS.—

(1) DESIGNATED UNITED STATES CITIZENS PERFORMING NOTARIAL ACTS.—Section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221) is further amended by inserting after the first sentence: ''At any post, port, or place where there is no consular officer, the Secretary of State may authorize any other officer or employee of the United States Government who is a United States citizen serving overseas, including any contract employee of the United States Government, to perform such acts, and any such contractor so authorized shall not be considered to be a consular officer.''.

(2) DEFINITION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.—Section 3492(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this section and sections 3493 through 3496 of this title, the term 'consular officers' includes any United States citizen who is designated to perform notarial functions pursuant to section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221).''.

(d) PERSONS AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER OATHS.—Section 115 of title 35, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following: ''For purposes of this section, a consular officer shall include any United States citizen serving overseas, authorized to perform notarial functions pursuant to section 1750 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (22 U.S.C. 4221).''.

(e) DEFINITION OF CONSULAR OFFICER.—Section 101(a)(9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(9)) is amended by—

(1) inserting ''or employee'' after ''officer'' the second place it appears; and

(2) inserting before the period at the end of the sentence ''or, when used in title III, for the purpose of adjudicating nationality''.

(f) TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES PERFORMING CONSULAR FUNCTIONS.—Section 704 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4024) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) Before a United States citizen employee (other than a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States) may be designated by the Secretary of State, pursuant to regulation, to perform a consular function abroad, the United States citizen employee shall—

''(A) be required to complete successfully a program of training essentially equivalent to the training that a consular officer who is a member of the Foreign Service would receive for purposes of performing such function; and

''(B) be certified by an appropriate official of the Department of State to be qualified by knowledge and experience to perform such function.

''(2) As used in this subsection, the term 'consular function' includes the issuance of visas, the performance of notarial and other legalization functions, the adjudication of passport applications, the adjudication of nationality, and the issuance of citizenship documentation.''.

SEC. 2223. REPEAL OF OUTDATED CONSULAR RECEIPT REQUIREMENTS.

Sections 1726, 1727, and 1728 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (22 U.S.C. 4212, 4213, and 4214), as amended (relating to accounting for consular fees) are repealed.

SEC. 2224. ELIMINATION OF DUPLICATE FEDERAL REGISTER PUBLICATION FOR TRAVEL ADVISORIES.

(a) FOREIGN AIRPORTS.—Section 44908(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1);

(2) by striking paragraph (2); and

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(b) FOREIGN PORTS.—Section 908(a) of the International Maritime and Port Security Act of 1986 (46 U.S.C. App. 1804(a)) is amended by striking the second sentence, relating to Federal Register publication by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2225. DENIAL OF VISAS TO CONFISCATORS OF AMERICAN PROPERTY.

(a) DENIAL OF VISAS.—Except as otherwise provided in section 401 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–114), and subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of State may deny the issuance of a visa to any alien who—

(1) through the abuse of position, including a governmental or political party position, converts or has converted for personal gain real property that has been confiscated or expropriated, a claim to which is owned by a national of the United States, or who is complicit in such a conversion; or

(2) induces any of the actions or omissions described in paragraph (1) by any person.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any country established by international mandate through the United Nations; or

(2) any territory recognized by the United States Government to be in dispute.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 12 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report, including—

(1) a list of aliens who have been denied a visa under this subsection; and

(2) a list of aliens who could have been denied a visa under subsection (a) but were issued a visa and an explanation as to why each such visa was issued.

SEC. 2226. INADMISSIBILITY OF ANY ALIEN SUPPORTING AN INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTOR.

(a) AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.—Section 212(a)(10)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(10)(C)) is amended by striking clause (ii) and inserting the following:

''(ii) ALIENS SUPPORTING ABDUCTORS AND RELATIVES OF ABDUCTORS.—Any alien who—

''(I) is known by the Secretary of State to have intentionally assisted an alien in the conduct described in clause (i),

''(II) is known by the Secretary of State to be intentionally providing material support or safe haven to an alien described in clause (i), or

''(III) is a spouse (other than the spouse who is the parent of the abducted child), child (other than the abducted child), parent, sibling, or agent of an alien described in clause (i), if such person has been designated by the Secretary of State at the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion, is inadmissible until the child described in clause (i) is surrendered to the person granted custody by the order described in that clause, and such person and child are permitted to return to the United States or such person's place of residence.

''(iii) EXCEPTIONS.—Clauses (i) and (ii) shall not apply—

''(I) to a government official of the United States who is acting within the scope of his or her official duties;

''(II) to a government official of any foreign government if the official has been designated by the Secretary of State at the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion; or

''(III) so long as the child is located in a foreign state that is a party to the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to aliens seeking admission to the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

CHAPTER 3—REFUGEES AND MIGRATION

Subchapter A—Authorization of Appropriations

SEC. 2231. MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.

(a) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for ''Migration and Refugee Assistance'' for authorized activities, $650,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $704,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) LIMITATION REGARDING TIBETAN REFUGEES IN INDIA AND NEPAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), not more than $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available only for humanitarian assistance, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal who have fled Chinese-occupied Tibet.

(B) REFUGEES RESETTLING IN ISRAEL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $80,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available for assistance for refugees resettling in Israel from other countries.

(C) HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR DISPLACED BURMESE.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated in paragraph (1), $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999 for humanitarian assistance are authorized to be available, including food, medicine, clothing, and medical and vocational training, to persons displaced as a result of civil conflict in Burma, including persons still within Burma.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated pursuant to this section are authorized to remain available until expended.

Subchapter B—Authorities

SEC. 2241. UNITED STATES POLICY REGARDING THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF REFUGEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds made available by this subdivision shall be available to effect the involuntary return by the United States of any person to a country in which the person has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, except on grounds recognized as precluding protection as a refugee under the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of July 28, 1951, and the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of January 31, 1967, subject to the reservations contained in the United States Senate Resolution of Ratification.

(b) MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds made available by section 2231 of this division or by section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)) shall be available to effect the involuntary return of any person to any country unless the Secretary of State first notifies the appropriate congressional committees, except that in the case of an emergency involving a threat to human life the Secretary of State shall notify the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

(c) INVOLUNTARY RETURN DEFINED.—As used in this section, the term ''to effect the involuntary return'' means to require, by means of physical force or circumstances amounting to a threat thereof, a person to return to a country against the person's will, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States and regardless of whether the United States acts directly or through an agent.

SEC. 2242. UNITED STATES POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE INVOLUNTARY RETURN OF PERSONS IN DANGER OF SUBJECTION TO TORTURE.

(a) POLICY.—It shall be the policy of the United States not to expel, extradite, or otherwise effect the involuntary return of any person to a country in which there are substantial grounds for believing the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, regardless of whether the person is physically present in the United States.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the heads of the appropriate agencies shall prescribe regulations to implement the obligations of the United States under Article 3 of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, subject to any reservations, understandings, declarations, and provisos contained in the United States Senate resolution of ratification of the Convention.

(c) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN ALIENS.—To the maximum extent consistent with the obligations of the United States under the Convention, subject to any reservations, understandings, declarations, and provisos contained in the United States Senate resolution of ratification of the Convention, the regulations described in subsection (b) shall exclude from the protection of such regulations aliens described in section 241(b)(3)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(b)(3)(B)).

(d) REVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as provided in the regulations described in subsection (b), no court shall have jurisdiction to review the regulations adopted to implement this section, and nothing in this section shall be construed as providing any court jurisdiction to consider or review claims raised under the Convention or this section, or any other determination made with respect to the application of the policy set forth in subsection (a), except as part of the review of a final order of removal pursuant to section 242 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1252).

(e) AUTHORITY TO DETAIN.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting the authority of the Attorney General to detain any person under any provision of law, including, but not limited to, any provision of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—

(1) CONVENTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Convention'' means the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, done at New York on December 10, 1984.

(2) SAME TERMS AS IN THE CONVENTION.—Except as otherwise provided, the terms used in this section have the meanings given those terms in the Convention, subject to any reservations, understandings, declarations, and provisos contained in the United States Senate resolution of ratification of the Convention.

SEC. 2243. REPROGRAMMING OF MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE FUNDS.

Section 34 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2706) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''Foreign Affairs'' and inserting ''International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations''; and

(B) by inserting ''and the Committee on Appropriations'' after ''Foreign Relations''; and

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

''(c) The Secretary of State may waive the notification requirement of subsection (a), if the Secretary determines that failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare. In the case of any waiver under this subsection, notification to the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives shall be provided as soon as practicable, but not later than 3 days after taking the action to which the notification requirement was applicable, and shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.''.

SEC. 2244. ELIGIBILITY FOR REFUGEE STATUS.

Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208; 110 Stat. 3009–171) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''For purposes'' and inserting ''Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes''; and

(B) by striking ''fiscal year 1997'' and inserting ''fiscal years 1997, 1998, and 1999''; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) ALIENS COVERED.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.— An alien described in this subsection is an alien who—

''(A) is the son or daughter of a qualified national;

''(B) is 21 years of age or older; and

''(C) was unmarried as of the date of acceptance of the alien's parent for resettlement under the Orderly Departure Program.

''(2) QUALIFIED NATIONAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'qualified national' means a national of Vietnam who—

''(A)(i) was formerly interned in a reeducation camp in Vietnam by the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; or

''(ii) is the widow or widower of an individual described in clause (i); and

''(B)(i) qualified for refugee processing under the reeducation camp internees subprogram of the Orderly Departure Program; and

''(ii) on or after April 1, 1995, is or has been accepted—

''(I) for resettlement as a refugee; or

''(II) for admission as an immigrant under the Orderly Departure Program.''.

SEC. 2245. REPORTS TO CONGRESS CONCERNING CUBAN EMIGRATION POLICIES.

Beginning not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 6 months thereafter, the Secretary of State shall supplement the monthly report to Congress entitled ''Update on Monitoring of Cuban Migrant Returnees'' with additional information concerning the methods employed by the Government of Cuba to enforce the United States-Cuba agreement of September 1994 and the treatment by the Government of Cuba of persons who have returned to Cuba pursuant to the United States-Cuba agreement of May 1995.

TITLE XXIII—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; DEPARTMENT OF STATE PERSONNEL; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

CHAPTER 1—ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEC. 2301. COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) COORDINATOR FOR COUNTERTERRORISM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There is within the office of the Secretary of State a Coordinator for Counterterrorism (in this paragraph referred to as the 'Coordinator') who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(2) DUTIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Coordinator shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

''(B) DUTIES DESCRIBED.—The principal duty of the Coordinator shall be the overall supervision (including policy oversight of resources) of international counterterrorism activities. The Coordinator shall be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on international counterterrorism matters. The Coordinator shall be the principal counterterrorism official within the senior management of the Department of State and shall report directly to the Secretary of State.

''(3) RANK AND STATUS OF AMBASSADOR.—The Coordinator shall have the rank and status of Ambassador at Large.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236) is amended by striking subsection (e).

SEC. 2302. ELIMINATION OF DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR BURDENSHARING.

Section 161 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2651a note) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SEC. 2303. PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICER HAVING PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.—The officer of the Department of State with primary responsibility for assisting the Secretary of State with respect to matters relating to personnel in the Department of State, or that officer's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the field of human resource policy and management.''.

SEC. 2304. DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICER HAVING PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DIPLOMATIC SECURITY.—The officer of the Department of State

with primary responsibility for assisting the Secretary of State with respect to diplomatic security, or that officer's principal deputy, shall have substantial professional qualifications in the fields of (1) management, and (2) Federal law enforcement, intelligence, or security.''.

SEC. 2305. NUMBER OF SENIOR OFFICIAL POSITIONS AUTHORIZED FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(a) UNDER SECRETARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(b)) is amended by striking ''5'' and inserting ''6''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 5.—Section 5314 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Under Secretaries of State (5)'' and inserting ''Under Secretaries of State (6)''.

(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1(c)(1) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)(1)) is amended by striking ''20'' and inserting ''24''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT TO TITLE 5.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking ''Assistant Secretaries of State (20)'' and inserting ''Assistant Secretaries of State (24)''.

(c) DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a), as amended by this division, is further amended—

(1) by striking subsection (d); and

(2) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), (g), and (h) as subsections (d), (e), (f), and (g), respectively.

SEC. 2306. NOMINATION OF UNDER SECRETARIES AND ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(a) UNDER SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Section 1(b) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) NOMINATION OF UNDER SECRETARIES.—Whenever the President submits to the Senate a nomination of an individual for appointment to a position in the Department of State that is described in paragraph (1), the President shall designate the particular Under Secretary position in the Department of State that the individual shall have.''.

(b) ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.—Section 1(c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a(c)), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) NOMINATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARIES.—Whenever the President submits to the Senate a nomination of an individual for appointment to a position in the Department of State that is described in paragraph (1), the President shall designate the regional or functional bureau or bureaus of the Department of State with respect to which the individual shall have responsibility.''.

CHAPTER 2—PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE; THE FOREIGN SERVICE

SEC. 2311. FOREIGN SERVICE REFORM.

(a) PERFORMANCE PAY.—Section 405 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3965) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Members'' and inserting ''Subject to subsection (e), members''; and

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

''(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of State may provide for recognition of the meritorious or distinguished service of any member of the Foreign Service described in subsection (a) (including any member of the Senior Foreign Service) by means other than an award of performance pay in lieu of making such an award under this section.''.

(b) EXPEDITED SEPARATION OUT.—

(1) SEPARATION OF LOWEST RANKED FOREIGN SERVICE MEMBERS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall develop and implement procedures to identify, and recommend for separation, any member of the Foreign Service ranked by promotion boards of the Department of State in the bottom 5 percent of his or her class for 2 or more of the 5 years preceding the date of enactment of this Act (in this subsection referred to as the ''years of lowest ranking'') if the rating official for such member was not the same individual for any two of the years of lowest ranking.

(2) SPECIAL INTERNAL REVIEWS.—In any case where the member was evaluated by the same rating official in any 2 of the years of lowest ranking, an internal review of the member's file shall be conducted to determine whether the member should be considered for action leading to separation.

(3) PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of State shall develop procedures for the internal reviews required under paragraph (2).

SEC. 2312. RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR INVOLUNTARY SEPARATION.

(a) BENEFITS.—Section 609 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4009) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)(A), by inserting ''or any other applicable provision of chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code,'' after ''section 811'';

(2) in subsection (a), by inserting ''or section 855, as appropriate'' after ''section 806''; and

(3) in subsection (b)(2)—

(A) by striking ''(2)'' and inserting ''(2)(A) for those participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System,''; and

(B) by inserting before the period at the end ''; and (B) for those participants in the Foreign Service Pension System, benefits as provided in section 851''; and

(4) in subsection (b) in the matter following paragraph (2), by inserting ''(for participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System) or age 62 (for participants in the Foreign Service Pension System)'' after ''age 60''.

(b) ENTITLEMENT TO ANNUITY.—Section 855(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4071d(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting ''611,'' after ''608,'';

(B) by inserting ''or for participants in the Foreign Service Pension System,'' after ''for participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability System''; and

(C) by striking ''Service shall'' and inserting ''Service, shall''; and

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking ''or 610'' and inserting ''610, or 611''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The amendments made by paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) and paragraphs (1)(A) and (2) of subsection (b) shall apply with respect to any actions taken under section 611 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 on or after January 1, 1996.

SEC. 2313. AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO SEPARATE CONVICTED FELONS FROM THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

Section 610(a)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4010(a)(2)) is amended in the first sentence by striking ''A member'' and inserting ''Except in the case of an individual who has been convicted of a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment of more than 1 year may be imposed, a member''.

SEC. 2314. CAREER COUNSELING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 706(a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4026(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Career counseling and related services provided pursuant to this Act shall not be construed to permit an assignment that consists primarily of paid time to conduct a job search and without other substantive duties for more than one month.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall be effective 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2315. LIMITATIONS ON MANAGEMENT ASSIGNMENTS.

Section 1017(e)(2) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4117(e)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

''(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(A)(ii) and paragraph (1)(B), the term 'management official' does not include—

''(A) any chief of mission;

''(B) any principal officer or deputy principal officer;

''(C) any administrative or personnel officer abroad; or

''(D) any individual described in section 1002(12) (B), (C), or (D) who is not involved in the administration of this chapter or in the formulation of the personnel policies and programs of the Department.''.

SEC. 2316. AVAILABILITY PAY FOR CERTAIN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATORS WITHIN THE DIPLOMATIC SECURITY SERVICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k)(1) For purposes of this section, the term 'criminal investigator' includes a special agent occupying a position under title II of Public Law 99–399 if such special agent—

''(A) meets the definition of such term under paragraph (2) of subsection (a) (applied disregardingthe parenthetical matter before subparagraph (A) thereof); and

''(B) such special agent satisfies the requirements of subsection (d) without taking into account any hours described in paragraph (2)(B) thereof.

''(2) In applying subsection (h) with respect to a special agent under this subsection—

''(A) any reference in such subsection to 'basic pay' shall be considered to include amounts designated as 'salary';

''(B) paragraph (2)(A) of such subsection shall be considered to include (in addition to the provisions of law specified therein) sections 609(b)(1), 805, 806, and 856 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980; and

''(C) paragraph (2)(B) of such subsection shall be applied by substituting for 'Office of Personnel Management' the following: 'Office of Personnel Management or the Secretary of State (to the extent that matters exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Secretary are concerned)'.''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than the date on which the amendments made by this section take effect, each special agent of the Diplomatic Security Service who satisfies the requirements of subsection (k)(1) of section 5545a of title 5, United States Code, as amended by this section, and the appropriate supervisory officer, to be designated by the Secretary of State, shall make an initial certification to the Secretary of State that the special agent is expected to meet the requirements of subsection (d) of such section 5545a. The Secretary of State may prescribe procedures necessary to administer this subsection.

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—(1) Paragraph (2) of section 5545a(a) of title 5, United States Code, is amended (in the matter before subparagraph (A)) by striking ''Public Law 99–399)'' and inserting ''Public Law 99–399, subject to subsection (k))''.

(2) Section 5542(e) of such title is amended by striking ''title 18, United States Code,'' and inserting ''title 18 or section 37(a)(3) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956,''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period—

(1) which begins on or after the 90th day following the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) on which date all regulations necessary to carry out such amendments are (in the judgment of the Director of the Office of Personnel Management and the Secretary of State) in effect.

SEC. 2317. NONOVERTIME DIFFERENTIAL PAY.

Title 5 of the United States Code is amended—

(1) in section 5544(a), by inserting after the fourth sentence the following new sentence: ''For employees serving outside the United States in areas where Sunday is a routine workday and another day of the week is officially recognized as the day of rest and worship, the Secretary of State may designate the officially recognized day of rest and worship as the day with respect to which the preceding sentence shall apply instead of Sunday.''; and

(2) at the end of section 5546(a), by adding the following new sentence: ''For employees serving outside the United States in areas where Sunday is a routine workday and another day of the week is officially recognized as the day of rest and worship, the Secretary of State may designate the officially recognized day of rest and worship as the day with respect to which the preceding sentence shall apply instead of Sunday.''.

SEC. 2318. REPORT CONCERNING MINORITIES AND THE FOREIGN SERVICE.

The Secretary of State shall during each of calendar years 1998 and 1999 submit a report to the Congress concerning minorities and the Foreign Service officer corps. In addition to such other information as is relevant to this issue, the report shall include the following data for the last preceding examination and promotion cycles for which such information is available (reported in terms of real numbers and percentages and not as ratios):

(1) The numbers and percentages of all minorities taking the written Foreign Service examination.

(2) The numbers and percentages of all minorities successfully completing and passing the written Foreign Service examination.

(3) The numbers and percentages of all minorities successfully completing and passing the oral Foreign Service examination.

(4) The numbers and percentages of all minorities entering the junior officers class of the Foreign Service.

(5) The numbers and percentages of all minority Foreign Service officers at each grade.

(6) The numbers of and percentages of minorities promoted at each grade of the Foreign Service officer corps.

TITLE XXIV—UNITED STATES INFORMATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND CULTURAL PROGRAMS

CHAPTER 1—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 2401. INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES AND EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.

The following amounts are authorized to be appropriated to carry out international information activities and educational and cultural exchange programs under the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961, Reorganization Plan Number 2 of 1977, the United States International Broadcasting Act of 1994, the Radio Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Television Broadcasting to Cuba Act, the Board for International Broadcasting Act, the North/South Center Act of 1991, and the National Endowment for Democracy Act, and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes:

(1) INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS.—For ''International Information Programs'', $427,097,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $455,246,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(2) TECHNOLOGY FUND.—For the ''Technology Fund'' for the United States Information Agency, $5,050,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $5,050,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(3) EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(A) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(i) FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the ''Fulbright Academic Exchange Programs'' (other than programs described in subparagraph (B)), $99,236,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $100,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(ii) VIETNAM FULBRIGHT ACADEMIC EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $5,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available for the Vietnam scholarship program established by section 229 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (Public Law 102–138).

(B) OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated for other educational and cultural exchange programs authorized by law, $100,764,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $102,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(ii) SOUTH PACIFIC EXCHANGES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), $500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $500,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available for ''South Pacific Exchanges''.

(iii) EAST TIMORESE SCHOLARSHIPS.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), $500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $500,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available for ''East Timorese Scholarships''.

(iv) TIBETAN EXCHANGES.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under clause (i), $500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $500,000 for the fiscal year 1999 are authorized to be available for ''Educational and Cultural Exchanges with Tibet'' under section 236 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103–236).

(4) INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For ''International Broadcasting Activities'', $340,315,000 for the fiscal year 1998, and $340,365,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(B) ALLOCATION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under subparagraph (A), the Director of the United States Information Agency and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall seek to ensure that the amounts made available for broadcasting to nations whose people do not fully enjoy freedom of expression do not decline in proportion to the amounts made available for broadcasting to other nations.

(5) RADIO CONSTRUCTION.—For ''Radio Construction'', $40,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998, and $13,245,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(6) RADIO FREE ASIA.—For ''Radio Free Asia'', $24,100,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $22,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999, and an additional $8,000,000 in fiscal year 1998 for one-time capital costs.

(7) BROADCASTING TO CUBA.—For ''Broadcasting to Cuba'', $22,095,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $22,095,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(8) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.—For the ''Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West'', not more than $12,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and not more than $12,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(9) NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY.—For the ''National Endowment for Democracy'', $30,000,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $31,000,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

(10) CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.—For ''Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between North and South'' not more than $1,500,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and not more than $1,750,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

CHAPTER 2—AUTHORITIES AND ACTIVITIES

SEC. 2411. RETENTION OF INTEREST.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with the approval of the National Endowment for Democracy, grant funds made available by the National Endowment for Democracy may be deposited in interest-bearing accounts pending disbursement, and any interest which accrues may be retained by the grantee without returning such interest to the Treasury of the United States and interest earned may be obligated and expended for the purposes for which the grant was made without further appropriation.

SEC. 2412. USE OF SELECTED PROGRAM FEES.

Section 810 of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1475e) is amended to read as follows:

''USE OF ENGLISH-TEACHING PROGRAM FEES

''SEC. 810. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code, or any other law or limitation of authority, fees and receipts described in subsection (b) are authorized to be credited each fiscal year for authorized purposes to the appropriate appropriations of the United States Information Agency to such extent as may be provided in advance in appropriations acts.

''(b) FEES AND RECEIPTS DESCRIBED.—The fees and receipts described in this subsection are fees and payments received by or for the use of the United States Information Agency from or in connection with—

''(1) English-teaching and library services,

''(2) educational advising and counseling,

''(3) Exchange Visitor Program Services,

''(4) advertising and business ventures of the Voice of America and the International Broadcasting Bureau,

''(5) cooperating international organizations, and

''(6) Agency-produced publications,

''(7) an amount not to exceed $100,000 of the payments from motion picture and television programs produced or conducted by or on behalf of the Agency under the authority of this Act or the Mutual Education and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961.''.

SEC. 2413. MUSKIE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) GUIDELINES.—Section 227(c)(5) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended by inserting ''journalism and communications, education administration, public policy, library and information science,'' after ''business administration,'' each of the two places it appears.

(b) REDESIGNATION OF SOVIET UNION.—Section 227 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1992 and 1993 (22 U.S.C. 2452 note) is amended—

(1) in subsections (a), (b), and (c)(5), by striking ''Soviet Union'' each place it appears and inserting ''independent states of the former Soviet Union'';

(2) in subsection (c)(11), by striking ''Soviet republics'' and inserting ''independent states of the former Soviet Union''; and

*(3) in the section heading, by inserting ''**INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER**'' after ''**FROM THE**''.*

SEC. 2414. WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING.

Section 112 of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2460) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) WORKING GROUP ON UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPONSORED INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES AND TRAINING.—(1) In order to carry out the purposes of subsection (f) and to improve the coordination, efficiency, and effectiveness of United States Government-sponsored

international exchanges and training, there is established within the United States Information Agency a senior-level interagency working group to be known as the Working Group on United States Government-Sponsored International Exchanges and Training (in this section referred to as the 'Working Group').

''(2) For purposes of this subsection, the term 'Government-sponsored international exchanges and training' means the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds.

''(3) The Working Group shall be composed as follows:

''(A) The Associate Director for Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency, who shall act as Chair.

''(B) A senior representative of the Department of State, who shall be designated by the Secretary of State.

''(C) A senior representative of the Department of Defense, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Defense.

''(D) A senior representative of the Department of Education, who shall be designated by the Secretary of Education.

''(E) A senior representative of the Department of Justice, who shall be designated by the Attorney General.

''(F) A senior representative of the Agency for International Development, who shall be designated by the Administrator of the Agency.

''(G) Senior representatives of such other departments and agencies as the Chair determines to be appropriate.

''(4) Representatives of the National Security Adviser and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may participate in the Working Group at the discretion of the Adviser and the Director, respectively.

''(5) The Working Group shall be supported by an interagency staff office established in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the United States Information Agency.

''(6) The Working Group shall have the following purposes and responsibilities:

''(A) To collect, analyze, and report data provided by all United States Government departments and agencies conducting international exchanges and training programs.

''(B) To promote greater understanding and cooperation among concerned United States Government departments and agencies of common issues and challenges in conducting international exchanges and training programs, including through the establishment of a clearinghouse for information on international exchange and training activities in the governmental and nongovernmental sectors.

''(C) In order to achieve the most efficient and cost-effective use of Federal resources, to identify administrative and programmatic duplication and overlap of activities by the various United States Government departments and agencies involved in Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, to identify how each Government-sponsored international exchange and training program promotes United States foreign policy, and to report thereon.

''(D)(i) Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall develop a coordinated and cost-effective strategy for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, including an action plan with the objective of achieving a minimum of 10 percent cost savings through greater efficiency, the consolidation of programs, or the elimination of duplication, or any combination thereof.

''(ii) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, the Working Group shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees setting forth the strategy and action plan required by clause (i).

''(iii) Each year thereafter the Working Group shall assess the strategy and plan required by clause (i).

''(E) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to develop recommendations on common performance measures for all United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs, and to issue a report.

''(F) To conduct a survey of private sector international exchange activities and develop strategies for expanding public and private partnerships in, and leveraging private sector support for, United States Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities.

''(G) Not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1998 and 1999, to report on the feasibility and advisability of transferring funds and program management for the ATLAS or the Mandela Fellows programs, or both, in South Africa from the Agency for International Development to the United States Information Agency. The report shall include an assessment of the capabilities of the South African Fulbright Commission to manage such programs and the cost effects of consolidating such programs under one entity.

''(7) All reports prepared by the Working Group shall be submitted to the President, through the Director of the United States Information Agency.

''(8) The Working Group shall meet at least on a quarterly basis.

''(9) All decisions of the Working Group shall be by majority vote of the members present and voting.

''(10) The members of the Working Group shall serve without additional compensation for their service on the Working Group. Any expenses incurred by a member of the Working Group in connection with service on the Working Group shall be compensated by that member's department or agency.

''(11) With respect to any report issued under paragraph (6), a member may submit dissenting views to be submitted as part of the report of the Working Group.''.

SEC. 2415. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES AND SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TIBETANS AND BURMESE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(b)(1) of the Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319; 22 U.S.C. 2151 note) is amended—

(1) by striking ''for fiscal year 1997'' and inserting ''for the fiscal year 1999''; and

(2) by inserting after ''who are outside Tibet'' the following: ''(if practicable, including individuals active in the preservation of Tibet's unique culture, religion, and language)''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

SEC. 2416. SURROGATE BROADCASTING STUDY.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, acting through the International Broadcasting Bureau, should conduct and complete a study of the appropriateness, feasibility, and projected costs of providing surrogate broadcasting service to Africa and transmit the results of the study to the appropriate congressional committees.

SEC. 2417. RADIO BROADCASTING TO IRAN IN THE FARSI LANGUAGE.

(a) RADIO FREE IRAN.—Not more than $2,000,000 of the funds made available under section 2401(a)(4) of this division for each of the fiscal years 1998 and 1999 for grants to RFE/RL, Incorporated, shall be available only for surrogate radio broadcasting by RFE/RL, Incorporated, to the Iranian people in the Farsi language, such broadcasts to be designated as ''Radio Free Iran''.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency shall submit a detailed report to Congress describing the costs, implementation, and plans for creation of the surrogate broadcasting service described in subsection (a).

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—None of the funds made available under subsection (a) may be made available report required under subsection (b).

SEC. 2418. AUTHORITY TO ADMINISTER SUMMER TRAVEL AND WORK PROGRAMS.

The Director of the United States Information Agency is authorized to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to preplacement requirements.

SEC. 2419. PERMANENT ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES REGARDING APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 701(f) of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (22 U.S.C. 1476(f)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

SEC. 2420. VOICE OF AMERICA BROADCASTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Voice of America shall devote programming each day to broadcasting information on the individual States of the United States. The broadcasts shall include—

(1) information on the products, tourism, and cultural and educational facilities of each State;

(2) information on the potential for trade with each State; and

(3) discussions with State officials with respect to the matters described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency shall submit a report to Congress detailing the actions that have been taken to carry out subsection (a).

(c) STATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''State'' means any of the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any commonwealth or territory of the United States.

TITLE XXV—INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS

SEC. 2501. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES.

There are authorized to be appropriated for ''International Conferences and Contingencies'', $6,537,000 for the fiscal year 1998 and $16,223,000 for the fiscal year 1999 for the Department of State to carry out the authorities, functions, duties, and responsibilities in the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States with respect to international conferences and contingencies and to carry out other authorities in law consistent with such purposes.

SEC. 2502. RESTRICTION RELATING TO UNITED STATES ACCESSION TO ANY NEW INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL.

(a) PROHIBITION.—The United States shall not become a party to any new international criminal tribunal, nor give legal effect to the jurisdiction of such a tribunal over any matter described in subsection (b), except pursuant to—

(1) a treaty made under Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) any statute enacted by Congress on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) JURISDICTION DESCRIBED.—The jurisdiction described in this section is jurisdiction over—

(1) persons found, property located, or acts or omissions committed, within the territory of the United States; or

(2) nationals of the United States, wherever found.

(c) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section precludes sharing information, expertise, or other forms of assistance with such tribunal.

(d) DEFINITION.—The term ''new international criminal tribunal'' means any permanent international criminal tribunal established on or after the date of enactment of this Act and does not include—

(1) the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, as established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993; or

(2) the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighboring States, as established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 955 of November 8, 1994.

SEC. 2503. UNITED STATES MEMBERSHIP IN THE BUREAU OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION.

(a) INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION LIMITATION.—Unless the Secretary of State certifies to Congress that the United States will be assessed not more than $500,000 for its annual contribution to the Bureau of the Interparliamentary Union during fiscal year 1999, then effective October 1, 1999, the authority for further participation by the United States in the Bureau shall terminate in accordance with subsection (d).

(b) ELIMINATION OF AUTHORITY TO PAY EXPENSES OF THE AMERICAN GROUP.—Section 1 of the Act entitled ''An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union'', approved June 28, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 276) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''fiscal year'' and all that follows through ''(1) for'' and inserting ''fiscal year for'';

(B) by striking ''; and''; and

(C) by striking paragraph (2); and

(2) by striking the second sentence.

(c) ELIMINATION OF PERMANENT APPROPRIATION.—Section 303 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1988 (as contained in section 101(a) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 1988 (Public Law 100–202; 22 U.S.C. 276 note)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$440,000'' and inserting ''$350,000''; and

(2) by striking ''paragraph (2) of the first section of Public Law 74–170,''.

(d) CONDITIONAL TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—Unless Congress receives the certification described in subsection (a) before October 1, 1999, effective on that date the Act entitled ''An Act to authorize participation by the United States in the Interparliamentary Union'', approved June 28, 1935 (22 U.S.C. 276–276a–4) is repealed.

(e) TRANSFER OF FUNDS TO THE TREASURY.—Unobligated balances of appropriations made under section 303 of the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 1988 (as contained in section 101(a) of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 1988; Public Law 100–202) that are available as of the day before the date of enactment of this Act shall be transferred on such date to the general fund of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2504. SERVICE IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3582(b) of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking all after the first sentence and inserting the following: ''On reemployment, an employee entitled to the benefits of subsection (a) is entitled to the rate of basic pay to which the employee would have been entitled had the employee remained in the civil service. On reemployment, the agency shall restore the sick leave account of the employee, by credit or charge, to its status at the time of transfer. The period of separation caused by the employment of the employee with the international organization and the period necessary to effect reemployment are deemed creditable service for all appropriate civil service employment purposes. This subsection does not apply to a congressional employee.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to transfers that take effect on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2505. REPORTS REGARDING FOREIGN TRAVEL.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in subsection (e), none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this division for fiscal year 1999 may be used to pay for the expenses of foreign travel by an officer or employee of an Executive branch agency to attend an international conference, or for the routine services that a United States diplomatic mission or consular post provides in support of foreign travel by such an officer or employee to attend an international conference, unless that officer or employee has submitted a preliminary report with respect to that foreign travel in accordance with subsection (b), and has not previously failed to submit a final report with respect to foreign travel to attend an international conference required by subsection (c).

(b) PRELIMINARY REPORTS.—A preliminary report referred to in subsection (a) is a report by an officer or employee of an Executive branch agency with respect to proposed foreign travel to attend an international conference, submitted to the Director prior to commencement of the travel, setting forth—

(1) the name and employing agency of the officer or employee;

(2) the name of the official who authorized the travel; and

(3) the purpose and duration of the travel.

(c) FINAL REPORTS.—A final report referred to in subsection (a) is a report by an officer or employee of an Executive branch agency with respect to foreign travel to attend an international conference, submitted to the Director not later than 30 days after the conclusion of the travel—

(1) setting forth the actual duration and cost of the travel; and

(2) updating any other information included in the preliminary report.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Director shall submit a report not later than April 1, 1999, to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and the Committees on International Relations and Appropriations of the House of Representatives, setting forth with respect to each international conference for which reports described in subsection (c) were required to be submitted to the Director during the preceding six months—

(1) the names and employing agencies of all officers and employees of Executive branch agencies who attended the international conference;

(2) the names of all officials who authorized travel to the international conference, and the total number of officers and employees who were authorized to travel to the conference by each such official; and

(3) the total cost of travel by officers and employees of Executive branch agencies to the international conference.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—This section shall not apply to travel by—

(1) the President or the Vice President;

(2) any officer or employee who is carrying out an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, who is performing a protective function, or who is engaged in a sensitive diplomatic mission; or

(3) any officer or employee who travels prior to January 1, 1999.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of International Conferences of the Department of State.

(2) EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCY.—The terms ''Executive branch agency'' and ''Executive branch agencies'' mean—

(A) an entity or entities, other than the General Accounting Office, defined in section 105 of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) the Executive Office of the President (except as provided in subsection (e)).

(3) INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.—The term ''international conference'' means any meeting held under the auspices of an international organization or foreign government, at which representatives of more than two foreign governments are expected to be in attendance, and to which United States Executive branch agencies will send a total of ten or more representatives.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing—

(1) the total Federal expenditure of all official international travel in each Executive branch agency during the previous fiscal year; and

(2) the total number of individuals in each agency who engaged in such travel.

TITLE XXVI—UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

SEC. 2601. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act $41,500,000 for the fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 2602. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.

Section 303 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act (22 U.S.C. 2573), as redesignated by section 2223 of this division, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to authorize any policy or action by any Government agency which would interfere with, restrict, or prohibit the acquisition, possession, or use of firearms by an individual for the lawful purpose of personal defense, sport, recreation, education, or training.''.

TITLE XXVII—EUROPEAN SECURITY ACT OF 1998

SEC. 2701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''European Security Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2702. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

(a) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO NATO ENLARGEMENT.—Congress urges the President to outline a clear and complete strategic rationale for the enlargement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and declares that—

(1) Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic should not be the last emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe invited to join NATO;

(2) the United States should ensure that NATO continues a process whereby all other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe that wish to join NATO will be considered for membership in NATO as soon as they meet the criteria for such membership;

(3) the United States should ensure that no limitations are placed on the numbers of NATO troops or types of equipment, including tactical nuclear weapons, to be deployed on the territory of new member states;

(4) the United States should reject all efforts to condition NATO decisions on review or approval by the United Nations Security Council;

(5) the United States should clearly delineate those NATO deliberations, including but not limited to discussions on arms control, further Alliance enlargement, procurement matters, and strategic doctrine, that are not subject to review or discussion in the NATO-Russia Permanent Joint Council;

(6) the United States should work to ensure that countries invited to join the Alliance are provided an immediate seat in NATO discussions; and

(7) the United States already pays more than a proportionate share of the costs of the common defense of Europe and should obtain, in advance, agreement on an equitable distribution of

the cost of NATO enlargement to ensure that the United States does not continue to bear a disproportionate burden.

(b) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—NATO enlargement should be carried out in such a manner as to underscore the Alliance's defensive nature and demonstrate to Russia that NATO enlargement will enhance the security of all countries in Europe, including Russia. Accordingly, the United States and its NATO allies should make this intention clear in negotiations with Russia, including negotiations regarding adaptation of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty of November 19, 1990.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON COMMITMENTS TO RUSSIA.—In seeking to demonstrate to Russia NATO's defensive and security-enhancing intentions, it is essential that neither fundamental United States security interests in Europe nor the effectiveness and flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance be jeopardized. In particular, no commitments should be made to Russia that would have the effect of—

(A) extending rights or imposing responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members, including rights or responsibilities with respect to the deployment of nuclear weapons and the stationing of troops and equipment from other NATO members;

(B) limiting the ability of NATO to defend the territory of new NATO members by, for example, restricting the construction of defense infrastructure or limiting the ability of NATO to deploy necessary reinforcements;

(C) providing any international organization, or any country that is not a member of NATO, with authority to delay, veto, or otherwise impede deliberations and decisions of the North Atlantic Council or the implementation of such decisions, including deliberations and decisions with respect to the deployment of NATO forces or the admission of additional members to NATO;

(D) impeding the development of enhanced relations between NATO and other European countries that do not belong to the Alliance;

(E) establishing a nuclear weapons-free zone in Central or Eastern Europe;

(F) requiring NATO to subsidize Russian arms sales, service, or support to the militaries of those former Warsaw Pact countries invited to join the Alliance; or

(G) legitimizing Russian efforts to link concessions in arms control negotiations to NATO enlargement.

(3) COMMITMENTS FROM RUSSIA.—In order to enhance security and stability in Europe, the United States should seek commitments from Russia—

(A) to demarcate and respect all its borders with neighboring states;

(B) to achieve the immediate and complete withdrawal of any armed forces and military equipment under the control of Russia that are deployed on the territories of the independent states of the former Soviet Union without the full and complete agreement of those states;

(C) to station its armed forces on the territory of other states only with the full and complete agreement of that state and in strict accordance with international law; and

(D) to take steps to reduce further its nuclear and conventional forces in Kaliningrad.

(4) CONSULTATIONS.—As negotiations on adaptation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe proceed, the United States should engage in close and continuous consultations not only with its NATO allies, but also with the emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe, Ukraine, and the South Caucasus.

(c) POLICY WITH RESPECT TO BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE COOPERATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As the United States proceeds with efforts to develop defenses against ballistic missile attack, it should seek to foster a climate of cooperation with Russia on matters related to missile defense. In particular, the United States and its NATO allies should seek to cooperate with Russia in such areas as early warning.

(2) DISCUSSIONS WITH NATO ALLIES.—The United States should initiate discussions with its NATO allies for the purpose of examining the feasibility of deploying a ballistic missile defense capable of protecting NATO's southern and eastern flanks from a limited ballistic missile attack.

(3) CONSTITUTIONAL PREROGATIVES.—Even as the Congress seeks to promote ballistic missile defense cooperation with Russia, it must insist on its constitutional prerogatives regarding consideration of arms control agreements with Russia that bear on ballistic missile defense.

SEC. 2703. AUTHORITIES RELATING TO NATO ENLARGEMENT.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2702(a).

(b) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR NATO ENLARGEMENT ASSISTANCE.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES.—Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria are each designated as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 1928 note) and shall be deemed to have been so designated pursuant to section 203(d)(1) of such Act.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The designation of countries pursuant to paragraph (1) as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994—

(A) is in addition to the designation of other countries by law or pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of such Act as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act; and

(B) shall not preclude the designation by the President of other emerging democracies in Central and Eastern Europe pursuant to section 203(d)(2) of such Act as eligible to receive assistance under the program established under section 203(a) of such Act.

(3) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Romania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Bulgaria—

(A) are to be commended for their progress toward political and economic reform and meeting the guidelines for prospective NATO members;

(B) would make an outstanding contribution to furthering the goals of NATO and enhancing stability, freedom, and peace in Europe should they become NATO members; and

(C) upon complete satisfaction of all relevant criteria should be invited to become full NATO members at the earliest possible date.

(c) REGIONAL AIRSPACE INITIATIVE AND PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds described in paragraph (2) are authorized to be made available to support the implementation of the Regional Airspace Initiative and the Partnership for Peace Information Management System, including—

(A) the procurement of items in support of these programs; and

(B) the transfer of such items to countries participating in these programs.

(2) FUNDS DESCRIBED.—Funds described in this paragraph are funds that are available—

(A) during any fiscal year under the NATO Participation Act of 1994 with respect to countries eligible for assistance under that Act; or

(B) during fiscal year 1998 under any Act to carry out the Warsaw Initiative.

(d) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY REGARDING EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—Section 105 of Public Law 104–164 (110 Stat. 1427) is amended by striking ''1996 and 1997'' and inserting ''1997, 1998, and 1999''.

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO THE NATO PARTICIPATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 203(c) of the NATO Participation Act of 1994 (22 U.S.C. 1928 note) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking '', without regard to the restrictions'' and all that follows through ''section)'';

(2) by striking paragraph (2);

(3) in paragraph (6), by striking ''appropriated under the 'Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund' account'' and inserting ''made available for the 'Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund' ''; and

(4) in paragraph (8)—

(A) by striking ''any restrictions in sections 516 and 519'' and inserting ''section 516(e)'';

(B) by striking ''as amended,''; and

(C) by striking ''paragraphs (1) and (2)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1)''; and

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (8) as paragraphs (2) through (7), respectively.

SEC. 2704. SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE TREATY ON CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE.

It is the sense of Congress that no revisions to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe will be approved for entry into force with respect to the United States that jeopardize fundamental United States security interests in Europe or the effectiveness and flexibility of NATO as a defensive alliance by—

(1) extending rights or imposing responsibilities on new NATO members different from those applicable to current NATO members, including rights or responsibilities with respect to the deployment of nuclear weapons and the stationing of troops and equipment from other NATO members;

(2) limiting the ability of NATO to defend the territory of new NATO members by, for example, restricting the construction of defense infrastructure or limiting the ability of NATO to deploy necessary reinforcements;

(3) providing any international organization, or any country that is not a member of NATO, with the authority to delay, veto, or otherwise impede deliberations and decisions of the North Atlantic Council or the implementation of such decisions, including deliberations and decisions with respect to the deployment of NATO forces or the admission of additional members to NATO; or

(4) impeding the development of enhanced relations between NATO and other European countries that do not belong to the Alliance.

SEC. 2705. RESTRICTIONS AND REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE.

(a) POLICY OF SECTION.—This section is enacted in order to implement the policy set forth in section 2702(c).

(b) RESTRICTION ON ENTRY INTO FORCE OF ABM/TMD DEMARCATION AGREEMENTS.—An ABM/TMD demarcation agreement shall not be binding on the United States, and shall not enter into force with respect to the United States, unless, after the date of enactment of this Act, that agreement is specifically approved with the advice and consent of the United States Senate pursuant to Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO DEMARCATION AGREEMENTS.—

(1) RELATIONSHIP TO MULTILATERALIZATION OF ABM TREATY.—It is the sense of Congress that no ABM/TMD demarcation agreement will be considered for advice and consent to ratification unless, consistent with the certification of the President pursuant to condition (9) of the resolution of ratification of the CFE Flank Document, the President submits for Senate advice and consent to ratification any agreement, arrangement, or understanding that would—

(A) add one or more countries as State Parties to the ABM Treaty, or otherwise convert the ABM Treaty from a bilateral treaty to a multilateral treaty; or

(B) change the geographic scope or coverage of the ABM Treaty, or otherwise modify the

meaning of the term ''national territory'' as used in Article VI and Article IX of the ABM Treaty.

(2) PRESERVATION OF UNITED STATES THEATER BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE POTENTIAL.—It is the sense of Congress that no ABM/TMD demarcation agreement that would reduce the capabilities of United States theater missile defense systems, or the numbers or deployment patterns of such systems, will be approved for entry into force with respect to the United States.

(d) REPORT ON COOPERATIVE PROJECTS WITH RUSSIA.—Not later than January 1, 1999, and January 1, 2000, the President shall submit to the Committees on International Relations, National Security, and Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Foreign Relations, Armed Services, and Appropriations of the Senate a report on cooperative projects with Russia in the area of ballistic missile defense, including in the area of early warning. Each such report shall include the following:

(1) COOPERATIVE PROJECTS.—A description of all cooperative projects conducted in the area of early warning and ballistic missile defense during the preceding fiscal year and the fiscal year during which the report is submitted.

(2) FUNDING.—A description of the funding for such projects during the preceding fiscal year and the year during which the report is submitted and the proposed funding for such projects for the next fiscal year.

(3) STATUS OF DIALOGUE OR DISCUSSIONS.—A description of the status of any dialogue or discussions conducted during the preceding fiscal year between the United States and Russia aimed at exploring the potential for mutual accommodation of outstanding issues between the two nations on matters relating to ballistic missile defense and the ABM Treaty, including the possibility of developing a strategic relationship not based on mutual nuclear threats.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ABM/TMD DEMARCATION AGREEMENT.—The term ''ABM/TMD demarcation agreement'' means any agreement that establishes a demarcation between theater ballistic missile defense systems and strategic antiballistic missile defense systems for purposes of the ABM Treaty.

(2) ABM TREATY.—The term ''ABM Treaty'' means the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems, signed at Moscow on May 26, 1972 (23 UST 3435), and includes the Protocols to that Treaty, signed at Moscow on July 3, 1974 (27 UST 1645).

TITLE XXVIII—OTHER FOREIGN POLICY PROVISIONS

SEC. 2801. REPORTS ON CLAIMS BY UNITED STATES FIRMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT OF SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on specific actions taken by the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Commerce toward progress in resolving the commercial disputes between United States firms and the Government of Saudi Arabia that are described in the June 30, 1993, report by the Secretary of Defense pursuant to section 9140(c) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1993 (Public Law 102–396), including the additional claims noticed by the Department of Commerce on page 2 of that report.

(b) TERMINATION.—Subsection (a) shall cease to have effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date of submission of the third report under that subsection; or

(2) the date that the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Commerce, certifies in writing to the appropriate congressional committees that the commercial disputes referred to in subsection (a) have been resolved satisfactorily.

SEC. 2802. REPORTS ON DETERMINATIONS UNDER TITLE IV OF THE LIBERTAD ACT.

(a) REPORTS REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 3 months thereafter during the period ending September 30, 1999, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of section 401 of the Cuban Liberty and Democratic Solidarity (LIBERTAD) Act of 1996 (22 U.S.C. 6091). Each report shall include—

(1) an unclassified list, by economic sector, of the number of entities then under review pursuant to that section;

(2) an unclassified list of all entities and a classified list of all individuals that the Secretary of State has determined to be subject to that section;

(3) an unclassified list of all entities and a classified list of all individuals that the Secretary of State has determined are no longer subject to that section;

(4) an explanation of the status of the review underway for the cases referred to in paragraph (1); and

(5) an unclassified explanation of each determination of the Secretary of State under section 401(a) of that Act and each finding of the Secretary under section 401(c) of that Act—

(A) since the date of the enactment of this Act, in the case of the first report under this subsection; and

(B) in the preceding 3-month period, in the case of each subsequent report.

(b) PROTECTION OF IDENTITY OF CONCERNED ENTITIES.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the names of entities shall not be identified under paragraph (1) or (4).

SEC. 2803. REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 12 months thereafter during the period ending September 30, 1999, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the compliance with the provisions of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980, by the signatory countries of the Convention. Each such report shall include the following information:

(1) The number of applications for the return of children submitted by United States citizens to the Central Authority for the United States that remain unresolved more than 18 months after the date of filing.

(2) A list of the countries to which children in unresolved applications described in paragraph (1) are alleged to have been abducted.

(3) A list of the countries that have demonstrated a pattern of noncompliance with the obligations of the Convention with respect to applications for the return of children submitted by United States citizens to the Central Authority for the United States.

(4) Detailed information on each unresolved case described in paragraph (1) and on actions taken by the Department of State to resolve each such case.

(5) Information on efforts by the Department of State to encourage other countries to become signatories of the Convention.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Central Authority for the United States'' has the meaning given the term in Article 6 of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at The Hague on October 25, 1980.

SEC. 2804. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO RECOGNITION OF THE ECUMENICAL PATRIARCHATE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should use its influence with the Government of Turkey to suggest that the Government of Turkey—

(1) recognize the Ecumenical Patriarchate and its nonpolitical, religious mission;

(2) ensure the continued maintenance of the institution's physical security needs, as provided for under Turkish and international law, including the Treaty of Lausanne, the 1968 Protocol, the Helsinki Final Act (1975), and the Charter of Paris;

(3) provide for the proper protection and safety of the Ecumenical Patriarch and Patriarchate personnel; and

(4) reopen the Ecumenical Patriarchate's Halki Patriarchal School of Theology.

SEC. 2805. REPORT ON RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM.

In order to provide Congress with the necessary information by which to evaluate the relationship between the United States and Vietnam, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every 180 days thereafter during the period ending September 30, 1999, on the extent to which—

(1) the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is cooperating with the United States in providing the fullest possible accounting of all unresolved cases of prisoners of war (POWs) or persons missing-in-action (MIAs) through the provision of records and the unilateral and joint recovery and repatriation of American remains;

(2) the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made progress toward the release of all political and religious prisoners, including Catholic, Protestant, and Buddhist clergy;

(3) the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is cooperating with requests by the United States to obtain full and free access to persons of humanitarian interest to the United States for interviews under the Orderly Departure (ODP) and Resettlement Opportunities for Vietnamese Refugees (ROVR) programs, and in providing exit visas for such persons;

(4) the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has taken vigorous action to end extortion, bribery, and other corrupt practices in connection with such exit visas; and

(5) the Government of the United States is making vigorous efforts to interview and resettle former reeducation camp victims, their immediate families including unmarried sons and daughters, former United States Government employees, and other persons eligible for the ODP program, and to give such persons the full benefit of all applicable United States laws including sections 599D and 599E of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–167).

SEC. 2806. REPORTS AND POLICY CONCERNING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN LAOS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the allegations of persecution and abuse of the Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos. The report shall include the following:

(1) A full investigation, including full documentation of individual cases of persecution, of the Lao Government's treatment of Hmong and Laotian refugees who have returned to Laos.

(2) The steps the Department of State will take to continue to monitor any systematic human rights violations by the Government of Laos.

(3) The actions which the Department of State will take to seek to ensure the cessation of human rights violations.

SEC. 2807. REPORT ON AN ALLIANCE AGAINST NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON DISCUSSIONS FOR ALLIANCE.—

(1) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should discuss with

the democratically-elected governments of the Western Hemisphere, the prospect of forming a multilateral alliance to address problems relating to international drug trafficking in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) CONSULTATIONS.—In the consultations on the prospect of forming an alliance described in paragraph (1), the President should seek the input of such governments on the possibility of forming one or more structures within the alliance—

(A) to develop a regional, multilateral strategy to address the threat posed to nations in the Western Hemisphere by drug trafficking; and

(B) to establish a new mechanism for improving multilateral coordination of drug interdiction and drug-related law enforcement activities in the Western Hemisphere.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the proposal discussed under subsection (a). The report shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of the reactions of the governments concerned to the proposal.

(B) An assessment of the proposal, including an evaluation of the feasibility and advisability of forming the alliance.

(C) A determination in light of the analysis and assessment whether or not the formation of the alliance is in the national interests of the United States.

(D) If the President determines that the formation of the alliance is in the national interests of the United States, a plan for encouraging and facilitating the formation of the alliance.

(E) If the President determines that the formation of the alliance is not in the national interests of the United States, an alternative proposal to improve significantly efforts against the threats posed by narcotics trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, including an explanation of how the alternative proposal will—

(i) improve upon current cooperation and coordination of counter-drug efforts among nations in the Western Hemisphere;

(ii) provide for the allocation of the resources required to make significant progress in disrupting and disbanding the criminal organizations responsible for the trafficking of illegal drugs in the Western Hemisphere; and

(iii) differ from and improve upon past strategies adopted by the United States Government which have failed to make sufficient progress against the trafficking of illegal drugs in the Western Hemisphere.

(2) UNCLASSIFIED FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

SEC. 2808. CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE ACCESSION OF TAIWAN TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The people of the United States and the people of the Republic of China on Taiwan have long enjoyed extensive ties.

(2) Taiwan is currently the 8th largest trading partner of the United States.

(3) The executive branch of Government has committed publicly to support Taiwan's bid to join the World Trade Organization and has declared that the United States will not oppose this bid solely on the grounds that the People's Republic of China, which also seeks membership in the World Trade Organization, is not yet eligible because of its unacceptable trade practices.

(4) The United States and Taiwan have concluded discussions on a variety of outstanding trade issues that remain unresolved with the People's Republic of China and that are necessary for the United States to support Taiwan's membership in the World Trade Organization.

(5) The reversion of control over Hong Kong—a member of the World Trade Organization—to the People's Republic of China in many respects affords to the People's Republic of China the practical benefit of membership in the World Trade Organization for a substantial portion of its trade in goods despite the fact that the trade practices of the People's Republic of China currently fall far short of what the United States expects for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(6) The executive branch of Government has announced its interest in the admission of the People's Republic of China to the World Trade Organization; the fundamental sense of fairness of the people of the United States warrants the United States Government's support for Taiwan's relatively more meritorious application for membership in the World Trade Organization.

(7) Despite having made significant progress in negotiations for its accession to the World Trade Organization, Taiwan has yet to offer acceptable terms of accession in agricultural and certain other market sectors.

(8) It is in the economic interest of United States consumers and exporters for Taiwan to complete those requirements for accession to the World Trade Organization at the earliest possible moment.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL STATEMENT.—The Congress favors public support by officials of the Department of State for the accession of Taiwan to the World Trade Organization.

SEC. 2809. PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY IN CUBA.

(a) WITHHOLDING OF UNITED STATES PROPORTIONAL SHARE OF ASSISTANCE.—Section 307(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The limitations'' and inserting ''(1) Subject to paragraph (2), the limitations''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), with respect to funds authorized to be appropriated by this chapter and available for the International Atomic Energy Agency, the limitations of subsection (a) shall apply to programs or projects of such Agency in Cuba.

''(B)(i) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply with respect to programs or projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency that provide for the discontinuation, dismantling, or safety inspection of nuclear facilities or related materials, or for inspections and similar activities designed to prevent the development of nuclear weapons by a country described in subsection (a).

''(ii) Clause (i) shall not apply with respect to the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant near Cienfuegos, Cuba, or the Pedro Pi Nuclear Research Center unless Cuba—

''(I) ratifies the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483) or the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (commonly known as the Treaty of Tlatelolco);

''(II) negotiates full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency not later than two years after ratification by Cuba of such Treaty; and

''(III) incorporates internationally accepted nuclear safety standards.''.

(b) OPPOSITION TO CERTAIN PROGRAMS OR PROJECTS.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to oppose the following:

(1) Technical assistance programs or projects of the Agency at the Juragua Nuclear Power Plant near Cienfuegos, Cuba, and at the Pedro Pi Nuclear Research Center.

(2) Any other program or project of the Agency in Cuba that is, or could become, a threat to the security of the United States.

(c) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) REQUEST FOR IAEA REPORTS.—The Secretary of State shall direct the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to request the Director-General of the Agency to submit to the United States all reports prepared with respect to all programs or projects of the Agency that are of concern to the United States, including the programs or projects described in subsection (b).

(2) ANNUAL REPORTS TO THE CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and on an annual basis thereafter, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the United States representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, shall prepare and submit to the Congress a report containing a description of all programs or projects of the Agency in each country described in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)).

SEC. 2810. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES AIDING CUBA NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 620 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2370), as amended by this division, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(y)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the President shall withhold from amounts made available under this Act or any other Act and allocated for a country for a fiscal year an amount equal to the aggregate value of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by that country, or any entity of that country, to Cuba during the preceding fiscal year.

''(2) The requirement to withhold assistance for a country for a fiscal year under paragraph (1) shall not apply if Cuba—

''(A) has ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (21 UST 483) or the Treaty of Tlatelelco, and Cuba is in compliance with the requirements of either such Treaty;

''(B) has negotiated and is in compliance with full-scope safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency not later than two years after ratification by Cuba of such Treaty; and

''(C) incorporates and is in compliance with internationally accepted nuclear safety standards.

''(3) The Secretary of State shall prepare and submit to the Congress each year a report containing a description of the amount of nuclear fuel and related assistance and credits provided by any country, or any entity of a country, to Cuba during the preceding year, including the terms of each transfer of such fuel, assistance, or credits.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 620(y) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as added by subsection (a), shall apply with respect to assistance provided in fiscal years beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 2811. INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND.

(a) PURPOSES.—Section 2(b) of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99–415; 100 Stat. 947) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentences: ''United States contributions should be used in a manner that effectively increases employment opportunities in communities with rates of unemployment higher than the local or urban average of unemployment in Northern Ireland. In addition, such contributions should be used to benefit individuals residing in such communities.''.

(b) CONDITIONS AND UNDERSTANDINGS.—Section 5(a) of such Act is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking ''The United States'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The United States'';

(B) by striking ''in this Act may be used'' and inserting the following: ''in this Act—

''(A) may be used'';

(C) by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) should be provided to individuals or entities in Northern Ireland which employ practices consistent with the principles of economic justice.''; and

(2) in the second sentence, by striking ''The restrictions'' and inserting the following:

''(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—The restrictions''.

(c) PRIOR CERTIFICATIONS.—Section 5(c)(2) of such Act is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''in accordance with the principle of equality'' and all that follows and inserting ''to individuals and entities whose practices are consistent with principles of economic justice; and''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: ''and will create employment opportunities in regions and communities of Northern Ireland suffering from high rates of unemployment''.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 6 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) the extent to which the practices of each individual or entity receiving assistance from United States contributions to the International Fund has been consistent with the principles of economic justice.''.

(e) REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO FUNDS.—Section 7 of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) PROHIBITION.—Nothing included herein shall require quotas or reverse discrimination or mandate their use.''.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—Section 8 of such Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) the term 'principles of economic justice' means the following principles:

''(A) Increasing the representation of individuals from underrepresented religious groups in the workforce, including managerial, supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

''(B) Providing adequate security for the protection of minority employees at the workplace.

''(C) Banning provocative sectarian or political emblems from the workplace.

''(D) Providing that all job openings be advertised publicly and providing that special recruitment efforts be made to attract applicants from underrepresented religious groups.

''(E) Providing that layoff, recall, and termination procedures do not favor a particular religious group.

''(F) Abolishing job reservations, apprenticeship restrictions, and differential employment criteria which discriminate on the basis of religion.

''(G) Providing for the development of training programs that will prepare substantial numbers of minority employees for skilled jobs, including the expansion of existing programs and the creation of new programs to train, upgrade, and improve the skills of minority employees.

''(H) Establishing procedures to assess, identify, and actively recruit minority employees with the potential for further advancement.

''(I) Providing for the appointment of a senior management staff member to be responsible for the employment efforts of the entity and, within a reasonable period of time, the implementation of the principles described in subparagraphs (A) through (H).''.

SEC. 2812. SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION IN IRAQ.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR JUSTICE IN IRAQ.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1998 $3,000,000 for assistance to an international commission to establish an international record for the criminal culpability of Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials and for an international criminal tribunal established for the purpose of indicting, prosecuting, and punishing Saddam Hussein and other Iraqi officials responsible for crimes against humanity, genocide, and other violations of international law.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION IN IRAQ.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1998 $15,000,000 to provide support for democratic opposition forces in Iraq, of which—

(1) not more than $10,000,000 shall be for assistance to the democratic opposition, including leadership organization, training political cadre, maintaining offices, disseminating information, and developing and implementing agreements among opposition elements; and

(2) not more than $5,000,000 of the funds made available under this subsection shall be available only for grants to RFE/RL, Incorporated, for surrogate radio broadcasting by RFE/RL, Incorporated, to the Iraqi people in the Arabic language, such broadcasts to be designated as ''Radio Free Iraq''.

(c) ASSISTANCE FOR HUMANITARIAN RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION.—There are authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 1998 $20,000,000 for the relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of people living in Iraq, and communities located in Iraq, who are not under the control of the Saddam Hussein regime.

(d) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be provided in addition to amounts otherwise made available and shall remain available until expended.

(e) NOTIFICATION.—All assistance provided pursuant to this section shall be notified to Congress in accordance with the procedures applicable to reprogramming notifications under section 634A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(f) RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.—Funds made available to carry out the provisions of this section may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(g) REPORT.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors of the United States Information Agency shall submit a detailed report to Congress describing—

(1) the costs, implementation, and plans for the establishment of an international war crimes tribunal described in subsection (a);

(2) the establishment of a political assistance program, and the surrogate broadcasting service, as described in subsection (b); and

(3) the humanitarian assistance program described in subsection (c).

SEC. 2813. DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United States stands as the beacon of democracy and freedom in the world.

(2) A stable and democratic Republic of Serbia is important to the interests of the United States, the international community, and to peace in the Balkans.

(3) Democratic forces in the Republic of Serbia are beginning to emerge, notwithstanding the efforts of Europe's longest-standing communist dictator, Slobodan Milosevic.

(4) The Serbian authorities have sought to continue to hinder the growth of free and independent news media in the Republic of Serbia, in particular the broadcast news media, and have harassed journalists performing their professional duties.

(5) Under Slobodan Milosevic, the political opposition in Serbia has been denied free, fair, and equal opportunity to participate in the democratic process.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States, the international community, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector should continue to promote the building of democratic institutions and civic society in the Republic of Serbia, help strengthen the independent news media, and press for the Government of the Republic of Serbia to respect the rule of law; and

(2) the normalization of relations between the ''Federal Republic of Yugoslavia'' (Serbia and Montenegro) and the United States requires, among other things, that President Milosevic and the leadership of Serbia—

(A) promote the building of democratic institutions, including strengthening the independent news media and respecting the rule of law;

(B) promote the respect for human rights throughout the ''Federal Republic of Yugoslavia'' (Serbia and Montenegro); and

(C) promote and encourage free, fair, and equal conditions for the democratic opposition in Serbia.

DIVISION—H

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Division may be cited as the ''Depository Institution-GSE Affiliation Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. CERTAIN AFFILIATION PERMITTED.

Section 18(s) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1828(s)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

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

''(4) STUDENT LOANS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—This subsection shall not apply to any arrangement between the Holding Company (or any subsidiary of the Holding Company other than the Student Loan Marketing Association) and a depository institution, if the Secretary approves the affiliation and determines that—

''(i) the reorganization of such Association in accordance with section 440 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, will not be adversely affected by the arrangement;

''(ii) the dissolution of the Association pursuant to such reorganization will occur before the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date on which such arrangement is consummated or on such earlier date as the Secretary deems appropriate: Provided, That the Secretary may extend this period for not more than 1 year at a time if the Secretary determines that such extension is in the public interest and is appropriate to achieve an orderly reorganization of the Association or to prevent market disruptions in connection with such reorganization, but no such extensions shall in the aggregate exceed 2 years;

''(iii) the Association will not purchase or extend credit to, or guarantee or provide credit enhancement to, any obligation of the depository institution;

''(iv) the operations of the Association will be separate from the operations of the depository institution; and

''(v) until the 'dissolution date' (as that term is defined in section 440 of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended) has occurred, such depository institution will not use the trade name or service mark 'Sallie Mae' in connection with any product or service it offers if the appropriate Federal banking agency for such depository institution determines that—

''(I) the depository institution is the only institution offering such product or service using the 'Sallie Mae' name; and

''(II) such use would result in the depository institution having an unfair competitive advantage over other depository institutions.

''(B) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—In approving any arrangement referred to in subparagraph (A) the Secretary may impose any terms and conditions on such an arrangement that the Secretary considers appropriate, including—

''(i) imposing additional restrictions on the issuance of debt obligations by the Association; or

''(ii) restricting the use of proceeds from the issuance of such debt.

''(C) ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS.—In the event that the Holding Company (or any subsidiary of

the Holding Company) enters into such an arrangement, the value of the Association's 'investment portfolio' shall not at any time exceed the lesser of—

''(i) the value of such portfolio on the date of the enactment of this subsection; or

''(ii) the value of such portfolio on the date such an arrangement is consummated. The term 'investment portfolio' shall mean all investments shown on the consolidated balance sheet of the Association other than—

''(I) any instrument or assets described in section 439(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended;

''(II) any direct noncallable obligations of the United States or any agency thereof for which the full faith and credit of the United States is pledged; or

''(III) cash or cash equivalents.

''(D) ENFORCEMENT.—The terms and conditions imposed under subparagraph (B) may be enforced by the Secretary in accordance with section 440 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

''(E) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definition shall apply—

''(i) ASSOCIATION; HOLDING COMPANY.—Notwithstanding any provision in section 3, the terms 'Association' and 'Holding Company' have the same meanings as in section 440(i) of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

''(ii) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

DIVISION I—CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Division may be cited as the ''Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 101. Designation of United States National Authority.
Sec. 102. No abridgement of constitutional rights.
Sec. 103. Civil liability of the United States.

TITLE II—PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Criminal and Civil Penalties

Sec. 201. Criminal and civil provisions.

Subtitle B—Revocations of Export Privileges

Sec. 211. Revocations of export privileges.

TITLE III—INSPECTIONS

Sec. 301. Definitions in the title.
Sec. 302. Facility agreements.
Sec. 303. Authority to conduct inspections.
Sec. 304. Procedures for inspections.
Sec. 305. Warrants.
Sec. 306. Prohibited acts relating to inspections.
Sec. 307. National security exception.
Sec. 308. Protection of constitutional rights of contractors.
Sec. 309. Annual report on inspections.
Sec. 310. United States assistance in inspections at private facilities.

TITLE IV—REPORTS

Sec. 401. Reports required by the United States National Authority.
Sec. 402. Prohibition relating to low concentrations of schedule 2 and 3 chemicals.
Sec. 403. Prohibition relating to unscheduled discrete organic chemicals and coincidental byproducts in waste streams.
Sec. 404. Confidentiality of information.
Sec. 405. Recordkeeping violations.

TITLE V—ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 501. Penalties.
Sec. 502. Specific enforcement.
Sec. 503. Expedited judicial review.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Sec. 601. Repeal.
Sec. 602. Prohibition.
Sec. 603. Bankruptcy actions.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CHEMICAL WEAPON.—The term ''chemical weapon'' means the following, together or separately:

(A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this Act as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose.

(B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device.

(C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B).

(2) CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION; CONVENTION.—The terms ''Chemical Weapons Convention'' and ''Convention'' mean the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993.

(3) KEY COMPONENT OF A BINARY OR MULTICOMPONENT CHEMICAL SYSTEM.—The term ''key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system'' means the precursor which plays the most important role in determining the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system.

(4) NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term ''national of the United States'' has the same meaning given such term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)).

(5) ORGANIZATION.—The term ''Organization'' means the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

(6) PERSON.—The term ''person'', except as otherwise provided, means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, any State or any political subdivision thereof, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity located in the United States.

(7) PRECURSOR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''precursor'' means any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. The term includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system.

(B) LIST OF PRECURSORS.—Precursors which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(8) PURPOSES NOT PROHIBITED BY THIS ACT.—The term ''purposes not prohibited by this Act'' means the following:

(A) PEACEFUL PURPOSES.—Any peaceful purpose related to an industrial, agricultural, research, medical, or pharmaceutical activity or other activity.

(B) PROTECTIVE PURPOSES.—Any purpose directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons.

(C) UNRELATED MILITARY PURPOSES.—Any military purpose of the United States that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon and that is not dependent on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm.

(D) LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—Any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and including imposition of capital punishment.

(9) TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT.—The term ''Technical Secretariat'' means the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons established by the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(10) SCHEDULE 1 CHEMICAL AGENT.—The term 'Schedule 1 chemical agent' means any of the following, together or separately:

(A) O-Alkyl ($\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates
(e.g. Sarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate Soman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate).

(B) O-Alkyl ($\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidocyanidates
(e.g. Tabun: O-Ethyl N,N-dimethyl phosphoramidocyanidate).

(C) O-Alkyl (H or $\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts
(e.g. VX: O-Ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methyl phosphonothiolate).

(D) Sulfur mustards:
2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulfide
Mustard gas: (Bis(2-chloroethyl)sulfide
Bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane
Sesquimustard: 1,2-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane
1,3-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane
1,4-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane
1,5-Bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane
Bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether
O-Mustard: Bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether.

(E) Lewisites:
Lewisite 1: 2-Chlorovinyldichloroarsine
Lewisite 2: Bis(2-chlorovinyl)chloroarsine
Lewisite 3: Tris (2-clorovinyl)arsine.

(F) Nitrogen mustards:
HN1: Bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine
HN2: Bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine
HN3: Tris(2-chloroethyl)amine.

(G) Saxitoxin.
(H) Ricin.

(I) Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldifluorides
e.g. DF: Methylphosphonyldifluoride.

(J) O-Alkyl (H or $\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl)O-2-dialkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl
(Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts
e.g. QL: O-Ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite.

(K) Chlorosarin: O-Isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate.

(L) Chlorosoman: O-Pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate.

(11) SCHEDULE 2 CHEMICAL AGENT.—The term 'Schedule 2 chemical agent' means the following, together or separately:

(A) Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]
phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated or protonated salts.

(B) PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-Pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene.

(C) BZ: 3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate

(D) Chemicals, except for those listed in Schedule 1, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms,
e.g. Methylphosphonyl dichloride Dimethyl methylphosphonate
Exemption: Fonofos: O-Ethyl S-phenyl ethylphosphonothiolothionate.

(E) N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides.

(F) Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates.

(G) arsenic trichloride.

(H) 2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid.

(I) Quinuclidine-3-ol.

(J) N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chlorides and corresponding protonated salts.

(K) N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ols and corresponding protonated salts

Exemptions: N,N-Dimethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts N,N-Diethylaminoethanol and corresponding protonated salts.

(L) N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiols and corresponding protonated salts.

(M) Thiodiglycol: Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulfide.

(N) Pinacolyl alcohol: 3,3-Dimethylbutane-2-ol.

(12) SCHEDULE 3 CHEMICAL AGENT.—The term 'Schedule 3 chemical agent' means any the following, together or separately:

(A) Phosgene: carbonyl dichloride.

(B) Cyanogen chloride.

(C) Hydrogen cyanide.

(D) Chloropicrin: trichloronitromethane.

(E) Phosphorous oxychloride.

(F) Phosphorous trichloride.

(G) Phosphorous pentachloride.

(H) Trimethyl phosphite.

(I) Triethyl phosphite.

(J) Dimethyl phosphite.

(K) Diethyl phosphite.

(L) Sulfur monochloride.

(M) Sulfur dichloride.

(N) Thionyl chloride.

(O) Ethyldiethanolamine.

(P) Methyldiethanolamine.

(Q) Triethanolamine.

(13) TOXIC CHEMICAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ''toxic chemical'' means any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. The term includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere.

(B) LIST OF TOXIC CHEMICALS.—Toxic chemicals which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

(14) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States and includes all places under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, including—

(A) any of the places within the provisions of paragraph (41) of section 40102 of title 49, United States Code;

(B) any civil aircraft of the United States or public aircraft, as such terms are defined in paragraphs (17) and (37), respectively, of section 40102 of title 49, United States Code; and

(C) any vessel of the United States, as such term is defined in section 3(b) of the Maritime Drug Enforcement Act, as amended (46 U.S.C., App. sec. 1903(b)).

(15) UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICAL.—The term ''unscheduled discrete organic chemical'' means any chemical not listed on any schedule contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Convention that belongs to the class of chemical compounds consisting of all compounds of carbon, except for its oxides, sulfides, and metal carbonates.

TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 101. DESIGNATION OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

(a) DESIGNATION.—Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention, the President shall designate the Department of State to be the United States National Authority.

(b) PURPOSES.—The United States National Authority shall—

(1) serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other States Parties to the Convention; and

(2) implement the provisions of this Act in coordination with an interagency group designated by the President consisting of the Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Defense, Secretary of Energy, the Attorney General, and the heads of agencies considered necessary or advisable by the President.

(c) DIRECTOR.—The Secretary of State shall serve as the Director of the United States National Authority.

(d) POWERS.—The Director may utilize the administrative authorities otherwise available to the Secretary of State in carrying out the responsibilities of the Director set forth in this Act.

(e) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President is authorized to implement and carry out the provisions of this Act and the Convention and shall designate through Executive order which agencies of the United States shall issue, amend, or revise the regulations in order to implement this Act and the provisions of the Convention. The Director of the United States National Authority shall report to the Congress on the regulations that have been issued, implemented, or revised pursuant to this section.

SEC. 102. NO ABRIDGEMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

No person may be required, as a condition for entering into a contract with the United States or as a condition for receiving any benefit from the United States, to waive any right under the Constitution for any purpose related to this Act or the Convention.

SEC. 103. CIVIL LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) CLAIMS FOR TAKING OF PROPERTY.—

(1) JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—

(A) UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS.—The United States Court of Federal Claims shall, subject to subparagraph (B), have jurisdiction of any civil action or claim against the United States for any taking of property without just compensation that occurs by reason of the action of any officer or employee of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, including any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat, or by reason of the action of any officer or employee of the United States pursuant to this Act or the Convention. For purposes of this subsection, action taken pursuant to or under the color of this Act or the Convention shall be deemed to be action taken by the United States for a public purpose.

(B) DISTRICT COURTS.—The district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction, concurrent with the United States Court of Federal Claims, of any civil action or claim described in subparagraph (A) that does not exceed $10,000.

(2) NOTIFICATION.—Any person intending to bring a civil action pursuant to paragraph (1) shall notify the United States National Authority of that intent at least one year before filing the claim in the United States Court of Federal Claims. Action on any claim filed during that one-year period shall be stayed. The one-year period following the notification shall not be counted for purposes of any law limiting the period within which the civil action may be commenced.

(3) INITIAL STEPS BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO SEEK REMEDIES.—During the period between a notification pursuant to paragraph (2) and the filing of a claim covered by the notification in the United States Court of Federal Claims, the United States National Authority shall pursue all diplomatic and other remedies that the United States National Authority considers necessary and appropriate to seek redress for the claim including, but not limited to, the remedies provided for in the Convention and under this Act.

(4) BURDEN OF PROOF.—In any civil action under paragraph (1), the plaintiff shall have the burden to establish a prima facie case that, due to acts or omissions of any official of the Organization or any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat taken under the color of the Convention, proprietary information of the plaintiff has been divulged or taken without authorization. If the United States Court of Federal Claims finds that the plaintiff has demonstrated such a prima facie case, the burden shall shift to the United States to disprove the plaintiff's claim. In deciding whether the plaintiff has carried its burden, the United States Court of Federal Claims shall consider, among other things—

(A) the value of proprietary information;

(B) the availability of the proprietary information;

(C) the extent to which the proprietary information is based on patents, trade secrets, or other protected intellectual property;

(D) the significance of proprietary information; and

(E) the emergence of technology elsewhere a reasonable time after the inspection.

(b) TORT LIABILITY.—The district courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction of civil actions for money damages for any tort under the Constitution or any Federal or State law arising from the acts or omissions of any officer or employee of the United States or the Organization, including any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat, taken pursuant to or under color of the Convention or this Act.

(c) WAIVER OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY OF THE UNITED STATES.—In any action under subsection (a) or (b), the United States may not raise sovereign immunity as a defense.

(d) AUTHORITY FOR CAUSE OF ACTION.—

(1) UNITED STATES ACTIONS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Notwithstanding any other law, the Attorney General of the United States is authorized to bring an action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia against any foreign nation for money damages resulting from that nation's refusal to provide indemnification to the United States for any liability imposed on the United States by virtue of the actions of an inspector of the Technical Secretariat who is a national of that foreign nation acting at the direction or the behest of that foreign nation.

(2) UNITED STATES ACTIONS IN COURTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.—The Attorney General is authorized to seek any and all available redress in any international tribunal for indemnification to the United States for any liability imposed on the United States by virtue of the actions of an inspector of the Technical Secretariat, and to seek such redress in the courts of the foreign nation from which the inspector is a national.

(3) ACTIONS BROUGHT BY INDIVIDUALS AND BUSINESSES.—Notwithstanding any other law, any national of the United States, or any business entity organized and operating under the laws of the United States, may bring a civil action in a United States District Court for money damages against any foreign national or any business entity organized and operating under the laws of a foreign nation for an unauthorized or unlawful acquisition, receipt, transmission, or use of property by or on behalf of such foreign national or business entity as a result of any tort under the Constitution or any Federal or State law arising from acts or omissions by any officer or employee of the United States or any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat taken pursuant to or under the color of the Convention or this Act.

(e) RECOUPMENT.—

(1) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to recoup all funds withdrawn from the Treasury of the United States in payment for any tort under Federal or State law or taking under the Constitution arising from the acts or omissions of any foreign person, officer, or employee of the Organization, including any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat, taken under color of the Chemical Weapons Convention or this Act.

(2) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN COMPANIES.—

(A) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—The sanctions provided in subparagraph (B) shall be imposed for a period of not less than ten years upon—

(i) any foreign person, officer, or employee of the Organization, including any member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat, for whose actions or omissions the United States has been held liable for a tort or taking pursuant to this Act; and

(ii) any foreign person or business entity organized and operating under the laws of a foreign nation which knowingly assisted, encouraged or induced, in any way, a foreign person described in clause (i) to publish, divulge, disclose, or make known in any manner or to any extent not authorized by the Convention any United States confidential business information.

(B) SANCTIONS.—

(i) ARMS EXPORT TRANSACTIONS.—The United States Government shall not sell to a person described in subparagraph (A) any item on the United States Munitions List and shall terminate sales of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services to a person described in subparagraph (A) under the Arms Export Control Act.

(ii) SANCTIONS UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—The authorities under section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall be used to prohibit the export of any goods or technology on the control list established pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of that Act to a person described in subparagraph (A).

(iii) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The United States shall oppose any loan or financial or technical assistance by international financial institutions in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act to a person described in subparagraph (A).

(iv) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK TRANSACTIONS.—The United States shall not give approval to guarantee, insure, or extend credit, or to participate in the extension of credit to a person described in subparagraph (A) through the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

(v) PRIVATE BANK TRANSACTIONS.—Regulations shall be issued to prohibit any United States bank from making any loan or providing any credit to a person described in subparagraph (A).

(vi) BLOCKING OF ASSETS.—The President shall take all steps necessary to block any transactions in any property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States in which a person described in subparagraph (A) has any interest whatsoever, for the purpose of recouping funds in accordance with the policy in paragraph (1).

(vii) DENIAL OF LANDING RIGHTS.—Landing rights in the United States shall be denied to any private aircraft or air carrier owned by a person described in subparagraph (A) except as necessary to provide for emergencies in which the safety of the aircraft or its crew or passengers is threatened.

(3) SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—

(A) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—Whenever the President determines that persuasive information is available indicating that a foreign country has knowingly assisted, encouraged or induced, in any way, a person described in paragraph (2)(A) to publish, divulge, disclose, or make known in any manner or to any extent not authorized by the Convention any United States confidential business information, the President shall, within 30 days after the receipt of such information by the executive branch of Government, notify the Congress in writing of such determination and, subject to the requirements of paragraphs (4) and (5), impose the sanctions provided under subparagraph (B) for a period of not less than five years.

(B) SANCTIONS.—

(i) ARMS EXPORT TRANSACTIONS.—The United States Government shall not sell a country described in subparagraph (A) any item on the United States Munitions List, shall terminate sales of any defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services to that country under the Arms Export Control Act, and shall terminate all foreign military financing for that country under the Arms Export Control Act.

(ii) DENIAL OF CERTAIN LICENSES.—Licenses shall not be issued for the export to the sanctioned country of any item on the United States Munitions List or commercial satellites.

(iii) DENIAL OF ASSISTANCE.—No appropriated funds may be used for the purpose of providing economic assistance, providing military assistance or grant military education and training, or extending military credits or making guarantees to a country described in subparagraph (A).

(iv) SANCTIONS UNDER EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1979.—The authorities of section 6 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 shall be used to prohibit the export of any goods or technology on the control list established pursuant to section 5(c)(1) of that Act to a country described in subparagraph (A).

(v) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.—The United States shall oppose any loan or financial or technical assistance by international financial institutions in accordance with section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act to a country described in subparagraph (A).

(vi) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE UNDER FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961.—The United States shall terminate all assistance to a country described in subparagraph (A) under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, except for urgent humanitarian assistance.

(vii) PRIVATE BANK TRANSACTIONS.—The United States shall not give approval to guarantee, insure, or extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit through the Export-Import Bank of the United States to a country described in subparagraph (A).

(viii) PRIVATE BANK TRANSACTIONS.—Regulations shall be issued to prohibit any United States bank from making any loan or providing any credit to a country described in subparagraph (A).

(ix) DENIAL OF LANDING RIGHTS.—Landing rights in the United States shall be denied to any air carrier owned by a country described in subparagraph (A), except as necessary to provide for emergencies in which the safety of the aircraft or its crew or passengers is threatened.

(4) SUSPENSION OF SANCTIONS UPON RECOUPMENT BY PAYMENT.—Sanctions imposed under paragraph (2) or (3) may be suspended if the sanctioned person, business entity, or country, within the period specified in that paragraph, provides full and complete compensation to the United States Government, in convertible foreign exchange or other mutually acceptable compensation equivalent to the full value thereof, in satisfaction of a tort or taking for which the United States has been held liable pursuant to this Act.

(5) WAIVER OF SANCTIONS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—The President may waive some or all of the sanctions provided under paragraph (3) in a particular case if he determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that such waiver is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States. The certification shall set forth the reasons supporting the determination and shall take effect on the date on which the certification is received by the Congress.

(6) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than five days after sanctions become effective against a foreign person pursuant to this Act, the President shall transmit written notification of the imposition of sanctions against that foreign person to the chairmen and ranking members of the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(f) SANCTIONS FOR UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF UNITED STATES CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Attorney General shall exclude from the United States any alien who, after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) is, or previously served as, an officer or employee of the Organization and who has willfully published, divulged, disclosed, or made known in any manner or to any extent not authorized by the Convention any United States confidential business information coming to him in the course of his employment or official duties, or by reason of any examination or investigation of any return, report, or record made to or filed with the Organization, or any officer or employee thereof, such practice or disclosure having resulted in financial loses or damages to a United States person and for which actions or omissions the United States has been found liable of a tort or taking pursuant to this Act;

(2) traffics in United States confidential business information, a proven claim to which is owned by a United States national;

(3) is a corporate officer, principal, shareholder with a controlling interest of an entity which has been involved in the unauthorized disclosure of United States confidential business information, a proven claim to which is owned by a United States national; or

(4) is a spouse, minor child, or agent of a person excludable under paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(g) UNITED STATES CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''United States confidential business information'' means any trade secrets or commercial or financial information that is privileged and confidential—

(1) including—

(A) data described in section 304(e)(2) of this Act,

(B) any chemical structure,

(C) any plant design process, technology, or operating method,

(D) any operating requirement, input, or result that identifies any type or quantity of chemicals used, processed, or produced, or

(E) any commercial sale, shipment, or use of a chemical, or

(2) as described in section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code,

and that is obtained—

(i) from a United States person; or

(ii) through the United States Government or the conduct of an inspection on United States territory under the Convention.

TITLE II—PENALTIES FOR UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Criminal and Civil Penalties

SEC. 201. CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 11A the following new chapter:

''CHAPTER 11B—CHEMICAL WEAPONS

''Sec.
''229. Prohibited activities.
''229A. Penalties.
''229B. Criminal forfeitures; destruction of weapons.
''229C. Individual self-defense devices.
''229D. Injunctions.
''229E. Requests for military assistance to enforce prohibition in certain emergencies.
''229F. Definitions.

''§ 229. Prohibited activities

''(a) UNLAWFUL CONDUCT.—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly—

''(1) to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, transfer directly or indirectly, receive, stockpile, retain, own, possess, or use, or threaten to use, any chemical weapon; or

''(2) to assist or induce, in any way, any person to violate paragraph (1), or to attempt or conspire to violate paragraph (1).

''(b) EXEMPTED AGENCIES AND PERSONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) does not apply to the retention, ownership, possession, transfer, or receipt of a chemical weapon by a department, agency, or other entity of the United States, or by a person described in paragraph (2), pending destruction of the weapon.

''(2) EXEMPTED PERSONS.—A person referred to in paragraph (1) is—

''(A) any person, including a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, who is authorized by law or by an appropriate officer of the United States to retain, own, possess, transfer, or receive the chemical weapon; or

''(B) in an emergency situation, any otherwise nonculpable person if the person is attempting to destroy or seize the weapon.

''(c) JURISDICTION.—Conduct prohibited by subsection (a) is within the jurisdiction of the United States if the prohibited conduct—

''(1) takes place in the United States;

''(2) takes place outside of the United States and is committed by a national of the United States;

''(3) is committed against a national of the United States while the national is outside the United States; or

''(4) is committed against any property that is owned, leased, or used by the United States or by any department or agency of the United States, whether the property is within or outside the United States.

''§ 229A. Penalties

''(a) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates section 229 of this title shall be fined under this title, or imprisoned for any term of years, or both.

''(2) DEATH PENALTY.—Any person who violates section 229 of this title and by whose action the death of another person is the result shall be punished by death or imprisoned for life.

''(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate United States district court against any person who violates section 229 of this title and, upon proof of such violation by a preponderance of the evidence, such person shall be subject to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each such violation.

''(2) RELATION TO OTHER PROCEEDINGS.—The imposition of a civil penalty under this subsection does not preclude any other criminal or civil statutory, common law, or administrative remedy, which is available by law to the United States or any other person.

''(c) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS.—The court shall order any person convicted of an offense under subsection (a) to reimburse the United States for any expenses incurred by the United States incident to the seizure, storage, handling, transportation, and destruction or other disposition of any property that was seized in connection with an investigation of the commission of the offense by that person. A person ordered to reimburse the United States for expenses under this subsection shall be jointly and severally liable for such expenses with each other person, if any, who is ordered under this subsection to reimburse the United States for the same expenses.

''§ 229B. Criminal forfeitures; destruction of weapons

''(a) PROPERTY SUBJECT TO CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—Any person convicted under section 229A(a) shall forfeit to the United States irrespective of any provision of State law—

''(1) any property, real or personal, owned, possessed, or used by a person involved in the offense;

''(2) any property constituting, or derived from, and proceeds the person obtained, directly or indirectly, as the result of such violation; and

''(3) any of the property used in any manner or part, to commit, or to facilitate the commission of, such violation.

The court, in imposing sentence on such person, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed pursuant to section 229A(a), that the person forfeit to the United States all property described in this subsection. In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by section 229A(a), a defendant who derived profits or other proceeds from an offense may be fined not more than twice the gross profits or other proceeds.

''(b) PROCEDURES.—

''(1) GENERAL.—Property subject to forfeiture under this section, any seizure and disposition thereof, and any administrative or judicial proceeding in relation thereto, shall be governed by subsections (b) through (p) of section 413 of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853), except that any reference under those subsections to—

''(A) 'this subchapter or subchapter II' shall be deemed to be a reference to section 229A(a); and

''(B) 'subsection (a)' shall be deemed to be a reference to subsection (a) of this section.

''(2) TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For the purposes of forfeiture proceedings under this section, a temporary restraining order may be entered upon application of the United States without notice or opportunity for a hearing when an information or indictment has not yet been filed with respect to the property, if, in addition to the circumstances described in section 413(e)(2) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853(e)(2)), the United States demonstrates that there is probable cause to believe that the property with respect to which the order is sought would, in the event of conviction, be subject to forfeiture under this section and exigent circumstances exist that place the life or health of any person in danger.

''(B) WARRANT OF SEIZURE.—If the court enters a temporary restraining order under this paragraph, it shall also issue a warrant authorizing the seizure of such property.

''(C) APPLICABLE PROCEDURES.—The procedures and time limits applicable to temporary restraining orders under section 413(e) (2) and (3) of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. 853(e) (2) and (3)) shall apply to temporary restraining orders under this paragraph.

''(c) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—It is an affirmative defense against a forfeiture under subsection (b) that the property—

''(1) is for a purpose not prohibited under the Chemical Weapons Convention; and

''(2) is of a type and quantity that under the circumstances is consistent with that purpose.

''(d) DESTRUCTION OR OTHER DISPOSITION.—The Attorney General shall provide for the destruction or other appropriate disposition of any chemical weapon seized and forfeited pursuant to this section.

''(e) ASSISTANCE.—The Attorney General may request the head of any agency of the United States to assist in the handling, storage, transportation, or destruction of property seized under this section.

''(f) OWNER LIABILITY.—The owner or possessor of any property seized under this section shall be liable to the United States for any expenses incurred incident to the seizure, including any expenses relating to the handling, storage, transportation, and destruction or other disposition of the seized property.

''§ 229C. Individual self-defense devices

''Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any individual self-defense device, including those using a pepper spray or chemical mace.

''§ 229D. Injunctions

''The United States may obtain in a civil action an injunction against—

''(1) the conduct prohibited under section 229 or 229C of this title; or

''(2) the preparation or solicitation to engage in conduct prohibited under section 229 or 229D of this title.

''§ 229E. Requests for military assistance to enforce prohibition in certain emergencies

''The Attorney General may request the Secretary of Defense to provide assistance under section 382 of title 10 in support of Department of Justice activities relating to the enforcement of section 229 of this title in an emergency situation involving a chemical weapon. The authority to make such a request may be exercised by another official of the Department of Justice in accordance with section 382(f)(2) of title 10.

''§ 229F. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) CHEMICAL WEAPON.—The term 'chemical weapon' means the following, together or separately:

''(A) A toxic chemical and its precursors, except where intended for a purpose not prohibited under this chapter as long as the type and quantity is consistent with such a purpose.

''(B) A munition or device, specifically designed to cause death or other harm through toxic properties of those toxic chemicals specified in subparagraph (A), which would be released as a result of the employment of such munition or device.

''(C) Any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of munitions or devices specified in subparagraph (B).

''(2) CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION; CONVENTION.—The terms 'Chemical Weapons Convention' and 'Convention' mean the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993.

''(3) KEY COMPONENT OF A BINARY OR MULTICOMPONENT CHEMICAL SYSTEM.—The term 'key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system' means the precursor which plays the most important role in determining the toxic properties of the final product and reacts rapidly with other chemicals in the binary or multicomponent system.

''(4) NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term 'national of the United States' has the same meaning given such term in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)).

''(5) PERSON.—The term 'person', except as otherwise provided, means any individual, corporation, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, any State or any political subdivision thereof, or any political entity within a State, any foreign government or nation or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of any such government or nation, or other entity located in the United States.

''(6) PRECURSOR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'precursor' means any chemical reactant which takes part at any stage in the production by whatever method of a toxic chemical. The term includes any key component of a binary or multicomponent chemical system.

''(B) LIST OF PRECURSORS.—Precursors which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

''(7) PURPOSES NOT PROHIBITED BY THIS CHAPTER.—The term 'purposes not prohibited by this chapter' means the following:

''(A) PEACEFUL PURPOSES.—Any peaceful purpose related to an industrial, agricultural, research, medical, or pharmaceutical activity or other activity.

''(B) PROTECTIVE PURPOSES.—Any purpose directly related to protection against toxic chemicals and to protection against chemical weapons.

''(C) UNRELATED MILITARY PURPOSES.—Any military purpose of the United States that is not connected with the use of a chemical weapon or that is not dependent on the use of the toxic or poisonous properties of the chemical weapon to cause death or other harm.

''(D) LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—Any law enforcement purpose, including any domestic riot control purpose and including imposition of capital punishment.

''(8) TOXIC CHEMICAL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'toxic chemical' means any chemical which through its chemical action on life processes can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals. The term includes all such chemicals, regardless of their origin or of their method of production, and regardless of whether they are produced in facilities, in munitions or elsewhere.

''(B) LIST OF TOXIC CHEMICALS.—Toxic chemicals which have been identified for the application of verification measures under Article VI of the Convention are listed in schedules contained in the Annex on Chemicals of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

''(9) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' means the several States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the commonwealths, territories, and possessions of the United States and includes all places under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, including—

''(A) any of the places within the provisions of paragraph (41) of section 40102 of title 49, United States Code;

''(B) any civil aircraft of the United States or public aircraft, as such terms are defined in paragraphs (17) and (37), respectively, of section 40102 of title 49, United States Code; and

''(C) any vessel of the United States, as such term is defined in section 3(b) of the Maritime Drug Enforcement Act, as amended (46 U.S.C., App. sec. 1903(b)).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION.—Section 2332a of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking ''**§2332a. Use of weapons of mass destruction**'' and inserting ''**§2332a. Use of certain weapons of mass destruction**'';

(B) in subsection (a), by inserting ''(other than a chemical weapon as that term is defined in section 229F)'' after ''weapon of mass destruction''; and

(C) in subsection (b), by inserting ''(other than a chemical weapon (as that term is defined in section 229F))'' after ''weapon of mass destruction''.

(2) TABLE OF CHAPTERS.—The table of chapters for part I of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item for chapter 11A the following new item:

''11B. Chemical Weapons ..... 229''.

(c) REPEALS.—The following provisions of law are repealed:

(1) Section 2332c of title 18, United States Code, relating to chemical weapons.

(2) In the table of sections for chapter 113B of title 18, United States Code, the item relating to section 2332c.

Subtitle B—Revocations of Export Privileges

SEC. 211. REVOCATIONS OF EXPORT PRIVILEGES.

If the President determines, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5, United States Code, that any person within the United States, or any national of the United States located outside the United States, has committed any violation of section 229 of title 18, United States Code, the President may issue an order for the suspension or revocation of the authority of the person to export from the United States any goods or technology (as such terms are defined in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2415)).

TITLE III—INSPECTIONS

SEC. 301. DEFINITIONS IN THE TITLE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In this title, the terms ''challenge inspection'', ''plant site'', ''plant'', ''facility agreement'', ''inspection team'', and ''requesting state party'' have the meanings given those terms in Part I of the Annex on Implementation and Verification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. The term ''routine inspection'' means an inspection, other than an ''initial inspection'', undertaken pursuant to Article VI of the Convention.

(b) DEFINITION OF JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—In this title, the term ''judge of the United States'' means a judge or magistrate judge of a district court of the United States.

SEC. 302. FACILITY AGREEMENTS.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF INSPECTIONS.—Inspections by the Technical Secretariat of plants, plant sites, or other facilities or locations for which the United States has a facility agreement with the Organization shall be conducted in accordance with the facility agreement. Any such facility agreement may not in any way limit the right of the owner or operator of the facility to withhold consent to an inspection request.

(b) TYPES OF FACILITY AGREEMENTS.—

(1) SCHEDULE TWO FACILITIES.—The United States National Authority shall ensure that facility agreements for plants, plant sites, or other facilities or locations that are subject to inspection pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article VI of the Convention are concluded unless the owner, operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the facility and the Technical Secretariat agree that such an agreement is not necessary.

(2) SCHEDULE THREE FACILITIES.—The United States National Authority shall ensure that facility agreements are concluded for plants, plant sites, or other facilities or locations that are subject to inspection pursuant to paragraph 5 or 6 of Article VI of the Convention if so requested by the owner, operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the facility.

(c) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—The United States National Authority shall ensure that the owner, operator, occupant, or agent in charge of a facility prior to the development of the agreement relating to that facility is notified and, if the person notified so requests, the person may participate in the preparations for the negotiation of such an agreement. To the maximum extent practicable consistent with the Convention, the owner and the operator, occupant or agent in charge of a facility may observe negotiations of the agreement between the United States and the Organization concerning that facility.

(d) CONTENT OF FACILITY AGREEMENTS.—Facility agreements shall—

(1) identify the areas, equipment, computers, records, data, and samples subject to inspection;

(2) describe the procedures for providing notice of an inspection to the owner, occupant, operator, or agent in charge of a facility;

(3) describe the timeframes for inspections; and

(4) detail the areas, equipment, computers, records, data, and samples that are not subject to inspection.

SEC. 303. AUTHORITY TO CONDUCT INSPECTIONS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No inspection of a plant, plant site, or other facility or location in the United States shall take place under the Convention without the authorization of the United States National Authority in accordance with the requirements of this title.

(b) AUTHORITY.—

(1) TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT INSPECTION TEAMS.—Any duly designated member of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat may inspect any plant, plant site, or other facility or location in the United States subject to inspection pursuant to the Convention.

(2) UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES.—The United States National Authority shall coordinate the designation of employees of the Federal Government to accompany members of an inspection team of the Technical Secretariat and, in doing so, shall ensure that—

(A) a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as designated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, accompanies each inspection team visit pursuant to paragraph (1);

(B) no employee of the Environmental Protection Agency or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration accompanies any inspection team visit conducted pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(C) the number of duly designated representatives shall be kept to the minimum necessary.

(3) OBJECTIONS TO INDIVIDUALS SERVING AS INSPECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In deciding whether to exercise the right of the United States under the Convention to object to an individual serving as an inspector, the President shall give great weight to his reasonable belief that—

(i) such individual is or has been a member of, or a participant in, any group or organization that has engaged in, or attempted or conspired to engage in, or aided or abetted in the commission of, any terrorist act or activity;

(ii) such individual has committed any act or activity which would be a felony under the laws of the United States; or

(iii) the participation of such individual as a member of an inspection team would pose a risk to the national security or economic well-being of the United States.

(B) NOT SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Any objection by the President to an individual serving as an inspector, whether made pursuant to this section or otherwise, shall not be reviewable in any court.

SEC. 304. PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTIONS.

(a) TYPES OF INSPECTIONS.—Each inspection of a plant, plant site, or other facility or location in the United States under the Convention shall be conducted in accordance with this section and section 305, except where other procedures are provided in a facility agreement entered into under section 302.

(b) NOTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An inspection referred to in subsection (a) may be made only upon issuance of an actual written notice by the United States National Authority to the owner and to the operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected.

(2) TIME OF NOTIFICATION.—The notice for a routine inspection shall be submitted to the owner and to the operator, occupant, or agent in charge within six hours of receiving the notification of the inspection from the Technical Secretariat or as soon as possible thereafter. Notice for a challenge inspection shall be provided at any appropriate time determined by the United States National Authority. Notices may be posted prominently at the plant, plant site, or other facility or location if the United States is unable to provide actual written notice to the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the premises.

(3) CONTENT OF NOTICE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The notice under paragraph (1) shall include all appropriate information supplied by the Technical Secretariat to the United States National Authority concerning—

(i) the type of inspection;

(ii) the basis for the selection of the plant, plant site, or other facility or location for the type of inspection sought;

(iii) the time and date that the inspection will begin and the period covered by the inspection; and

(iv) the names and titles of the inspectors.

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR CHALLENGE INSPECTIONS.—In the case of a challenge inspection pursuant to Article IX of the Convention, the notice shall also include all appropriate evidence or reasons provided by the requesting state party to the Convention for seeking the inspection.

(4) SEPARATE NOTICES REQUIRED.—A separate notice shall be provided for each inspection, except that a notice shall not be required for each entry made during the period covered by the inspection.

(c) CREDENTIALS.—The head of the inspection team of the Technical Secretariat and the accompanying employees of the Federal government shall display appropriate identifying credentials to the owner, operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the premises before the inspection is commenced.

(d) TIMEFRAME FOR INSPECTIONS.—Consistent with the provisions of the Convention, each inspection shall be commenced and completed with reasonable promptness and shall be conducted at reasonable times, within reasonable limits, and in a reasonable manner.

(e) SCOPE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in a warrant issued under section 305 or a facility agreement entered into under section 302, an inspection conducted under this title may extend to all things within the premises inspected (including records, files, papers, processes, controls, structures and vehicles) related to whether the requirements of the Convention applicable to such premises have been complied with.

(2) EXCEPTION.—Unless required by the Convention, no inspection under this title shall extend to—

(A) financial data;

(B) sales and marketing data (other than shipment data);

(C) pricing data;

(D) personnel data;

(E) research data;

(F) patent data;

(G) data maintained for compliance with environmental or occupational health and safety regulations; or

(H) personnel and vehicles entering and personnel and personal passenger vehicles exiting the facility.

(f) SAMPLING AND SAFETY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States National Authority is authorized to require the provision of samples to a member of the inspection team of the Technical Secretariat in accordance with the provisions of the Convention. The owner or the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected shall determine whether the sample shall be taken by representatives of the premises or the inspection team or other individuals present. No sample collected in the United States pursuant to an inspection permitted by this Act may be transferred for analysis to any laboratory outside the territory of the United States.

(2) COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATIONS.—In carrying out their activities, members of the inspection team of the Technical Secretariat and representatives of agencies or departments accompanying the inspection team shall observe safety regulations established at the premises to be inspected, including those for protection of controlled environments within a facility and for personal safety.

(g) COORDINATION.—The appropriate representatives of the United States, as designated, if present, shall assist the owner and the operator, occupant or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected in interacting with the members of the inspection team of the Technical Secretariat.

SEC. 305. WARRANTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government shall seek the consent of the owner or the operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected prior to any inspection referred to in section 304(a). If consent is obtained, a warrant is not required for the inspection. The owner or the operator, occupant, or agent in charge of the premises to be inspected may withhold consent for any reason or no reason. After providing notification pursuant to subsection (b), the United States Government may seek a search warrant from a United States magistrate judge. Proceedings regarding the issuance of a search warrant shall be conducted ex parte, unless otherwise requested by the United States Government.

(b) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.—

(1) OBTAINING ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCH WARRANTS.—For any routine inspection conducted on the territory of the United States pursuant to Article VI of the Convention, where consent has been withheld, the United States Government shall first obtain an administrative search warrant from a judge of the United States. The United States Government shall provide to the judge of the United States all appropriate information supplied by the Technical Secretariat to the United States National Authority regarding the basis for the selection of the plant site, plant, or other facility or location for the type of inspection sought. The United States Government shall also provide any other appropriate information available to it relating to the reasonableness of the selection of the plant, plant site, or other facility or location for the inspection.

(2) CONTENT OF AFFIDAVITS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SEARCH WARRANTS.—The judge of the United States shall promptly issue a warrant authorizing the requested inspection upon an affidavit submitted by the United States Government showing that—

(A) the Chemical Weapons Convention is in force for the United States;

(B) the plant site, plant, or other facility or location sought to be inspected is required to report data under title IV of this Act and is subject to routine inspection under the Convention;

(C) the purpose of the inspection is—

(i) in the case of any facility owned or operated by a non-Government entity related to Schedule 1 chemical agents, to verify that the facility is not used to produce any Schedule 1 chemical agent except for declared chemicals; quantities of Schedule 1 chemicals produced, processed, or consumed are correctly declared and consistent with needs for the declared purpose; and Schedule 1 chemicals are not diverted or used for other purposes;

(ii) in the case of any facility related to Schedule 2 chemical agents, to verify that activities are in accordance with obligations under the Convention and consistent with the information provided in data declarations; and

(iii) in the case of any facility related to Schedule 3 chemical agents and any other chemical production facility, to verify that the activities of the facility are consistent with the information provided in data declarations;

(D) the items, documents, and areas to be searched and seized;

(E) in the case of a facility related to Schedule 2 or Schedule 3 chemical agents or unscheduled discrete organic chemicals, the plant site has not been subject to more than 1 routine inspection in the current calendar year, and, in the case of facilities related to Schedule 3 chemical agents or unscheduled discrete organic chemicals, the inspection will not cause the number of routine inspections in the United States to exceed 20 in a calendar year;

(F) the selection of the site was made in accordance with procedures established under the Convention and, in particular—

(i) in the case of any facility owned or operated by a non-Government entity related to Schedule 1 chemical agents, the intensity, duration, timing, and mode of the requested inspection is based on the risk to the object and purpose of the Convention by the quantities of chemical produced, the characteristics of the facility and the nature of activities carried out at the facility, and the requested inspection, when considered with previous such inspections of the facility undertaken in the current calendar year, shall not exceed the number reasonably required based on the risk to the object and purpose of the Convention as described above;

(ii) in the case of any facility related to Schedule 2 chemical agents, the Technical Secretariat gave due consideration to the risk to the object and purpose of the Convention posed by the relevant chemical, the characteristics of the plant site and the nature of activities carried out there, taking into account the respective facility agreement as well as the results of the initial inspections and subsequent inspections; and

(iii) in the case of any facility related to Schedule 3 chemical agents or unscheduled discrete organic chemicals, the facility was selected randomly by the Technical Secretariat using appropriate mechanisms, such as specifically designed computer software, on the basis of two weighting factors: (I) equitable geographical distribution of inspections; and (II) the information on the declared sites available to the Technical Secretariat, related to the relevant chemical, the characteristics of the plant site, and the nature of activities carried out there;

(G) the earliest commencement and latest closing dates and times of the inspection; and

(H) the duration of inspection will not exceed time limits specified in the Convention unless agreed by the owner, operator, or agent in charge of the plant.

(3) CONTENT OF WARRANTS.—A warrant issued under paragraph (2) shall specify the same matters required of an affidavit under that paragraph. In addition to the requirements for a warrant issued under this paragraph, each warrant shall contain, if known, the identities of the representatives of the Technical Secretariat conducting the inspection and the observers of the inspection and, if applicable, the identities of the representatives of agencies or departments of the United States accompanying those representatives.

(4) CHALLENGE INSPECTIONS.—

(A) CRIMINAL SEARCH WARRANT.—For any challenge inspection conducted on the territory of the United States pursuant to Article IX of the Chemical Weapons Convention, where consent has been withheld, the United States Government shall first obtain from a judge of the United States a criminal search warrant based upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing with particularity the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

(B) INFORMATION PROVIDED.—The United States Government shall provide to the judge of the United States—

(i) all appropriate information supplied by the Technical Secretariat to the United States National Authority regarding the basis for the selection of the plant site, plant, or other facility or location for the type of inspection sought;

(ii) any other appropriate information relating to the reasonableness of the selection of the plant, plant site, or other facility or location for the inspection;

(iii) information concerning—

(I) the duration and scope of the inspection;

(II) areas to be inspected;

(III) records and data to be reviewed; and

(IV) samples to be taken;

(iv) appropriate evidence or reasons provided by the requesting state party for the inspection;

(v) any other evidence showing probable cause to believe that a violation of this Act has occurred or is occurring; and

(vi) the identities of the representatives of the Technical Secretariat on the inspection team and the Federal Government employees accompanying the inspection team.

(C) CONTENT OF WARRANT.—The warrant shall specify—

(i) the type of inspection authorized;

(ii) the purpose of the inspection;

(iii) the type of plant site, plant, or other facility or location to be inspected;

(iv) the areas of the plant site, plant, or other facility or location to be inspected;

(v) the items, documents, data, equipment, and computers that may be inspected or seized;

(vi) samples that may be taken;

(vii) the earliest commencement and latest concluding dates and times of the inspection; and

(viii) the identities of the representatives of the Technical Secretariat on the inspection teams and the Federal Government employees accompanying the inspection team.

SEC. 306. PROHIBITED ACTS RELATING TO INSPECTIONS.

It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to fail or refuse to permit entry or inspection, or to disrupt, delay, or otherwise impede an inspection, authorized by this Act.

SEC. 307. NATIONAL SECURITY EXCEPTION.

Consistent with the objective of eliminating chemical weapons, the President may deny a request to inspect any facility in the United States in cases where the President determines that the inspection may pose a threat to the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 308. PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONTRACTORS.

(a) The Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act (41 U.S.C. 403 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 39. PROTECTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CONTRACTORS.

''(a) PROHIBITION.—A contractor may not be required, as a condition for entering into a contract with the Federal Government, to waive any right under the Constitution for any purpose related to Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation Act of 1997 or the Chemical Weapons Convention (as defined in section 3 of such Act.)

''(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) shall be construed to prohibit an executive agency from including in a contract a clause that requires the contractor to permit inspections for the purpose of ensuring that the contractor is performing the contract in accordance with the provisions of the contract.''.

(b) The table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''Sec. 39. Protection of constitutional rights of contractors.''.

SEC. 309. ANNUAL REPORT ON INSPECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit a report in classified and unclassified form to the appropriate congressional committees on inspections made under the Convention during the preceding year.

(b) CONTENT OF REPORTS.—Each report shall contain the following information for the reporting period:

(1) The name of each company or entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States reporting data pursuant to title IV of this Act.

(2) The number of inspections under the Convention conducted on the territory of the United States.

(3) The number and identity of inspectors conducting any inspection described in paragraph (2) and the number of inspectors barred from inspection by the United States.

(4) The cost to the United States for each inspection described in paragraph (2).

(5) The total costs borne by United States business firms in the course of inspections described in paragraph (2).

(6) A description of the circumstances surrounding inspections described in paragraph (2), including instances of possible industrial espionage and misconduct of inspectors.

(7) The identity of parties claiming loss of trade secrets, the circumstances surrounding those losses, and the efforts taken by the United States Government to redress those losses.

(8) A description of instances where inspections under the Convention outside the United States have been disrupted or delayed.

(c) DEFINITION.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on International Relations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 310. UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE IN INSPECTIONS AT PRIVATE FACILITIES.

(a) ASSISTANCE IN PREPARATION FOR INSPECTIONS.—At the request of an owner of a facility not owned or operated by the United States Government, or contracted for use by or for the United States Government, the Secretary of Defense may assist the facility to prepare the facility for possible inspections pursuant to the Convention.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the owner of a facility provided assistance under subsection (a) shall reimburse the Secretary for the costs incurred by the Secretary in providing the assistance.

(2) EXCEPTION.—In the case of assistance provided under subsection (a) to a facility owned by a person described in subsection (c), the United States National Authority shall reimburse the Secretary for the costs incurred by the Secretary in providing the assistance.

(c) OWNERS COVERED BY UNITED STATES NATIONAL AUTHORITY REIMBURSEMENTS.—Subsection (b)(2) applies in the case of assistance provided to the following:

(1) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—A small business concern as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act.

(2) DOMESTIC PRODUCERS OF SCHEDULE 3 OR UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICALS.—Any person located in the United States that—

(A) does not possess, produce, process, consume, import, or export any Schedule 1 or Schedule 2 chemical; and

(B) in the calendar year preceding the year in which the assistance is to be provided, produced—

(i) more than 30 metric tons of Schedule 3 or unscheduled discrete organic chemicals that contain phosphorous, sulfur, or fluorine; or

(ii) more than 200 metric tons of unscheduled discrete organic chemicals.

TITLE IV—REPORTS

SEC. 401. REPORTS REQUIRED BY THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL AUTHORITY.

(a) REGULATIONS ON RECORDKEEPING.—

(1) REQUIREMENTS.—The United States National Authority shall ensure that regulations are prescribed that require each person located in the United States who produces, processes, consumes, exports, or imports, or proposes to produce, process, consume, export, or import, a chemical substance that is subject to the Convention to—

(A) maintain and permit access to records related to that production, processing, consumption, export, or import of such substance; and

(B) submit to the Director of the United States National Authority such reports as the United States National Authority may reasonably require to provide to the Organization, pursuant to subparagraph 1(a) of the Annex on Confidentiality of the Convention, the minimum amount of information and data necessary for the timely and efficient conduct by the Organization of its responsibilities under the Convention.

(2) RULEMAKING.—The Director of the United States National Authority shall ensure that regulations pursuant to this section are prescribed expeditiously.

(b) COORDINATION.—

(1) AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION.—To the extent feasible, the United States Government shall not require the submission of any report that is unnecessary or duplicative of any report required by or under any other law. The head of each Federal agency shall coordinate the actions of that agency with the heads of the other Federal agencies in order to avoid the imposition of duplicative reporting requirements under this Act or any other law.

(2) DEFINITION.—As used in paragraph (1), the term ''Federal agency'' has the meaning given the term ''agency'' in section 551(1) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 402. PROHIBITION RELATING TO LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF SCHEDULE 2 AND 3 CHEMICALS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person located in the United States shall be required to report on, or to submit to, any routine inspection conducted for the purpose of verifying the production, possession, consumption, exportation, importation, or proposed production, possession, consumption, exportation, or importation of any substance that contains less than—

(1) 10 percent concentration of a Schedule 2 chemical; or

(2) 80 percent concentration of a Schedule 3 chemical.

(b) STANDARD FOR MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATION.—The percent concentration of a chemical in a substance shall be measured on the basis of volume or total weight, which measurement yields the lesser percent.

SEC. 403. PROHIBITION RELATING TO UNSCHEDULED DISCRETE ORGANIC CHEMICALS AND COINCIDENTAL BYPRODUCTS IN WASTE STREAMS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person located in the United States shall be required to report on, or to submit to, any routine inspection conducted for the purpose of verifying the production, possession, consumption, exportation, importation, or proposed production, possession, consumption, exportation, or importation of any substance that is—

(1) an unscheduled discrete organic chemical; and

(2) a coincidental byproduct of a manufacturing or production process that is not isolated or captured for use or sale during the process and is routed to, or escapes, from the waste stream of a stack, incinerator, or wastewater treatment system or any other waste stream.

SEC. 404. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION.

(a) FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT EXEMPTION FOR CERTAIN CONVENTION INFORMATION.—Except as provided in subsection (b) or (c), any confidential business information, as defined in section 103(g), reported to, or otherwise acquired by, the United States Government under this Act or under the Convention shall not be disclosed under section 552(a) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INFORMATION FOR THE TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT.—Information shall be disclosed or otherwise provided to the Technical Secretariat or other states parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in accordance with the Convention, in particular, the provisions of the Annex on the Protection of Confidential Information.

(2) INFORMATION FOR CONGRESS.—Information shall be made available to any committee or subcommittee of Congress with appropriate jurisdiction upon the written request of the chairman or ranking minority member of such committee or subcommittee, except that no such committee or subcommittee, and no member and no staff member of such committee or subcommittee, shall disclose such information or material except as otherwise required or authorized by law.

(3) INFORMATION FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS.—Information shall be disclosed to other Federal agencies for enforcement of this Act or any other law, and shall be disclosed or otherwise provided when relevant in any proceeding under this Act or any other law, except that disclosure or provision in such a proceeding shall be made in such manner as to preserve confidentiality to the extent practicable without impairing the proceeding.

(c) INFORMATION DISCLOSED IN THE NATIONAL INTEREST.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The United States Government shall disclose any information reported to, or otherwise required by the United States Government under this Act or the Convention, including categories of such information, that it determines is in the national interest to disclose

and may specify the form in which such information is to be disclosed.

(2) NOTICE OF DISCLOSURE.—

(A) REQUIREMENT.—If any Department or agency of the United States Government proposes pursuant to paragraph (1) to publish or disclose or otherwise provide information exempt from disclosure under subsection (a), the United States National Authority shall, unless contrary to national security or law enforcement needs, provide notice of intent to disclose the information—

(i) to the person that submitted such information; and

(ii) in the case of information about a person received from another source, to the person to whom that information pertains.

The information may not be disclosed until the expiration of 30 days after notice under this paragraph has been provided.

(B) PROCEEDINGS ON OBJECTIONS.—In the event that the person to which the information pertains objects to the disclosure, the agency shall promptly review the grounds for each objection of the person and shall afford the objecting person a hearing for the purpose of presenting the objections to the disclosure. Not later than 10 days before the scheduled or rescheduled date for the disclosure, the United States National Authority shall notify such person regarding whether such disclosure will occur notwithstanding the objections.

(d) CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR WRONGFUL DISCLOSURE.—Any officer or employee of the United States, and any former officer or employee of the United States, who by reason of such employment or official position has obtained possession of, or has access to, information the disclosure or other provision of which is prohibited by subsection (a), and who, knowing that disclosure or provision of such information is prohibited by such subsection, willfully discloses or otherwise provides the information in any manner to any person (including any person located outside the territory of the United States) not authorized to receive it, shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

(e) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE.—The property of any person who violates subsection (d) shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided in section 229C of title 18, United States Code, as added by this Act.

(f) INTERNATIONAL INSPECTORS.—The provisions of this section shall also apply to employees of the Technical Secretariat.

SEC. 405. RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS.

It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to fail or refuse—

(1) to establish or maintain any record required by this Act or any regulation prescribed under this Act;

(2) to submit any report, notice, or other information to the United States Government in accordance with this Act or any regulation prescribed under this Act; or

(3) to permit access to or copying of any record that is exempt from disclosure under this Act or any regulation prescribed under this Act.

TITLE V—ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 501. PENALTIES.

(a) CIVIL.—

(1) PENALTY AMOUNTS.—

(A) PROHIBITED ACTS RELATING TO INSPECTIONS.—Any person that is determined, in accordance with paragraph (2), to have violated section 306 of this Act shall be required by order to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $25,000 for each such violation. For purposes of this paragraph, each day such a violation of section 306 continues shall constitute a separate violation of that section.

(B) RECORDKEEPING VIOLATIONS.—Any person that is determined, in accordance with paragraph (2), to have violated section 405 of this Act shall be required by order to pay a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $5,000 for each such violation.

(2) HEARING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Before imposing an order described in paragraph (1) against a person under this subsection for a violation of section 306 or 405, the Secretary of State shall provide the person or entity with notice and, upon request made within 15 days of the date of the notice, a hearing respecting the violation.

(B) CONDUCT OF HEARING.—Any hearing so requested shall be conducted before an administrative law judge. The hearing shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of section 554 of title 5, United States Code. If no hearing is so requested, the Secretary of State's imposition of the order shall constitute a final and unappealable order.

(C) ISSUANCE OF ORDERS.—If the administrative law judge determines, upon the preponderance of the evidence received, that a person or entity named in the complaint has violated section 306 or 405, the administrative law judge shall state his findings of fact and issue and cause to be served on such person or entity an order described in paragraph (1).

(D) FACTORS FOR DETERMINATION OF PENALTY AMOUNTS.—In determining the amount of any civil penalty, the administrative law judge shall take into account the nature, circumstances, extent, and gravity of the violation or violations and, with respect to the violator, the ability to pay, effect on ability to continue to do business, any history of prior such violations, the degree of culpability, the existence of an internal compliance program, and such other matters as justice may require.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE APPELLATE REVIEW.—The decision and order of an administrative law judge shall become the final agency decision and order of the head of the United States National Authority unless, within 30 days, the head of the United States National Authority modifies or vacates the decision and order, with or without conditions, in which case the decision and order of the head of the United States National Authority shall become a final order under this subsection.

(4) OFFSETS.—The amount of the civil penalty under a final order of the United States National Authority may be deducted from any sums owed by the United States to the person.

(5) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—A person adversely affected by a final order respecting an assessment may, within 30 days after the date the final order is issued, file a petition in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit or for any other circuit in which the person resides or transacts business.

(6) ENFORCEMENT OF ORDERS.—If a person fails to comply with a final order issued under this subsection against the person or entity—

(A) after the order making the assessment has become a final order and if such person does not file a petition for judicial review of the order in accordance with paragraph (5), or

(B) after a court in an action brought under paragraph (5) has entered a final judgment in favor of the United States National Authority, the Secretary of State shall file a suit to seek compliance with the order in any appropriate district court of the United States, plus interest at currently prevailing rates calculated from the date of expiration of the 30-day period referred to in paragraph (5) or the date of such final judgment, as the case may be. In any such suit, the validity and appropriateness of the final order shall not be subject to review.

(b) CRIMINAL.—Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 306 or 405 of this Act, shall, in addition to or in lieu of any civil penalty which may be imposed under subsection (a) for such violation, be fined under title 18, United States Code, imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 502. SPECIFIC ENFORCEMENT.

(a) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over civil actions to—

(1) restrain any violation of section 306 or 405 of this Act; and

(2) compel the taking of any action required by or under this Act or the Convention.

(b) CIVIL ACTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A civil action described in subsection (a) may be brought—

(A) in the case of a civil action described in subsection (a)(1), in the United States district court for the judicial district in which any act, omission, or transaction constituting a violation of section 306 or 405 occurred or in which the defendant is found or transacts business; or

(B) in the case of a civil action described in subsection (a)(2), in the United States district court for the judicial district in which the defendant is found or transacts business.

(2) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—In any such civil action process may be served on a defendant wherever the defendant may reside or may be found, whether the defendant resides or may be found within the United States or elsewhere.

SEC. 503. EXPEDITED JUDICIAL REVIEW.

(a) CIVIL ACTION.—Any person or entity subject to a search under this Act may file a civil action challenging the constitutionality of any provision of this Act. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the full calendar year of, and the two full calendar years following, the enactment of this Act, the district court shall accord such a case a priority in its disposition ahead of all other civil actions except for actions challenging the legality and conditions of confinement.

(b) EN BANC REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the full calendar year of, and the two full calendar years following, the enactment of this Act, any appeal from a final order entered by a district court in an action brought under subsection (a) shall be heard promptly by the full Court of Appeals sitting en banc.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. REPEAL.

Section 808 of the Department of Defense Appropriation Authorization Act, 1978 (50 U.S.C. 1520; relating to the use of human subjects for the testing of chemical or biological agents) is repealed.

SEC. 602. PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Neither the Secretary of Defense nor any other officer or employee of the United States may, directly or by contract—

(1) conduct any test or experiment involving the use of any chemical or biological agent on a civilian population; or

(2) use human subjects for the testing of chemical or biological agents.

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) may be construed to prohibit actions carried out for purposes not prohibited by this Act (as defined in section 3(8)).

(c) BIOLOGICAL AGENT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''biological agent'' means any micro-organism (including bacteria, viruses, fungi, rickettsiae or protozoa), pathogen, or infectious substance, or any naturally occurring, bio-engineered or synthesized component of any such micro-organism, pathogen, or infectious substance, whatever its origin or method of production, capable of causing—

(1) death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism;

(2) deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or materials of any kind; or

(3) deleterious alteration of the environment.

SEC. 603. BANKRUPTCY ACTIONS.

Section 362(b) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (4) and (5); and

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

''(4) under paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (6) of subsection (a) of this section, of the commencement or continuation of an action or proceeding

by a governmental unit or any organization exercising authority under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, opened for signature on January 13, 1993, to enforce such governmental unit's or organization's police and regulatory power, including the enforcement of a judgment other than a money judgment, obtained in an action or proceeding by the governmental unit to enforce such governmental unit's or organization's police or regulatory power;''.

DIVISION ____—REVENUES AND MEDICARE

SEC. 1000. SHORT TITLE; AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Tax and Trade Relief Extension Act of 1998''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this division an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—

DIVISION ____—REVENUES AND MEDICARE

Sec. 1000. Short title; amendment of 1986 Code; table of contents.

TITLE I—EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN EXPIRING PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tax Provisions

Sec. 1001. Research credit.
Sec. 1002. Work opportunity credit.
Sec. 1003. Welfare-to-work credit.
Sec. 1004. Contributions of stock to private foundations; expanded public inspection of private foundations' annual returns.
Sec. 1005. Subpart F exemption for active financing income.
Sec. 1006. Disclosure of return information on income contingent student loans.

Subtitle B—Trade Provisions

Sec. 1011. Extension of duty-free treatment under Generalized System of Preferences.
Sec. 1012. Trade adjustment assistance.

TITLE II—OTHER TAX PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Provisions Relating to Individuals

Sec. 2001. Nonrefundable personal credits fully allowed against regular tax liability during 1998.
Sec. 2002. 100 percent deduction for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.
Sec. 2003. Modification of estimated tax safe harbors.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Farmers

Sec. 2011. Income averaging for farmers made permanent.
Sec. 2012. Production flexibility contract payments.
Sec. 2013. 5-year net operating loss carryback for farming losses.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

Sec. 2021. Increase in volume cap on private activity bonds.
Sec. 2022. Depreciation study.
Sec. 2023. Exemption for students employed by State schools, colleges, or universities.

TITLE III—REVENUE OFFSETS

Sec. 3001. Treatment of certain deductible liquidating distributions of regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts.
Sec. 3002. Inclusion of rotavirus gastroenteritis as a taxable vaccine.
Sec. 3003. Clarification and expansion of mathematical error assessment procedures.
Sec. 3004. Clarification of definition of specified liability loss.

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

Sec. 4001. Definitions; coordination with other subtitles.
Sec. 4002. Amendments related to Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.
Sec. 4003. Amendments related to Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997.
Sec. 4004. Amendments related to Tax Reform Act of 1984.
Sec. 4005. Amendments related to Uruguay Round Agreements Act.
Sec. 4006. Other amendments.

TITLE V—MEDICARE-RELATED PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Home Health

Sec. 5101. Increase in per beneficiary limits and per visit payment limits for payment for home health services.

Subtitle B—Other Medicare-Related Provisions

Sec. 5201. Authorization of additional exceptions to imposition of penalties for providing inducements to beneficiaries.
Sec. 5202. Expansion of membership of MedPAC to 17.

Subtitle C—Revenue Offsets

Sec. 5301. Tax treatment of cash option for qualified prizes.

TITLE I—EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN EXPIRING PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Tax Provisions

SEC. 1001. RESEARCH CREDIT.

(a) TEMPORARY EXTENSION.—Paragraph (1) of section 41(h) (relating to termination) is amended—

(1) by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999'';

(2) by striking ''24-month'' and inserting ''36-month''; and

(3) by striking ''24 months'' and inserting ''36 months''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Subparagraph (D) of section 45C(b)(1) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to amounts paid or incurred after June 30, 1998.

SEC. 1002. WORK OPPORTUNITY CREDIT.

(a) TEMPORARY EXTENSION.—Subparagraph (B) of section 51(c)(4) (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to individuals who begin work for the employer after June 30, 1998.

SEC. 1003. WELFARE-TO-WORK CREDIT.

Subsection (f) of section 51A (relating to termination) is amended by striking ''April 30, 1999'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''.

SEC. 1004. CONTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK TO PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS; EXPANDED PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS' ANNUAL RETURNS.

(a) SPECIAL RULE FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF STOCK MADE PERMANENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (5) of section 170(e) is amended by striking subparagraph (D) (relating to termination).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to contributions made after June 30, 1998.

(b) EXPANDED PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS' ANNUAL RETURNS, ETC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6104 (relating to publicity of information required from certain exempt organizations and certain trusts) is amended by striking subsections (d) and (e) and inserting after subsection (c) the following new subsection:

''(d) PUBLIC INSPECTION OF CERTAIN ANNUAL RETURNS AND APPLICATIONS FOR EXEMPTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an organization described in subsection (c) or (d) of section 501 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a)—

''(A) a copy of—

''(i) the annual return filed under section 6033 (relating to returns by exempt organizations) by such organization, and

''(ii) if the organization filed an application for recognition of exemption under section 501, the exempt status application materials of such organization,

shall be made available by such organization for inspection during regular business hours by any individual at the principal office of such organization and, if such organization regularly maintains 1 or more regional or district offices having 3 or more employees, at each such regional or district office, and

''(B) upon request of an individual made at such principal office or such a regional or district office, a copy of such annual return and exempt status application materials shall be provided to such individual without charge other than a reasonable fee for any reproduction and mailing costs.

The request described in subparagraph (B) must be made in person or in writing. If such request is made in person, such copy shall be provided immediately and, if made in writing, shall be provided within 30 days.

''(2) 3-YEAR LIMITATION ON INSPECTION OF RETURNS.—Paragraph (1) shall apply to an annual return filed under section 6033 only during the 3-year period beginning on the last day prescribed for filing such return (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing).

''(3) EXCEPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) NONDISCLOSURE OF CONTRIBUTORS, ETC.—In the case of an organization which is not a private foundation (within the meaning of section 509(a)), paragraph (1) shall not require the disclosure of the name or address of any contributor to the organization. In the case of an organization described in section 501(d), paragraph (1) shall not require the disclosure of the copies referred to in section 6031(b) with respect to such organization.

''(B) NONDISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN OTHER INFORMATION.—Paragraph (1) shall not require the disclosure of any information if the Secretary withheld such information from public inspection under subsection (a)(1)(D).

''(4) LIMITATION ON PROVIDING COPIES.—Paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply to any request if, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Secretary, the organization has made the requested documents widely available, or the Secretary determines, upon application by an organization, that such request is part of a harassment campaign and that compliance with such request is not in the public interest.

''(5) EXEMPT STATUS APPLICATION MATERIALS.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'exempt status application materials' means the application for recognition of exemption under section 501 and any papers submitted in support of such application and any letter or other document issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to such application.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Subsection (c) of section 6033 is amended by adding ''and'' at the end of paragraph (1), by striking paragraph (2), and by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2).

(B) Subparagraph (C) of section 6652(c)(1) is amended by striking ''subsection (d) or (e)(1) of section 6104 (relating to public inspection of annual returns)'' and inserting ''section 6104(d) with respect to any annual return''.

(C) Subparagraph (D) of section 6652(c)(1) is amended by striking ''section 6104(e)(2) (relating to public inspection of applications for exemption)'' and inserting ''section 6104(d) with respect to any exempt status application materials (as defined in such section)''.

(D) Section 6685 is amended by striking ''or (e)''.

(E) Section 7207 is amended by striking ''or (e)''.

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the amendments made by this subsection shall apply to requests made after the later of December 31, 1998, or the 60th day after the Secretary of the Treasury first issues the regulations referred to in section 6104(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this section.

(B) PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL RETURNS.—Section 6104(d) of such Code, as in effect before the amendments made by this subsection, shall not apply to any return the due date for which is after the date such amendments take effect under subparagraph (A).

SEC. 1005. SUBPART F EXEMPTION FOR ACTIVE FINANCING INCOME.

(a) INCOME DERIVED FROM BANKING, FINANCING, OR SIMILAR BUSINESSES.—Section 954(h) (relating to income derived in the active conduct of banking, financing, or similar businesses) is amended to read as follows:

''(h) SPECIAL RULE FOR INCOME DERIVED IN THE ACTIVE CONDUCT OF BANKING, FINANCING, OR SIMILAR BUSINESSES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), foreign personal holding company income shall not include qualified banking or financing income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation.

''(2) ELIGIBLE CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'eligible controlled foreign corporation' means a controlled foreign corporation which—

''(i) is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, and

''(ii) conducts substantial activity with respect to such business.

''(B) PREDOMINANTLY ENGAGED.—A controlled foreign corporation shall be treated as predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if—

''(i) more than 70 percent of the gross income of the controlled foreign corporation is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers which are not related persons,

''(ii) it is engaged in the active conduct of a banking business and is an institution licensed to do business as a bank in the United States (or is any other corporation not so licensed which is specified by the Secretary in regulations), or

''(iii) it is engaged in the active conduct of a securities business and is registered as a securities broker or dealer under section 15(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or is registered as a Government securities broker or dealer under section 15C(a) of such Act (or is any other corporation not so registered which is specified by the Secretary in regulations).

''(3) QUALIFIED BANKING OR FINANCING INCOME.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified banking or financing income' means income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation which—

''(i) is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business by—

''(I) such eligible controlled foreign corporation, or

''(II) a qualified business unit of such eligible controlled foreign corporation,

''(ii) is derived from one or more transactions—

''(I) with customers located in a country other than the United States, and

''(II) substantially all of the activities in connection with which are conducted directly by the corporation or unit in its home country, and

''(iii) is treated as earned by such corporation or unit in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws.

''(B) LIMITATION ON NONBANKING AND NONSECURITIES BUSINESSES.—No income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation not described in clause (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (2)(B) (or of a qualified business unit of such corporation) shall be treated as qualified banking or financing income unless more than 30 percent of such corporation's or unit's gross income is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers which are not related persons and which are located within such corporation's or unit's home country.

''(C) SUBSTANTIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENT FOR CROSS BORDER INCOME.—The term 'qualified banking or financing income' shall not include income derived from 1 or more transactions with customers located in a country other than the home country of the eligible controlled foreign corporation or a qualified business unit of such corporation unless such corporation or unit conducts substantial activity with respect to a banking, financing, or similar business in its home country.

''(D) DETERMINATIONS MADE SEPARATELY.—For purposes of this paragraph, the qualified banking or financing income of an eligible controlled foreign corporation and each qualified business unit of such corporation shall be determined separately for such corporation and each such unit by taking into account—

''(i) in the case of the eligible controlled foreign corporation, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities of such corporation not properly allocable or attributable to any qualified business unit of such corporation, and

''(ii) in the case of a qualified business unit, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities properly allocable or attributable to such unit.

''(4) LENDING OR FINANCE BUSINESS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'lending or finance business' means the business of—

''(A) making loans,

''(B) purchasing or discounting accounts receivable, notes, or installment obligations,

''(C) engaging in leasing (including entering into leases and purchasing, servicing, and disposing of leases and leased assets),

''(D) issuing letters of credit or providing guarantees,

''(E) providing charge and credit card services, or

''(F) rendering services or making facilities available in connection with activities described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) carried on by—

''(i) the corporation (or qualified business unit) rendering services or making facilities available, or

''(ii) another corporation (or qualified business unit of a corporation) which is a member of the same affiliated group (as defined in section 1504, but determined without regard to section 1504(b)(3)).

''(5) OTHER DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) CUSTOMER.—The term 'customer' means, with respect to any controlled foreign corporation or qualified business unit, any person which has a customer relationship with such corporation or unit and which is acting in its capacity as such.

''(B) HOME COUNTRY.—Except as provided in regulations—

''(i) CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to any controlled foreign corporation, the country under the laws of which the corporation was created or organized.

''(ii) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to any qualified business unit, the country in which such unit maintains its principal office.

''(C) LOCATED.—The determination of where a customer is located shall be made under rules prescribed by the Secretary.

''(D) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'qualified business unit' has the meaning given such term by section 989(a).

''(E) RELATED PERSON.—The term 'related person' has the meaning given such term by subsection (d)(3).

''(6) COORDINATION WITH EXCEPTION FOR DEALERS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to income described in subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii) of a dealer in securities (within the meaning of section 475) which is an eligible controlled foreign corporation described in paragraph (2)(B)(iii).

''(7) ANTI-ABUSE RULES.—For purposes of applying this subsection and subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii)—

''(A) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction with respect to any transaction or series of transactions one of the principal purposes of which is qualifying income or gain for the exclusion under this section, including any transaction or series of transactions a principal purpose of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of such exclusion through the application of this subsection,

''(B) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction of an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with customers which are not related persons,

''(C) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction with respect to any transaction or series of transactions utilizing, or doing business with—

''(i) one or more entities in order to satisfy any home country requirement under this subsection, or

''(ii) a special purpose entity or arrangement, including a securitization, financing, or similar entity or arrangement,

if one of the principal purposes of such transaction or series of transactions is qualifying income or gain for the exclusion under this subsection, and

''(D) a related person, an officer, a director, or an employee with respect to any controlled foreign corporation (or qualified business unit) which would otherwise be treated as a customer of such corporation or unit with respect to any transaction shall not be so treated if a principal purpose of such transaction is to satisfy any requirement of this subsection.

''(8) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection, subsection (c)(1)(B)(i), subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), and the last sentence of subsection (e)(2).

''(9) APPLICATION.—This subsection, subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), and the last sentence of subsection (e)(2) shall apply only to the first taxable year of a foreign corporation beginning after December 31, 1998, and before January 1, 2000, and to taxable years of United States shareholders with or within which such taxable year of such foreign corporation ends.''.

(b) INCOME DERIVED FROM INSURANCE BUSINESS.—

(1) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO ISSUANCE OR REINSURANCE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 953(a) (defining insurance income) is amended to read as follows:

''(a) INSURANCE INCOME.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of section 952(a)(1), the term 'insurance income' means any income which—

''(A) is attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an insurance or annuity contract, and

''(B) would (subject to the modifications provided by subsection (b)) be taxed under subchapter L of this chapter if such income were the income of a domestic insurance company.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Such term shall not include any exempt insurance income (as defined in subsection (e)).''.

(B) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME.—Section 953 (relating to insurance income) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) EXEMPT INSURANCE INCOME DEFINED.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'exempt insurance income' means income derived by a qualifying insurance company which—

''(i) is attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract by such company or a qualifying insurance company branch of such company, and

''(ii) is treated as earned by such company or branch in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws.

''(B) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN ARRANGEMENTS.—Such term shall not include income attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract as the result of any arrangement whereby another corporation receives a substantially equal amount of premiums or other consideration in respect of issuing (or reinsuring) a contract which is not an exempt contract.

''(C) DETERMINATIONS MADE SEPARATELY.—For purposes of this subsection and section 954(i), the exempt insurance income and exempt contracts of a qualifying insurance company or any qualifying insurance company branch of such company shall be determined separately for such company and each such branch by taking into account—

''(i) in the case of the qualifying insurance company, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss, and activities of such company not properly allocable or attributable to any qualifying insurance company branch of such company, and

''(ii) in the case of a qualifying insurance company branch, only items of income, deduction, gain, or loss and activities properly allocable or attributable to such branch.

''(2) EXEMPT CONTRACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'exempt contract' means an insurance or annuity contract issued or reinsured by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, a country other than the United States.

''(B) MINIMUM HOME COUNTRY INCOME REQUIRED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—No contract of a qualifying insurance company or of a qualifying insurance company branch shall be treated as an exempt contract unless such company or branch derives more than 30 percent of its net written premiums from exempt contracts (determined without regard to this subparagraph)—

''(I) which cover applicable home country risks, and

''(II) with respect to which no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)).

''(ii) APPLICABLE HOME COUNTRY RISKS.—The term 'applicable home country risks' means risks in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, the home country of the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch, as the case may be, issuing or reinsuring the contract covering the risks.

''(C) SUBSTANTIAL ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS FOR CROSS BORDER RISKS.—A contract issued by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch which covers risks other than applicable home country risks (as defined in subparagraph (B)(ii)) shall not be treated as an exempt contract unless such company or branch, as the case may be—

''(i) conducts substantial activity with respect to an insurance business in its home country, and

''(ii) performs in its home country substantially all of the activities necessary to give rise to the income generated by such contract.

''(3) QUALIFYING INSURANCE COMPANY.—The term 'qualifying insurance company' means any controlled foreign corporation which—

''(A) is subject to regulation as an insurance (or reinsurance) company by its home country, and is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) in such home country,

''(B) derives more than 50 percent of its aggregate net written premiums from the issuance or reinsurance by such controlled foreign corporation and each of its qualifying insurance company branches of contracts—

''(i) covering applicable home country risks (as defined in paragraph (2)) of such corporation or branch, as the case may be, and

''(ii) with respect to which no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)),

except that in the case of a branch, such premiums shall only be taken into account to the extent such premiums are treated as earned by such branch in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws, and

''(C) is engaged in the insurance business and would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation.

''(4) QUALIFYING INSURANCE COMPANY BRANCH.—The term 'qualifying insurance company branch' means a qualified business unit (within the meaning of section 989(a)) of a controlled foreign corporation if—

''(A) such unit is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) in such home country, and

''(B) such controlled foreign corporation is a qualifying insurance company, determined under paragraph (3) as if such unit were a qualifying insurance company branch.

''(5) LIFE INSURANCE OR ANNUITY CONTRACT.—For purposes of this section and section 954, the determination of whether a contract issued by a controlled foreign corporation or a qualified business unit (within the meaning of section 989(a)) is a life insurance contract or an annuity contract shall be made without regard to sections 72(s), 101(f), 817(h), and 7702 if—

''(A) such contract is regulated as a life insurance or annuity contract by the corporation's or unit's home country, and

''(B) no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary with respect to the contract is a United States person.

''(6) HOME COUNTRY.—For purposes of this subsection, except as provided in regulations—

''(A) CONTROLLED FOREIGN CORPORATION.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to a controlled foreign corporation, the country in which such corporation is created or organized.

''(B) QUALIFIED BUSINESS UNIT.—The term 'home country' means, with respect to a qualified business unit (as defined in section 989(a)), the country in which the principal office of such unit is located and in which such unit is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (as defined in section 954(d)(3)) in such country.

''(7) ANTI-ABUSE RULES.—For purposes of applying this subsection and section 954(i)—

''(A) the rules of section 954(h)(7) (other than subparagraph (B) thereof) shall apply,

''(B) there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction of, or derived from, an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with persons which are not related persons,

''(C) there shall be disregarded any change in the method of computing reserves a principal purpose of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of this subsection or section 954(i),

''(D) a contract of insurance or reinsurance shall not be treated as an exempt contract (and premiums from such contract shall not be taken into account for purposes of paragraph (2)(B) or (3)) if—

''(i) any policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a resident of the United States and such contract was marketed to such resident and was written to cover a risk outside the United States, or

''(ii) the contract covers risks located within and without the United States and the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch does not maintain such contemporaneous records, and file such reports, with respect to such contract as the Secretary may require,

''(E) the Secretary may prescribe rules for the allocation of contracts (and income from contracts) among 2 or more qualifying insurance company branches of a qualifying insurance company in order to clearly reflect the income of such branches, and

''(F) premiums from a contract shall not be taken into account for purposes of paragraph (2)(B) or (3) if such contract reinsures a contract issued or reinsured by a related person (as defined in section 954(d)(3)).

For purposes of subparagraph (D), the determination of where risks are located shall be made under the principles of section 953.

''(8) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (c).—In determining insurance income for purposes of subsection (c), exempt insurance income shall not include income derived from exempt contracts which cover risks other than applicable home country risks.

''(9) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this subsection and section 954(i).

''(10) APPLICATION.—This subsection and section 954(i) shall apply only to the first taxable year of a foreign corporation beginning after December 31, 1998, and before January 1, 2000, and to taxable years of United States shareholders with or within which such taxable year of such foreign corporation ends.

''(11) CROSS REFERENCE.—

''For income exempt from foreign personal holding company income, see section 954(i).''.

(2) EXEMPTION FROM FOREIGN PERSONAL HOLDING COMPANY INCOME.—Section 954 (defining foreign base company income) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i) SPECIAL RULE FOR INCOME DERIVED IN THE ACTIVE CONDUCT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (c)(1), foreign personal holding company income shall not include qualified insurance income of a qualifying insurance company.

''(2) QUALIFIED INSURANCE INCOME.—The term 'qualified insurance income' means income of a qualifying insurance company which is—

''(A) received from a person other than a related person (within the meaning of subsection (d)(3)) and derived from the investments made by a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch of its reserves allocable to exempt contracts or of 80 percent of its unearned premiums from exempt contracts (as both are determined in the manner prescribed under paragraph (4)), or

''(B) received from a person other than a related person (within the meaning of subsection (d)(3)) and derived from investments made by a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch of an amount of its assets allocable to exempt contracts equal to—

''(i) in the case of property, casualty, or health insurance contracts, one-third of its premiums earned on such insurance contracts during the taxable year (as defined in section 832(b)(4)), and

''(ii) in the case of life insurance or annuity contracts, 10 percent of the reserves described in subparagraph (A) for such contracts.

''(3) PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING INSURANCE INCOME.—Except as provided by the Secretary, for purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2)—

''(A) in the case of any contract which is a separate account-type contract (including any variable contract not meeting the requirements of section 817), income credited under such contract shall be allocable only to such contract, and

''(B) income not allocable under subparagraph (A) shall be allocated ratably among contracts not described in subparagraph (A).

''(4) METHODS FOR DETERMINING UNEARNED PREMIUMS AND RESERVES.—For purposes of paragraph (2)(A)—

''(A) PROPERTY AND CASUALTY CONTRACTS.—The unearned premiums and reserves of a qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch with respect to property, casualty, or health insurance contracts shall be determined using the same methods and interest rates which would be used if such company or branch were subject to tax under subchapter L, except that—

''(i) the interest rate determined for the functional currency of the company or branch, and which, except as provided by the Secretary, is calculated in the same manner as the Federal mid-term rate under section 1274(d), shall be substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate, and

''(ii) such company or branch shall use the appropriate foreign loss payment pattern.

''(B) LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY CONTRACTS.—The amount of the reserve of a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch for any life insurance or annuity contract shall be equal to the greater of—

''(i) the net surrender value of such contract (as defined in section 807(e)(1)(A)), or

''(ii) the reserve determined under paragraph (5).

''(C) LIMITATION ON RESERVES.—In no event shall the reserve determined under this paragraph for any contract as of any time exceed the amount which would be taken into account with respect to such contract as of such time in determining foreign statement reserves (less any catastrophe, deficiency, equalization, or similar reserves).

''(5) AMOUNT OF RESERVE.—The amount of the reserve determined under this paragraph with respect to any contract shall be determined in the same manner as it would be determined if the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch were subject to tax under subchapter L, except that in applying such subchapter—

''(A) the interest rate determined for the functional currency of the company or branch, and which, except as provided by the Secretary, is calculated in the same manner as the Federal mid-term rate under section 1274(d), shall be substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate,

''(B) the highest assumed interest rate permitted to be used in determining foreign statement reserves shall be substituted for the prevailing State assumed interest rate, and

''(C) tables for mortality and morbidity which reasonably reflect the current mortality and morbidity risks in the company's or branch's home country shall be substituted for the mortality and morbidity tables otherwise used for such subchapter.

The Secretary may provide that the interest rate and mortality and morbidity tables of a qualifying insurance company may be used for 1 or more of its qualifying insurance company branches when appropriate.

''(6) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, any term used in this subsection which is also used in section 953(e) shall have the meaning given such term by section 953.''.

(3) RESERVES.—Section 953(b) is amended by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4) and by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraph:

''(3) Reserves for any insurance or annuity contract shall be determined in the same manner as under section 954(i).''.

(c) SPECIAL RULES FOR DEALERS.—Section 954(c)(2)(C) is amended to read as follows:

''(C) EXCEPTION FOR DEALERS.—Except as provided by regulations, in the case of a regular dealer in property which is property described in paragraph (1)(B), forward contracts, option contracts, or similar financial instruments (including notional principal contracts and all instruments referenced to commodities), there shall not be taken into account in computing foreign personal holding company income—

''(i) any item of income, gain, deduction, or loss (other than any item described in subparagraph (A), (E), or (G) of paragraph (1)) from any transaction (including hedging transactions) entered into in the ordinary course of such dealer's trade or business as such a dealer, and

''(ii) if such dealer is a dealer in securities (within the meaning of section 475), any interest or dividend or equivalent amount described in subparagraph (E) or (G) of paragraph (1) from any transaction (including any hedging transaction or transaction described in section 956(c)(2)(J)) entered into in the ordinary course of such dealer's trade or business as such a dealer in securities, but only if the income from the transaction is attributable to activities of the dealer in the country under the laws of which the dealer is created or organized (or in the case of a qualified business unit described in section 989(a), is attributable to activities of the unit in the country in which the unit both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity).''.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM FOREIGN BASE COMPANY SERVICES INCOME.—Paragraph (2) of section 954(e) is amended by inserting ''or'' at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking '', or'' at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting a period, by striking subparagraph (C), and by adding at the end the following new flush sentence:

''Paragraph (1) shall also not apply to income which is exempt insurance income (as defined in section 953(e)) or which is not treated as foreign personal holding income by reason of subsection (c)(2)(C)(ii), (h), or (i).''.

(e) EXEMPTION FOR GAIN.—Section 954(c)(1)(B)(i) (relating to net gains from certain property transactions) is amended by inserting ''other than property which gives rise to income not treated as foreign personal holding company income by reason of subsection (h) or (i) for the taxable year'' before the comma at the end.

SEC. 1006. DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION ON INCOME CONTINGENT STUDENT LOANS.

Subparagraph (D) of section 6103(l)(13) (relating to disclosure of return information to carry out income contingent repayment of student loans) is amended by striking ''September 30, 1998'' and inserting ''September 30, 2003''.

Subtitle B—Trade Provisions

SEC. 1011. EXTENSION OF DUTY-FREE TREATMENT UNDER GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 505 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2465) is amended by striking ''June 30, 1998'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section apply to articles entered on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS AND RELIQUIDATIONS.—

(A) GENERAL RULE.—Notwithstanding section 514 of the Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, and subject to paragraph (3), any entry—

(i) of an article to which duty-free treatment under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 would have applied if such entry had been made on July 1, 1998, and such title had been in effect on July 1, 1998, and

(ii) that was made—

(I) after June 30, 1998, and

(II) before the date of enactment of this Act, shall be liquidated or reliquidated as free of duty, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall refund any duty paid with respect to such entry.

(B) ENTRY.—As used in this paragraph, the term ''entry'' includes a withdrawal from warehouse for consumption.

(3) REQUESTS.—Liquidation or reliquidation may be made under paragraph (2) with respect to an entry only if a request therefor is filed with the Customs Service, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, that contains sufficient information to enable the Customs Service—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

SEC. 1012. TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE.

(a) ASSISTANCE FOR WORKERS.—Section 245 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2317) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''for each of'' and all that follows through ''1998,'' and inserting ''for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending June 30, 1999,''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''for each of'' and all that follows through ''1998,'' and inserting ''for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending June 30, 1999,''.

(b) NAFTA TRANSITIONAL PROGRAM.—Section 250(d)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2331(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''for any fiscal year shall not exceed $30,000,000'' and inserting ''for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending June 30, 1999, shall not exceed $15,000,000''.

(c) ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE FOR FIRMS.—Section 256(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2346(b)) is amended by striking ''for fiscal years'' and all that follows through ''1998'' and inserting ''for the period beginning October 1, 1998, and ending June 30, 1999''.

(d) TERMINATION.—Section 285(c) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2271 note preceding) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''September 30, 1998'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking ''the day that is'' and all that follows through ''effective'' and inserting ''June 30, 1999''.

TITLE II—OTHER TAX PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Provisions Relating to Individuals

SEC. 2001. NONREFUNDABLE PERSONAL CREDITS FULLY ALLOWED AGAINST REGULAR TAX LIABILITY DURING 1998.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 26 is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''For purposes of paragraph (2), the taxpayer's tentative minimum tax for any taxable year beginning during 1998 shall be treated as being zero.''

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 24(d)(2) is amended by striking ''The credit'' and inserting ''For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998, the credit''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

SEC. 2002. 100 PERCENT DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE COSTS OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The table contained in subparagraph (B) of section 162(l)(1) (relating to special rules for health insurance costs of self-employed individuals) is amended to read as follows:

''For taxable years beginning in calendar year—	The applicable percentage is—
1999 through 2001	60
2002	70
2003 and thereafter	100.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

SEC. 2003. MODIFICATION OF ESTIMATED TAX SAFE HARBORS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The table contained in clause (i) of section 6654(d)(1)(C) (relating to limitation on use of preceding year's tax) is amended by striking the item relating to 1998, 1999, or 2000 and inserting the following new items:

''1998 105
1999 or 2000 ..... 106''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to any installment payment for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999.

Subtitle B—Provisions Relating to Farmers

SEC. 2011. INCOME AVERAGING FOR FARMERS MADE PERMANENT.

Subsection (c) of section 933 of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 is amended by striking '', and before January 1, 2001''.

SEC. 2012. PRODUCTION FLEXIBILITY CONTRACT PAYMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The options under paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 112(d) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7212(d) (2) and (3)), as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be disregarded in determining the taxable year for which any payment under a production flexibility contract under subtitle B of title I of such Act (as so in effect) is properly includible in gross income for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1995.

SEC. 2013. 5-YEAR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYBACK FOR FARMING LOSSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 172(b) (relating to net operating loss deduction) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(G) FARMING LOSSES.—In the case of a taxpayer which has a farming loss (as defined in subsection (i)) for a taxable year, such farming loss shall be a net operating loss carryback to each of the 5 taxable years preceding the taxable year of such loss.''.

(b) FARMING LOSS.—Section 172 is amended by redesignating subsection (i) as subsection (j) and by inserting after subsection (h) the following new subsection:

''(i) RULES RELATING TO FARMING LOSSES.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'farming loss' means the lesser of—

''(A) the amount which would be the net operating loss for the taxable year if only income and deductions attributable to farming businesses (as defined in section 263A(e)(4)) are taken into account, or

''(B) the amount of the net operating loss for such taxable year.

''(2) COORDINATION WITH SUBSECTION (b)(2).—For purposes of applying subsection (b)(2), a farming loss for any taxable year shall be treated in a manner similar to the manner in which a specified liability loss is treated.

''(3) ELECTION.—Any taxpayer entitled to a 5-year carryback under subsection (b)(1)(G) from any loss year may elect to have the carryback period with respect to such loss year determined without regard to subsection (b)(1)(G). Such election shall be made in such manner as may be prescribed by the Secretary and shall be made by the due date (including extensions of time) for filing the taxpayer's return for the taxable year of the net operating loss. Such election, once made for any taxable year, shall be irrevocable for such taxable year.''.

(c) COORDINATION WITH FARM DISASTER LOSSES.—Clause (ii) of section 172(b)(1)(F) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''Such term shall not include any farming loss (as defined in subsection (i)).''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to net operating losses for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

SEC. 2021. INCREASE IN VOLUME CAP ON PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 146 (relating to volume cap) is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The State ceiling applicable to any State for any calendar year shall be the greater of—

''(A) an amount equal to the per capita limit for such year multiplied by the State population, or

''(B) the aggregate limit for such year.

Subparagraph (B) shall not apply to any possession of the United States.

''(2) PER CAPITA LIMIT; AGGREGATE LIMIT.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the per capita limit, and the aggregate limit, for any calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the following table:

Calendar Year	Per Capita Limit	Aggregate Limit
1999 through 2002	$50	$150,000,000
2003	55	165,000,000
2004	60	180,000,000
2005	65	195,000,000
2006	70	210,000,000
2007 and thereafter	75	225,000,000.''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to calendar years after 1998.

SEC. 2022. DEPRECIATION STUDY.

The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate)—

(1) shall conduct a comprehensive study of the recovery periods and depreciation methods under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(2) not later than March 31, 2000, shall submit the results of such study, together with recommendations for determining such periods and methods in a more rational manner, to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

SEC. 2023. EXEMPTION FOR STUDENTS EMPLOYED BY STATE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, OR UNIVERSITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 218 of the Social Security Act, any agreement with a State (or any modification thereof) entered into pursuant to such section may, at the option of such State, be modified at any time on or after January 1, 1999, and on or before March 31, 1999, so as to exclude service performed in the employ of a school, college, or university if such service is performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at such school, college, or university.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE OF MODIFICATION.—Any modification of an agreement pursuant to subsection (a) shall be effective with respect to services performed after June 30, 2000.

(c) IRREVOCABILITY OF MODIFICATION.—If any modification of an agreement pursuant to subsection (a) terminates coverage with respect to service performed in the employ of a school, college, or university, by a student who is enrolled and regularly attending classes at such school, college, or university, the Commissioner of Social Security and the State may not thereafter modify such agreement so as to again make the agreement applicable to such service performed in the employ of such school, college, or university.

TITLE III—REVENUE OFFSETS

SEC. 3001. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEDUCTIBLE LIQUIDATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 332 (relating to complete liquidations of subsidiaries) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) DEDUCTIBLE LIQUIDATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS.—If a corporation receives a distribution from a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust which is considered under subsection (b) as being in complete liquidation of such company or trust, then, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, such corporation shall recognize and treat as a dividend from such company or trust an amount equal to the deduction for dividends paid allowable to such company or trust by reason of such distribution.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The material preceding paragraph (1) of section 332(b) is amended by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''this section''.

(2) Paragraph (1) of section 334(b) is amended by striking ''section 332(a)'' and inserting ''section 332''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to distributions after May 21, 1998.

(d) ASSUMPTIONS.—In making the estimate required for this Act by section 252(d)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, that part of the estimate that measures the change in receipts resulting from the amendments made by this section shall be based on the economic and technical assumptions underlying the supplemental summary of the budget for fiscal year 1999, submitted on May 26, 1998, pursuant to section 1106 of title 31, United States Code, notwithstanding section 252(d)(2)(B). All other parts of such estimate required by such section 252(d)(2) shall be made pursuant to the requirements of such section 252(d)(2)(B).

SEC. 3002. INCLUSION OF ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS AS A TAXABLE VACCINE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (1) of section 4132(a) (defining taxable vaccine) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(K) Any vaccine against rotavirus gastroenteritis.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) SALES.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to sales after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DELIVERIES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), in the case of sales on or before the date of the enactment of this Act for which delivery is made after such date, the delivery date shall be considered the sale date.

SEC. 3003. CLARIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF MATHEMATICAL ERROR ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES.

(a) TIN DEEMED INCORRECT IF INFORMATION ON RETURN DIFFERS WITH AGENCY RECORDS.—

Paragraph (2) of section 6213(g) (defining mathematical or clerical error) is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''A taxpayer shall be treated as having omitted a correct TIN for purposes of the preceding sentence if information provided by the taxpayer on the return with respect to the individual whose TIN was provided differs from the information the Secretary obtains from the person issuing the TIN.''.

(b) EXPANSION OF MATHEMATICAL ERROR PROCEDURES TO CASES WHERE TIN ESTABLISHES INDIVIDUAL NOT ELIGIBLE FOR TAX CREDIT.—Paragraph (2) of section 6213(g) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (J), by striking the period at the end of the subparagraph (K) and inserting '', and'', and by inserting after subparagraph (K) the following new subparagraph:

''(L) the inclusion on a return of a TIN required to be included on the return under section 21, 24, or 32 if—

''(i) such TIN is of an individual whose age affects the amount of the credit under such section, and

''(ii) the computation of the credit on the return reflects the treatment of such individual as being of an age different from the individual's age based on such TIN.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3004. CLARIFICATION OF DEFINITION OF SPECIFIED LIABILITY LOSS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 172(f)(1) (defining specified liability loss) is amended to read as follows:

''(B)(i) Any amount allowable as a deduction under this chapter (other than section 468(a)(1) or 468A(a)) which is in satisfaction of a liability under a Federal or State law requiring—

''(I) the reclamation of land,

''(II) the decommissioning of a nuclear power plant (or any unit thereof),

''(III) the dismantlement of a drilling platform,

''(IV) the remediation of environmental contamination, or

''(V) a payment under any workers compensation act (within the meaning of section 461(h)(2)(C)(i)).

''(ii) A liability shall be taken into account under this subparagraph only if—

''(I) the act (or failure to act) giving rise to such liability occurs at least 3 years before the beginning of the taxable year, and

''(II) the taxpayer used an accrual method of accounting throughout the period or periods during which such act (or failure to act) occurred.''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to net operating losses arising in taxable years ending after the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SEC. 4001. DEFINITIONS; COORDINATION WITH OTHER TITLES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this title—

(1) 1986 CODE.—The term ''1986 Code'' means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(2) 1998 ACT.—The term ''1998 Act'' means the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–206).

(3) 1997 ACT.—The term ''1997 Act'' means the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–34).

(b) COORDINATION WITH OTHER TITLES.—For purposes of applying the amendments made by any title of this division other than this title, the provisions of this title shall be treated as having been enacted immediately before the provisions of such other titles.

SEC. 4002. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RESTRUCTURING AND REFORM ACT OF 1998.

(a) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1101 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (5) of section 6103(h) of the 1986 Code, as added by section 1101(b) of the 1998 Act, is redesignated as paragraph (6).

(b) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3001 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 7491(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''Subparagraph (C) shall not apply to any qualified revocable trust (as defined in section 645(b)(1)) with respect to liability for tax for any taxable year ending after the date of the decedent's death and before the applicable date (as defined in section 645(b)(2)).''.

(c) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 3201 OF 1998 ACT.—

(1) Section 7421(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''6015(d)'' and inserting ''6015(e)''.

(2) Subparagraph (A) of section 6015(e)(3) is amended by striking ''of this section'' and inserting ''of subsection (b) or (f)''.

(d) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3301 OF 1998 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 3301(c) of the 1998 Act is amended by striking ''The amendments'' and inserting ''Subject to any applicable statute of limitation not having expired with regard to either a tax underpayment or a tax overpayment, the amendments''.

(e) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3401 OF 1998 ACT.—Section 3401(c) of the 1998 Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''7443(b)'' and inserting ''7443A(b)''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''7443(c)'' and inserting ''7443A(c)''.

(f) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3433 OF 1998 ACT.—Section 7421(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''6331(i),'' after ''6246(b),''.

(g) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3467 OF 1998 ACT.—The subsection (d) of section 6159 of the 1986 Code relating to cross reference is redesignated as subsection (e).

(h) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 3708 OF 1998 ACT.—Subparagraph (A) of section 6103(p)(3) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''(f)(5),'' after ''(c), (e),''.

(i) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 5001 OF 1998 ACT.—

(1) Subparagraph (B) of section 1(h)(13) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''paragraph (7)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraph (7)(A)(i)''.

(2)(A) Subparagraphs (A)(i)(II), (A)(ii)(II), and (B)(ii) of section 1(h)(13) of the 1986 Code shall not apply to any distribution after December 31, 1997, by a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust with respect to—

(i) gains and losses recognized directly by such company or trust, and

(ii) amounts properly taken into account by such company or trust by reason of holding (directly or indirectly) an interest in another such company or trust to the extent that such subparagraphs did not apply to such other company or trust with respect to such amounts.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any distribution which is treated under section 852(b)(7) or 857(b)(8) of the 1986 Code as received on December 31, 1997.

(C) For purposes of subparagraph (A), any amount which is includible in gross income of its shareholders under section 852(b)(3)(D) or 857(b)(3)(D) of the 1986 Code after December 31, 1997, shall be treated as distributed after such date.

(D)(i) For purposes of subparagraph (A), in the case of a qualified partnership with respect to which a regulated investment company meets the holding requirement of clause (iii)—

(I) the subparagraphs referred to in subparagraph (A) shall not apply to gains and losses recognized directly by such partnership for purposes of determining such company's distributive share of such gains and losses, and

(II) such company's distributive share of such gains and losses (as so determined) shall be treated as recognized directly by such company. The preceding sentence shall apply only if the qualified partnership provides the company with written documentation of such distributive share as so determined.

(ii) For purposes of clause (i), the term ''qualified partnership'' means, with respect to a regulated investment company, any partnership if—

(I) the partnership is an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940,

(II) the regulated investment company is permitted to invest in such partnership by reason of section 12(d)(1)(E) of such Act or an exemptive order of the Securities and Exchange Commission under such section, and

(III) the regulated investment company and the partnership have the same taxable year.

(iii) A regulated investment company meets the holding requirement of this clause with respect to a qualified partnership if (as of January 1, 1998)—

(I) the value of the interests of the regulated investment company in such partnership is 35 percent or more of the value of such company's total assets, or

(II) the value of the interests of the regulated investment company in such partnership and all other qualified partnerships is 90 percent or more of the value of such company's total assets.

(3) Paragraph (13) of section 1(h) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(D) CHARITABLE REMAINDER TRUSTS.—Subparagraphs (A) and (B)(ii) shall not apply to any capital gain distribution made by a trust described in section 664.''

(j) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 7004 OF 1998 ACT.—Clause (i) of section 408A(c)(3)(C) of the 1986 Code, as amended by section 7004 of the 1998 Act, is amended by striking the period at the end of subclause (II) and inserting '', and''.

(k) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the 1998 Act to which they relate.

SEC. 4003. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 202 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (2) of section 163(h) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (E) and inserting '', and'', and by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) any interest allowable as a deduction under section 221 (relating to interest on educational loans).''

(2)(A) Subparagraph (C) of section 221(b)(2) of the 1986 Code is amended—

(i) by striking ''135, 137,'' in clause (i),

(ii) by inserting ''135, 137,'' after ''sections 86,'' in clause (ii), and

(iii) by striking the last sentence.

(B) Sections 86(b)(2)(A), 135(c)(4)(A), and 219(g)(3)(A)(ii) of the 1986 Code are each amended by inserting ''221,'' after ''137,''.

(C) Subparagraph (A) of section 137(b)(3) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''221,'' before ''911,''.

(D) Clause (iii) of section 469(i)(3)(E) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(iii) the amounts allowable as a deduction under sections 219 and 221, and''.

(3) The last sentence of section 221(e)(1) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting before the period ''or to any person by reason of a loan under any qualified employer plan (as defined in section 72(p)(4)) or under any contract referred to in section 72(p)(5)''.

(b) PROVISION RELATED TO SECTION 311 OF 1997 ACT.—In the case of any capital gain distribution made after 1997 by a trust to which section 664 of the 1986 Code applies with respect to amounts properly taken into account by such trust during 1997, paragraphs (5)(A)(i)(I), (5)(A)(ii)(I), and (13)(A) of section 1(h) of the 1986 Code (as in effect for taxable years ending on December 31, 1997) shall not apply.

(c) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 506 OF 1997 ACT.—Section 2001(f)(2) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''For purposes of subparagraph (A), the value of an item shall be treated as shown on a return if the item is disclosed in the return, or in a statement attached to the return, in a manner adequate to apprise the Secretary of the nature of such item.''.

(d) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 904 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (1) of section 9510(c) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Amounts in the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund shall be available, as provided in appropriation Acts, only for—

''(A) the payment of compensation under subtitle 2 of title XXI of the Public Health Service Act (as in effect on August 5, 1997) for vaccine-related injury or death with respect to any vaccine—

''(i) which is administered after September 30, 1988, and

''(ii) which is a taxable vaccine (as defined in section 4132(a)(1)) at the time compensation is paid under such subtitle 2, or

''(B) the payment of all expenses of administration (but not in excess of $9,500,000 for any fiscal year) incurred by the Federal Government in administering such subtitle.''.

(2) Section 9510(b) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS TO VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION TRUST FUND.—No amount may be appropriated to the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund on and after the date of any expenditure from the Trust Fund which is not permitted by this section. The determination of whether an expenditure is so permitted shall be made without regard to—

''(A) any provision of law which is not contained or referenced in this title or in a revenue Act, and

''(B) whether such provision of law is a subsequently enacted provision or directly or indirectly seeks to waive the application of this paragraph.''.

(e) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 915 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Section 915(b) of the 1997 Act is amended by inserting ''or 1998'' after ''1997''.

(2) Paragraph (2) of section 6404(h) of the 1986 Code is amended by inserting ''Robert T. Stafford'' before ''Disaster''.

(f) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 1012 OF 1997 ACT.—

(1) Paragraph (2) of section 351(c) of the 1986 Code, as amended by section 6010(c) of the 1998 Act, is amended by inserting '', or the fact that the corporation whose stock was distributed issues additional stock,'' after ''dispose of part or all of the distributed stock''.

(2) Clause (ii) of section 368(a)(2)(H) of the 1986 Code, as amended by section 6010(c) of the 1998 Act, is amended by inserting '', or the fact that the corporation whose stock was distributed issues additional stock,'' after ''dispose of part or all of the distributed stock''.

(g) PROVISION RELATED TO SECTION 1042 OF 1997 ACT.—Rules similar to the rules of section 1.1502–75(d)(5) of the Treasury Regulations shall apply with respect to any organization described in section 1042(b) of the 1997 Act.

(h) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1082 OF 1997 ACT.—Subparagraph (F) of section 172(b)(1) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(iv) COORDINATION WITH PARAGRAPH (2).—For purposes of applying paragraph (2), an eligible loss for any taxable year shall be treated in a manner similar to the manner in which a specified liability loss is treated.''

(i) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1084 OF 1997 ACT.—Paragraph (3) of section 264(f) of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following flush sentence:

''If the amount described in subparagraph (A) with respect to any policy or contract does not reasonably approximate its actual value, the amount taken into account under subparagraph (A) shall be the greater of the amount of the insurance company liability or the insurance company reserve with respect to such policy or contract (as determined for purposes of the annual statement approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners) or shall be such other amount as is determined by the Secretary.''

(j) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1175 OF 1997 ACT.—Subparagraph (C) of section 954(e)(2) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''subsection (h)(8)'' and inserting ''subsection (h)(9)''.

(k) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 1205 OF 1997 ACT.—Paragraph (2) of section 6311(d) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''under such contracts'' in the last sentence and inserting ''under any such contract for the use of credit, debit, or charge cards for the payment of taxes imposed by subtitle A''.

(l) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if included in the provisions of the 1997 Act to which they relate.

SEC. 4004. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO TAX REFORM ACT OF 1984.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (C) of section 172(d)(4) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(C) any deduction for casualty or theft losses allowable under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) shall be treated as attributable to the trade or business; and''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Paragraph (3) of section 67(b) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''for losses described in subsection (c)(3) or (d) of section 165'' and inserting ''for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d)''.

(2) Paragraph (3) of section 68(c) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''for losses described in subsection (c)(3) or (d) of section 165'' and inserting ''for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) or for losses described in section 165(d)''.

(3) Paragraph (1) of section 873(b) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) LOSSES.—The deduction allowed by section 165 for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c), but only if the loss is of property located within the United States.''

(c) EFFECTIVE DATES.—

(1) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b)(3) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983.

(2) The amendment made by subsection (b)(1) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986.

(3) The amendment made by subsection (b)(2) shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1990.

SEC. 4005. AMENDMENTS RELATED TO URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT.

(a) INAPPLICABILITY OF ASSIGNMENT PROHIBITION.—Section 207 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 407) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit withholding taxes from any benefit under this title, if such withholding is done pursuant to a request made in accordance with section 3402(p)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the person entitled to such benefit or such person's representative payee.''.

(b) PROPER ALLOCATION OF COSTS OF WITHHOLDING BETWEEN THE TRUST FUNDS AND THE GENERAL FUND.—Section 201(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 401(g)) is amended—

(1) by inserting before the period in paragraph (1)(A)(ii) the following: ''and the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits, as described in section 207(c), pursuant to requests by persons entitled to such benefits or such persons' representative payee'';

(2) by inserting before the period at the end of paragraph (1)(A) the following: ''and the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits, as described in section 207(c), pursuant to requests by persons entitled to such benefits or such persons' representative payee'';

(3) in paragraph (1)(B)(i)(I), by striking ''subparagraph (A)),'' and inserting ''subparagraph (A)) and the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits, as described in section 207(c), pursuant to requests by persons entitled to such benefits or such persons' representative payee,'';

(4) in paragraph (1)(C)(iii), by inserting before the period the following: ''and the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits, as described in section 207(c), pursuant to requests by persons entitled to such benefits or such persons' representative payee'';

(5) in paragraph (1)(D), by inserting after ''section 232'' the following: ''and the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits as described in section 207(c)''; and

(6) in paragraph (4), by inserting after the first sentence the following: ''The Board of Trustees of such Trust Funds shall prescribe the method of determining the costs which should be borne by the general fund in the Treasury of carrying out the functions of the Social Security Administration in connection with the withholding of taxes from benefits, as described in section 207(c), pursuant to requests by persons entitled to such benefits or such persons' representative payee.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (b) shall apply to benefits paid on or after the first day of the second month beginning after the month in which this Act is enacted.

SEC. 4006. OTHER AMENDMENTS.

(a) AMENDMENTS RELATED TO SECTION 6103 OF 1986 CODE.—

(1) Subsection (j) of section 6103 of the 1986 Code is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—Upon request in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary shall furnish such returns, or return information reflected thereon, as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation to officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture whose official duties require access to such returns or information for the purpose of, but only to the extent necessary in, structuring, preparing, and conducting the census of agriculture pursuant to the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–113).''.

(2) Paragraph (4) of section 6103(p) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''(j)(1) or (2)'' in the material preceding subparagraph (A) and in subparagraph (F) and inserting ''(j)(1), (2), or (5)''.

(3) The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to requests made on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) AMENDMENT RELATED TO SECTION 9004 OF TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY.—

(1) Paragraph (2) of section 9503(f) of the 1986 Code is amended to read as follows:

''(2) notwithstanding section 9602(b), obligations held by such Fund after September 30, 1998, shall be obligations of the United States which are not interest-bearing.''

(2) The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Clause (i) of section 51(d)(6)(B) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''rehabilitation plan'' and inserting ''plan for employment''. The reference to ''plan for employment'' in such

clause shall be treated as including a reference to the rehabilitation plan referred to in such clause as in effect before the amendment made by the preceding sentence.

(2) Paragraph (3) of section 56(a) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''section 460(b)(2)'' and inserting ''section 460(b)(1)'' and by striking ''section 460(b)(4)'' and inserting ''section 460(b)(3)''.

(3) Paragraph (10) of section 2031(c) of the 1986 Code is amended by striking ''section 2033A(e)(3)'' and inserting ''section 2057(e)(3)''.

(4) Subparagraphs (C) and (D) of section 6693(a)(2) of the 1986 Code are each amended by striking ''Section'' and inserting ''section''.

TITLE V—MEDICARE-RELATED PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Home Health

SEC. 5101. INCREASE IN PER BENEFICIARY LIMITS AND PER VISIT PAYMENT LIMITS FOR PAYMENT FOR HOME HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) INCREASE IN PER BENEFICIARY LIMITS.—Section 1861(v)(1)(L) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(v)(1)(L)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence of clause (v), by inserting ''subject to clause (viii)(I),'' before ''the Secretary'';

(2) in clause (vi)(I), by inserting ''subject to clauses (viii)(II) and (viii)(III)'' after ''fiscal year 1994''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(viii)(I) In the case of a provider with a 12-month cost reporting period ending in fiscal year 1994, if the limit imposed under clause (v) (determined without regard to this subclause) for a cost reporting period beginning during or after fiscal year 1999 is less than the median described in clause (vi)(I) (but determined as if any reference in clause (v) to '98 percent' were a reference to '100 percent'), the limit otherwise imposed under clause (v) for such provider and period shall be increased by ⅓ of such difference.

''(II) Subject to subclause (IV), for new providers and those providers without a 12-month cost reporting period ending in fiscal year 1994, but for which the first cost reporting period begins before fiscal year 1999, for cost reporting periods beginning during or after fiscal year 1999, the per beneficiary limitation described in clause (vi)(I) shall be equal to the median described in such clause (determined as if any reference in clause (v) to '98 percent' were a reference to '100 percent').

''(III) Subject to subclause (IV), in the case of a new provider for which the first cost reporting period begins during or after fiscal year 1999, the limitation applied under clause (vi)(I) (but only with respect to such provider) shall be equal to 75 percent of the median described in clause (vi)(I).

''(IV) In the case of a new provider or a provider without a 12-month cost reporting period ending in fiscal year 1994, subclause (II) shall apply, instead of subclause (III), to a home health agency which filed an application for home health agency provider status under this title before September 15, 1998, or which was approved as a branch of its parent agency before such date and becomes a subunit of the parent agency or a separate agency on or after such date.

''(V) Each of the amounts specified in subclauses (I) through (III) are such amounts as adjusted under clause (iii) to reflect variations in wages among different areas.''.

(b) REVISION OF PER VISIT LIMITS.—Section 1861(v)(1)(L)(i) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(v)(1)(L)(i)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (III), by striking ''or'';

(2) in subclause (IV)—

(A) by inserting ''and before October 1, 1998,'' after ''October 1, 1997,''; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting '', or''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subclause:

''(V) October 1, 1998, 106 percent of such median.''.

(c) ONE-YEAR DELAY IN 15 PERCENT REDUCTION IN PAYMENT LIMITS; CHANGE IN TIMING OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM.—

(1) PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM.—Section 1895 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395fff) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1999'' and inserting ''for portions of cost reporting periods occurring on or after October 1, 2000''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(i), by striking ''fiscal year 2000'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2001'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''September 30, 1999'' and inserting ''September 30, 2000''; and

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking ''fiscal year 2001'' and inserting ''fiscal year 2002''.

(2) CHANGE IN EFFECTIVE DATE.—Section 4603(d) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 1395fff note) is amended by striking ''cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 1999'' and inserting ''portions of cost reporting periods occurring on or after October 1, 2000''.

(3) CONTINGENCY REDUCTION.—Section 4603(e) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (42 U.S.C. 1395fff note) is amended—

(A) by striking ''cost reporting periods described in subsection (d), for such cost reporting periods'' and inserting ''portions of cost reporting periods described in subsection (d), for such portions''; and

(B) by striking ''September 30, 1999'' and inserting ''September 30, 2000''.

(d) CHANGE IN HOME HEALTH MARKET BASKET INCREASE.—

(1) INTERIM PAYMENT SYSTEM.—Section 1861(v)(1)(L) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(v)(1)(L)), as amended by subsection (a)(3), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(ix) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subparagraph, in updating any limit under this subparagraph by a home health market basket index for cost reporting periods beginning during each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, the update otherwise provided shall be reduced by 1.1 percentage points.''.

(2) PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM.—Section 1895(b)(3)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395fff(b)(3)(B)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''home health market basket percentage increase'' and inserting ''home health applicable increase percentage (as defined in clause (ii))'';

(B) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(C) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

''(ii) HOME HEALTH APPLICABLE INCREASE PERCENTAGE.—For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'home health applicable increase percentage' means, with respect to—

''(I) fiscal year 2002 or 2003, the home health market basket percentage increase (as defined in clause (iii)) minus 1.1 percentage points; or

''(II) any subsequent fiscal year, the home health market basket percentage increase.''.

(e) EXCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL PART B COSTS FROM DETERMINATION OF PART B MONTHLY PREMIUM.—Section 1839 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395r) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting ''(except as provided in subsection (g))'' after ''year that''; and

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

''(g) In estimating the benefits and administrative costs which will be payable from the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund for a year for purposes of determining the monthly premium rate under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall exclude an estimate of any benefits and administrative costs attributable to the application of section 1861(v)(1)(L)(viii) or to the establishment under section 1861(v)(1)(L)(i)(V) of a per visit limit at 106 percent of the median (instead of 105 percent of the median), but only to the extent payment for home health services under this title is not being made under section 1895 (relating to prospective payment for home health services).''.

(f) REPORTS ON SUMMARY OF RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY THE SECRETARY ON THE PROSPECTIVE PAYMENT SYSTEM.—By not later than January 1, 1999, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress a report on the following matters:

(1) RESEARCH.—A description of any research paid for by the Secretary on the development of a prospective payment system for home health services furnished under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and a summary of the results of such research.

(2) SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SYSTEM.—The Secretary's schedule for the implementation of the prospective payment system for home health services under section 1895 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395fff).

(g) MEDPAC REPORTS.—

(1) REVIEW OF SECRETARY'S REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date the Secretary of Health and Human Services submits to Congress the report under subsection (f), the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (established under section 1805 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b–6)) shall submit to Congress a report describing the Commission's analysis of the Secretary's report, and shall include the Commission's recommendations with respect to the matters contained in such report.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Commission shall include in its annual report to Congress for June 1999 an analysis of whether changes in law made by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, as modified by the amendments made by this section, with respect to payments for home health services furnished under the medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, impede access to such services by individuals entitled to benefits under such program.

(h) GAO AUDIT OF RESEARCH EXPENDITURES.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of sums obligated or expended by the Health Care Financing Administration for the research described in subsection (f)(1), and of the data, reports, proposals, or other information provided by such research.

(i) PROMPT IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promptly issue (without regard to chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code) such regulations or program memoranda as may be necessary to effect the amendments made by this section for cost reporting periods beginning during fiscal year 1999.

(2) USE OF PAYMENT AMOUNTS AND LIMITS FROM PUBLISHED TABLES.—

(A) PER BENEFICIARY LIMITS.—In effecting the amendments made by subsection (a) for cost reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 1999, the ''median'' referred to in section 1861(v)(1)(L)(vi)(I) of the Social Security Act for such periods shall be the national standardized per beneficiary limitation specified in Table 3C published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1998 (63 FR 42926) and the ''standardized regional average of such costs'' referred to in section 1861(v)(1)(L)(v)(I) of such Act for a census division shall be the sum of the labor and nonlabor components of the standardized per beneficiary limitation for that census division specified in Table 3B published in the Federal Register on that date (63 FR 42926) (or in Table 3D as so published with respect to Puerto Rico and Guam), and adjusted to reflect variations in wages among different geographic areas as specified in Tables 4a and 4b published in the Federal Register on that date (63 FR 42926–42933).

(B) PER VISIT LIMITS.—In effecting the amendments made by subsection (b) for cost reporting periods beginning in fiscal year 1999, the limits

determined under section 1861(v)(1)(L)(i)(V) of such Act for cost reporting periods beginning during such fiscal year shall be equal to the per visit limits as specified in Table 3A published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1998 (63 FR 42925) and as subsequently corrected, multiplied by 106/105, and adjusted to reflect variations in wages among different geographic areas as specified in Tables 4a and 4b published in the Federal Register on August 11, 1998 (63 FR 42926–42933).

Subtitle B—Other Medicare-Related Provisions

SEC. 5201. AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS TO IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES FOR PROVIDING INDUCEMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (B) of section 1128A(i)(6) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a(i)(6)) is amended to read as follows:

''(B) subject to subsection (n), any permissible practice described in any subparagraph of section 1128B(b)(3) or in regulations issued by the Secretary;''.

(b) SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING A SAFE HARBOR FOR PAYMENT OF MEDIGAP PREMIUMS OF ESRD BENEFICIARIES.—

(1) 2-YEAR LIMITATION.—Section 1128A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n)(1) Subparagraph (B) of subsection (i)(6) shall not apply to a practice described in paragraph (2) unless—

''(A) the Secretary, through the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services, promulgates a rule authorizing such a practice as an exception to remuneration; and

''(B) the remuneration is offered or transferred by a person under such rule during the 2-year period beginning on the date the rule is first promulgated.

''(2) A practice described in this paragraph is a practice under which a health care provider or facility pays, in whole or in part, premiums for medicare supplemental policies for individuals entitled to benefits under part A of title XVIII pursuant to section 226A.''.

(2) GAO STUDY AND REPORT ON IMPACT OF SAFE HARBOR ON MEDIGAP POLICIES.—If a permissible practice is promulgated under section 1128A(n)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act (as added by paragraph (1)), the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study that compares any disproportionate impact on specific issuers of medicare supplemental policies (including the impact on premiums for non-ESRD medicare beneficiaries enrolled in such policies) due to adverse selection in enrolling medicare ESRD beneficiaries before the enactment of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and 1 year after the date of promulgation of such permissible practice under section 1128A(n)(1)(A) of the Social Security Act. Not later than 18 months after the date of promulgation of such practice, the Comptroller General shall submit a report to Congress on such study and shall include in the report recommendations concerning whether the time limitation imposed under section 1128A(n)(1)(B) of such Act should be extended.

(c) EXTENSION OF ADVISORY OPINION AUTHORITY.—Section 1128D(b)(2)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7d(b)(2)(A)) is amended by inserting ''or section 1128A(i)(6)'' after ''1128B(b)''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) INTERIM FINAL RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may promulgate regulations that take effect on an interim basis, after notice and pending opportunity for public comment, in order to implement the amendments made by this section in a timely manner.

SEC. 5202. EXPANSION OF MEMBERSHIP OF MEDPAC TO 17.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1805(c)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b–6(c)(1)), as added by section 4022 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, is amended by striking ''15'' and inserting ''17''.

(b) INITIAL TERMS OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of staggering the initial terms of members of the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (under section 1805(c)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1395b–6(c)(3)), the initial terms of the two additional members of the Commission provided for by the amendment under subsection (a) are as follows:

(A) One member shall be appointed for one year.

(B) One member shall be appointed for two years.

(2) COMMENCEMENT OF TERMS.—Such terms shall begin on May 1, 1999.

Subtitle C—Revenue Offsets

SEC. 5301. TAX TREATMENT OF CASH OPTION FOR QUALIFIED PRIZES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 451 (relating to taxable year for which items of gross income included) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) SPECIAL RULE FOR CASH OPTIONS FOR RECEIPT OF QUALIFIED PRIZES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this title, in the case of an individual on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting, a qualified prize option shall be disregarded in determining the taxable year for which any portion of the qualified prize is properly includible in gross income of the taxpayer.

''(2) QUALIFIED PRIZE OPTION; QUALIFIED PRIZE.—For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'qualified prize option' means an option which—

''(i) entitles an individual to receive a single cash payment in lieu of receiving a qualified prize (or remaining portion thereof), and

''(ii) is exercisable not later than 60 days after such individual becomes entitled to the qualified prize.

''(B) QUALIFIED PRIZE.—The term 'qualified prize' means any prize or award which—

''(i) is awarded as a part of a contest, lottery, jackpot, game, or other similar arrangement,

''(ii) does not relate to any past services performed by the recipient and does not require the recipient to perform any substantial future service, and

''(iii) is payable over a period of at least 10 years.

''(3) PARTNERSHIP, ETC.—The Secretary shall provide for the application of this subsection in the case of a partnership or other pass-through entity consisting entirely of individuals described in paragraph (1).''

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any prize to which a person first becomes entitled after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) TRANSITION RULE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to any prize to which a person first becomes entitled on or before the date of enactment of this Act, except that in determining whether an option is a qualified prize option as defined in section 451(h)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by such amendment)—

(A) clause (ii) of such section 451(h)(2)(A) shall not apply, and

(B) such option shall be treated as a qualified prize option if it is exercisable only during all or part of the 18-month period beginning on July 1, 1999.

DIVISION K—PAY-AS-YOU-GO PROVISION

Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying Conference Report No. 105–217, legislation in section 103 of Division A and in divisions C through J of this Act that would have been estimated by the Office of Management and Budget as changing direct spending or receipts under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 were it included in an Act other than an appropriation Act shall be treated as direct spending or receipts legislation, as appropriate, under section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

This Act may be cited as the ''Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999''.

And amend the title to read as follows:

An Act making omnibus consolidated and emergency appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

And the Senate agree to the same.

TOM DELAY,
RALPH REGULA,
HAROLD ROGERS,
RON PACKARD,
S. CALLAHAN,
TODD TIAHRT,
ROBERT ADERHOLT,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
ESTEBAN E. TORRES,
JOHN W. OLVER,
ED PASTOR,
BUD CRAMER,
DAVE OBEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD SHELBY,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
TED STEVENS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
ROBERT C. BYRD
(with the exception of certain leadership legislative riders),
HARRY REID,
PATTY MURRAY,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. H.R. 4328) making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the effects of the action agreed upon by the managers and recommended in the accompanying report.

The composition of this conference agreement includes more than the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999. While the House version of H.R. 4328 and the Senate amendment in the nature of a substitute dealt only with transportation appropriations, the conference report was expanded to include other matters, most significantly, other fiscal year 1999 appropriations for other departments and agencies. These appropriations are included in division A of this conference agreement and are organized in groupings as they would have been had they been enacted in their regular appropriations act.

Since this conference agreement is expanded to include matters beyond those relating to the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, the title of the bill is amended to reflect this expansion.

SECTION 101(a): AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4101 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions of H.R. 4101, the Agriculture, rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittee of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4101.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTIVES

The statement of the managers remains silent on provisions that were in both the House and Senate bills that remain unchanged by this conference agreement, except as noted in this statement of the managers.

The conferees agree that executive branch wishes cannot substitute for Congress' own statements as to the best evidence of congressional intentions—that is, the official reports of the Congress. The conferees further point out that funds in this Act must be used for the purposes for which appropriated, as required by section 1301 of title 31 of the United States Code, which provides: ''Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.''

The House and Senate report language that is not changed by the conference is approved by the committee of conference. The statement of the managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not intend to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

FOOD SAFETY INITIATIVE

Funding for Food Safety is of critical importance to the conferees and, accordingly, it has been given high priority. The conferees note that many of the activities described under the President's Food Safety Initiative have been funded for many years. The President's budget request, which assumes the collection of user fees that have not been authorized, further complicates the process.

The following table reflects funding increases for activities identified under the Food Safety Initiative:

Food and Drug Administration	$25,000,000
Food Safety and Inspection Service	16,467,000
Office of the Chief Economist	98,000
Economic Research Service	453,000
Food and Nutrition Service	2,000,000
Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service	16,000,000
Agricultural Research Service	12,370,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	2,831,000
Total	$75,219,000

TITLE I—AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS

PRODUCTION, PROCESSING, AND MARKETING

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The conference agreement provides $2,836,000 for the Office of the Secretary as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,941,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement adopts language as proposed by the House to prohibit the use of salaries and expenses to carry out section 793(d) of Public Law 104–127, a limitation on program levels in the Fund for Rural America and section 793(c)(1)(C) of Public Law 104–127, a limitation on housing assistance. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

The conferees concur with Senate report language regarding the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) that says that, in implementing the FQPA, decisions should be ''. . . based on sound science, and reliable, accurate and widely accepted data which reflects the Nation's agricultural production, practices, and conditions.''

The conferees understand the trust responsibility the U.S. has toward Indians and Alaska Natives and directs the Department of Agriculture to report to the Congress no later than February 1, 1999, on the progress made with Indian agriculture, Federal interagency coordination, and the level of Indian usage of Federal programs and initiatives outlined to benefit Indian agriculture.

The conferees have included in the bill a prohibition on funding to establish an Office of Community Food Security or any similar office without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS

CHIEF ECONOMIST

The conference agreement provides $5,620,000 for the Chief Economist instead of $5,973,000 as proposed by the House and $5,048,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $219,000 for agricultural weather activities, $255,000 for the World Agricultural Outlook Board, and $98,000 to support the Food Safety Initiative.

The conference agreement provides $6,120,000 for the Office of Budget and Program Analysis as proposed by the House instead of $5,986,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $613,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of $636,000 as proposed by the House.

AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES AND RENTAL PAYMENTS

The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the House limiting the purpose for which funds may be transferred to commercial space expansion. The conference agreement includes new language that provides flexibility for the Secretary to transfer not more than 5 percent of this appropriation to or from another agency's appropriation to allow for incremental changes in the amount of GSA or commercial space and not to finance changes in GSA billing.

DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $32,168,000 for Departmental Administration as proposed by the House instead of $27,034,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides $65,128,000 for the Office of the Inspector General instead of $67,178,000 as proposed by the House and $63,128,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $100,000 for confidential operational expenses instead of $95,000 as proposed by the House and $125,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for law enforcement and related work instead of $1,965,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The conference agreement provides $29,194,000 for the Office of the General Counsel instead of $30,396,000 as proposed by the House and $28,759,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $435,000 to provide legal support for the Department's civil rights program.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS

The conference agreement provides $540,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics as proposed by the Senate instead of $560,000 as proposed by the House.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $65,757,000 for the Economic Research Service instead of $67,282,000 as proposed by the House and $53,109,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $12,195,000 for studies and evaluations of the child nutrition, WIC, and food stamp programs. Of this amount, $2,000,000 is transfered to the Food Program Administration account of the Food and Nutrition Service to conduct programmatic evaluations and analyses. The conferees direct that any welfare reform studies, analyses, or evaluations undertaken by the agency shall directly relate to USDA programs.

The conferees expect a study as proposed by the House, as part of the nutrition related studies, to assess cost containment practices used by states to limit branded products sold in the WIC food package other than infant formula. The conferees direct that the total cost for this study shall not exceed $1,100,000 in fiscal year 1999 nor $1,500,000 over the next three years.

The conference agreement includes $453,000 for estimating the benefits of food safety.

The conferees are aware of a 1996 GAO study on plate waste in the school lunch program and expect the USDA to develop recommendations for eliminating this problem.

Two years ago, the U.S. Congress set U.S. farm policy through the year 2002. As international trade negotiations move into a phase critical to U.S. agriculture, it is essential that our negotiators and farmers have accurate and timely information. Therefore, in addition to the language in the Senate report, the conferees expect commodity situation and outlook reports be maintained at the reporting frequency in place at the time of enactment of the Food and Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act.

The conference agreement provides $300,000 for a study by the National Academy of Sciences concerning the appropriate amounts of fruit, fiber and sugar in the diet of the population targeted for benefit by the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The study will be a compilation and review of existing studies and data, including data compiled and materials prepared by the Department in developing the Dietary Guidelines and the Healthy Eating Index. It will examine, in particular, whether WIC program participants would benefit nutritionally if the six grams of sugar per ounce of dried cereal limitation in WIC program regulations were to be modified so that sugar contained in dried fruit in such cereals did not count against this limitation. The study will also examine the impact of the above modifications to the WIC dried cereal limitation on the dental health of WIC participants. A report on this study should be transmitted to the appropriate committees of Congress and to the Secretary no later than 12 months after the project is initiated by the Academy.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $103,964,000 for the National Agricultural

Statistics Service as proposed by the Senate instead of $105,082,000 as proposed by the House. Of this amount up to $23,599,000, is provided for the Census of Agriculture including $600,000 for the agriculture economics and land ownership survey and the aquaculture statistics census as proposed by the Senate instead of up to $23,141,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees expect the National Agricultural Statistics Service to continue to revise the Census of Agriculture to eliminate redundancies in questions asked of farmers.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $785,518,000 for the Agricultural Research Service instead of $755,816,000 as proposed by the House and $768,221,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

	Amount
FY 1998 Appropriation	$744,605,000
Transfer:	
Office of Civil Rights	170,000
Department of State	16,000
Rescission	(223,000)
Adjusted FY 1998 Base	744,568,000
Emerging Diseases and Exotic Pests	7,550,000
Plants: Emerging Plant Diseases	(1,450,000)
Albany, CA	{250,000}
Beltsville, MD	{250,000}
Frederick, MD	{250,000}
College Station, TX	{250,000}
Montpellier, FR	{250,000}
Logan, UT	{200,000}
Fusarium Head Blight (ARS/Consortium of 12 Land Grant Univ	{3,000,000}
Animals: Exotic Infectious Diseases	(3,100,000)
Athens, GA	{500,000}
Ames, IA (NADC)	{1,000,000}
Beltsville, MD	{500,000}
Pullman, WA	{600,000}
Laramie, WY	{500,000}
Environmental Quality/Natural Resources	2,400,000
Bioactive Compounds	(250,000)
Gainesville, FL	{250,000}
IPM/Areawide	(1,150,000)
Beltsville, MD	{250,000}
Columbia, MO	{400,000}
Stoneville, MS	{250,000}
College Station, TX	{250,000}
Livestock Management Systems	(1,000,000)
Everglades Initiative	750,000
Canal Point, FL	{250,000}
Miami, FL	{250,000}
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	{250,000}
Food Safety	12,370,000
Preharvest	(4,802,000)
Athens, GA	{250,000}
Ames, IA	{250,000}
West Lafayette, IN	{250,000}
Beltsville, MD	{250,000}
Clay Center, NE	{600,000}
College Station, TX	{250,000}
Postharvest	(2,000,000)
Safety/Quality of Fruits/Vegetables	(1,000,000)
Food Safety Engineering, Purdue Univ	(1,000,000)
Genetic Resources	2,100,000
Palmer, AK	{100,000}
Columbia, MO	{700,000}
Leetown, WV	{1,000,000}
Human Nutrition Initiative	2,250,000
Little Rock, AR	{750,000}
San Francisco, CA	{250,000}
Boston, MA	{250,000}
Beltsville, MD	{250,000}
Grand Forks, ND	{250,000}
Houston, TX	{500,000}
Pfiesteria	719,000
Alternative Fish Feed, Aberdeen, ID	250,000
Appalachian Fruit Research Station, Kearneysville, WV	250,000
Aquaculture Research, AK	1,100,000
Biological Control of Western Weeds, Albany, CA	300,000
Biomedical Materials in Plants {C/A with Biotech. Foundation, Inc.	500,000
Cereal Crops Research, Madison WI	250,000
Cotton Ginning, Stoneville, MS	250,000
Endophyte Research {C/A with Univ. of AR, MO and OSU	200,000
Fish Diseases, Auburn, AL	750,000
Fish Farming Experiment Laboratory, Stuttgart, AR	750,000
Floriculture and Nursery Crop Res (USNA, Washington, DC/OSU/Cornell and CA Univ)	1,000,000
Ft. Pierce, FL {Horticulture	500,000
Forage Crops, Woodward, OK	250,000
Garden Unit, USNA, Washington, DC	250,000
Golden Nematode, Ithaca, NY	150,000
Grape Rootstock, Geneva, NY	300,000
Grasshopper Research, AK	750,000
Grazinglands Research, El Reno, OK	250,000
Honeybee Research (Varroa/Tracheal Mites), Baton Rouge, LA	300,000
Lettuce Geneticist/Breeding, Salinas, CA	250,000
Lyme Disease {Tick Control Project, Beltsville, MD	200,000
Manure Handling and Disposal, Starkville, MS	500,000
Meadowfoam Research, Peoria, IL	200,000
Mycoplasma Research, Starkville, MS	250,000
National Warmwater Aquaculture Center, Stoneville, MS	1,100,000
National Agricultural Library	250,000
Natural Products, Oxford, MS	750,000
New England Plant, Soil and Water Lab, Orono, ME	250,000
Non-Chemical Control of Pecan Insect Pests, Byron, GA	250,000
Peaceh Varieties Research, Byron, GA	150,000
Peanut Quality Research Dawson, GA/Raleigh, NC	1,000,000
Pear Thrips, Ithaca, NY	100,000
Potato Breeder Position, Aberdeen, ID	150,000
Range Research, Burns, OR	250,000
Rice Research:	
Stuttgart, ARK	1,400,000
Davis, CA	250,000
Beaumont, TX	200,000
Root Diseases of Wheat and Barley, Pullman, WA	500,000
Small Fruits Research, Poplarville, MS	250,000
Small Fruits Research, Corvallis, OR	250,000
Soil Tilth Research, Ames, IA	500,000
Soybean and Corn Research, Stoneville, MS	750,000
Subtropical Animal Research Station, Brooksville, FL	500,000
Subtropical Horticultural Research Station, Miami, FL	300,000
Sugarbeet Research, Ft. Collins, CO	200,000
U.S. Plant Stress and Water Conserv. Lab, Lubbock, TX	500,000
Vegetable Research, East Lansing, MI	200,000
Wild Rice Research, St. Paul, MN	100,000
Wind Erosion Research, Manhattan, KS	250,000
Termination of ongoing projects	−1,419,000
Children's nutrition study	−5,000,000
Food safety study	−420,000
Citrus Tristeza Virus (transfer	−500,000
Total, ARS	785,518,000

The conference agreement concurs in the following program terminations: global environmental change, CO; and water and agrochemical management, LA.

The conferees understand that ARS and the Institute for Technology Development are collaborating to develop promising imaging technology to help assure food quality and safety. The conferees encourage the continuation of this important research and expect ARS to increase its support for this cooperative project from the increased funding provided for food safety.

The conferees are aware of the important research carried out by ARS National Animal Disease Center at Ames, Iowa, on corn insects and crop genetics, plant introduction, soil tilth, and national programs to control and prevent avian and animal diseases. The conferees continue funding for these important ARS projects in FY 1999 and have provided an additional $2,000,000 for ARS research as reflected in the table.

The amount recommended does not provide funding for program and operations supporting the mission of the newly-constructed swine facility which has been deeded to Iowa State University (ISU). In the Department's report to the Committees regarding funding options for the facility, the conferees understand (1) ISU is presently investing funds in research that is related or complementary to the research proposed for the new facility, and (2) the swine industry is prepared to work toward obtaining other sources of funds to support operational costs and the program of research planned for this facility. The National Swine Research Center was conveyed to ISU in March, 1998, as directed under the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, P.L. 104–19, October 17, 1995. Under this agreement, the conference report stated ''that any future costs of operation associated with that facility be provided by sources other than the Federal government.''

The conferees expect the Department to consult with the Strategic Planning Task Force on the appropriateness of establishing a human nutrition research center in preventive nutrition, diet, and obesity.

The conferees recognize the important research being done at the ARS-Athens Russell Research Center on competitive exclusion of enteritidis food safety pathogens and encourage the Department to extend this important research to swine.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $56,437,000 for Agricultural Research Service, Buildings and Facilities instead of $61,380,000 as proposed by the House and $31,930,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Arizona:	
Water Conservation and Western Cotton, Maricopa	$500,000
California:	
Western Human Nutrition Laboratory, Davis	6,150,000
Hawaii:	
U.S. Pacific Basin Agricultural Research Center	4,500,000
Illinois:	
National Center for Agricultural Utilization, Peoria	8,200,000
Iowa:	
National Animal Disease Center, Ames	2,957,000
Kansas:	
U.S. Grain Marketing Research Laboratory, Manhattan	1,400,000
Louisiana:	
Southern Regional Research Center, New Orleans	6,000,000
Maryland:	
National Agricultural Library, Beltsville	1,200,000
Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville	2,500,000
Mississippi:	
Biocontrol and Insect Rearing Laboratory, Stoneville	200,000
Montana:	
Pest Quarantine/Integrated Pest Management Facility, Sidney	7,300,000
New Mexico:	
Jornada Range Research Station, Las Cruces	6,700,000
New York:	
Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Greenport	3,500,000
Pennsylvania:	
Eastern Regional Research Center, Philadelphia	3,300,000
Utah:	
Poisonous Plant Laboratory, Logan	30,000
West Virginia:	
National Center for Cool and Cold Water Aquaculture, Leetown	2,000,000
Total	56,437,000

The conference agreement provides $500,000 in additional planning funds for the relocation and replacement of ARS research laboratory from the Phoenix, Arizona location to the Maricopa Agriculture Center. The conferees direct the agency to further review and evaluate the size, capacity and costs associated with replacing the existing research laboratory. This effort is essential to determine the required scope and the most cost-efficient facility required to meet the needs of ARS water and cotton research. The conference agreement provides $2,957,000 for the National Animal Disease Center and expects the ARS to use $1,943,000 in available unobligated funds to complete the project.

The conference agreement does not include funding for the avian disease laboratory in Michigan without any prejudice toward the project.

COOPERATIVE STATE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND EXTENSION SERVICE

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $481,216,000 for research and education activities instead of $431,125,000 as proposed by the House and $432,982,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement reflects a 7% increase from the fiscal year 1998 level for payments under the Hatch Act, cooperative forestry research, payments to 1890 Colleges and Universities, animal health and disease grants, and payments to 1994 institutions; and an increase of $22,100,000 for the National Research Initiative. The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Research and Education Activities

[In thousands of dollars]

	Conference agreement
Payments Under Hatch Act	180,545
Cooperative forestry research (McIntire-Stennis)	21,932
Payments to 1890 colleges and Tuskegee	29,676
Special Research Grants (P.L. 89–106):	
Aegilops cylindricum (WA)	360
Aflatoxin (IL)	113
Agriculture-based industrial lubricants (IA)	250
Agricultural diversification (HI)	131
Agricultural diversity/Red River Corridor (MN/ND)	250
Agriculture water usage (GA)	300
Alliance for food protection (NE, GA)	300
Alternative crops (ND)	550
Alternative crops for arid lands (TX)	100
Alternative marine and fresh water species (MS)	308
Alternative salmon products (AK)	400
Animal science food safety consortium (AR, IA, KS)	1,521
Apple fire blight (NY, MI)	500
Aquaculture (LA)	330
Aquaculture (MS)	592
Aquaculture (VA)	100
Aquaculture product and marketing development (WV)	750
Babcock Institute (WI)	400
Binational agriculture research and development	400
Biodiesel research (MO)	152
Brucellosis vacinos (MT)	150
Center for animal health and productivity (PA)	113
Center for innovative food technology (OH)	381
Center for rural studies (VT)	200
Chesapeake Bay agroecology (MD)	150
Chesapeake Bay aquaculture	385
Citrus tristeza	500
Competitiveness of agricultural products (WA)	680
Contagious equine metitis (KY)	250
Cool season legume research (ID, WA)	329
Cotton research (TX)	200
Cranberry/blueberry (MA)	150
Cranberry/blueberry disease & breeding (NJ, MA)	220
Dairy and meat goat research (TX)	63
Delta rural revitalization (MS)	148
Designing foods for health (TX)	250
Drought mitigation (NE)	200
Ecosystems (AL)	500
Environmental research (NY)	486
Environmental risk factors/cancer (NY)	100
Expanded wheat pasture (OK)	285
Farm and rural business finance (IL)	87
Feed barley for rangeland cattle (MT)	600
Floriculture (HI)	250
Food and Agriculture Policy Institute (IA, MO)	800
Food irradiation (IA)	200
Food marketing policy center (CT)	400
Food processing center (NE)	42
Food quality (AK)	350
Food safety	5,000
Food safety (AL)	300
Food systems research group (WI)	225
Forestry (AR)	523
Fruit and vegetable market analysis (AZ, MO)	320
Generic commodity promotion research and evaluation (NY)	212
Global change	1,000
Global marketing support service (AR)	127
Grain sorghum (KS)	106
Grass seed cropping systems for a sustainable agriculture (WA, OR, ID)	423
Human nutrition (IA)	473
Human nutrition (LA)	752
Human nutrition (NY)	622
Hydroponic tomato production (OH)	200
Illinois-Missouri Alliance for Biotechnology	1,184
Improved dairy management practices (PA)	296
Improved fruit practices (MI)	445
Infectious disease research (CO)	250
Institute for Food Science and Engineering (AR)	1,250
Integrated production systems (OK)	180
International agricultural market structures and institutions (KY)	250
International arid lands consortium	400
Iowa biotechnology consortium	1,564
Livestock and dairy policy (NY, TX)	475
Lowbush blueberry research (ME)	220
Maple research (VT)	100
Meadowfoam (OR)	300
Michigan biotechnology consortium	675
Midwest advanced food manufacturing alliance	423
Midwest agricultural products (IA)	592
Milk safety (PA)	250
Minor use animal drugs (IR–4)	550
Molluscan shellfish (OR)	400
Multi-commodity research (OR)	364
Multi-cropping strategies for aquaculture (HI)	127
National biological impact assessment	254
Nematode resistance genetic engineering (NM)	127
Non-food uses of agricultural products (NE)	64
Oil resources from desert plants (NM)	175
Organic waste utilization (NM)	100
Pasture and forage research (UT)	225
Peach tree short life (SC)	162
Pest control alternatives (SC)	106
Phytophthora root rot (NM)	127
Plant, drought, and disease resistance gene cataloging (NM)	150
Postharvest rice straws (CA)	300
Potato research	1,300
Precision agriculture (KY)	500
Precision agriculture (MS)	1,000
Preharvest food safety (KS)	212
Preservation and processing research (OK)	226
Rangeland ecosystems (NM)	200
Regional barley gene mapping project	400
Regionalized implications of farm programs (MO, TX)	294
Rice Modeling (AR)	296
Rural devel. cntrs. (PA, IA (ND), MS, OR, LA)	523
Rural policies institute (NE, MO)	644
Russian wheat aphid (CO)	200
Seafood and aquaculture harvesting, processing and marketing (MS)	305
Small fruit research (OR, WA, ID)	300
Southwest consortium for plant genetics and water resources	338
Soybean cyst nematode (MO)	475
STEEP III—water quality in Northwest	500
Sustainable agriculture (MI)	445
Sustainable agriculture and natural resources (PA)	95
Sustainable agriculture systems (NE)	59
Sustainable beef supply (MT)	500
Sustainable pest management for dryland wheat (MT)	400
Swine waste management (NC)	500
Tillage, silviculture, waste management (LA)	212
Tomato wilt virus (GA)	200
Tropical and subtropical	2,724
Turkey carnavirus (IN)	200
Urban pests (GA)	64
Vidalia onions (GA)	100
Viticulture consortium (NY, CA)	1,000
Water conservation (KS)	79
Water quality	3,461
Weed control (ND)	423
Wetland plants (LA)	600
Wheat genetic research (KS)	261
Wood utilization research (OR, MS, NC, MN, ME, MI, ID, TN)	5,136
Wool research (TX, MT, WY)	300
Total, Special Research Grants	63,116
Improved pest control:	
Critical issues	200
Emerging pest and disease issues	1,623
Expert IPM decision support issues	177
Integrated pest management	2,731
Pesticide clearance (IR–4)	8,990
Pesticide impact assessment	1,327
Total, Improved pest control	15,048
Competitive research grants:	
Animal systems	29,000
Markets, trade and policy	4,600
Nutrition, food quality and health	16,000
Natural resources and the environment	20,500
Plant systems	41,000
Processes and new products	8,200
Total, Competitive research grants	119,300
Animal Health and Disease (Sec. 1433)	5,109
Critical Agricultural Materials Act	600
Aquaculture Centers (Sec. 1475)	4,000
Alternative Crops	750
Sustainable agriculture	8,000
Capacity building grants	9,200
Payments to the 1994 Institutions	1,552
Graduate fellowship grants	3,000
Institution challenge grants	4,350
Multicultural scholars program	1,000
Hispanic-serving institutions	2,850
Secondary/2-year post-secondary	500
Federal Administration:	
Agriculture development in American Pacific	564
Agriculture waste utilization (WV)	250

	Conference agreement
Alternative fuels characterization laboratory (ND)	218
Animal waste management (OK)	250
Center for Agricultural and Rural Development (IA)	355
Center for North American Studies (TX)	87
Data information system	1,000
Geographic information system	844
Mariculture (NC)	250
Mississippi Valley State University	583
National Center for Peanut Competitiveness	300
Office of grants and program systems	310
Pay costs and FERS (prior)	1,100
Peer panels	350
PM–10 study (CA, WA)	873
Shrimp aquaculture (AZ, HI, MS, MA, SC)	3,354
Total, Federal Administration	10,688
Total, Research and Education Activities	481,216]

The conferees direct the USDA to consult with the Food and Drug Administration regarding food safety research objectives of that agency and recommend that $5,000,000 of the funds provided for the food safety component of the National Research Initiative be used to meet those needs.

The conference agreement includes $523,000 for Rural Development Centers, of which $100,000 is for a new center in Louisiana. The conference agreement includes $750,000 for alternative crops, of which $550,000 is for canola and $200,000 is for hesperaloe. The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 for the wood utilization special grant for the establishment of two new centers in Idaho and Tennessee with the remainder of the increase to be shared on a proportionate basis by the existing centers.

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for the special grant for food safety as requested by the President and an increase of $7,400,000 in the National Research Initiative category for nutrition, food quality and health.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $437,987,000 for extension activities instead of $416,789,000 as proposed by the House and $432,181,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Extension Activities

[In thousands of dollars]

	Conference agreement
Smith Lever 3(b) & 3(c)	276,548
Smith Lever: 3(d):	
Farm safety	3,000
Food and nutrition education (EFNEP)	58,695
Food safety	7,365
Indian reservation agents	1,714
Pest management	10,783
Pesticide impact assessment	3,214
Rural development centers	908
Sustainable agriculture	3,309
Water quality	9,561
Youth at risk	9,000
1890's Colleges and Tuskegee	25,843
1890's facilities grants	8,426
Renewable Resources Extension Act	3,192
Rural health and safety education	2,628
Extension services at the 1994 institutions	2,060
Subtotal	426,246
Federal Administration and special grants:	
Ag in the classroom	208
Beef producers' improvement (AR)	197
Delta teachers academy	3,500
Diabetes detection, prevention (WA)	550
Extension specialist (AR)	99
Extension specialist (MS)	100
General administration	4,787
Income enhancement demonstration (OH)	246
Integrated cow/calf resources management (IA)	300
National Center for Agriculture Safety (IA)	195
Pilot tech. transfer (OK, MS)	326
Pilot tech. transfer (WI)	163
Range improvement (NM)	197
Rural development (NM)	280
Rural development (OK)	150
Rural rehabilitation (GA)	246
Wood biomass as an alternative farm product (NY)	197
Total, Federal Administration	11,741
Total, Extension Activities	437,987

The conferees are concerned that funds for cooperative agriculture extension services are being used to promote Federal welfare programs. Such activities are appropriate only to the extent that they fall within the traditional educational role of extension for home economics and similar missions.

The conference agreement includes a 3% increase for the formula grant programs as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement has provided an increase for water quality and expects the projects in North Dakota and Illinois to compete for these funds.

The conference agreement includes an increase of $500,000 for the Farm*A*Syst program, and an increase of $145,000 for the AgrAbility project.

MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $618,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs as proposed by the Senate instead of $642,000 as proposed by the House.

ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $425,803,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) instead of $424,500,000 as proposed by the House and $419,473,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

[In thousands of dollars]

	Conference agreement
Pest and disease exclusion:	
Agricultural quarantine inspection	30,648
User fees	88,000
Subtotal, Agricultural quarantine inspection	118,648
Cattle ticks	4,627
Foot-and-mouth disease	3,803
Import-export inspection	6,815
International programs	6,630
Fruit fly exclusion and detection	22,970
Screwworm	30,301
Tropical bont tick	407
Total, Pest and disease exclusion	194,201
Plant and animal health monitoring:	
Animal health monitoring and surveillance	63,389
Animal and plant health regulatory enforcement	5,855
Pest detection	6,426
Total, Plant and animal health monitoring	75,670
Pest and disease management programs:	
Aquaculture	567
Biocontrol	8,160
Boll weevil	16,209
Brucellosis eradication	11,864
Golden nematode	435
Gypsy moth	4,366
Imported fire ant	1,000
Miscellaneous plant diseases	1,410
Noxious weeds	424
Pink bollworm	1,048
Pseudorabies	4,567
Scrapie	2,991
Silverleaf whitefly	
Tuberculosis	4,920
Wildlife services—operations	28,797
Witchweed	1,506
Total, Pest and disease management programs	88,264
Animal care:	
Animal welfare	9,175
Horse protection	361
Total, Animal care	9,536
Scientific and technical services:	
Aviation safety	1,200
Biotechnology/environmental protection	7,393
Integrated systems acquisition project	3,500
International cooperative administrative service	909
Plant methods development laboratories	4,693
Veterinary biologics	10,345
Veterinary diagnostics	15,622
Wildlife services—methods development	10,365
Total, Scientific and technical services	54,027
Contingency fund	4,105
Total, Salaries and expenses	425,803

The conference agreement includes $909,000 for the International Cooperative Administrative Support Service Program.

The conferees direct APHIS to conduct an analysis of the existing Medfly exclusion and detection program in the State of Florida and include in that analysis a review of various potential alternatives, including the feasibility of implementing a year-round sterile Medfly release program. Specifically, the analysis should identify the scope, annual cost, and method of implementation for such programs. APHIS shall report its findings to both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than May 1, 1999.

Infestations of red imported fire ants have been found in Dona Ana County, New Mexico and, as a result, the county has been quarantined. In order to properly survey and monitor the remaining counties of New Mexico for red imported fire ants, the conferees direct APHIS to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to the State of New Mexico to carry out the necessary activities.

The conferees request APHIS to grant a six-month extension of the comment period for the proposed rule published in the *Federal*

Register on August 12, 1998, concerning importation of grapefruits, lemons, and oranges from Argentina. Additional time is needed to allow independent scientists to review the scientific data submitted on behalf of Argentina's petition and to review the risk mitigation measures advocated by APHIS.

The conferees direct the Department to publish rules regarding the compensation of Arizona wheat producers, seed companies, seed producers, and handlers for their economic loss for the 1997–1998 crop due to Karnal bunt.

The conferees direct the Department to work with the Arizona wheat industry and Arizona regulatory agencies to develop a plan for de-regulation of Karnal bunt in Arizona, to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations no later than November 15, 1998, to allow for appropriate grower decisions for planting wheat for 1999.

The conferees direct APHIS to establish protocols containing appropriate verification procedures including permanent country of origin marking requirements for each country or region requesting to export livestock into the United States.

The conference agreement adopts House report language providing $1,500,000 for rabies control activities. The Senate report provided $800,000 for specific states.

The conference agreement adopts House report language providing $450,000 for trap testing and related activities to meet U.S. obligations under international standards. The Senate report had no similar language. The conferees expect the agency to work toward the development of more humane trapping methods.

The conference agreement adopts Senate report language providing $300,000 for an assessment of the economic threat from a newly-described contagious equine metritis-like bacterium to the U.S. horse industry. The House report had no similar provision.

The conference agreement adopts Senate report language providing $500,000 for operation of the bison quarantine facility and all associated operations including the testing of bison which have left Yellowstone National Park. The House report had no similar provision.

The conference agreement adopts Senate report language providing $300,000 to establish and operate a Wildlife Services office in Hawaii. The House report had no similar provision.

The conference agreement provides an increase of $175,000 to offset the impact of expanding wolf populations and the reintroduction of wolves in the northern Rocky Mountains.

The conference report adopts Senate report language providing $400,000 to require the Secretary to prevent the inadvertent introduction of brown tree snakes into Hawaii and other states. The House had no similar language.

The conferees urge the Secretary to delay the implementation of regulations issued by the Animal and Plant Health and Inspection Service (Fed. Reg. Vol. 63, No. 172, September 4, 1998) entitled ''Swim with the Dolphin'' as applied to wading programs. The managers expect the Department to solicit input from affected parties and ensure that the regulations will not impose unreasonable requirements, economic hardship, or conflict with State laws.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $7,700,000 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Buildings and Facilities, instead of $5,200,000 as proposed by the House and $4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes $3,500,000 for completion of a wing at the National Wildlife Research Center in Fort Collins, CO.

The conferees direct the agency to consider locations in Montana and Iowa for construction of a large animal biosafety level-3 containment facility.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

MARKETING SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $48,831,000 for the Agricultural Marketing Service instead of $46,567,000 as proposed by the House and $45,567,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees expect that, of the funds available for the National Organic Standards Program, amounts as may be necessary shall be used to offset the initial costs of accreditation services.

El Nino and the Asian currency crisis have caused significant problems to West Coast tuna fishermen. The USDA should use its surplus removal authorities to assist with this problem.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $60,730,000 for the Limitation on Administrative Expenses as proposed by the House instead of $59,521,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GRAIN INSPECTION, PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $26,787,000 for the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration instead of $27,542,000 as proposed by the House and $26,390,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate for restructuring the Packers and Stockyards Administration and $397,000 as proposed by the House for packer concentration and industry structure.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

The conference agreement provides $446,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety as proposed by the Senate. The House bill provided an unspecified amount of funding for the Office of the Under Secretary from the Food Safety and Inspection Service account.

FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $616,986,000 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service as proposed by the House instead of $605,149,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes the full amount requested in the fiscal year 1999 budget for the Food Safety Initiative and inspection costs.

The conferees note that the report on ratites was not delivered until six months after the requested submission date and, although a cost-benefit analysis was requested, it was not supplied. While citing significant potential health risks and the existence of industry microbiological data, the Department did not perform a risk assessment to quantify public health benefits. The Department is directed to resubmit the report with the cost-benefit analysis, as requested, by December 31, 1998, or to provide the conferees a detailed accounting of the projected cost and time required to determine the merits and effectiveness of a mandatory ratite inspection program.

The conference agreement adopts language as proposed by the House disagreeing with the Administration's proposal to waive cost-sharing limitations for cooperative state inspection programs. The Senate report had no similar provision.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999, recommendations on lifting the ban on the interstate distribution of State inspected meat.

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $572,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services as proposed by the Senate instead of $597,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees are concerned that the USDA is administering the forfeiture penalty provisions of 7 U.S.C. 7272(g) in a manner inconsistent with the intent of Congress. These provisions were intended only to act as a disincentive to program loan forfeitures. Unfortunately, as evidenced in the fiscal year 1999 Budget Summary, the Department has interpreted the provisions to have ''effectively reduced sugar loan rates.'' The conferees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to administer the program consistent with Congressional intent, and to ensure that the forfeiture penalty shall not for any purpose other than an actual loan forfeiture resulting in the reduction of the statutory price support loan levels for sugarcane (18 cents per pound of raw cane sugar) or sugar beets (22.9 cents per pound of refined beet sugar). In addition, the conferees direct that the penalty shall not be considered in the calculation of any sugar forfeiture price level by the Secretary or by any other official responsible for the administration of the sugar program under 7 U.S.C. 7272, the no-cost provision in section 902(a) of P.L. 99–198, and any related authorities.

FARM SERVICE AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $714,499,000 for salaries and expenses of the Farm Service Agency instead of $724,499,000 as proposed by the House and $710,842,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement does not include $10,000,000 as proposed by the House for the Common Computing Environment.

The conferees expect the Secretary, to the extent practicable, to avoid the use of reductions-in-force or furloughs for both Federal and non-Federal employees or any county office closings.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Farm Ownership Loans:	
Direct	($85,651,000)
Subsidy	12,822,000
Guaranteed	(425,031,000)
Subsidy	6,758,000
Farm Operating Loans:	
Direct	(500,000,000)
Subsidy	34,150,000
Subsidized Guaranteed	(200,000,000)
Subsidy	17,480,000
Unsubsidized Guaranteed	(948,276,000)
Subsidy	11,000,000
Boll Weevil Eradication	(100,000,000)
Subsidy	1,440,000
Credit Sales of Acquired Property	
Subsidy	

DISASTER ASSISTANCE/RESERVE INVENTORIES

The conference agreement does not include $521,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for disaster assistance and reserve inventories. Disaster related problems are addressed in Titles XI—XIII.

RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The conferees note that risk management tools are limited for livestock producers. The conferees expect the Risk Management Agency to provide a report to the appropriate Committees of Congress on the feasibility of a crop insurance program that

livestock producers can utilize for forages and native pasture.

TITLE II—CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The conference agreement provides $693,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment as proposed by the Senate instead of $719,000 as proposed by the House.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $641,243,000 for the Natural Resources Conservation Service Conservation Operations as proposed by the House instead of $638,664,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is not less than $5,990,000 for snow survey and water forecasting as proposed by the House instead of $5,835,000 as proposed by the Senate and not less than $9,025,000 for operation and establishment of plant materials centers as proposed by the Senate instead of $7,825,000 as proposed by the House.

In addition to the items in the House and Senate reports that are not changed by the conference agreement, funding is included for the following items: $100,000 increase for native plants on the Island of Kahoolawe in Hawaii; $300,000 increase for the Loess Hills Erosion Control in Iowa; $300,000 for the Long Beach Water Management District Project in Mississippi; $400,000 increase for the Delta Water Resources Study in Mississippi; $500,000 for the Tri-Valley watershed in Utah; $500,000 for the Great Lakes Basin Program for Soil and Erosion Sediment Control; $100,000 increase for the Potomac Ohio River Basin Soil Nutrient Project; $100,000 for the Trees Forever Program in Iowa; and $443,000 increase for construction of the Plant Materials Center at Alderson, West Virginia.

The conferees do not agree with the Senate report language citing problems that have arisen with the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP). However, the conferees concur with Senate report language that encourages the USDA to structure the terms of WRP contracts so that high priority is given to the consideration of adjacent landowners, including but not limited to the maintenance of watershed protection.

The conferees encourage the agency to provide any technical assistance for construction and repairs to the spillway and roads for Lake Peltier at Salmen Scout Reservation, Hancock County, Mississippi.

WATERSHED SURVEYS AND PLANNING

The conference agreement provides $10,368,000 for Watershed Surveys and Planning instead of $9,545,000 as proposed by the House and $11,190,000 as proposed by the Senate.

WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $99,443,000 for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations instead of $97,850,000 as proposed by the House and $101,036,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes House language providing that not more than $47,000,000 shall be available for technical assistance. The conference agreement includes continued progress and assistance for the Chino Dairy Preserve Project, San Bernardino County, CA.

The conferees expect the NRCS to provide for corrective action to the North Powder-Rock Creek South pipeline in the Powder Valley Water Control District, OR, to prevent the premature deterioration of the pipeline. The conferees note that since the Powder Valley Water Control District cost-shared in the construction of the current pipeline the cost-share requirements shall not apply to the corrective action necessary since the NRCS has admitted their design flaw.

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $35,000,000 for the Resource Conservation and Development program as proposed by the House instead of $34,377,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees expect the Department to present to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than March 1, 1999, options to fund new Resource Conservation and Development districts, including a graduation component, while considering program effectiveness, efficiency, and necessary structural changes.

FORESTRY INCENTIVES PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $6,325,000 for the Forestry Incentives Program as proposed by the Senate. The House bill provided no funds for this account.

TITLE III—RURAL ECONOMIC AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $588,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development as proposed by the Senate instead of $611,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees expect the Secretary, to the extent practicable, to avoid the use of reductions-in-force and furloughs in the rural development work force. The conferees further expect that no reductions-in-force or furloughs will take place unless the Secretary provides detailed justifications for such actions to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The conferees note that it has become necessary in annual appropriations bills to declare certain communities eligible for rural development programs. This is because of anomalies in the criteria for eligibility, such as population and average income levels, that have made these communities ineligible under a strict interpretation of regulations. The conferees believe that there may not be sufficient flexibility under current law and regulations to address this problem. Therefore, the conferees direct the Department to develop a plan that will address this situation including changes in current law or regulation and present this plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The House and Senate reports recommend projects for consideration under various rural development programs and the conferees expect the Department to apply established review procedures when considering applications.

The conferees further expect the Department to give consideration to business enterprise and housing preservation projects in the city of Bayview, VA; applications for rural business enterprise grants from TELACU, for a project in Selma, CA; for assistance for a community improvement program in Arkansas; water and sewer improvements for the City of Vaughn, NM; the Shulerville/Honey Hill Water project, S.C.; and a rural enterprise grant for Indian Hills Community College, IA.

The conferees direct the agency to exercise its authority to consider the effects of economic circumstances and high unemployment in calculating median household income for the community of Wrangell, AK, for the purpose of determining whether the community is eligible for loans and grants.

The Department should consider a request, subject to normal review procedures, from the Water Environment Research Foundation for water quality research.

The conferees are aware that the Territory of American Samoa is currently in the grip of a severe, prolonged drought, and that the island's water system is rapidly becoming infiltrated by salt water and is unsafe for human consumption. Even with aggressive water conservation and service curtailment efforts, there will soon be insufficient safe drinking water to sustain human needs in the Territory. If assistance is not provided expeditiously, there is an imminent threat that waterborne illnesses will reach epidemic proportions which will severely overburden American Samoa's limited health care facilities. The drought crisis poses an immediate and rapidly escalating threat to human life in this most remote part of American Territories.

It has come to the attention of the conferees that the American Samoa Power Authority (the Territory's water, electric, and sanitary sewer utility) has applied to USDA for assistance in obtaining and installing water filtration and treatment equipment. This project would provide approximately one million gallons per day of safe drinking water necessary to sustain basic human needs and prevent life-threatening illness.

The conferees urge the Secretary to utilize creative and flexible solutions under the existing water and sewer loan and grants program, the community facilities loan and grants program, and such other rural development programs as the Secretary in his discretion may determine appropriate to meet this critical need in American Samoa.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

RURAL COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $722,686,000 for the Rural Community Advancement Program (RCAP) instead of $702,601,000 as proposed by the Senate and $745,172,000 as proposed by the House.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

RCAP accounts	
Water/Sewer	$645,007,000
Community Facilities	29,786,000
Business-Cooperative Development	47,893,000
Total	722,686,000
Earmarks:	
Tech. Asst. (water/sewer)	16,215,000
Circuit Rider	5,300,000
EZ/EC	33,926,000
Tech. Asst. (transportation)	500,000

The conference agreement adopts House bill language that does not include section 381O of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009f) from authorized activities included in RCAP funding. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include language in the Senate report directing USDA to provide for rural venture capital demonstration projects in Kentucky and Vermont. The House report had no similar provision.

The conference agreement also adopts Senate bill language providing that funds not obligated for empowerment zones and enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, will remain available for other purposes under this heading. The House bill had no similar provision.

The conference agreement does not provide the requested three percent earmark for Federally-recognized Indian tribes. The conferees note that, according to USDA, Indian tribes now receive approximately five percent of funding under the RCAP and the conferees believe the three percent earmark would arbitrarily restrict rural development benefits to the tribes.

The conferees expect the Department to use funds provided for technical assistance for water and sewer projects to maintain the number of circuit riders at the same level as fiscal year 1998.

The conferees have agreed to permanently increase the authorization of funding for water and sewer projects benefiting Alaska Natives under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 and to make the state match required under the program consistent with the 25 percent requirement for the Colonias. The conferees direct the Department, in awarding grants to various regions of the country, to give priority consideration to areas which lack flush toilets and running water. It shall also give highest priority to areas without modern sewage disposal systems, with open sewers, and high rates of disease caused by poor sanitation.

RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $197,285,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $4,251,717,000) for activities under the Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account instead of $186,855,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $4,235,601,000) as proposed by the House and $207,601,000 (providing for an estimated program level of $4,284,398,000) as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $10,380,000 from the total amount available for empowerment zones and enterprise communities instead of $10,380,100 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill had no similar provision.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Single family (sec. 502)	(965,313,000)
Unsubsidized guaranteed	(3,000,000,000)
Housing repair (sec. 504)	(25,001,000)
Farm labor (sec. 514)	(20,000,000)
Rental housing (sec. 515)	(114,321,000)
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	(100,000,000)
Site loans (sec. 524)	(5,152,000)
Credit sales of acquired property	(16,930,000)
Self-help housing land development fund	(5,000,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(4,251,717,000)
Loan subsidies:	
Single family (sec. 502)	114,100,000
Unsubsidized guaranteed	2,700,000
Housing repair (sec. 504)	8,808,000
Multi-family housing guarantees (sec. 538)	2,320,000
Farm labor (sec. 514)	10,406,000
Rental housing (sec. 515)	55,160,000
Site loans (sec. 524)	17,000
Credit sales of acquired property	3,492,000
Self-help housing land development fund	282,000
Total, Loan subsidies	197,285,000
RHIF administrative expenses (transfer to RHS)	360,785,000
Total, Rural Housing Insurance Fund	1,141,467,000
(Loan authorization)	(4,251,717,000)

The conferees direct that the Department give preference to projects with the lowest interest rates in the section 538 program to ensure that the program serves tenants with low incomes.

The conferees recognize the importance of providing assistance to the economically distressed areas of the Lower Mississippi Delta. The conferees encourage the Secretary to consider using the reprogramming authority provided in section 724 of this Act to fund applications for Rural Housing Service programs in those areas where there is a shortage of affordable rental and home ownership opportunities. One of the areas to be considered is West Tallahatchie, MS, where there is a shortage of housing for teachers.

MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 from the total amount available for Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants for empowerment zones and enterprise communities as proposed by the Senate. The House bill had no similar provision.

RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $41,000,000 for Rural Housing Assistance Grants as proposed by the House instead of $45,720,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $1,200,000 from the total amount available for empowerment zones and enterprise communities as proposed by the House instead of $1,372,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill had no similar provision.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $60,978,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $57,958,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement also provides for a transfer of $360,785,000 from the Rural Housing Insurance Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of $354,785,000 as proposed by the House. The total provided for Rural Housing Service salaries and expenses is $421,763,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $412,743,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes a provision that allows the Administrator of the Rural Housing Service to spend not more than $10,000 for non-monetary awards to non-employees of the Department of Agriculture. The House bill had no similar provision.

RURAL BUSINESS-COOPERATIVE SERVICE

RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $16,615,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $33,000,000) for the Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account as proposed by the Senate instead of $17,622,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $35,000,000) as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement also provides from the total amount available a subsidy of $3,215,520 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $7,246,000) for empowerment zones and enterprise communities as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement also provides $3,482,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,499,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement adopts Senate language that provides that funds not obligated for empowerment zones/enterprise communities by June 30, 1999, will remain available for other authorized purposes. The House bill had no similar provision.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement rescinds $3,783,000 of funds derived from interest on the cushion of credit payments established in the Rural Electrification Act (7 U.S.C. 901) and further provides $3,783,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $15,000,000) for the cost of loans under the Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account as proposed by the House instead of $5,801,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $23,000,000) as proposed by the Senate.

RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The conference agreement provides a total of $3,300,000 for rural cooperative development grants as proposed by the House instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Both House and Senate bills provide $1,300,000 from the total amount available for cooperative agreements for the Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas Program. The conference agreement also provides $250,000 for a cooperative development program as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement has not earmarked projects under this title but the conferees expect the Department to give consideration to the following projects requesting assistance under the Rural Cooperative Development Grants program: agricultural diversification, to be conducted by the Jefferson Institute, MO; Silos and Smokestacks, IA; and the Pennsylvania Cooperative Development Center. The conferees expect the Department to use established review procedures in considering these projects.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides a direct appropriation of $25,680,000 for salaries and expenses of the Rural Business-Cooperative Service. The conference agreement further provides for transfers of $3,482,000 to this account from the Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,499,000 as proposed by the House.

ALTERNATIVE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND COMMERCIALIZATION CORPORATION REVOLVING FUND

The conference agreement provides $3,500,000 for the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation Revolving Fund instead of $7,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill provided no funding for this account.

RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $43,319,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $1,561,500,000) for activities under the Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account as proposed by the House instead of $43,184,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $1,511,500,000) as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account:	
Loan authorizations:	
Direct loans:	
Electric 5%	(71,500,000)

Telecommuincations 5%	(75,000,000)
Subtotal	(146,500,000)
Treasury rates:	
Telecommunications	(300,000,000)
Muni-rate: Electric	(295,000,000)
FFB loans:	
Electric, regular	(700,000,000)
Telecommunications	(120,000,000)
Subtotal	(820,000,000)
Total, Loan authorizations	(1,561,500,000)
Loan subsidies:	
Direct loans:	
Electric 5%	9,325,000
Telecommunications 5%	7,342,000
Subtotal	16,667,000
Treasury rates:	
Telecommunications	810,000
Muni-rate: Electric	25,842,000
FFB loans: Electric, regular	.....
Total, Loan subsidies	43,319,000
RETLP administrative expenses (transfer to RUS)	29,982,000
Total, Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account	73,301,000
(Loan authorization)	(1,561,500,000)

By increasing the amount available for Federal Financing Bank lending, it is the intent of the conferees that the Rural Utilities Service will fully utilize the authorities of section 306 of the Rural Electrification Act by issuing guarantees to private sector lenders such as the Cooperative Finance Corporation and other legally organized organizations to ensure the financial needs of borrowers are met in a timely and efficient manner.

RURAL TELEPHONE BANK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides a total subsidy of $4,174,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $157,509,000) for the Rural Telephone Bank Program Account instead of $4,638,000 (providing for an estimated loan program level of $175,000,000) as proposed by the House and $3,710,000 (providing for an estimated program level of $140,000,000) as proposed by the Senate.

DISTANCE LEARNING AND TELEMEDICINE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $12,680,000 for the Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,180,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement also provides that $12,500,000 of the total amount shall be available for grants under this program as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the House. Both House and Senate bills provide a subsidy of $180,000 from the total amount available, which provides for an estimated loan level of $150,000,000.

TITLE IV—DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND CONSUMER SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $554,000 for the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services as proposed by the Senate. The House bill provided an unspecified amount of funding for the Office of the Under Secretary from the Food Program Administration account.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides a total of $9,176,897,000 for child nutrition programs instead of $9,218,647,000 as proposed by the House and $9,219,897,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is an appropriated amount of $4,128,747,000 and an amount transferred from section 32 of $5,048,150,000.

The conference agreement includes language as proposed by the Senate providing that no funds are available for the commodity procurement program unless the value of section 32 commodities and section 416 commodities are calculated in meeting the minimum commodity assistance requirement of section 6(g) of the School Lunch Act.

The conference agreement provides the following:

Total Obligational Authority

Child Nutrition Programs:	
School lunch program	$5,384,452,000
School breakfast program	1,396,955,000
Child and adult care food program	1,611,520,000
Summer food service program	294,414,000
Special milk program	18,055,000
State administrative expenses	118,074,000
Commodity procurement and computer support	337,127,000
School meals initiative	10,000,000
Coordinated review effort	4,300,000
Food safety education	2,000,000
Total	9,176,897,000

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for the school meals initiative. Included in this amount is $4,000,000 for food service training grants to states, $1,600,000 for technical assistance materials, $800,000 for National Food Service Management Institute cooperative agreements, $400,000 for print and electronic food service resource systems, and $3,200,000 for other activities.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

The conference agreement provides $3,924,000,000 for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) as proposed by the House instead of $3,948,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes bill language that directs USDA to obligate $10,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program within 45 days of enactment of this Act, and an additional $5,000,000 for the farmers' market nutrition program from any funds not needed to maintain current caseload levels.

The conferees direct that USDA reduce to 120 days the time period in which states are required to report on monthly obligation of funds as proposed by the House. The Senate had no similar language.

The conferees direct the Department to review the methodology and data used to estimate participation and funding levels for WIC and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations its recommendations for improvements no later than April 1, 1999, as proposed by the House. The Senate had no similar language.

The conferees address the need for a study on WIC cost containment activity under the Economic Research Service.

The conference agreement does not include bill language as proposed by the House regarding the allocation of fiscal year 1998 recovered funds.

The conference agreement includes bill language as proposed by the House that state agencies required to procure infant formula using a competitive bidding system award a contract only to the bidder offering the lowest net price.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $22,585,106,000 for the Food Stamp Program instead of $22,591,806,000 as proposed by the House and $23,781,806,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is a contingency reserve of $100,000,000. Also included in this amount is $1,236,000,000 for nutrition assistance to Puerto Rico and $90,000,000 for TEFAP commodity purchases.

COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $131,000,000 for the Commodity Assistance Program instead of $141,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate. Included in the amount is $45,000,000 for administration of TEFAP. The conferees provide that these funds may be used for administration or food costs at the discretion of the states. The conferees note that there is a $10,000,000 carryover from fiscal year 1998 in this account for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program and have adjusted the appropriation accordingly.

FOOD PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $108,561,000 for Food Program Administration instead of $108,311,000 as proposed by the House and $109,069,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $252,000 for publication of Dietary Guidelines and $725,000 for program and financial integrity advancement. The conference agreement includes language that withholds $2,000,000 of this appropriation until a final rule is promulgated to curb vendor-related fraud in the WIC program as proposed by the House.

The conferees understand USDA is reviewing the Dietary Guidelines and should ensure that scientific messages on dietary and nutritional behaviors are consistent among the Dietary Guidelines, the Food Guide Pyramid, and any related nutritional publications.

The conferees direct that the funds transferred to this account from the Economic Research Service be used for programmatic studies and evaluations directly related to USDA programs, and that any welfare reform studies, analyses, or evaluations undertaken shall directly relate to USDA programs.

TITLE V—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE AND GENERAL SALES MANAGER

The conference agreement includes a direct appropriation of $136,203,000 instead of $131,295,000 as proposed by the House and $131,795,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement adopts a Senate provision which provides for the transfer of $3,231,000 from the Export Loan Program and $1,035,000 from the P.L. 480 program account under the P.L. 480 and Export Loan program accounts. The House bill provided for these transfers under this heading.

The conference agreement does not include a Senate provision providing up to $2,000,000 solely for the purpose of offsetting international exchange rate fluctuations. The House bill had no similar provision. The conferees note that the deletion of this provision does not indicate a judgment on the merits of the request but reflects the fact that the agency has not developed a plan for this activity as requested in the fiscal year 1998 conference agreement. The conferees expect such a plan to be submitted with the fiscal year 2000 President's Budget.

The amount provided includes $4,408,000 for the International Cooperative Administrative Support Service Program.

Recent economic developments in Russia and other countries have jeopardized export markets for many U.S. agricultural products. The conferees direct the Secretary to utilize existing authorities including, but not limited to, the Export Enhancement Program, the Food for Progress Program, P.L. 480, and GSM credit programs to facilitate additional sales and donations to maintain and expand export markets.

The conferees recognize that poultry has been one of the primary components of exports to Russia in the past an the Russia has comprised a major portion of the export market for U.S. poultry products. The conferees expect the Secretary to consider the historic composition of export sales to Russia when allocating credits and donations.

The conference agreement includes $128,000 of the total provided for a representation allowance as proposed by the Senate instead of $140,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees also provide $3,500,000 for the Cochran Fellowship Program.

PUBLIC LAW 480 PROGRAM AND GRANT ACCOUNTS

The following table reflects the conference agreement for Public Law 480 Program Accounts:

Public Law 480 Program and Grant Accounts	
Title I—Credit sales:	
Program level	(219,724,000)
Direct loans	(203,475,000)
Ocean freight differential	(16,249,000)
Title II—Commodities for disposition abroad:	
Program level	(837,000,000)
Appropriation	837,000,000
Title III—Commodity grants:	
Program level	(25,000,000)
Appropriation	25,000,000
Loan subsidies	176,596,000
Salaries and expenses:	
General Sales Manager (transfer to FAS)	1,035,000
Farm Service Agency (transfer to FSA)	815,000
Subtotal	1,850,000
Total, Public Law 480:	
Program level	(1,081,724,000)
Appropriation	1,056,695,000

The conferees are concerned that Agency for International Development (AID) and Title II operational policies are not fully meeting both statutory mandates and the program's primary humanitarian objective of providing U.S. agricultural products and commodities for feeding the needy worldwide. While encouraged by recent aid commitments to increase relief-type feeding programs, the conferees expect AID, to the extent practicable, in utilizing the funds provided herein, to ensure that the non-emergency programs, including monetization programs, comply with the statutory requirement that 75% of the commodities provided be in the form of highly nutritious value-added agricultural commodities.

TITLE VI—RELATED AGENCIES AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a direct appropriation of $1,103,140,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, instead of $998,340,000 as proposed by the House and $1,062,642,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table reflects the conference agreement:

Food Safety & Applied Nutrition	$231,580,000
Human Drugs	200,305,000
Biologics	96,279,000
Animal Drugs and Feeds	41,973,000
Devices & Radiological Products	145,736,000
National Center for Toxicological Research	31,579,000
Tobacco	34,000,000
Rent and related activities	25,855,000
Other activities	80,694,000
Rental Payments to GSA	82,866,000
Subtotal	970,867,000
Prescription Drug User Fees[1]	132,273,000
Total	1,103,140,000

[1]Of the total $132,273,000 in PDUFA collections, $91,676,000 is for Human Drugs, $28,816,000 is for Biologics, $6,353,000 is for other activities, and $5,428,000 is for payments to the General Services Administration.

The conference agreement includes an increase of $2,500,000 for the Office of Cosmetics and Color; $500,000 to begin development of a new approval process for food packaging materials; $1,000,000 for the Office of Generic Drugs; and $250,000 for the Office of Seafood Inspection. Within the amount for the Office of Seafood Inspection $200,000 is for a grant to the Interstate Shellfish Sanitation Commission.

The conference agreement includes an increase of $25,000,000 for the Food Safety Initiative. The FDA should use $24,500,000 for increased food inspection and $500,000 for research at the National Center for Toxicological Research.

The conferees expect the FDA to publish a proposed rule concerning the use of foreign marketing data in the review of new sunscreen active ingredients in the sunscreen over-the-counter drug monograph. The conferees expect the proposed rule will be published not later than June 1, 1999.

The conferees note that the Food and Drug Administration will soon consider a citizen petition requesting approval of disjunctive labeling for surimi. The conferees strongly urge the agency to act in an expeditious manner to propose a rule in response to the petition, but in no case shall the FDA propose such a rule later than six months after the receipt of the citizen petition, nor shall the agency finalize such a rule later than twelve months after the receipt of the citizen petition.

Included within the amount is $700,000 for the Clinical Pharmacology program. The conferees expect these funds to be used for competitive grants.

The conferees note that recent court decisions (Mova Pharmaceutical Corp. v. Shalala, 104 F.3d 1061 (D.C. Cir. 1998); Granutec, Inc. v. Shalala, No. 97–1873 and No. 97–1874, 1998 U.S. App. LEXIS 6685 (4th Cir. Apr 3, 1998)) have invalidated an element of the Food and Drug Administration's regulations regarding the 180-day exclusivity period for first applicants under section 505(j)(5)(B)(iv) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The conferees strongly urge the FDA to use the funds provided to issue new regulations and guidance for industry to fulfill the intent of the Generic Drug Act (Waxman/Hatch) for the broadest possible availability of generic drugs to consumers consistent with the Act.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $11,350,000 for Food and Drug Administration Buildings and Facilities as proposed by the House instead of $12,350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for construction of Phase III at the National Center for Toxicological Research as proposed by the House instead of $4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees expect these funds, in addition to any Phase II remaining balances, to be sufficient to initiate Phase III construction.

RENTAL PAYMENTS

The conference agreement provides $88,294,000 for FDA rental costs in the salaries and expenses account as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed these funds in a separate account.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $61,000,000 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of $62,140,000 as proposed by the House.

FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement adopts the limitation of $35,800,000 on the expenses of the Farm Credit Administration as proposed by the House. The Senate bill had no limitation on expenses.

TITLE VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Senate Section 705.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 705) proposed by the Senate to allow up to $2,000,000 for costs associated with collocation of APHIS regional offices to remain available until expended.

House Section 710.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House that limits agencies' reimbursement to General Services Administration for costs for rental space.

House Section 716 and Senate Section 715.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 715) proposed by the House that allows the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration to use cooperative agreements to carry out programs.

Senate Section 716.—The conference agreement includes language that allows the Natural Resources Conservation Service to use contracts, grants or cooperative agreements for goods or services.

Senate Section 717 and House Section 718.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 718) proposed by the Senate that permanently prohibits funds of the Market Access Program from being used to promote mink product exports.

House Section 719 and Senate Section 718.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 719) to allow up to $1,800,000 for expenses of advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces. The House bill recommended a limit of $1,400,000 and the Senate bill recommended a limit of $1,350,000.

Senate Section 722.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 723) to require the approval of the Chief Information Officer for purchases of information technology systems or upgrades by the Department of Agriculture. The language also includes a provision to prohibit any transfers of funds to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriation of both Houses.

House Section 724.—The conference agreement does not include language relating to common support services. The conferees concur that the Department has sufficient authority to carry out such a program.

Senate Section 724.—The conference agreement modifies language (Section 727) to prohibit contract acreage payments to a producer who plants wild rice on contract acreage unless the contract payment is reduced

by an acre for each contract acre planted to wild rice. The agreement deletes the Senate provision that made this permanent law.

Senate Section 725.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 728) that names the National Rice Germplasm Evaluation and Enhancement Center the ''Dale Bumpers National Rice Research Center.''

Senate Section 726.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 729) proposed by the Senate to allow the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer, subject to reprogramming requirements, up to $26,000,000 for authorized programs to benefit the Lower Mississippi Delta Region. This amount should include any and all funds provided to that region as part of the total.

House Section 725 and Senate Section 727.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 725) to prohibit funding for the Fund for Rural America.

House Section 726.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the House that prohibited funding for the Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program.

House Section 727.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 726) proposed by the House that limits funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program to $174,000,000.

House and Senate Section 728.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 730) to limit acreage enrolled in the Wetlands Reserve Program to 120,000 acres as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed a limit of 130,000 acres.

House and Senate Section 729.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 731) to limit funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program to $90,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $80,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Senate Section 730 and House Section 739.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 740) that prohibits funding for the Conservation Farm Option Program as proposed by both the House and Senate.

House Section 730.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 732) that prohibits funding for the Initiative for Future Agricultural and Food Systems (P.L. 105–185) as proposed by the House.

Senate Section 731.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 743) proposed by the Senate that amended Public Law 102–237 with regard to control of the brown tree snake.

House Section 731.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 733) proposed by the House to make the City of Big Spring, Texas eligible for rural housing programs.

House Section 732.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 734) that makes the municipality of Carolina, Puerto Rico eligible for grants and loans administered by the Rural Utilities Service.

Senate Section 732.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 744) as proposed by the Senate that makes funds in this or any other Act available for financial and technical assistance for the purpose of constructing the Franklin County Lake Project, Mississippi.

House Section 734 and Senate Section 736.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 736) as proposed by the House that does not allow funds from this Act to be used to carry out any commodity purchase program that would prohibit eligibility or participation by a farmer-owned cooperative.

Senate Section 733.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 745) that makes the cost share requirement for Alaska water and wastewater loan and grants 25% and the authorized level $20,000,000.

Senate Section 735.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 746) as proposed by the Senate that prohibits the Food and Drug Administration from closing or relocating the Division of Drug Analysis in St. Louis, MO.

House Section 735.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 737) as proposed by the House that amends the technical definition of the word ''antibacterial'' in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

House Section 736.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 738) as proposed by the House that prohibits funds from being used to issue a final rule to implement the amendments to the Federal milk marketing orders as required by subsection (a) of the Agricultural Market Transition Act other than during the period February 1, 1999 through April 4, 1999. The conference agreement also modifies the House provision to include language clarifying marketing order reform in the State of California.

House Section 737 and Senate Section 738.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by both the House and Senate related to sanctions for the sales of agricultural products. A similar provision has been enacted into law.

Senate Section 737.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 747) proposed by the Senate which requires the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and certify agricultural processing equipment and to impose a fee for the inspection and certification in a manner that is similar to the inspection and certification of agricultural products under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946.

House Section 738.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 739) which requires that when the Secretary of Agriculture announces the basic formula price for milk, the Secretary shall include in the announcement an estimate of the costs incurred by milk producers to produce milk in the different regions of the United States.

Senate Section 739.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 748) as proposed by the Senate to prohibit funds from being used to require a producer to pay an administrative fee of 10 per cent for catastrophic insurance protection. The language also makes the provision permanent law.

House Section 740 and Senate Section 761.—The conference agreement includes bill language (Section 741) that waives the statute of limitations on non-employment complaints of discrimination in certain programs of the Department of Agriculture.

Senate Section 741.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 749) as proposed by the Senate that mandates the indefinite continuation of a personnel management demonstration project.

House Section 741.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the House that provides that the Secretary may not deny certain guarantees in housing on the basis that the interest on the loan for which the guarantee is sought is exempt from inclusion in gross income for purposes of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. This provision has been authorized in other legislation.

Senate Section 742.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that extends the authorization of certain provisions of the Housing Act of 1949. These provisions have been authorized in other legislation. The conference agreement provides language (Section 750) making foreign national employees of the Foreign Agricultural Service, killed or injured in the bombings of the U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, eligible for certain types of compensation.

Section 742.—The conference agreement includes language that makes the Secretary of Agriculture liable for compensatory damages to farmers who are found to have been discriminated against under any farm loan program or activity conducted by the USDA in violation of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

House Section 742.—The conference agreement does not include language to prohibit the Food and Drug Administration from using funds for the testing, development, or approval of any drug for the chemical inducement of abortion.

Senate Section 743.—The conference agreement does not include bill language as proposed by the Senate requiring a review of methyl bromide alternatives research. The House bill had no similar provision. The conferees expect the Agricultural Research Service to conduct a review of the methyl bromide alternatives research conducted by the Department. The review should include: (1) the total amount of funds expended by the Department for methyl bromide alternatives research for each fiscal year 1990 to 1997 and estimates for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, including a description of how funds are distributed and utilized; (2) descriptions of plot and field scale testing of methyl bromide alternatives conducted in fiscal years 1990 through 1998, including: (a) total amount of funds expended for plot and field scale testing; and (b) the results of the testing and the impact of the results on future research; and (3) a description of the variables that impact the effectiveness of methyl bromide alternatives and the Department's strategy for addressing them.

The conferees expect the Department to submit a report describing the results of its review to the appropriate committees of both Houses of Congress not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Senate Section 744.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate regarding the need to provide drought relief in Texas. The conference agreement includes language related to all agriculture disasters in Titles XI—XIII.

Senate Section 745.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 751) proposed by the Senate that amends the 1985 farm bill to exempt 30-year easements from payment limitations for the Wetlands Reserve Program.

Senate Section 746.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 752) proposed by the Senate that acceptance of Wetlands Reserve Program bids may be in proportion to landowner interest expressed in program operations.

Senate Section 748.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 754) proposed by the Senate that prohibits funds from being used to prepare a budget submission to Congress that assumes reductions from the previous year's budget due to user fee proposals unless the submission also identifies spending reductions which should occur if the user fees are not enacted.

Senate Sections 747 and 752.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 753) that makes several technical corrections to the Agriculture Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act.

Senate Section 749.—The conference agreement does not include language to establish a pilot program to permit haying and grazing on conservation reserve land.

Senate Section 750.—The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate (Section 755) that amends the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 regarding shipment of shell eggs and mandates a report on egg safety and repackaging.

Senate Section 751.—The conference agreement does not include the sense of the Senate provision regarding economic hardships faced by agricultural producers and rural

communities. The conference agreement includes language related to agriculture disasters in Titles XI—XIII.

Senate Section 753.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that exempts food, other agricultural products, medicines and medical equipment from export control sanctions except where the country repeatedly provided support for the acts of terrorism.

Senate Section 754.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate regarding mandatory price reporting. Mandatory price reporting language is included in section 1127 of title XI of this Act.

The conferees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps to increase the voluntary reporting of fed cattle, and wholesale beef carcass prices and volumes on a quality and yield grade basis, as well as the prices and volumes of boxed beef (on carcass equivalent basis) sales by quality grades and trim categories, on a daily basis. These reports may include all domestic and international forward sales for delivery period currently reported, prices for branded products, sales delivered as priced basis to a futures contract, sales of less than carlot volume and formulated sales. The Secretary shall encourage the reporting of the price differential for USDA Prime, the upper ⅔ of USDA Choice, and a sub-select price category. Reports should include imported beef products and livestock.

With regard to lamb, the conferees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to expand current voluntary reporting of live lamb and wholesale lamb carcass prices and volumes on a yield grade basis, as well as the prices and volumes of boxed lamb and other fabricated lamb cut sales. Price should be reported on a weekly basis, for the period currently reported, and should include prices for certified and branded products, sales of less than carlot volume and formulated sales. Reports should include imported lamb products.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall compile and publish price, volume sales, and the shipment information regarding all exports and imports of beef, veal, lamb and products thereof which is collected via the expanded voluntary process. The livestock, carcass, boxed product, primal, sub-primal and other meat cut descriptions currently being used by AMS Market News Service should serve as a basis for describing and reporting imported and exported products for price and volume purposes. The Secretary shall also standardize AMS price reporting data collection activities to ensure uniformity and complete sales data capture and to maximize the information available to all aspects of the industry. The Secretary shall report to Congress on the feasibility or need for mandatory price reporting. The Secretary shall encourage the information to be reported not later than one week after the end of the week during which exports occurred consistent with the advanced notice of rule-making published by USDA during 1997.

Senate Section 755.—The conference agreement does not include language related to metered dose inhalers. The House bill had no similar provision. The conferees note the Senate's interest in a transition from the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in metered-dose inhalers (MDIs) to less environmentally damaging substances, as required by international treaty. The use of CFCs has been shown to be harmful to the atmospheric ozone layer, which protects humans from skin cancer, although the magnitude of the environmental impact of the amount of CFCs used in MDIs is unclear. Metered-dose inhalers, which contain CFCs as propellants, are used primarily for the treatment of asthma and other chronic pulmonary disorders. Asthma and pulmonary patients and physicians rightfully believe that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) must consider their concerns, as well as the need to have a range of suitable substitutes in place before current products are withdrawn from the market, as the agency moves forward with a proposal to manage the transition from CFC to non-CFC products. At the same time, clear and timely guidance about a transition process is needed by both patients and caregivers. Therefore, the conferees direct FDA to devote the resources necessary to ensure that a proposed rule is issued no later than September 1, 1999.

Senate Section 756.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate directing the Secretary, in consultation with the Comptroller General, to submit a report on the Market Access Program (MAP) to the appropriate committees of Congress not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

The conferees direct the Secretary to produce a report on the MAP which should include an analysis of the costs and benefits of the program for compliance with OMB circular A–94; estimate the impact of MAP on the agricultural sector, on consumers, and other sectors of the economy in the United States; assess the relation between the priorities and spending levels of programs carried out under MAP and the privately funded market promotion activities undertaken by participants in the programs; and evaluate the additional spending of participants and the amount of export additionally resulting from the MAP.

Senate Section 757.—The conference agreement does not include Sense of the Senate language regarding the economic effect of low commodity prices. The conference agreement includes language regarding agricultural disasters in Titles XI-XIII.

Senate Section 758.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the Senate that amends the law regarding reserve inventories. The conference agreement includes language relating to agricultural disasters in Titles XI-XIII.

Senate Section 759.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that provided for an assessment on tobacco programs and reductions in several Department of Agriculture programs and increased funding for food safety related activities.

Senate Section 760.—The conference agreement (Section 756) modifies Senate Section 760 and reduces the spending cap on computer-related activities funding through the CCC.

Senate Section 762.—The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate to amend the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997. This issue is addressed under the National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Senate Section 763.—The conference agreement includes language (Section 757) as proposed by the Senate that makes certain owners of trees with fire blight eligible for disaster assistance.

Senate Section 764.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the Senate that requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make assistance and information available to the Commission on 21st Century Production Agriculture. The conferees expect the Secretary to assist and cooperate as necessary with the Commission.

Senate Section 765.—The conference agreement does not include bill language requiring country of origin labeling for fresh produce.

The conferees direct the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct a comprehensive study on the potential effects of mandatory country of origin labeling of fresh produce. This report should assess the impact of such mandatory labeling requirements on importers, producers, consumers, and retailers, including a cost/benefit analysis. The report should identify U.S. trading-partner countries which currently have country of origin practices in place, the nature and scope of such practices, and a record of U.S. challenges to those requirements. The GAO report should also address the ability of the Federal government and the public to respond to warnings about the outbreak of food-borne illness arising from imported produce. The final report should be submitted to the Congress no later than six months after the enactment of this Act.

Senate Section 766.—The conference agreement does not include the Sense of the Senate provision that certain programs in the bill receive additional funding in the event that additional allocation becomes available.

Senate Section 767.—The conference agreement does not include a provision requiring creation of a new Office of the Small Farms Advocate as provided in the Senate bill. The conferees believe that better management of existing programs within the Department, generally, would result in a more efficient and effective use of limited resources as they apply to small farms and other considerations. Accordingly, the conferees urge the Secretary to coordinate activities and to encourage policy considerations within existing programs of the Department that promote the needs of small farm operators and that may help reverse the unwarranted decline in small farm operations.

Senate Section 768.—The conference agreement does not include Senate language addressing the inadvertent planting of ineligible beans. The conferees are aware that there may be instances in which producers, in good faith or in reliance on information provided by agricultural consultants, inadvertently planted crops in violation of section 118 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (FAIR). The FAIR Act encouraged producers to exercise planting flexibility in order to adapt to new markets and to promote sound conservation and agronomic practices. Accordingly, the Secretary is urged to exercise reasonable treatment of producers in order to avoid harmful consequences.

Senate Section 769.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the Senate that requires a report to Congress on a recommendation to lift the ban on interstate distribution of state inspected meat. The conferees direct the Secretary of Agriculture to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999, with recommendations on lifting the ban on the interstate distribution of State-inspected meat.

Senate Section 770.—The conference agreement includes language under Title VIII regarding loans to borrowers who have received debt forgiveness.

Senate Section 771.—The conference agreement does not include language related to the definition of family farm.

Senate Section 772.—The conference agreement includes language under Title VIII regarding the basis for denial of loans.

Senate Section 773.—The conference agreement does not include language as proposed by the Senate that amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act regarding medical drug and device recalls.

Section 759.—The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House to make the city of Vineland, New Jersey eligible for programs administered by the Rural Housing Service and the Rural Business-Cooperative Service.

Section 760.—The conferees include language that places a moratorium on the rulemaking authority of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) over swaps and derivatives until March 30, 1999. The conferees do not intend to preclude the CFTC's participation in the President's Working Group on Financial Markets. Further, the conferees do not intend to preclude the Commission from taking action pursuant to any determination by the President's Working Group on Financial Markets regarding regulatory restraints with respect to qualifying hybrid instruments and swap agreements.

In light of recent market events, including the need for financial rescue measures to avert the collapse of a large hedge fund, the conferees strongly urge the President's Working Group on Financial Markets to undertake an immediate review and study of over-the-counter transactions of entities such as hedge funds and their relationships with their creditors. This provision would not interfere with the Commission's ability to take action in furtherance of any determination by the President's Working Group.

Section 761.—The conference agreement includes language providing a limitation on the use of funds to carry out section 612 of Public Law 105–185.

Section 762.—The conference agreement includes language amending section 136 of the Agricultural Market Transition Act (7 U.S.C. 7236) by striking ''1.25 cents'' each place it appears in subsection (a) and (b) and inserting ''3 cents''.

Section 763.—The conference agreement includes language regarding the distribution of funds made available by section 1124 of subtitle C of Title XI of this Act.

Section 764.—The conference agreement includes language regarding methyl bromide.

Section 765.—The conference agreement includes language that allows permanent employees of the Farm Service Agency county committees employed in fiscal year 1998 to apply for Department of Agriculture civil service vacancies.

Section 766.—The conference agreement provides not to exceed $15,000,000 for grants in connection with a second round for rural empowerment zone and rural enterprise community program designations.

TITLE VIII—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

The conference agreement includes several changes to agricultural credit laws including eligibility for emergency loans, notification of ineligibility for loans, training requirement exemptions, limitations on amount of farm loans, and cash flow requirements.

TITLE IX—INDIA-PAKISTAN RELIEF ACT

The conference agreement adopts Senate language (Title IX) allowing waivers of certain export control laws for India and Pakistan.

(SENATE TITLE X)

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate requiring meat labeling.

The conferees direct the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive study on the potential effects of mandatory country of origin labeling of imported fresh muscle cuts of beef and lamb. The report shall include the impact of such requirements on imports, exports, livestock producers, consumers, processors, packers, distributors and grocers. The report shall also include, but is not limited to, the following: any additional costs to the Federal government which would be incurred as a result of mandatory country of origin labeling of imported fresh muscle cuts of beef and lamb; the projected costs for beef and lamb distributors, retailers or consumers; any projected gains that may result from country of origin labeling of imported fresh muscle cuts of beef and lamb; and any empirical evidence of benefit or harm, to producers, processors, distributors, retailers or consumers produced by similar labeling programs in other countries. The report shall be submitted to Congress no later than 6 months after the enactment of this Act and shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Secretary, together with his recommendations for such legislation and administrative actions as he considers appropriate.

The study may also consider the economic effects of exempting imported beef and lamb, including meat produced from animals imported directly for slaughter in sealed trucks and containers, from eligibility for USDA quality grades. The Secretary is directed to differentiate ''meat produced from animals in sealed trucks and containers directly for slaughter'' from ''U.S. production'' in all market reports.

TITLE X—UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

The conferees have included bill language that gives the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to create an Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs position at USDA.

TITLE XI—EMERGENCY AND MARKET LOSS ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes funding to provide assistance to agricultural producers who have suffered financial hardship due to adverse weather conditions and loss of markets.

The conference agreement provides $1,500,000,000 in assistance directed to producers who have incurred losses in the 1998 crop due to disaster. An additional $875,000,000 is provided to make available assistance to producers who have incurred multiyear losses in the period to include 1998 and preceding crop years. The Secretary may make assistance available for crop losses due to losses in quantity, quality or severe economic losses due to damaging weather or related conditions.

The conference agreement requires that producers receiving crop loss assistance who have not purchased crop insurance for the 1998 crop shall agree to purchase crop insurance for the 1999 and 2000 crops produced by the producers.

The conference agreement makes available $200,000,000 to provide livestock feed assistance to livestock producers affected by disasters during calendar year 1998.

The conferees have granted the Secretary broad authority to create and implement a crop loss assistance program with the funds made available. This will allow the Secretary to complete an assessment of 1998 crop losses and provide the maximum flexibility to expedite the delivery of assistance.

The conference agreement provides $3,057,000,000 to partially compensate producers for loss of markets in 1998 due to circumstances beyond their control, such as regional economic dislocation, unilateral trade sanctions and failure of the government to pursue trade opportunities aggressively. Payments shall be proportional to the amount of the production flexibility contract payment made to producers in fiscal year 1998.

TITLE XII—BIODIESEL

The conference agreement includes language that creates a biodiesel program. The Senate bill included similar language.

TITLE XIII—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The conference agreement includes additional funding for emergency related costs including $40,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Farm Service Agency, to carry out Title XI of this Act, $31,405,000 for subsidy costs for additional operating loans for a total loan amount of $540,510,000, $3,000,000 for the Dairy Production Disaster Assistance Program and $10,000,000 for the Forestry Incentives Program.

The conference agreement makes available $200,000.000 to dairy producers in a manner to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Any market loss payments made under authority of this legislation shall not be treated as a contract (AMTA) payment for purposes of section 115 of Title I of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 or section 1001, paragraphs (1) through (4), of the Food Security Act of 1985.

To ensure timely delivery of market loss payments to eligible producers and owners, the conferees urge the Secretary to make the payments available under the same terms and conditions as 1998 contract payments provided these payments are excluded from the provisions of section 115 of title I of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 and section 1001, paragraphs (1) and (4), as amended, of the Food Security Act of 1985. It should not be necessary to require eligible owners and operators to file new contracts or redesignate shares in order to receive market loss payments.

The agreement includes $50,000,000 for emergency disaster assistance to persons or entities who have incurred losses from a failure under section 312(a) of P.L. 94–265, $5,000,000 for cotton warehouse losses, temporary recourse loans for honey and mohair, and adjustments to crop insurance for raisin producers. The conference agreement includes language providing additional funds for the Food for Progress program.

The conferees direct the Farm Service Agency to take into consideration the history of flooding in a watershed in determining emergency conservation program eligibility in Vermont.

The conferees expect the Secretary of Agriculture to extend for two years the time period that a participant in the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has for completion of pruning, thinning, and stand improvement of trees on lands subject to a contract under CRP. Such pruning, thinning, or stand improvement activities are otherwise required to be completed under the contract in 1998 or 1999.

The conferees expect the Secretary of Agriculture to provide guaranteed loans for purposes of installing irrigation systems if a farmer operates a farm within an area that has been declared an agricultural disaster due to drought conditions.

The conferees understand that in addition to the devastating forest fires that occurred in Florida earlier this year, the drought in Texas has also had a significant impact on timber production and forest health. The conferees also understand that it may take several planting seasons to complete the reforestation due to lack of available planting stock.

The conferees are concerned about the weather-related crop losses that have devastated New York State fruit and onion growers in 1998. The Secretary shall make funding available to assist producers who have incurred losses during the 1998 crop year to fruit crops and to the trees and vines on which those fruit crops are produced.

The Secretary is also directed to develop a crop disaster assistance program suitable for the New York State fruit and onion growers. The Secretary shall provide financial assistance to apple producers proportioned according to their volume of apples sold in fresh, processing and juice markets, based on 1997 marketing data, and shall not deduct a

salvage value when the cost of harvesting a crop in that marketing category approximates the 1998 cash market value at the time of harvest.

The Secretary shall make eligible for the Emergency Conservation Program fruit drops in orchards as well as replacement of trellises in orchards and vineyards that were damaged by storms.

The managers direct that in carrying out the disaster relief activities funded by this conference agreement, the Secretary of Agriculture shall give particular attention to assessing and meeting the needs of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands following Hurricane Georges. The Secretary should take all necessary steps to help the territories recover from the 1998 hurricane season and restore their agricultural economies, such as covering losses in livestock and nonprogram crops, including but not limited to coffee, bananas, and tropical fruits.

The conference agreement includes language that provides for a domestic market reporting pilot program and an export market reporting pilot investigation. The conferees expect the Secretary to utilize any previously collected data to the maximum extent practicable in implementing this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the reporting of information relating to feeder cattle.

TITLE XII—BIODIESEL

The conference agreement includes language that creates a biodiesel program. The Senate bill included similar language.

TITLE XIII—EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

The conference agreement includes additional funding for emergency related costs including $40,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the Farm Service Agency, $31,405,000 for subsidy costs for additional operating loans for a total loan amount of $540,510,000, and $10,000,000 for the Forestry Incentives Program.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$49,793,563,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	59,567,544,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	55,883,142,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	56,820,368,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	61,607,490,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+11,813,927,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	+2,039,946,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+5,724,348,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+4,787,122,000

SECTION 101 (b): DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions of H.R. 4276, the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittee of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4276.

The legislative intent in the House and Senate versions in H.R. 4276 is set forth in the accompanying House report (H. Rept. 105–636) and the accompanying Senate report (S. Rept. 105–235).

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $79,448,000 for General Administration, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $76,199,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Within this amount, the conference agreement includes $8,136,000 for the Department Leadership Program, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $7,860,000, as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision, as proposed in the House bill, that retains the level of augmentation in the Department Leadership Program to the level that occurred in these offices in fiscal year 1998, which was not included in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement also includes a provision that provides 41 permanent positions and 48 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,811,000 for the Offices of Legislative Affairs and Public Affairs, as proposed in the House bill, instead of 39 permanent positions and 39 full-time equivalent workyears and $4,660,000, as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes a provision that provides the Attorney General the authority to transfer forfeited property of limited value to a State or local government or its designee for certain community-based programs, subject to reprogramming requirements, as proposed in the Senate bill. The House bill included a similar provision in Section 109. The House and Senate report language with respect to the study of Justice issues in Alaska, the transfer of $5,000,000 to the Justice Management Division, and the House report language with respect to the Immigration and Naturalization Service is adopted by reference.

JOINT AUTOMATED BOOKING SYSTEM

The conference agreement does not include $10,000,000 in a separate account to fund the Joint Automated Booking System, as proposed in the Senate bill. This is an activity which may be funded in fiscal year 1999 with Super Surplus funds available under the Assets Forfeiture Fund, as proposed in the House bill. In future years, it is expected that additional funding will be proposed as a separate account.

NARROWBAND COMMUNICATIONS

The conference agreement does not include new direct appropriations for this Fund. Instead, the conference agreement assumes that up to $23,396,000 may be derived from Super Surplus balances in the Assets Forfeiture Fund to establish this Fund to be under the control of the Attorney General.

Of the total amounts available in the Fund in fiscal year 1999, the Attorney General is expected to use up to $5,552,000 to establish a Department-wide narrowband program office and to conduct a baseline technical assessment of wireless communications to support Department-wide conversion in order to maximize opportunities for interoperability and resource sharing. In accordance with the direction included in both the House and Senate reports, the Attorney General is expected to submit a narrowband conversion master plan to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 1, 1998. In addition, the Attorney General is expected to ensure that Department of Justice components comply with the direction included in the Senate report with respect to the purchase of communications equipment.

COUNTERTERRORISM FUND

The conference agreement includes $145,000,000 in direct appropriations for the Counterterrorism Fund, instead of $89,200,000 as proposed in the House bill and $193,999,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 from the Counterterrorism Fund for the National Critical Infrastructure Protection Center (NIPC), instead of $19,999,000 proposed in the Senate bill. The NIPC was established in fiscal year 1998 as the Computer Intrusion Threat Assessment Center (CITAC). The House bill did not propose funding NIPC from the Fund, but instead provided resources under the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) Salaries and Expenses account. The conference agreement appropriates a total of $43,542,000 for the NIPC, $28,677,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level, of which $10,000,000 is provided in this account and $33,542,000 is provided in the FBI Salaries and Expenses account. Should funds become available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund, the Attorney General is encouraged to provide additional support to the NIPC, if warranted.

The conference agreement does not include provisions, recommended in the Senate bill, to expand the use of the Fund to reimburse other Federal agencies for their operational costs associated with participation in the NIPC, as such action is inconsistent with the manner in which other interagency activities, such as the FBI's Counterterrorism Center, are currently funded. The Department of Justice and other Federal agencies are expected to cooperate to the fullest extent of their authorities and expertise in the response planning, prevention, detection, deterrence and elimination of vulnerabilities to our Nation's critical infrastructure. These agencies are encouraged to ensure that the resources required to protect these critical infrastructures are given a high priority within each agency's programs and initiatives.

In addition, the conference agreement provides $135,000,000 to continue the initiative begun in fiscal year 1998 to assist States and localities in becoming fully prepared to respond to the increasing threat of chemical and biological attacks resulting from incidents of domestic and international terrorism. In many instances, the Nation's front line response capability for a domestic chemical or biological terrorist incident rests with these agencies, including firefighters, emergency services personnel, law enforcement, bomb technicians, and other emergency response personnel. To ensure that these ''first responders'' are equipped and prepared to meet this challenge, the conference agreement includes the following:

—*First Responders Equipment Acquisition Program.*—$75,500,000 to provide personnel protective gear, and detection, decontamination, and communications equipment to be targeted to the 157 largest cities and localities, as well as the States. Of this amount, $4,000,000 is for equipment for the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium to be distributed as described below under Training; and $2,000,000 is for transfer to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) for management and administration of this and other related grant and training programs. The Attorney General is encouraged to use OJP for the administration and management of the equipment purchasing and training programs.

—*Municipal Fire and Emergency Services.*—$25,000,000 to expand equipment and training programs targeted specifically to municipal

fire and emergency services departments as follows: (1) $16,000,000 for grants of equipment directly to local fire departments, hazardous materials response teams, and emergency medical services agencies; (2) $4,000,000 for interoperable radio equipment for local emergency response agencies; and (3) $5,000,000 for training and assistance to these entities as authorized by section 819 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. This funding is in addition to amounts otherwise available for these agencies under the First Responders Equipment Acquisition program.

—*State and Local Bomb Technician Equipment.*—$25,000,000 is expected to be provided by the Attorney General for this purpose, should funds be available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund.

—*Training.*—$18,000,000 to support training activities. Of this amount, $16,000,000 is to support the activities of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium. The following Consortium members are to receive $2,000,000 each from these training programs: the National Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology; the National Center for Bio-Medical Research and Training, Louisiana State University; the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center, Texas A&M University; and the National Exercise, Test, and Training Center, Nevada test site. Each of these Consortium members are to receive an additional $1,000,000 from the equipment grant program. Further, the conference agreement includes $8,000,000 for the Center for Domestic Preparedness, Fort McClellan, AL within the training program. Funding is to be provided by OJP directly to each member of the Consortium. OJP is expected to utilize the Consortium members to the fullest extent possible, including the Consortium members' existing facilities, resources and expertise, to support cooperative programs to achieve cost-effective delivery of equipment, technical assistance, training and situational exercises. To maximize training accessibility, multiple facilities and expertise must be utilized, requiring parallel efforts to be coordinated between OJP and Consortium members.

In addition, the conference agreement appropriates $2,000,000 from the Fund for State and local law enforcement training activities. Funding for this activity was previously included under the Bureau of Justice Assistance account. The conference agreement does not provide funding in the Fund for State and local bomb technician training, and instead addresses this matter under the FBI Salaries and Expenses account.

—*Situational Exercises.*—$3,500,000 is for situational exercises to ensure that first responders training includes real-life situations. The conference agreement adopts the recommendation and direction included in the Senate report regarding a Topoff exercise.

—*Technical Assistance/Needs Assessment.*—$3,000,000 for technical assistance and a needs assessment, of which $1,000,000 shall be used to conduct a needs assessment in accordance with the direction in the House report. The Attorney General is expected to provide the results of this assessment to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than March 1, 1999.

—*Counterterrorism Technologies.*—$10,000,000 for the development of technologies to help State and local law enforcement combat terrorism, as authorized by section 821 of the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. The Attorney General is expected to follow the guidance included in the Senate report regarding simulations of dispersion and deposition of chemical and biological aerosols.

In addition to the amounts provided in this bill, unobligated balances of $26,782,915 remain available from previous appropriations for authorized purposes of this Fund. The Attorney General should utilize $1,000,000 from these balances for an alternative crisis management/relocation facility to carry on essential Department functions in the event the Department, or one of its components, is denied access to its facility for various reasons, such as a terrorist act.

As directed in the fiscal year 1998 conference report, the Attorney General is expected to submit a comprehensive 5–year interdepartmental counterterrorism and technology crime plan no later than December 31, 1998. This plan will cover a broad range of topics encompassing the Nation's efforts to prevent and deter terrorist attacks, as well as manage a crisis created by a terrorist incident. The Attorney General and other department and agency heads who participated in this comprehensive effort are to be commended for their efforts. This plan will serve as a baseline strategy for coordination of a national policy and operational capabilities to combat all forms of terrorism.

The conference agreement includes bill language, modified from both the House and Senate bills, setting forth the purposes for which the Fund can be used, and making funds available for such purposes. In addition, bill language is not included, as recommended in the Senate bill as Senate Section 117 under general provisions within this title, which would have required submission of the specific dollar amounts budgeted for counterterrorism activities Government-wide with the Analytical Perspectives Volume beginning with the fiscal year 2000 budget request. However, the Attorney General is expected to work with the Office of Management and Budget to ensure that such information is included.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CARRIER COMPLIANCE FUND

The conference agreement does not include funding for the Telecommunications Carrier Compliance Fund to reimburse equipment manufacturers and telecommunications carriers and providers of telecommunications support services for implementation of the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA). Neither the House nor Senate bills provided new direct appropriations into the fund. Should funding be necessary in fiscal year 1999, the Attorney General is expected to utilize $102,580,270 in unobligated balances currently available in the fund.

For the past three years, the Department of Justice and the telecommunications industry have been urged to resolve their differences on the implementation of CALEA. Despite those efforts, CALEA implementation is now almost four years behind schedule because the industry and law enforcement have failed to reach agreement on CALEA technical standards. Since March 1998, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has been reviewing those standards as envisioned under CALEA. On September 11, 1998, the FCC issued an order extending the October 25, 1998 statutory compliance date until at least June 30, 2000. The FCC took this action because the final technical standards are still under review. Law enforcement, industry and privacy groups agree that the FCC should define the capability standard for CALEA compliance, as envisioned under CALEA. The FCC is urged to act quickly to resolve this issue.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEALS

The conference agreement includes $134,563,000 for Administrative Review and Appeals, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $41,858,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $59,251,000 is provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF). Of the total amount provided, $132,963,000 is for the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and $1,600,000 is for the Office of the Pardon Attorney. The recommendation represents the funding necessary to maintain the current level of activities in fiscal year 1999.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $35,610,000 for the Office of Inspector General, instead of $36,610,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $33,211,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

The $1,000,000 increase in funding over the budget request shall be available for expenditure only upon submission of a report as to the level of fiscal year 1998 spending and compliance with anti-deficiency requirements.

There is concern that Department employees accused of wrongdoing are not enjoying the swift justice that is every citizen's right. From fiscal years 1996 to 1998, the average closure rate for Inspector General investigations climbed from 6 to 9 months. The Inspector General is urged to refer cases to the appropriate component of the Department as necessary to keep its average closure rate for investigations at no more than 180 days. A report is requested by January 31, 1999 describing the steps the Department and the Inspector General are taking to meet this timetable, and recommending any improvements in the process that are required.

UNITED STATE PAROLE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $7,400,000 for the U.S. Parole Commission, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $7,969,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Funding is provided in accordance with the House report.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes $475,000,000 for General Legal Activities instead of $470,425,000 as proposed in the House bill and $485,511,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $8,160,000 is provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) as proposed in the House bill.

The amount in the conference agreement includes the following program increases: (1) $465,000 for the Criminal Division to improve coordination of interagency and bilateral U.S./Mexico efforts to combat drug trafficking; (2) $1,000,000 for the Criminal Division for online obscenity prosecutions; (3) $2,000,000 for the Office of Special Investigations to maintain the pace of prosecutions while supporting the Nazi war criminal records interagency working group; (4) $1,007,000 for the Civil Rights Division to increase enforcement and mediation activities under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

In addition, within the amounts provided for the Criminal Division, $4,089,000 shall be for cybercrime prosecutions. Within the amount provided for the Environment and Natural Resources Division, $3,431,000 shall be used to defend claims under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), $706,000 shall be used for vessel pollution prosecutions, and $523,000 shall be used for CFC smuggling prosecutions. The conference agreement allows $17,834,000 to remain available until expended for office automation costs. No funds are provided under this account for the Joint Center for Strategic Environmental Enforcement, including base funds, as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement recognizes that the Department requires additional resources to defend against claims under the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA), and that the Department will seek to have these costs paid from the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). In the event that FRF resources are not available, additional costs of FIRREA litigation may have to be paid from this account, which could have a dramatic impact on the ability of the Department to carry out its other priority missions. Therefore, the Administration is encouraged in its efforts to find a solution to the funding requirements of FIRREA litigation that avoids such impacts.

The conference agreement does not include bill language providing that funds in this account may be used for annual costs of U.S. participation in law-based international organizations as was proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes language directing the Attorney General to transfer $813,333 from funds available in the Department of Justice to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States subject to reprogramming requirements, as proposed in the House bill.

THE NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT

The conference agreement includes a reimbursement of $4,028,000 for fiscal year 1999 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund to the Department of Justice, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

The conference agreement provides $98,275,000 for the Antitrust Division, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement assumes that of the amount provided, $68,275,000 will be derived from fees collected in fiscal year 1999, and $30,000,000 will be derived from estimated unobligated fee collections available from 1998, resulting in a net direct appropriation of $0.

The conference agreement does not include language, as proposed in the Senate bill, repealing a proviso in the fiscal year 1998 bill making excess fee collections available in the subsequent fiscal year.

The conference agreement also does not include language, as proposed in the House bill, making fee collections in excess of $68,275,000 available until expended but not until October 1, 1999. It is intended that any excess fee collections shall remain available for the Antitrust Division in future years.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

The conference agreement includes $1,090,378,000 for the U.S. Attorneys, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $1,083,642,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $80,698,000 is provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), instead of $51,231,000 as proposed in the House bill, and no funding as proposed in the Senate bill.

Funding is provided for the following: $8,912,000 as a program increase above base funding as proposed in the House bill for 64 attorneys and 32 support staff to increase drug prosecutions; and from within base resources, the following, as proposed in the Senate bill: $3,630,000 for cybercrime prosecutions; $14,782,000 for the National Advocacy Center, as proposed in the budget; $1,000,000 for a violent crime task force demonstration project to investigate and prosecute perpetrators of Internet sexual exploitation of children to be administered under the auspices of Operation Streetsweeper; $1,000,000 for computer and equipment upgrades at the National Advocacy Center; $1,500,000 to hire additional assistant U.S. Attorneys and investigators in the city of Philadelphia and $800,000 for the same purpose in Camden County, New Jersey, as a focused demonstration project to enforce Federal laws designed to keep firearms out of the hands of criminals and to enhance existing law enforcement efforts.

The Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys is expected to report on new approaches to the deployment of resources, as set forth in the Senate report, and is encouraged to examine whether resources dedicated to the oversight of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters election can be redeployed to restoring the rule of law on Indian reservations.

In addition, the conference agreement includes language providing 9,044 positions and 9,312 workyears for U.S. Attorneys, as proposed in the House bill instead of 8,960 positions and 9,125 workyears, as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement also includes language allowing not to exceed $2,500,000 for the National Advocacy Center and $1,000,000 for violent crime task forces to remain available until expended, as proposed in the Senate bill, as well as language setting forth funding for demonstration projects, as proposed in the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

The conference agreement provides $114,248,000 in budget (obligational) authority for the U.S. Trustees, to be entirely funded from offsetting fee collections, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $108,248,000, offset by $100,000,000 in offsetting fee collections and the balance provided in direct funding, as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement does not include a provision as proposed in the House bill providing that any fees collected in excess of $114,248,000 will be available for obligation on October 1, 1999 or a provision as proposed in the Senate bill repealing a provision in the fiscal year 1998 Act that made fees collected in excess of $114,248,000 in fiscal year 1998 available in fiscal year 1999.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides $1,227,000 for the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $1,335,000 as proposed in the House bill, and assumes funding is provided in accordance with the Senate bill.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

The conference agreement includes $502,609,000 for the U.S. Marshals Service instead of $503,164,000 as proposed in the House bill and $501,752,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides that $25,553,000 will be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) as proposed in the House bill, instead of no funds as proposed in the Senate bill.

The amount included in the conference agreement includes program increases of $512,000 for management and administration to implement and support a variety of cost-reduction initiatives, $2,850,000 for courthouse security personnel, $3,268,000 for courthouse security equipment, $1,565,000 for electronic surveillance unit fugitive apprehension equipment and personnel, and $250,000 for videoconferencing. If additional resources are required for courthouse security, the U.S. Marshals Service can submit a reprogramming to obtain the additional resources.

The provision in the Senate report calling for a pilot program to pair the Marshals Service with the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department to enforce court-ordered evictions and to report back to the Appropriations Committees is adopted by reference. Further, the failure of the U.S. Marshals Service to conduct a significant percentage of evictions in a timely manner is noted, thus creating unreasonable inconveniences to other participants in the eviction process. The U.S. Marshals Service is directed to report back to the Committees on Appropriations by May 1, 1999 on efforts to correct this problem.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $4,600,000 for a new construction account for the U.S. Marshals Service, instead of $4,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, and $3,300,000 included in the House bill under Bureau of Prisons, Buildings and Facilities. This amount includes $600,000 for architectural and engineering services and $4,000,000 for construction projects as proposed in the Senate report. To the extent that slippages occur, other projects requested in the budget can be undertaken.

JUSTICE PRISONER AND ALIEN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM FUND

The conference report includes requested language establishing a revolving fund for the operation of the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, as provided in both the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement assumes that funding for the initial capitalization of the Fund is an eligible use of Super Surplus funds available under the Asset Forfeiture Fund, as proposed in the House bill, instead of direct funding of $10,000,000 proposed in the Senate bill, $5,000,000 to capitalize the Fund, and $5,000,000 to purchase a new airplane. Any enhancements to the system in fiscal year 1999, as well as the proposed funding source to pay for them, are expected to be presented to the Appropriations Committees for examination and review.

The conference agreement does not include language amending the definition of public aircraft with respect to JPATS activities, which was proposed in the Senate bill.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

The conference agreement provides $425,000,000 for Federal Prisoner Detention, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $407,018,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The level provided in the conference report plus approximately $25,000,000 in carryover will provide the level of funding requested in the budget.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

The conference agreement includes $95,000,000 for Fees and Expenses of Witnesses as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement does not include a provision making not to exceed $4,000,000 available for a secure automated information network, which was proposed in the Senate bill. The House bill did not include a similar provision. Funding is provided in accordance with both the House and Senate reports.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE

The conference agreement includes $7,199,000 for the Community Relations Service, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $5,319,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision allowing the Attorney General to transfer up to $500,000 of funds available to the Department of Justice to this program, instead of $1,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. The Senate bill had no such transfer provision. The Attorney General is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate if this transfer authority is exercised.

The conference agreement recognizes that CRS has served the country well as a small,

elite crisis response team dedicated to mediating racially charged civil disputes. There are concerns, however, that CRS will lose its focus, and its skills, if its mission is broadened to include State and local education and training and national disaster planning which is unrelated to an existing condition of racial/ethnic conflict. The conference agreement improves the ability of CRS to execute its core mission, but does not fund education and training or disaster planning.

Close coordination between the Administration and Congress could help to stabilize racially motivated local incidents. As the people's body, Congress must be kept informed when the Administration responds to a domestic crisis. Therefore, the Attorney General is directed to notify the relevant committees whenever requests by local officials prompt the deployment of CRS personnel to mediate civil conflicts.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

The conference agreement provides $23,000,000 for the Assets Forfeiture Fund as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, and assumes funding is provided in accordance with both the House and Senate reports.

RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for administrative expenses in accordance with the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, as proposed by both the House and Senate bills.

PAYMENT TO RADIATION EXPOSURE COMPENSATION TRUST FUND

The conference agreement includes no new appropriations for fiscal year 1999, as proposed by both the House and Senate reports. Carryover is expected to exceed the amount expected to be paid from the fund.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement includes $304,014,000 for Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement as proposed in the House bill, the full amount requested, instead of $294,967,000 proposed in the Senate bill, in accordance with the distribution included in the House report.

The conference agreement includes language proposed in the House bill, not included in the Senate bill, allowing a portion of the funds provided to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $2,971,448,000 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), instead of $2,977,258,000 as proposed in the House bill and $2,956,461,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $223,356,000 is provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), instead of $215,356,000 as recommended in the House bill, and $433,124,000 as recommended in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement provides that not less than $292,473,000 shall be used for counterterrorism investigations, foreign counterintelligence, and other activities related to national security, instead of $282,473,000 as proposed by the House and $233,473,000 as proposed by the Senate bill. Further, the FBI is directed to transfer $10,000,000 in unobligated user fees for fiscal year 1998 to the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund. This statement of managers reflects the distribution of the funding provided in the conference report.

The conference agreement provides $70,104,000 for requested adjustments to base, including the costs to annualize 429 positions provided in fiscal year 1998, offset by $86,783,000 in base reductions for non-recurring costs resulting from reduced requirements necessary to complete the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS) and equipment provided for in fiscal year 1998. Should funds be available in the Working Capital Fund, the Attorney General is expected to provide $6,000,000 for microwave replacement base funding requirements. The conference agreement includes the following program increases:

Counterterrorism Initiative.—Again this year, the conferees have included increases for the FBI to address the increasing threat of domestic and international terrorism, including the growing threats of cybercrime and weapons of mass destruction, building upon the $157,743,000 Counterterrorism Initiative provided in fiscal year 1998. The conference agreement provides program increases to enhance the FBI's capability to address terrorism, including: (1) $9,165,000 to support 93 positions (56 agents) and 47 full-time equivalents (FTE), to enable the FBI to establish four additional Computer Intrusion Threat Assessment (CITA) field squads, including $465,000 to equip these new squads; (2) $442,000 to support 9 positions and 4 FTE to provide increased coverage for the Watch and Warning Analysis Unit; (3) $500,000 to support training programs related to computer crime detection; and (4) $670,000 to provide 6 positions (2 agents) and 3 FTE to enhance the staffing of the Hazardous Materials Response Unit. Additional resources are also included in the Counterterrorism Fund to further augment the FBI's National Information Protection Center (NIPC), previously named the Computer Intrusion Threat Assessment Center (CITAC). Further, should funds be available in the Working Capital Fund, the Attorney General should provide funding for the following purposes: $4,250,000 to establish an early warning system in the NIPC; $4,000,000 for chemical and biological detection equipment for FBI bomb technicians and Evidence Response Teams; and $2,900,000 for training at the Hazardous Devices School. Within the resources available, the FBI is expected to provide $2,300,000 for ongoing training activities at the Hazardous Devices School, and $3,200,000 for joint counterterrorism task force operations in fiscal year 1999.

In addition, the FBI is expected to comply with the direction included in the Senate report regarding integration of FBI and Drug Enforcement Administration training.

Infrastructure Requirements.—The conference agreement provides an increase of $42,050,000 and 20 positions to enable the FBI to improve its information systems by re-engineering its investigative, intelligence, and administrative automated data processing systems. This amount is in addition to $20,000,000 in base funding identified for this requirement, resulting in a total availability of $62,050,000 for this effort in fiscal year 1999. Of this amount, $2,050,000 is provided in direct appropriations to provide for additional staffing requirements to implement this initiative. The Attorney General is expected to provide an additional $40,000,000 from the Working Capital Fund should such funds be available. Further, the Department of Justice and the FBI are directed to follow the direction included in the House report regarding the obligation of funds for this initiative.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System.—The conference agreement includes a total of $42,000,000 for operations of the permanent National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). Of this amount, $22,000,000 is new direct appropriations. In addition, the Attorney General is expected to provide an additional $20,000,000 from available balances in the Working Capital Fund to fully fund the costs of the NICS system in fiscal year 1999. The fiscal year 1999 budget request for the FBI included no direct funding for this system, and instead proposed to finance the operation 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 the costs to implement this system. The FBI and the Department of Justice are expected to include funding for the operations of the NICS system in the fiscal year 2000 budget submission. Additionally, the FBI is expected to pursue proposals to increase the number of states serving as points of contact for the NICS system. Criminal justice and other records available for performing background checks at the State level are generally the most complete and readily available records, which would ensure more timely and thorough responses to NICS inquiries.

Indian Country Law Enforcement.—The conference agreement includes $4,657,000 to support 50 positions (30 agents) and 25 FTE to implement two new Safe Trails Task Forces and to enhance four current task forces. Within the amounts provided, the FBI is expected to provide investigative equipment and supplies, operational case funds, and forensic services to support these task forces.

Housing Fraud Initiative.—The conference agreement provides $1,500,000 and 11 positions to support FBI's participation in the Housing Fraud Initiative being conducted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Inspector General.

Crimes Against Children.—The conference agreement includes $5,204,000 to enhance the FBI's capability to combat child abductions and serial killings. Within this amount, $3,439,000 is for the child abduction and serial killer unit to enhance staffing, establish a police fellows program for training local investigators, and provide training to State and local law enforcement. In addition, $1,765,000 is included to enhance staffing of the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program to provide more timely assistance to State and local law enforcement.

Criminal Justice Services.—The conference agreement includes an increase of $8,110,000 for support of Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) facilities and systems to be allocated in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report. The FBI is expected to allocate sufficient personnel to ensure the timely processing of criminal background checks for school bus drivers and teachers. Bill language is also included, as proposed by the House, designating $1,500,000 for an independent office for automation of fingerprint services. The Senate bill contained similar language.

Foreign Counterintelligence Program.—An increase of $2,500,000 is provided for the FBI's National Foreign Counterintelligence Program for a counterintelligence investigation enhancement as recommended in the Senate bill. Within available fiscal year 1999 funding, the FBI may implement the additional authorizations contained in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999.

Violent Crime Reduction Program.—The conference agreement includes $223,356,000, derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, for FBI activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, as amended, and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act. From within these funds, the FBI is expected to provide funding in accordance with the direction included in the House report regarding grants for State computerized identification systems and automated fingerprint identification systems, support for

FBI's Combined DNA Identification Systems (CODIS), and support for investigative assistance and training.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $1,287,000 in direct appropriations for construction for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), as provided for in the Senate bill, instead of $11,287,000 as proposed in the House bill. The agreement includes the funding necessary to continue necessary improvements and maintenance at the FBI Academy. Should additional funds become available in the Working Capital Fund, the Attorney General should provide $10,000,000 to continue upgrades to the FBI Academy Firearms Training Facility.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $1,205,780,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), instead of $1,201,290,000 as proposed in the House bill and $1,209,054,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $405,000,000 is provided from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) as proposed in the House bill, instead of $407,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement does not assume the proposed transfer of $15,000,000 from direct appropriations to the Diversion Control Fund. However, the conference agreement assumes that $76,710,000 will be available from the Diversion Control Fund for diversion control activities. This statement of managers reflects the distribution of funds provided in the conference report.

Source Country/International Strategy.—The conference agreement includes program increases totaling $31,188,000 to support DEA's international programs, a $22,520,000 increase above the request. This action reflects continued support for DEA's supply reduction efforts. Program increases are provided for the following activities: (1) $4,212,000 and 20 positions (12 agents) to establish a new country office in Trinidad-Tobago and to enhance staffing in other Caribbean Country offices, including Barbados, Curacao, Jamaica, Haiti and the Dominican Republic; (2) $1,966,000 and 7 positions (5 agents) to open new country offices in Vietnam and Uzbekistan, and to expand staffing in the Philippines to address the rise in international heroin trafficking; (3) $1,415,000 and 5 positions to strengthen DEA's intelligence activities in Mexico; (4) $1,075,000 and 5 positions to enhance security for DEA activities; (5) $3,000,000 and 14 positions (8 agents) to enhance staffing in source countries and transit zones; (6) $5,000,000 to continue overseas implementation of the MERLIN system; (7) $3,500,000 for surveillance and electronic intercept equipment in source countries and transit zones; (8) $3,500,000 for aviation and technical equipment to support regional operations in the Caribbean; and (9) $120,000 for improved mobility along the Bolivian border. DEA is expected to comply with the reporting requirements included in the House report regarding deployment of investigative resources in source countries and transit zones.

Domestic Enforcement Enhancements.—The conference agreement includes program increases totaling $66,085,000 for domestic counter-drug activities, an increase of $13,000,000 above the request, as follows: (1) $5,632,000 and 70 positions (42 agents) to enhance DEA domestic offices impacted by Caribbean drug trafficking; (2) $24,459,000 and 223 positions (100 agents) to augment DEA's efforts to combat methamphetamine trafficking, including enforcement and chemical control efforts, clean up activities at clandestine laboratory sites, vehicle replacement, and establishment of a National Clandestine Laboratory database; (3) $12,926,000 and 148 positions (95 agents) to continue a five-year strategy to enhance enforcement efforts to reduce the domestic availability of heroin; and (4) $13,000,000 and 56 positions (32 agents) to establish DEA regional drug enforcement teams as recommended in the Senate report. Colombian and Mexican crime syndicates have established a network of compartmentalized cells to conduct their drug trafficking operations in the United States. While historically, these crime syndicates have maintained command and control centers in major U.S. cities, in reaction to law enforcement pressure in major metropolitan areas, these drug syndicates have established regional command and control centers and warehousing and transshipment points in smaller, nontraditional trafficking locations across the U.S., resulting in increased rates of drug abuse, trafficking, and violent crime in our Nation's smaller cities. DEA cannot combat this new threat by transferring resources from major metropolitan areas to smaller cities. Therefore, funding has been provided to establish regional enforcement teams to enable DEA to provide an immediate, flexible, and effective law enforcement response to this growing problem.

Investigative and Intelligence Requirements.—The conference agreement includes $17,468,000 to address critical infrastructure needs, $7,400,000 above the request, as follows: (1) $5,000,000 for 39 additional intelligence analysts, as recommended in the House report; (2) $2,400,000 for continued development and implementation of automation systems to support intelligence and investigative requirements, as provided in the House report; (3) $7,002,000 for improvements in cooperative drug law enforcement operations; and (4) $3,066,000 and 2 positions for establishment of a backup site for DEA's Network Control Facility.

Drug Diversion Control Fee Account.—The conference agreement provides $76,710,000 for DEA's Drug Diversion Control Program, the full amount requested, and assumes that diversion control programs will be fully supported through funding derived from the Diversion Control Fee Account in fiscal year 1999.

In addition, DEA is expected to comply with the direction in the House report concerning coastal surveillance technology, as well as the direction in the Senate report concerning integration of DEA and FBI training curriculum. The conference agreement contains bill language, as proposed by the House, to provide $4,000,000 for evidence and information payments, instead of $5,000,000 recommended by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $8,000,000 in direct appropriations for Construction for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $2,464,327,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), instead of $2,486,004,000 as proposed in the House bill and $2,268,984,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $842,490,000 is from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), instead of $866,490,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $1,099,667,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition to amounts appropriated, the conference agreement assumes that $1,306,046,000 will be available from offsetting fee collections, instead of $1,570,014,000 as proposed by the House and $1,560,308,000 as proposed by the Senate. Thus, including resources provided under construction, the conference agreement provides a total operating level of $3,860,373,000 for INS, instead of $4,137,588,000 as provided by the House bill, and $3,940,543,000 as provided by the Senate. This statement of managers reflects the agreement of the conferees on how the funds provided in the conference report are to be spent.

Base adjustments.—The conference agreement provides $51,283,000 for the full base restoration request and includes $23,877,000 in restoration of base for detention and deportation and assumes the balance will be provided from expected carryover in the Breached Bond/Detention fund. The agreement does not include funding for helicopter purchases. The agreement includes a report on INS border air vehicle plans which is detailed below under Border Control.

INS Organization and Management.—The conference agreement includes the 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 service to noncitizens—as one step towards making the INS a more efficient accountable, and effective agency. Consistent with the concept of the separation of immigration enforcement from service, the conference agreement adopts the House recommendation to provide for a separation of INS funds. The conference agreement includes the establishment of two new accounts: Enforcement and Border Affairs, and Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction. These accounts correspond to existing decision units within the current INS Salaries and Expenses account. INS enforcement funds are placed under the Enforcement and Border Affairs account. All immigration-related benefits and naturalization, support and program resources are placed under the Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction account. Neither account includes revenues generated in various fee accounts to fund program activities in both enforcement and service functions which are in addition to the appropriated funds and are discussed below. Funds for INS construction projects continue to fall within the INS construction account.

The language includes 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.

Under the new accounts, the conference agreement includes $1,069,754,000 for Enforcement and Border Affairs, $552,083,000 for Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction, and $842,490,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

The Enforcement and Border Affairs account is comprised of the following amounts: $931,871,000, for the existing base activities of Inspections, Border Patrol, Investigations, Detention and Deportation, and Intelligence; less funds for helicopter purchases and transfer of $29,536,000 to the User Fee account for user fee related Information Resource Management and legal activities; and program increases of $97,000,000 for the Border Patrol and $40,883,000 for interior enforcement. This amount, together with the amount from the

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, provides the total appropriation for these activities.

The Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Program Direction account includes $491,083,000 for the existing base activities of Citizenship and Benefits, Immigration Support and Management and Administration, assumes $30,000,000 of this base activity will be supported by unobligated balances available in the Working Capital Fund, includes funding for the naturalization initiative, and includes a program increase of $1,000,000 for the Office of Internal Audit.

Border control.—The conference agreement includes $97,000,000 for 1,000 new border patrol agents and 140 support personnel. The conference agreement adopts the following requests for reports to the Committee on border-related activities and technologies: 1) by December 1, 1998, the House request for an INS plan for the development, testing, and deployment of all current border technologies and the plans for training agents to use such technology; 2) by January 1, 1999, a report on the implications of having the Border Patrol Training Academy report directly to the Assistant Commissioner for the Border Patrol, as suggested by the Senate report; 3) by January 1, 1999, a report on the feasibility, cost and capabilities of a mixed fleet of manned and unmanned aircraft, as requested in both the House and Senate reports; 4) by November 15, 1998, a report on current plans for Border Patrol road and fence improvements, as specified in the House report; and 5) the continuation of reports on Border Patrol hiring, training and enforcement strategy, as requested in both the House and Senate reports. The conference agreement also adopts the House report direction to INS that it work more closely with the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Deployment of Resources.—The conference agreement directs the INS to continue its consultation with the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate before deployment of new border patrol agents and additional staffing included in this conference agreement.

Interior enforcement.—The conference agreement includes the following increases to enhance INS' ability to deport illegal aliens: 1) $21,800,000 for Quick Response Teams (QRTs) to work directly with State and local law enforcement officers to take into custody and remove illegal aliens, in accordance with the House report, including a report to the Committees on its strategy on their use and deployment plans by December 1, 1999 and quarterly reports on its progress, and improved response rates; 2) $3,112,000 for participation in joint task forces on terrorism, to assist in the identification and apprehension of alien terrorists; 3) $3,000,000 to expand the Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC), as in the Senate report; 4) $9,400,000 for activation of 400 beds at Port Isabel; 5) $1,971,000 for an additional 126 beds for juvenile detention space; and 6) $1,600,000 for four dedicated commuter lanes, as in the Senate report.

The conference agreement includes the concerns in both House and Senate reports about increasing illegal immigration in locations not previously believed to have problems, including Georgia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Utah, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and Colorado. It is expected that the INS will take into consideration the growing problems in these states in its deployment plan for the Quick Response Teams and other interior enforcement resources and will consult with the Committees on such plans. The agreement also includes the Senate proposal on Kodiak Island.

The conference agreement also supports $10,000,000 in additional funding within existing resources to continue and to expand the local jail programs pursuant to Public Law 105–141 and a report on the program by December 1, 1998, and INS is instructed to report on the feasibility of expanding the local ambulance service pilot program.

The conference agreement includes the House recommendations for staffing of the Institutional Removal Program and on employment eligibility verification pilot programs. The conference agreement includes a request that INS evaluate the existing technical infrastructure and the quality and integrity of the data used in the System for Alien Verification of Eligibility (''SAVE'') system, or any comparable INS system, and recommend how INS can meet the needs of States seeking to comply with Title IV of Public Law 104–193, and report to the Committees by May 1, 1999.

Detention.—The conference agreement includes a report to the Committees on INS's anticipated detention needs for the next 3 years, including the resources and training necessary to adequately staff existing and anticipated new facilities, including the feasibility of locating a detention center in Utah, as in the Senate report, and other needs designated in the House and Senate reports.

The conference agreement includes the expectation that as funds become available in the Breached Bond/Detention account, that INS will submit a request to use additional funds for contract detention space and other detention needs. The conference agreement also includes funds for continuation of construction of several detention facilities within INS Construction funds.

The conference agreement includes the concerns about staffing of district offices and requests adjustments to be made, as in the Senate report.

Office of Internal Audit.—The conference agreement includes a program increase of $1,000,000 for the Office of Internal Audit, $430,000 of which is for the INSpect program to conduct impartial review of compliance and performance with program guidance and regulations.

Naturalization.—Naturalization and other services provided by the INS are meant to be covered by application fees deposited into the Examinations Fee account. However, in fiscal year 1998, $20,000,000 in direct appropriations and $196,000,000 in Examinations Fee account, were provided for backlog reduction and to improve the integrity of the naturalization process, beyond funds provided in the Examinations Fee account.

On August 6, 1998, the Department of Justice submitted a reprogramming request for INS that requested funds for a naturalization initiative from other resources beyond the revenues generated in the Examinations Fee account. The reason for this reprogramming was that Examinations Fee revenues have fallen significantly below the level INS estimated for fiscal years 1998 and 1999. These additional funds requested are intended to restore funding for ongoing naturalization activities, to provide a series of enhancements to address the large backlog of applications and to continue phasing in the revised application process recommended by PricewaterhouseCoopers. In that proposal, the Department recommended that the funds come from unobligated balances from within the INS Salaries and Expenses account, carryover from fiscal year 1998 Examinations Fee account, a transfer of funds from the Department's Working Capital Fund, and funds from the INS Breached Bond/Detention fund. The total requested by the Department was $171,000,000; $88,000,000 to restore base program activities that were reduced to cover the decline in fee revenues, of which $35,000,000 is for the restoration of base in the Examinations Fee account and $53,000,000 is for restoration of the Salaries and Expenses base; and the remaining $83,000,000 for a naturalization enhancement in the Salaries and Expenses account.

The conference agreement provides $171,000,000 for this initiative, $35,000,000 for base restoration in the Examinations Fee account, $53,000,000 for base restoration in Salaries and Expenses, and $83,000,000 in enhancements in funds which are not required to maintain other ongoing INS activities, funded in part directly through appropriation of funds, rather than through use of the Breached Bond Detention account, and $30,000,000 by transfer from the Working Capital Fund, which have been used instead to offset base funding requirements. The conference agreement recommends $83,000,000 for the following enhancements: (1) $27,450,000, of which $11,659,000 is for 200 term employees for the formation of Backlog Reduction Action Teams (BRAT) to work exclusively at INS locations where the average naturalization application processing time is in excess of 15 months and to reduce the backlog until the average case processing time at that location is under 12 months, $3,750,000 for clerical support, $3,425,000 for overtime, $2,401,000 for administering oaths, $3,200,000 for data entry, $2,222,000 for reprinting expired fingerprints, and $790,000 for computer support costs; (2) $4,325,000 for one-time need to reduce backlogs of cases at the service centers, including $145,000 for Information Resource Management needs; (3) $6,000,000 for field office ADP support; (4) $6,500,000 to improve records procedures and facilities; (5) $1,000,000 to conduct a pilot to improve fingerprint identification throughout the process; (6) $12,515,000 for implementation of key recommendations of PricewaterhouseCoopers to redesign the naturalization process, which includes $2,700,000 for designing and producing a user friendly guide to the naturalization process, $3,000,000 for continuation of the PricewaterhouseCoopers contract, $1,250,000 for consolidating medical waivers at the INS Service Centers, and $5,565,000 for the Complete File Review initiative which is designed to ensure that applicant files are complete at the time of adjudication; and (7) $25,190,000 for beginning one telephone verification center, a record centralization initiative in Missouri, and the indexing and conversion to CD or electronic transfer of INS microfilm images, provided that the INS should consult with the Committees on its proposed spending allocation of these funds prior to the obligation process.

OFFSETTING FEE COLLECTIONS

The conference agreement assumes $1,306,046,000 will be available from offsetting fee collections for INS, instead of $1,570,014,000 as proposed by the House, and $1,560,308,000 as proposed by the Senate, to support activities related to the legal admission of persons into the United States. These activities are entirely paid by fees paid by persons who are either traveling internationally or are applying for immigration benefits. The following levels are recommended:

IMMIGRATION EXAMINATIONS FEES.—The conference agreement assumes $635,700,000 of spending from the Immigration Examinations Fee account resources, instead of $906,000,000 as proposed by the House bill, and $905,700,000, as proposed by the Senate bill. The estimated resources in this fee account have decreased by over $275,000,000 during the year from the original estimates due to declining levels of applications. The level provided in the conference agreement takes into consideration this significant decrease in available resources and the $35,000,000 for base restoration in the Examinations Fee account included in the reprogramming proposal from carryover and recoveries.

It is noted that even after providing additional resources to offset estimated reductions in the Examinations Fee account, current estimates provided by INS still reflect a deficit between resources and program activities of $160,000,000 in the Examinations Fee account. While there is considerable concern about the lengthy waits, there is also concern about any request by the Department of Justice which calls for a level of spending which, without incorporating program increases, would result in creating a deficit of an estimated $160,000,000. While the INS has proffered to the Committees that it may be able to recover $160,000,000 from unobligated balances and cost-saving measures without cutting into service programs, there is sufficient concern about this assurance that there is a desire to see the money that results from these sources before allowing INS to spend itself into a severe deficit.

Accordingly, the level of spending assumed in the conference agreement is based on estimated revenues in this account totaling $635,700,000 which includes carryover from fiscal year 1998 revenue projected for fiscal year 1999, recoveries, funds from the legalization fee account which has been merged into this account, proposed fingerprint surcharges, and fees from applications under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which sunsetted on January 14, 1998.

Inspections User Fees.—The conference agreement includes $486,071,000 of spending from offsetting collections in this account, instead of $444,290,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, and does not assume the removal of the exemption for cruise ship passengers. The conference agreement assumes a transfer of $29,536,000 from base Salaries and Expenses funding for legal proceedings, Information Resource Management, support and infrastructure. The agreement includes: (1) $17,668,000 for pay and inflation base adjustments; (2) $7,657,000 to provide 100 additional inspectors at airports to maintain the 45–minute standard at airports; (3) $2,069,000, for 60 asylum officers and 20 support staff, for the expedited removal process; (4) $1,875,000, and 12 positions, for mandatory detention necessary to support the expedited removal process; (5) $19,520,000, and 217 positions for departure management automation initiatives to monitor the control of aliens departing the United States and to facilitate the pilot of a system of exit controls; (6) $3,961,000, and 16 attorneys, 8 legal support, and 10 management support positions, for legal proceedings staffing to support the expedited removal program; (7) $600,000 for 10 officers for an international program to train international airline carrier personnel and other overseas operations in fraudulent document detection and anti-smuggling operations.

Land Border Inspections Fees.—The conference agreement includes $3,275,000 in spending from the Land Border Inspection Fund, an increase of $232,000 over the current year. 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 Automated Permit Ports which provide prescreened local border residents border crossing privileges by means of automated inspections. The agreement includes the recommendation in the Senate report relating to the Peace Arch Crossing Entry program.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Account.—The conference agreement includes $176,950,000 in spending from the Breached Bond/Detention Account, instead of $169,870,000 as proposed by the House and $201,995,000 as proposed by the Senate. The level of spending assumed in the conference agreement is based on estimated revenues in this account totaling $176,950,000, which includes carryover funds from fiscal year 1998, revenue projected for fiscal year 1998 and assumes the availability of funds from penalty fees from applications under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which expired on January 14, 1998. Carryover balances from 245(i) fees collected in fiscal year 1998 remain in this account for expenditure in fiscal year 1999. The conference agreement assumes $27,061,000 of expenses for alien detention costs provided under the salaries and expenses account will be supported by the carryover estimated to be available from fiscal year 1999. Within the amounts provided, the conference agreement includes funding for the acquisition and installation of videoconferencing equipment at institutional hearing program sites, as proposed in the Senate report.

Immigration Enforcement Fines.—The conference agreement includes $4,050,000 in spending to support border enforcement activities, instead of $3,800,000, as proposed in the House report. A remote video surveillance system and sensors is included in the agreement, as proposed in the Senate report.

Other Provisions.—The conference agreement does not include the reduction of the number of employees in the Office of Legislative and Public Affairs, as proposed by the Senate bill; does include the purchase of 3,855 passenger motor vehicles, as proposed in the House bill, instead of 2,904 vehicles, as proposed in the Senate bill; includes bill language that prohibits funds from being used for the operation of the San Clemente and Temecula traffic checkpoints unless they are open on a continuous 24 hour basis, as proposed in the House bill; includes a limit on the number of political appointees as proposed in the House bill; and does include an authorization for the Attorney General to impose disciplinary actions on any INS employee who violates Department policies and procedures relative to granting citizenship or who willfully deceives the Congress or Department Leadership, as proposed in the House bill.

The EB–5, investor visa program, was created to promote investments in businesses and to create and preserve jobs in the United States. It is understood that serious allegations have been made concerning fraudulent activities designed to aid persons in gaining U.S. citizenship pursuant to the EB–5 program without making the contributions to U.S. businesses which Congress intended. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is directed to report to Congress within 90 days to propose any legislative remedies that may be necessary to provide the INS with the tools to ensure that a person gaining citizenship pursuant to the EB–5 program has actually made, and is personally liable for, the required investment and is sufficiently involved in the management of the business invested in, consistent with the intent of Congress when the EB–5 program was created.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $90,000,000 for construction for INS, instead of $81,570,000 as proposed in the House bill and $110,251,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement assumes funding of $51,606,000 for Border Patrol new construction (including 8 stations or sector headquarters), as proposed in the House report, and $10,900,000 for the Charleston border patrol academy and $4,625,000 for the Artesia, NM law enforcement training center, as proposed in the Senate report; $3,619,000 for various military engineering projects to support the Border Patrol, and $3,875,000 to come from savings within Salaries and Expenses, as is allowed under the bill language in the Salaries and Expenses accounts, to include the Santa Theresa project in the Senate report but not to include the Tucson Checkpoint exit lane project, included in the House report; $5,900,000 for new construction of detention facilities, including $1,000,000 for Port Isabel, $4,000,000 for Florence, and $900,000 for Varick Street; $20,575,000 for maintenance and repair of INS facilities; $4,000,000 for fuel storage tank upgrade and repair; and $4,300,000 for program execution.

The agreement also includes new bill language prohibiting site acquisition, design, or construction of any Border Patrol checkpoint in the Tucson Sector, which was not included in either the House or the Senate bills.

FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $2,888,853,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Prison System, as proposed in the House bill instead of $2,919,515,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides $26,499,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), as proposed in the House bill, instead of $9,559,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement also assumes that, in addition to the amounts appropriated, $90,000,000 will be available for necessary operations from unobligated balances from the prior year, as proposed by both House and Senate bills, and that should the funds be available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund, $23,200,000 will be made available from the Fund.

The conference agreement includes the commendation to BOP for its operating efficiencies by consolidating and sharing like-services at several multilevel security prison facilities within a prison complex; identifying ways such as telemedicine to reduce health care costs; and voluntarily reducing its authority by 760 positions.

The conference agreement also includes bill language, as proposed in the House, in lieu of a privatization plan proposed by the Senate, which requires the Bureau of Prisons to conduct a study of private prisons.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes $410,997,000 for construction, modernization, maintenance and repair of prison and detention facilities housing Federal prisoners, instead of $413,997,000 as proposed in the House bill and $379,197,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes funding for construction of three Federal Correctional Institutions and partial funding of a fourth to provide additional capacity to accommodate the space requirements for the transfer of District of Columbia sentenced felons to the Federal Prison System, as mandated by the District of Columbia Revitalization Act, as set forth in the Senate report. The conference agreement also includes $7,000,000 and $2,000,000 for the construction of facilities in the Bureau of Prison's Southern region set forth in the Senate report. In addition, the conference agreement includes $10,000,000 for site acquisition, planning, design and initial phases of construction of a new prison at a site in the Northern part of the Bureau of Prison's Mid-Atlantic region, which meets the Bureau of Prison's siting criteria and needs, and where the construction of a prison can be expedited by the completion of an Environmental Impact Statement no later than March 31, 1999. The conference agreement also includes $20,000,000 for additional construction costs of other BOP projects under design.

The conference agreement includes the review of critical space needs, review site options for higher security prisons both in the

western region and other places where the need exists, in accordance with the Senate report. The conference agreement also includes the direction to the Department of Justice to include in its fiscal year 2000 budget a request for at least $300,000,000 for modernization and repair within the Federal Prison System, as indicated in the Senate report. The conference agreement includes the expectation that the Bureau of Prisons participate with the Justice Management Division in the development of a narrowband communications conversion master plan, in accordance with the Senate report.

It is recognized that significant costs are associated with purchasing electric power for Bureau of Prisons facilities, and that savings may be effected by the use of hydroelectric power. There is an expectation that the Bureau of Prisons explore the possibility of using domestic hydroelectric power to reduce operating costs in its facilities and, by February 1, 1999, report to the Committees on Appropriations on its findings and any possible achievable savings.

Should funds be available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund, funds from the Working Capital Fund may be provided for Federal Prison System equipment, and other equipment and automation needs.

The conference agreement does not include funding for the U.S. Marshals Service construction under this account, which was proposed in the House bill. Instead funding is provided under a separate account as proposed in the Senate bill.

FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

(LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES)

The conference agreement includes a limitation on administrative expenses of $3,266,000 for the Federal Prison Industries, as proposed by both the House and Senate bills.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes $147,151,000 for Justice Assistance, instead of $195,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $170,151,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement provides the following:

National Institute of Justice	$46,148,000
Defense/Law Enforcement Technology Transfer	(10,277,000)
DNA Technology R&D Program	(5,000)
Bureau of Justice Statistics	25,029,000
Missing Children	17,168,000
Regional Information Sharing System	[1] 20,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center	7,350,000
Grants to Firefighters and Emergency Service Personnel	[2] (5,000,000)
State and Local Antiterrorism Training	[2] (2,000,000)
Counterterrorism Technology	[2] (10,000,000)
Management and Administration	31,456,000
Total	147,151,000

[1] $5,000,000 included in COPS Technology, for a total of $25,000,000.

[2] Included under the Counterterrorism Fund.

This statement of managers reflects the agreement of the conferees on how funds provided for all programs under the Office of Justice Programs in this conference report are to be spent.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ).—The conference agreement provides $46,148,000 for the National Institute of Justice, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $52,577,000 as proposed in the House bill. 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. The conference agreement adopts the recommendation in the House and Senate reports that provides that within the overall amount provided to NIJ, the Office of Justice Programs is expected to review proposals, provide a grant if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions regarding: a grant to disseminate the results of the study of the health care status of prison inmates as stated in the House report; $1,500,000 for information technology applications for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; and $1,500,000 for a pilot program with a Department of Criminal Justice Training and a College of Criminal Justice to evaluate how advanced computer-based interactive training systems can enhance training for state and local law enforcement officers; and a grant for the study and development of perfluorocarbon technology.

Within the total funding for NIJ, the conference agreement includes increased amounts to be made available for the utilization of telemedicine to provide health care for the prison inmate population. It is directed that two pilot programs be developed in conjunction with the Bureau of Prisons and the National Institute of Corrections, in South Carolina, as proposed in the Senate report, and in Eastern Kentucky. In addition to the above amount, $20,000,000 will be provided to NIJ in fiscal year 1999 from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant for assisting units of local government to identify, select, develop, modernize, and purchase new technologies for use by law enforcement. Within the amount provided, NIJ is expected to provide increased amounts for computerized identification systems and forensic DNA analysis technologies.

Safe schools initiative [SSI].—The conference agreement supports the concern as expressed in the Senate report regarding the level of violence in our children's schools as evidenced by recent tragic events that have occurred around the Nation. In particular, the incidence of gun violence by juveniles in schools is growing at an alarming rate. To address this issue, the conference agreement adopts the recommendation in the Senate report to include $210,000,000 for a new safe schools initiative [SSI], including funds for prevention and technology. Within this total, $15,000,000 is from the Juvenile Justice At-Risk Children's Program for communities to implement approaches unique to their particular areas; $10,000,000 is from funds available to the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] to develop 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; $167,500,000 is from the Community Oriented Policing Services [COPS] Program to increase community policing in and around schools; and $17,500,000 is from the COPS Program for programs aimed at preventing violence in schools and community-based organizations.

Within total funding for NIJ, the conference agreement includes $10,000,000 from available funds to develop new, more effective safety technologies for a safe schools initiative, as proposed in the Senate report.

Defense/Law Enforcement Technology Transfer.—Within the total amount provided to NIJ, the conference agreement includes $10,277,000 to assist NIJ in its efforts to adopt technologies for law enforcement purposes. Within this amount, $2,800,000 is provided to continue the technology commercialization initiative at the National Technology Transfer Center and the remainder to go for continuation of the law enforcement technology center and other centers funded in the current year.

DNA Technology Research and Development Program.—Within the amount provided, the conference agreement includes $5,000,000 to develop improved DNA testing capabilities, as proposed in the House and Senate reports.

Bureau of Justice Statistics.—The conference agreement provides $25,029,000 for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for fiscal year 1999, as proposed in the House bill instead of $25,529,000 as proposed by the Senate bill.

Missing Children.—The conference agreement provides $17,168,000 for the Missing Children Program as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $12,256,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement provides a significant increase and expands the missing children initiative included in the fiscal year 1998 conference report for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to address the increasing need to combat crimes against children, particularly kidnapping and sexual exploitation. The conference agreement again consolidates funding under one account for Missing Children programs as proposed in the House and Senate bills. Within the amounts provided the conference agreement assumes funding in accordance with the Senate report including:

(1) $7,798,000 for the Missing Children program within the Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance, including $5,000,000 for State and local law enforcement to continue eight specialized cyber units and to form eight new units to investigate and prevent child sexual exploitation which are based on the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and on-line service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; $162,000 for highly technical, sophisticated computer crime training for State and local law enforcement; $90,000 for a national teleconference on cybercrime against children; and $75,000 for town meetings to focus on cybercrimes against children in local communities around the country;

(2) $8,120,000 for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, of which $1,900,000 is provided for Internet investigations as proposed in the Senate report. The conferees expect the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to continue to consult with participating law enforcement agencies to ensure the curriculum, training, and programs provided with this additional funding are consistent with the protocols for conducting investigations involving the Internet and on-line service providers that have been established by the Department of Justice. Also included is the following: $180,000 for cybercrime awareness training for law enforcement in every State; $690,000 for expansion and enhancement of the cybertipline, technology upgrades, and enhancement of the exploited child unit; $300,000 for a national survey regarding the exposure of children and youth to unwanted sexual solicitations and pornography on the Internet; and $50,000 to increase staffing at the center's office in Columbia, SC; and

(3) $1,250,000 for the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center for training of State and local law enforcement officials investigating missing and exploited children cases. The conference agreement includes an increase for expansion of the center to train additional law enforcement officers.

The Department is directed to work closely with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, schools, and libraries to educate the public about the potential risks of Internet usage. Further, the conference agreement includes the suggestion that the Center create a brief information seminar appropriate for organizations, such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America, who can provide information directly to juveniles. The conference agreement adopts additional Senate report language regarding the significant progress of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; the recognition that schools can play a vital role in the identification and recovery of missing children; the problem of the emergence of sex tourism in which glossy brochures and websites advertise packages for travelers complete with airfare, hotel, and directions to local brothels; and the recognition of the key role private organizations can play in combating child abduction.

Regional Information Sharing System (RISS).—The conference agreement includes $20,000,000 for the RISS program, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $25,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement provides $5,000,000 under the COPS Technology Program for an enhancement to the RISS program to upgrade its communications infrastructure. The conference agreement recognizes that the regional structure of the RISS program is essential to its continued acceptance and support by the state and local law enforcement community and commend OJP for their strong support of this valuable network.

National White Collar Crime Center.—The conference agreement includes $7,350,000 for the National White Collar Crime Center as proposed in the House bill instead of $5,350,000 as provided in the Senate bill and assumes funding in accordance with the House report.

Grants to Firefighters.—The conference agreement includes funds under the Counterterrorism Fund.

State and Local Antiterrorism Training.—The conference agreement includes funds under the Counterterrorism Fund.

Counterterrorism Technology.—The conference agreement includes funds under the Counterterrorism Fund.

Management and Administration.—The conference agreement provides $31,456,000 for Management and Administration expenses of the Office of Justice Programs instead of $37,788,000 as proposed in the House bill and instead of $31,956,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition, reimbursable funding from VCRTF programs, the Counterterrorism Fund, and Community Oriented Policing Services and a transfer from the Juvenile Justice account, will be provided for the administration of grants under these activities. Total funding for the administration of grants assumed in the conference agreement is as follows:

	Amount	FTE
Direct Appropriation	31,456,000	322
Transfer from Juvenile Justice programs	6,947,000	87
Reimbursement from VCRTF	47,230,000	387
Reimbursement from COPS	2,500,000	23
Reimbursement from Counterterrorism Fund	2,000,000	15
Total	90,133,000	834

In order to ensure careful stewardship of these resources, and in accordance with the House report, the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) submitted a report to the Committees in January of this year, which outlined the steps OJP has taken and which recommends additional actions that will ensure coordination and reduce the possibility of duplication and overlap among the various OJP divisions. As a result of that report, the conference agreement includes a General Provision under this title, as proposed in the Senate bill, which authorizes the Assistant Attorney General for OJP to have final authority over all grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts for OJP and its component organizations. The conference agreement includes the House proposal which directs the Assistant Attorney General of OJP to develop a new organizational structure.

STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes $2,921,950,000 for State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, instead of $2,927,150,000 as proposed in the House bill and $2,676,650,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides that $2,369,950,000 shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF), instead of $2,374,400,000 as proposed in the House bill and $2,124,650,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement provides for the following programs from direct appropriations and the VCRTF:

Direct Appropriation:	
Byrne Discretionary Grants	$47,000,000
Byrne Formula Grants	505,000,000
Total Direct Appropriations	552,000,000
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund:	
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	523,000,000
Boys and Girls Clubs	*(40,000,000)*
Law Enforcement Technology	*(20,000,000)*
Juvenile Crime Block Grant	250,000,000
Indian Tribal Courts Program	5,000,000
Drug Courts	40,000,000
Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Bill)	45,000,000
State Prison Grants	720,500,000
Cooperative Agreement Program	*(25,000,000)*
Indian Country Earmark	*(34,000,000)*
Alien Incarceration	*(165,000,000)*
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	420,000,000
Violence Against Women Act Programs	282,750,000
Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners	63,000,000
DNA Identification State Grants	15,000,000
Law Enforcement Family Support Programs	1,500,000
Senior Citizens Against Marketing Scams	2,000,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	1,300,000
Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program	900,000
Total, Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	2,369,950,000

Edward Byrne Grants to States.—The conference agreement provides $552,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, of which $47,000,000 is for discretionary grants and $505,000,000 is provided for formula grants under this program.

Byrne Discretionary Grants.—The conference agreement provides $47,000,000 for discretionary grants under Chapter A of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance Program, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $47,750,000 as proposed in the House bill. Within the amount provided, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is expected to review the following proposals, provide a grant if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions:

—$4,000,000 for the National Crime Prevention Council;

—$1,750,000 to continue the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE America) program. DARE may also apply for a grant to expand its program into middle schools under the COPS Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots program as proposed in the House report;

—$2,250,000 for continued funding for the Washington Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force and for development of a regional gang tracking system;

—$1,000,000 for Project Return to include funds for evaluation of this correctional options program;

—$1,000,000 for continued funding for the National Judicial College;

—$1,500,000 to SEARCH Group, Inc. to continue and expand the National Technical Assistance Program, which provides support to State and local criminal justice agencies to improve their use of computers and information technology;

—$3,150,000 for the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, authorized by the Anti-Car Theft Improvement Act;

—$500,000 for continuation of the Santee-Lynches Regional Council of Governments Local Law Enforcement Program;

—$1,000,000 for the National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program;

—$925,000 to allow the Utah State Olympic Public Safety Command to continue to develop and support a public safety master plan for the games;

—$4,500,000 for the Executive Office of United States Attorneys to support the National District Attorneys Association's participation in legal education training at the National Advocacy Center;

—$3,000,000 for the Community Law Enforcement and Recovery (CLEAR) program, in which city and county law enforcement agencies collaborate with community agencies to target gang leadership and hard-core gang members to remove them from the community;

—$3,500,000 for Consolidated Advanced Technologies for the Law Enforcement Program at the University of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Department of Safety;

—$2,000,000 for a one-time grant to Tools for Tolerance for training for law enforcement officers;

—$1,500,000 for the New Hampshire Department of Safety for Operation Streetsweeper;

—$500,000 for the community security program of the Local Initiatives Support Corporation;

—$1,000,000 for the Ben Clark Public Safety Training program; and

—$1,000,000 for a Rural Crime Prevention and Prosecution program.

Within the available resources for Byrne discretionary grants, BJA is urged to review proposals, provide a grant if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions regarding: demonstration and evaluation of the programs of Haymarket House; Chicago's Family Violence Intervention Program; the National Night Out Program; National Training and Information Center; Lincoln-Lancaster Mediation Center; Trauma Reduction Initiative; National Fraud Information Center; Stop the Violence Program; Light of

Life Ministries; Westcare; South Florida Corrections options; Straight and Narrow; Public Safety Training Institute in Missouri; and for necessary trial security expenses for Jasper County, Texas.

Byrne Formula Grants.—The conference agreement provides $505,000,000 for the Byrne Formula Grant program, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, from direct appropriations. The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, which makes drug testing programs an allowable use of grants provided to States under this program.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND PROGRAMS

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 $500,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, 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 $40,000,000 of these funds to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. In addition, the conference agreement includes language as proposed in the House bill that defines the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico as a unit of local government and includes language from the Senate bill, which designates parish sheriffs as the recipient of block grant funds in Louisiana. There is an awareness of the unique law enforcement system that exists in the State of Louisiana whereby the constitution of the State of Louisiana establishes independent and wholly autonomous parish sheriffs and names the sheriff as the chief law enforcement officer of the constitutionally established law enforcement districts. In addition, the conference agreement extends the set aside for law enforcement technology for which an authorization had expired, as proposed in the Senate bill.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.—The conference agreement provides $250,000,000 for a Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant program to address the growing problem of juvenile crime, as proposed in the House bill and instead of the $100,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes language that continues by reference the terms and conditions for the administration of the Block Grant contained in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill, instead of listing those terms and conditions. The conference report does not include a set aside for discretionary grants, as proposed in the Senate bill. It has been brought to the attention of the conferees the special needs of San Bernardino, California, Douglas County, Oregon, Missoula, Montana, Billings, Montana, Montrose, Colorado, the Montrose Juvenile Probation Officers, and the North Dakota Youth Crisis Center.

Drug Courts.—The conference agreement includes $40,000,000 for drug courts as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $43,000,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conferees note that localities may also obtain funding for drug courts under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant.

Upgrade Criminal History Records (Brady Bill).—The conference agreement provides $45,000,000, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, for States to upgrade criminal history records as required under the Brady Bill.

State Prison Grants.—The conference agreement provides $720,500,000 for State Prison Grants, instead of $730,500,000 as proposed in the House bill and $711,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of the amount provided, $496,500,000 is available to States to build and expand prisons, $165,000,000 is available to States for the reimbursement cost of incarceration of criminal aliens and $25,000,000 is for the Cooperative Agreement Program. The conference agreement includes $34,000,000 for construction of jails on Indian reservations and adopts House language providing for the new construction of jails and detention facilities and not for repair and maintenance costs of existing facilities, as proposed in the Senate. There is an awareness of the special detention needs at the Barrow Correctional Facility and the Fort Berthold Indian reservation.

OJP is expected to follow the same priority for funding that exists under the current Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) priority list when determining the order in which tribes are allocated funding for detention facility construction projects in Indian Country, if appropriate. The BIA has expended considerable resources to establish these priorities, and it would be a duplication of these efforts to repeat the process.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.— The conference agreement provides a total of $585,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program for reimbursement to States for the costs of incarceration of criminal aliens, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $500,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of the total amount, the conference agreement includes $420,000,000 under this account for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program as proposed in the House bill, instead of $350,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill and $165,000,000 for this purpose under the State Prison Grants program, as proposed by the House bill, instead of $150,000,000 as proposed by the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes concerns that OJP has been unable, for various reasons, some beyond their control, to distribute funds within the fiscal year in which they are appropriated. Based on discussions with BJA, State, and localities, OJP–BJA is instructed to use the 1998 data collection and verification process as the basis for 1999 awards, as well as 1998 awards, and to make the 1999 awards by September 30, 1999. Announcement of the 1999 program should be made to all eligible States and jurisdictions and any that did not apply in 1998 but desire to apply in 1999 shall be allowed to do so. OJP is directed to report back to the Committees by December 31, 1999, regarding the results of this approach.

If SCAAP funds are not disbursed by August 31 of the fiscal year for which the funds were appropriated, BJA is directed to immediately disburse to all jurisdictions whose prior fiscal year SCAAP award was equal to, or greater than 0.5% of total prior year SCAAP awards an amount equal to 50% of such jurisdiction's prior year award. Such jurisdictions shall be credited for partial disbursements when remaining SCAAP funds are disbursed.

Violence Against Women Act Programs.—The conference agreement includes $282,750,000 for grants to support the Violence Against Women Act, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $279,750,000 as proposed in the House bill. Grants provided under this account are for the following programs:

General Grants	$206,750,000
Civil Legal Assistance	(23,000,000)
National Institute of Justice	(5,200,000)
D.C. Superior Court Domestic Violence	(1,196,000)
OJJDP-Safe Start Program	(10,000,000)
Violence on College Campuses	(10,000,000)
Victims of Child Abuse Programs:	
Court-Appointed Special Advocates	9,000,000
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	$282,750,000

Within the amount provided for General Grants, the conference agreement includes $23,000,000 exclusively for the purpose of augmenting civil legal assistance programs to address domestic violence, $5,200,000 for research and evaluation of domestic violence programs, $1,196,000 to support an enhanced domestic prosecution unit within the District of Columbia, $10,000,000 for the Safe Start program which provides direct intervention and treatment to youth who are victims, witnesses or perpetrators of violent crimes in order to attempt early treatment, and $10,000,000 to combat violent crime against women on college campuses, the latter as proposed in the Senate report. Within the amounts provided, the Office of Justice Programs should consider the needs of the Aberdeen, SD CASA program.

The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 within General Grants to expand a project which provides direct intervention and treatment to youth who are victims, witnesses or perpetrators of violent crimes in order to attempt early treatment.

Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners.—The conference agreement includes $63,000,000 for substance abuse treatment programs within State and local correctional facilities, as proposed in the House and Senate bills.

Indian Tribal Courts.—The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 to assist tribal governments in the development, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems, as described in the Senate report. These grants should be competitive, based upon the extent and urgency of the need of each applicant. OJP should consider the needs of the Waka Sica Historical Society of South Dakota and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska. OJP should report back to the Committees with its proposal as to how the program may be administered before approving any grants.

DNA Identification State Grants.—The conference agreement includes $15,000,000 for DNA Identification State Grants, as proposed by both the House and Senate bills. Within the amount made available under this program, it is expected that the OJP and the FBI review a proposal, provide a grant if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions regarding a $2,000,000 grant to the Marshall University Forensic Science Program, and a $1,000,000 grant to the West Virginia University Forensic Identification Program, and a $3,000,000 grant to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division's forensic laboratory. Within the amount made available under this program, the OJP and the FBI should also review the following proposals, and provide a grant if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and the Senate on its intentions regarding: a forensic science partnership between the Oregon State Police and Western Oregon University; the Southeast Missouri Crime Laboratory; and the National Center for Forensic Science at the University of Central Florida Forensic Center.

Law Enforcement Family Support Programs.—The conference agreement includes $1,500,000 for law enforcement family support programs, as proposed by the House bill, instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate 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 and Senate bills, and including program sessions to be held at the National Advocacy Center, as proposed in the Senate report.

Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention.—The conference agreement includes $1,300,000 for grants to combat motor vehicle theft, instead of $750,000 as proposed in the House bill and instead of $2,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Safe Return Program.—The conference agreement includes $900,000 for the Missing Alzheimer's Patient Program, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills and includes the proposal in the Senate report.

WEED AND SEED PROGRAM

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

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $1,430,000,000 for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, instead of $1,420,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,440,000,000 as proposed by the Senate bill. This statement of managers reflects the conference agreement on how funds provided for all programs under the Community Oriented Policing Services program in this conference report are to be spent.

Police Corps.—Within the total amount provided, the conference agreement provides $30,000,000 for the Police Corps program, instead of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House bill and $40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes the acceptance of a possible move of the Police Corps program from this account to the Office of Justice Programs.

Management and Administration.—The conference agreement also includes a provision that provides that not to exceed 266 positions, 266 workyears, and $32,023,000 shall be expended for management and administration of the program, as proposed in the House bill, instead of 266 positions, 266 workyears, and $34,023,000, as proposed in the Senate bill. A request for reprogramming or transfer of funds, pursuant to section 605 of this Act, would be entertained to increase this amount by up to $2,000,000.

Police Hiring Initiatives.—Funds have been provided since fiscal year 1994 to support grants for the hiring of 88,000 police officers. The conference agreement includes funding for an additional 17,000 officer grants, bringing the total number of new police officer grants under this program to 105,000, which will exceed the goals of the program before the year 2000. The conference agreement includes the expectation that hiring grants will include grants under the COPS Universal Hiring Program and the COPS MORE program in order to accomplish this goal.

Safe schools initiative[SSI].—The conference agreement includes $167,500,000 for a safe schools initiative which will provide funding to police departments and sheriff's offices in partnerships with schools and other community-based organizations to develop programs to improve the safety of elementary and secondary school children and educators in and around schools and for hiring school resource officers, as proposed in the Senate report. Officers hired under this initiative could be counted toward the COPS office hiring goal of 100,000 officers by the year 2000.

Indian Country.—The conference agreement includes $35,000,000 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. Officers hired under this initiative are to be counted toward the COPS office hiring goal of 100,000 officers by the year 2000.

Special note is made of the need for additional police officers in Jackson, Mississippi.

Non-Hiring Initiatives.—The conferees understand that the COPS program expects to fund 88,000 officers by the end of the fiscal year 1998, well above the 82,667 officers projected in the fiscal year 1999 President's Budget. The conferees recognize that this is largely due to COPS' determined efforts to streamline its hiring program's grant application and obligation processes. With significant progress being made toward hiring goals of the program, the conferees want to ensure there is adequate infrastructure for the new police officers, similar to the focus that has been provided Federal law enforcement over the past several years. The conferees believe this approach will enable police officers to work more efficiently, equipped with the protection, tools, and technology they need; address crime in and around schools, provide law enforcement technology for local law enforcement, combat the emergence of methamphetamine in new areas and provide policing of ''hot spots'' of drug market activity, provide model initiatives for addressing domestic violence and community prosecutor programs, provide bullet proof and stab proof vests for local law enforcement officers and correctional officers, and provide additional probation and parole officers for the District of Columbia, a new federal responsibility.

Because the hiring program is ahead of schedule, the conferees understand there are sufficient budgetary resources within the program to support these initiatives and still keep the program on track to hire 100,000 officers by the end of fiscal year 2000. Specifically, the conferees direct the program to use $180,000,000, to be made available from a combination of unobligated carryover balances and the new monies appropriated in this Act for COPS to fund initiatives that will result in more effective policing. The conferees believe that these funds should be used to address these critical law enforcement requirements and direct the program to establish the following non-hiring grant programs:

1. COPS Technology Program.—The conference agreement includes the direction of $80,000,000 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, there is a recognition of the importance of 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 office will award grants for the following technology proposals:

—$9,000,000 for the Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System, which will provide for the purchase and deployment of this technology network between all State and local law enforcement agencies in the four southwest border states—California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas-to provide information sharing of drug trafficking along the U.S.-Mexico border, by linking criminal and intelligence databases of these States, the El Paso Intelligence Center, and certain components of the Regional Information Sharing System;

—$5,000,000 to expand the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) by providing access to law enforcement member agencies to the RISS Secure Intranet to increase their ability to share and retrieve criminal intelligence information on a real-time basis;

—$10,000,000 for the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information System, to complete development of phase II of a network to integrate data from various criminal justice agencies to meet North Carolina's public safety needs;

—$7,000,000 to the New Hampshire Department of Public Safety for the development of a pilot intergovernmental VHF trunked digital radio system, including $2,000,000 for phase 1 of development of an interoperable law enforcement communications system;

—$3,000,000 for the I–85 police technology initiative in Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties, SC, for computer enhancements and policing equipment upgrades;

—$1,500,000 for the Alaska juvenile offender management system;

—$1,100,000 for the Jackson, Mississippi, public safety automated systems and technologies;

—$100,000 each for establishment of a 911 emergency system in Marshall County and in Moody County, South Dakota;

—$400,000 for the Fairbanks, Alaska Police Department for computer enhancements and policing equipment upgrades;

—$2,400,000 for the Anchorage, AK Mobile Data Terminals;

—$650,000 for Alaskan Village Public Safety Program for technology, equipment, and training programs;

—$1,000,000 for Utica, New York and surrounding areas for modernizing their equipment;

—$1,500,000 for Indianapolis, Indiana sheriff's office for modernizing their equipment;

—$1,500,000 for a demonstration project enabling local law enforcement officers to field-test a portable hand-held digital fingerprint and photo device which would be compatible with NCIC 2000;

—$50,000 for Riverside, California computer upgrades;

—$1,000,000 for Allegheny County, Pennsylvania for computer upgrades;

—$100,000 for Conshohocken, Pennsylvania for computer upgrades;

—$50,000 for Rockledge, Pennsylvania for computer upgrades;

—$3,000,000 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 of illegal and criminal aliens in their custody;

—$1,000,000 for Gainesville, Florida for computer upgrades;

—up to $7,000,000, if warranted, for a juvenile justice information system for the Missouri Office of the State Courts Administrator;

—more than the amount provided in the current fiscal year for the Law Enforcement On-Line system, to add State and local users to a secure national interactive computer communications network currently being developed with the FBI;

—more than the amount provided in the current fiscal year for the Jefferson Parish, Louisiana Sheriff Department for software

development and network capability to enhance radio communications and to develop a model for interconnectivity and interoperability;

—funding at least at the current year level for 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;

—grants for technology to police and sheriff departments in communities that are in need of modernizing their equipment and for which alternative sources of funding are not available, including, if contacted, the communities of Compton, California; Missoula, Montana; Rural Emergency 911 Project of New Mexico; Lake County, California; Alhambra, California; and the New Jersey State Police; and, within available resources, for

—grants for the following programs for which alternative sources of funding are not available, if contacted: the Upgrade of the Criminal History Records Program for crime information and identification systems and for forensic laboratories.

In addition, the conference agreement includes support for the development of new technologies which enhance the ability of State and local law enforcement to respond to 911 calls. Recent developments with the use of the 311 non-emergency number has shown promising results and the conference agreement supports the use of these funds for this purpose.

2. COPS Methamphetamine/Drug ''Hot Spots'' Program.—The conference agreement includes the direction of $35,000,000 to be used 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. There is an awareness that the production, trafficking, and usage of methamphetamine, an extremely destructive and addictive synthetic drug, is a growing national problem, particularly in California, the Southwest, and the Midwest. Within the amount provided for this program, the office is expected to award grants for the following methamphetamine or drug programs:

—$18,200,000 to the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement's Methamphetamine Strategy, as proposed in the House report;

—$1,200,000 for the Tri-State (Iowa/Nebraska/South Dakota) Methamphetamine Training program, as proposed in the House report;

—$4,000,000 for the Midwest Methamphetamine Initiative, as proposed in the Senate report;

—$1,000,000 for the Arizona Methamphetamine Initiative, as proposed in the Senate report;

—$1,000,000 for the Rocky Mountain Methamphetamine Initiative, as proposed in the Senate report;

—$5,000,000 for DEA support for lab and disposal of clandestine methamphetamine laboratories, as proposed in the Senate report; and

—$1,000,000 for the Northern Utah Methamphetamine Initiative, as proposed in the Senate report.

The conference agreement also includes the expectation that the office consider funding a proposal by the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE AMERICA) for pilot programs in middle schools particularly at risk to test the recently agreed upon strategies resulting from consultations between the DARE program and prevention experts to improve the effectiveness of this program. The office is directed to work directly with the OJP, which is familiar with DARE, on this grant proposal.

3. COPS Safe School Initiative[SSI]/School Violence Initiatives.—The conference agreement includes direction that $17,500,000 be used to provide grants to policing agencies and schools 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 report.

Within the overall amounts recommended for this program, the conference agreement includes the expectation that the COPS office examine each of the following proposals, to provide grants if warranted, and submit a report to the Committees on its intentions for each proposal:

—$250,000 for a grant to Stop Violence in Youth program to teach elementary school children through role-playing about alternatives to violence;

—$500,000 for a grant to the Home Run Program to place probation officers in school districts to assist elementary and secondary schools with children beginning to engage in delinquent behavior; and

—$1,500,000 for a grant to support the Juvenile Anti-Violence Demonstration Project of Future Homemakers of America for peer education program on alternatives to violence and crime.

4. COPS Bullet-proof vests initiative.—The conference agreement includes the direction that $25,000,000 be used to provide State and local law enforcement officers with bullet proof vests, in accordance with Public Law 105–181, recently enacted into law. The conference agreement includes the awareness of the new Internet-based approach which the Office of Justice Program's Bureau of Justice Assistance anticipates taking to administer this program. The conference agreement includes support of both the use of technology to save administrative funds and to get vests to applicants faster and more efficiently. In support of this effort, the conference agreement supports OJP's use of up to $1,200,000 for implementation and operation of this new system.

5. COPS Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Program.—The conference agreement includes direction that $12,500,000 be used for the Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence Program established pursuant to section 1701(d) of part Q of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended.

6. COPS Community Prosecutors.—The conference agreement includes direction that $5,000,000 be used for pilot community prosecutor programs to be administered by the Office of Justice Programs.

7. COPS D.C. Offender Services.—The conference agreement includes direction that $5,000,000 be used for hiring additional community supervision officers for probation, parole and pre-trial supervision activities and related program support for the District of Columbia Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency. Within the amount, $1,250,000 is available for case management information systems.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $284,597,000 for Juvenile Justice programs, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $282,950,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement includes the understanding that changes to Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Programs are being considered in the reauthorization process 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. In addition, 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, $267,597,000 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. $42,750,000 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 a grant for Parents Anonymous, which develops partnerships with local communities to build and support strong, safe families and to help break the cycle of abuse and delinquency;

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

—$1,300,000 for a grant for the Suffolk University Center for Juvenile Justice, dedicated to representing children in criminal cases in juvenile court and children and parents in civil matters as well as gang related and abuse cases;

—$2,000,000 for a grant for L.A. Best youth programs;

—$2,000,000 for a grant for Intensive Services Program for Juveniles and Families;

—$1,250,000 for a grant for the Teens, Crime and the Community program;

—$750,000 for a grant for the Delancy Street Foundation;

—$650,000 for a grant to develop local juvenile justice programs in rural Alaska;

—$383,000 for a grant for the National Association of State Fire Marshals for implementing national juvenile fire setter intervention mobilization plan, as in the Senate report;

—$250,000 for a grant for the Juvenile Offender Transition Program, a public/private partnership to reduce the rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders by partnering certain offenders with a local college or university student in a mentoring-protege program;

—$250,000 for a grant for the Syracuse-Onodaga County Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission;

—more than the current year level for a grant for the National Law-Related Education program, if warranted;

—more than the current year level of funding for a grant for the Hamilton Fish National Institute for School/Community Violence; and

—more than the current year level of funding for a grant to continue and expand the National Council of Juvenile and Family Courts which provides continuing legal education in family and juvenile law.

In addition, OJJDP is directed to examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate on its intentions for each proposal: a grant to the Low Country Children's

Center; a grant to Project O.A.S.I.S; a grant to the Consortium on Children, Families, and Law; an increased grant to the Center for Prevention of Juvenile Crime and Delinquency at Prairie View University; a grant to the Women of Vision program for youthful female offenders; a grant for the Violence Institute of New Jersey; a grant for L.A. Bridges youth programs; a grant to the Compton Youth Intervention Center for after school programs; a grant to the Kids with a Promise program; a grant for Operation Quality Time; a grant for the Achievable Dream program; a grant for the Secure School pilot program; a grant for the Youth Advocates program; a grant for the Camden Urban Science Enrichment program; a grant for the Juvenile Crime Reduction Strategies pilot program; a grant for the School Security Technology Center; a grant for the New Mexico Cooperative Service Extension 4–H Youth Development program; a grant for the Adolescent Residential Treatment Program; a grant for the Coalition for Drug Free Lanai; a grant for Youth Courts in Alaska; a grant for the Sioux Falls, SD School District for youth programs; a grant for the South Dakota Unified Judicial System; a grant for the Nebraska Commission for Law Enforcement for youth programs; a grant for the Chicago Public Schools Substance Abuse program; a grant for the Minnehaha, SD County Sheriff's office for youth programs; a grant for the Essex Teen Center and other Vermont Coalition for Teen Center's members; a grant for the Comprehensive Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention initiative in Gainesville; a grant for the Multistate Youth Violence Prevention Network; a grant to the State of Hawaii to combat teen prostitution; and a grant for Safe Places for Kids.

The conference agreement urges the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to work with the Head Start Bureau and other Federal agencies to coordinate an effort to increase public/private partnerships, such as Free to Grow, aimed at strengthening families and communities in their efforts to reduce the negative effect of substance abuse and use on the development of young children.

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. In addition, OJJDP is directed to examine each of the following proposals, provide grants if warranted, and report to the Committees on Appropriations of both the House and Senate on its intentions for each proposal: $100,000 for the Metro Denver Gang Coalition; a grant to Operation Clean Break; a grant for the Fairbanks, AK Gang Task Force; and a grant for the Sisseton, SD Gang Task Force.

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. $12,000,000 for the Juvenile Mentoring Program (Part G) to reduce juvenile delinquency, improve academic performance, and reduce the drop-out rate among at-risk youth through the use of mentors by bringing together young people in high crime areas with law enforcement officers and other responsible adults who are willing to serve as long-term mentors. Within the amount provided OJJDP is directed to provide a grant in an amount greater than the current year level for the Big Brothers Big Sisters of America program.

7. $95,000,000 for Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs (Title V), to units of general local government for delinquency prevention programs and other activities for at-risk youth. The Title V program provides funding on a formula basis to States, to be distributed by the State for use by local units of government and locally-based public and private agencies and organizations. Administration of these funds on a formula basis ensures fairness in the distribution process.

Safe School Initiative[SSI].—The conference agreement includes $15,000,000 within the Title V grants for the Safe School initiative as proposed in the Senate report.

Tribal Youth Program.—The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 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, which may include, if warranted, breath alcohol testing mobiles for the Vermont Department of Public Service. Projects funded may include: Statewide task forces of State and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies to target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of State laws governing the sale and consumption of alcohol by minors; public advertising programs to educate establishments about statutory prohibitions and sanctions; and innovative programs to prevent and combat underage drinking.

Drug Prevention Program. While crime is on the decline in certain parts of America, a dangerous precursor to crime, namely teenage drug use, is on the rise and may soon reach a 20-year high. The conference agreement includes $10,000,000, 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, and unattractive.

Victims of Child Abuse Act.—The conference agreement includes $7,000,000 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:

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

—$4,000,000 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

—$500,000 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 $31,809,000, as proposed by the Senate, instead of $32,309,000, as proposed by the House, in direct appropriations and assumes $4,250,000 in carryover which will fully fund anticipated payments.

In addition, the conference agreement assumes $3,200,000 in carryover balances for lump-sum payments to public safety officers who are permanently disabled in the line of duty, and $1,050,000 in carryover balances to pay for higher education to dependants of Federal, State and local public safety officers who are killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty.

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 as proposed by both the House and Senate bills, 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 as proposed in the House bill, which continues certain authorities for the Justice Department in fiscal year 1999 that were contained in the Department of Justice Authorization Act, fiscal year 1980.

Sec. 103.—The conference agreement includes section 103 as proposed by both the House and Senate bills, which prohibits the use of funds to perform abortions in the Federal Prison System.

Sec. 104.—The conference agreement includes section 104 as proposed by both the House and Senate bills, which prohibits use of the funds to require any person to perform, or facilitate the performance of, an abortion.

Sec. 105.—The conference agreement includes section 105 as proposed by both the House and Senate bills, 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.

Sec. 106.—The conference agreement includes section 106 as proposed by both the House and Senate bills, 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 by both the House and Senate bills, which allows the Department of Justice, subject to reprogramming procedures, to transfer up to 5 percent between any appropriation, but limits to 10 percent the amount that can be transferred into any one appropriation.

Sec. 108.—The conference agreement includes section 108 as proposed in the Senate bill, and similar to language in the House bill, that allows the Bureau of Prisons to make expenditures from the Commissary Fund for an Inmate Telephone System and for other purposes.

Sec. 109.—The conference agreement includes section 109, as proposed in the House bill, which replaces injury and death-related benefits for INS officers with the same humanitarian expenses given to Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Administration employees. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 110.—The conference agreement includes section 110, as proposed in the House and Senate bills, which merges the Legalization Account into the Examinations Fee Account.

Sec. 111.—The conference agreement includes section 111, as proposed in the House bill, which requires the Bureau of Prisons to report on privately operated prison security issues. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 112.—The conference agreement includes section 112 , as proposed in the Senate bill, to authorize the Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) to have final authority over all grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements for OJP and its component organizations. The House had no similar provision.

Sec. 113.—The conference agreement includes section 113, as proposed by the Senate

bill, which clarifies the term ''tribal'' for the purpose of making grant awards under programs funded in this title so that certain Indian tribes in Alaska may receive funds. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 114.—The conference agreement includes section 114, as proposed by the Senate, which expands the exemption of cruise ship passengers from inspection fees to include ships which originate from a State but go into international waters or ports. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 115.—The conference agreement includes a new provision, modified from the Senate bill, authorizing the Attorney General to waive certain Federal acquisition rules and regulations in certain instances related to counterterrorism, national security, or computer crime investigations and prosecutions. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 116.—The conference agreement includes section 116, modified from the provision in the Senate bill, which changes the implementation date of Section 110(a) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act at the land and sea ports of entry to March 30, 2001, and adds that the system will not significantly disrupt legitimate cross-border traffic, instead of repealing the requirement.

Sec. 117.—The conference agreement includes a new provision, amending the Controlled Substances Act, to change the legal standard for civil violations of recordkeeping requirements for control of licit drugs to a ''negligence'' standard, and reduce the maximum civil penalty to $10,000. The Senate bill proposed changing the standard to ''knowing'' standard, and limiting civil penalties to $500. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement provides a balanced approach with respect to record keeping violations with regard to legitimate law enforcement needs and the need to provide relief from enforcement policies which impose relatively high financial penalties for record keeping violations. In assessing whether to pursue civil penalties and determining the appropriate amount of the fine to be assessed associated with record keeping violations, the Attorney General should take into account the following: whether diversion actually occurred or if the record keeping violations are of such a nature that it cannot be determined whether diversion occurred; whether actual or potential harm to the public resulted; whether the violations were intentional or negligent in nature; whether the violations were a first time offense; time intervals between inspections where no or any serious violations were found; whether the violations were multiple occurrences of the same type of violation; whether and to what extent the defendant profited from the illegal activity; and the financial capacity of the defendant to pay the fine assessed. In addition, the Attorney General may take into account whether the violator has taken immediate and effective corrective actions. In appropriate situations, the Attorney General shall act through informal procedures such as warning letters. The civil penalty limit of $10,000 per violation is a ceiling and the Attorney General has the discretion to request and the courts the discretion to waive or impose amounts less than this limit as the circumstances warrant.

Sec. 118.—The conference agreement includes section 118, as proposed in the Senate bill, directing the General Accounting Office to monitor and report to the Committees on Judiciary and Appropriations about the compliance of the Department of Justice and all U.S. Attorneys with the ''Guidance on the Use of the False Claims Act in Civil Health Care Matters'' issued by the Department of Justice on June 3, 1998, including any revisions to that guidance. These reports shall be submitted to Congress no later than February 1, 1999, and August 2, 1999. The reports shall be prepared in a manner that does not impede the ongoing investigations of the Department of Justice and its preparation shall be consistent with longstanding DOJ and GAO protocols. It is recommended that the Department of Justice, the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Inspector General, and the Health Care Financing Administration communicate and consult with the health-care-provider community on accurate billing practices, national initiatives, and present and future guidelines.

Sec. 119.—The conference agreement includes section 119, as proposed by the Senate, which amends Title 18 to expand the definition of firearms safety devices and to require gun dealers to certify that they have made available for sale secure gun storage or safety devices. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 120.—The conference agreement includes section 120, as proposed by the Senate, which permits the use of Byrne Discretionary Grant funding for firearm safety education programs for criminal justice personnel and the general public. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. 121.—The conference agreement includes section 121, as proposed by the Senate, which amends Title 18 to expand the restrictions on non-citizens purchasing firearms. The House had no similar provision.

Sec. 122.—The conference agreement includes section 122, as proposed by the Senate, which amends a provision in the criminal code to expand the Attorney General's administrative subpoena authority involving a federal health care offense to also include activities involving federal offenses relating to the sexual exploitation of children. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. *123.*—The conference agreement includes section 123 , as proposed by the Senate, which contains technical corrections to a provision which establishes criminal penalties for convicted sexual offenders who are required to register in a State program and fail to do so. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. *124.*—The conference agreement includes a provision, modified from the Senate bill, to authorize nursing facilities and home health care agencies to submit requests for fingerprint background checks to the FBI. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Sec. 125.—The conference agreement includes a new provision to allow the payment of certain relocation expenses for employees of the Departments of Justice and Treasury assigned to Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories. Neither the House nor Senate bills addressed this matter.

Sec. *126.*—The conference agreement includes a new provision reducing the amounts appropriated under this title by $20,038,000, with reductions to specific accounts in accordance with the chart on Year 2000 compliance funding dated September 17, 1998, provided to Congress by the Department of Justice. It is expected that such Year 2000 compliance requirements can be met by accessing a U.S. government-wide fund for Y2K compliance. Neither the House nor Senate bills addressed this matter.

Sec. *127.*—The conference agreement includes section 127, as proposed by the Senate, which prohibits the disclosure of financial records and identifying information of any corrections officer in an action brought by a prisoner. The House had no similar provision.

Sec. *128.*—The conference agreement includes section 128, as proposed by the Senate, which exempts from a numerical limitation the adjustment of status to that of permanent residence pursuant to immigration laws for certain Iraqi nationals moved to Guam by the U.S. government. The agreement does not include the waiver of the filing fee. The House bill had no similar provision.

Sec. *129.*—The conference agreement includes section 129 to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide for a uniform definition of the term ''unit of local government''.

Sec. *130.*—The conference agreement includes section 130, that appropriates such sums as may be necessary to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Resolution Fund (FRF) for payments of judgments against the United States and compromise settlements of claims in suits against the United States and compromise settlements of claims in suits against the United States arising from the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (FIRREA) and its implementation. In addition, this section acknowledges the existing authority for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to transfer funds from the FRF to the Department of Justice to support litigation expenses associated with FIRREA cases, and that funds provided in this Act may not be used for such litigation expenses.

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 $24,200,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, instead of $24,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $24,836,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, an increase of $750,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level.

The conference agreement provides the full request for inflationary adjustments and annualization costs for 14 additional personnel provided for in fiscal year 1998. The conference agreement does not provide $140,000 requested for two additional personnel in fiscal year 1999. In addition, $504,000 is not appropriated for Year 2000 compliance activities, and instead it is expected that such requirements can be met by accessing a U.S. Government-wide fund for Year 2000 compliance.

The conference agreement also includes bill language similar to a provision included in the Senate bill, allowing up to $1,000,000 to remain available until expended. The House bill did not provide such authority.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $44,495,000 for the salaries and expenses of the International Trade Commission (ITC) for fiscal year 1999, instead of $44,200,000 as proposed in the House bill and $45,500,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The amount provided includes full funding to maintain operations and staffing at the current level of 396 full-time equivalents (FTE), and includes funds for an additional 24 FTE for activities related to sunset reviews required under the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, including litigation and rulemaking support.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes $286,264,000 in new budgetary resources for

the operations and administration of the International Trade Administration for fiscal year 1999, of which $1,600,000 is derived from fee collections, instead of $283,123,000 as proposed by the House bill, and $309,314,000 as recommended in the Senate bill. In addition to this amount, the conference agreement assumes $6,000,000 in prior year carryover and $10,493,000 from excess revenues available from prior years for trade activities, resulting in a total fiscal year 1999 availability of $302,757,000.

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

Trade Development	$59,280,000
Market Access and Compliance	17,779,000
Import Administration	31,047,000
U.S. & F.C.S.	182,736,000
Executive Direction and Administration	11,915,000
Fee Collections	(1,600,000)
Carryover/Trade Show Revenue	(16,493,000)
Total, ITA	284,664,000

ITA is directed to follow the direction included in the House report regarding submission of a spending plan, as well as guidance regarding changes in the funding distribution provided for this under this account.

Trade Development (TD).—The conference agreement provides $59,280,000 for this activity. Of the amounts provided, $47,325,000 is for the TD base program, the full amount requested, and $1,200,000 is for a new trade statistics improvement initiative as described in the House report. In addition, within the amounts provided, $7,500,000 is for the National Textile Consortium, and $2,500,000 is provided for the Textile/Clothing Technology Corporation. Further, the conference agreement includes continued funding for the Access Mexico program at the level recommended in the Senate report, and provides $500,000 for continuation of the international global competitiveness initiative recommended in the House report.

Market Access and Compliance (MAC).—The conference agreement includes a total of $17,779,000 for this activity, the full amount requested for the base program. The conferees have not provided additional funds for specialized activities previously supported by the Agency for International Development (AID). Should ITA wish to integrate these specialized activities into its regular programs, a reprogramming should be submitted in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

Import Administration.—The conference agreement provides $31,047,000 for the Import Administration. ITA is directed to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations on related party importers no later than February 1, 1999 in accordance with the direction included in both the House and Senate reports.

U.S. and Foreign Commercial Service (U.S. & FCS).—The conference agreement includes $182,736,000 for the programs of the U.S. & FCS, an increase of $11,666,000 over the fiscal year 1998 funding level. Within the increase provided, $7,666,000 is for requested adjustments to base, and $3,000,000 is for increased staffing at domestic and overseas field offices. The amounts provided are to be used to support no less than 1,256 full-time equivalents (FTE) for the U.S. & FCS in fiscal year 1999, an increase of 7 FTE above the request, and ITA is directed to submit a plan for the allocation of these resources no later than December 15, 1998, in accordance with the direction included in the House report. In addition, within the amounts provided, $1,000,000 is for continuation of the Rural Export Initiative at its current level.

Executive Direction and Administration.—The conference agreement includes $11,915,000 for the administrative and policy functions of the ITA. Further, ITA is expected to follow the direction included in the House report regarding support for Departmental trade activities.

ITA should also follow the direction included in the House report regarding trade missions, and the direction in the Senate report regarding the establishment of a foreign currency exchange rate account.

EXPORT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes $52,331,000 for the Bureau of Export Administration (BXA), instead of $47,777,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $45,496,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement assumes $2,000,000 will be available from prior year carryover, resulting in total availability of $48,331,000. Of this amount, $23,646,000 is for Export Administration; $21,505,000 is for Export Enforcement; and $3,180,000 is for Management and Policy Coordination.

The conferees note that over the last two years, BXA has received $1,800,000 in increased funding for additional responsibilities resulting from the transfer of certain export control functions from the Department of State. The conferees understand that the National Defense Authorization Act of 1999 transfers these responsibilities back to the Department of State, thus eliminating these additional duties. Therefore, while the conference agreement does not include $1,729,000 for requested program increases for Export Enforcement, BXA is expected to submit a reprogramming in accordance with section 605 of this Act reallocating resources to the highest priority enforcement activities within BXA.

In addition, the conference agreement provides $2,650,000 for Chemical Weapons Convention implementation activities, instead of $3,503,000 as requested, due to continued delays in the enactment of implementation legislation.

The conference agreement also includes bill language, as proposed in the House bill, requiring congressional notification prior to the processing of licenses for the export of satellites systems to the People's Republic of China. The conferees expect such notifications to be made jointly with the Department of State.

Presidential Decision Directive 63 (PDD–63) recommended that BXA assume responsibility for the Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office (CIAO) in fiscal year 1999. The CIAO provides the policy and coordination support for the President's Critical Infrastructure Protection Initiative. While the budget requested that the CIAO be funded through the Department of Justice Counterterrorism Fund, the conference agreement does not allow for the expansion of this Fund to pay for the operational costs of other Federal agencies participating in this government-wide initiative. Instead, the conference agreement includes $6,000,000 for the CIAO within the Department of Commerce. However, protection of our nation's critical infrastructure should be a priority for all Federal agencies, and as such, should be reflected within each agency's budget. Therefore, while the conference agreement includes additional funds to pay the costs for all agencies' participation in the CIAO, future budget requests shall be consistent with the recommendations of PDD–63 which requires each agency to provide support to the CIAO on a non-reimbursable basis.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $368,379,000 for the Economic Development Administration grant programs as proposed in the House bill, instead of $279,934,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. EDA is expected to allocate this funding in accordance with the distribution and direction included in the House report.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $24,000,000 for salaries and expenses for the EDA, instead of $25,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $21,761,000 included in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement assumes EDA will have up to $3,500,000 in prior year carryover available under this account, resulting in a total availability of $27,500,000. The conference agreement does not include funds to allow EDA to hire Brownfields technicians and trade specialists. Instead, the funds provided are to be used to support the traditional EDA programs, with priority given to ensuring a fully staffed field component.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement includes $27,000,000 for the programs of the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA), instead of $25,276,000 included in the House bill and $25,196,000 included in the Senate bill. The conference agreement assumes that MBDA will continue its support for the Entrepreneurial Technology Apprenticeship Program at the current level, as directed in the House report.

ECONOMIC AND INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE

ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees have provided $48,490,000 for salaries and expenses of the activities funded under the Economic and Statistical Analysis account, instead of $48,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $48,981,000 included in the Senate bill. The conference agreement adopts the directive included in the House report regarding the Integrated Environmental-Economic Accounting or ''Green GDP'' initiative.

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION REVOLVING FUND

The conference agreement does not include language, contained in the Senate bill, providing authority for the operation and financing of this Fund, as such authority has been made permanent.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $136,147,000 for the Bureau of the Census Salaries and Expenses account, instead of $140,147,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $141,259,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement does not include $10,000,000 for base requirements related to Year 2000 compliance, and instead assumes this requirement will be met by accessing funds that are expected to be provided separately through a U.S. Government-wide Year 2000 compliance fund. Therefore, within the amounts provided, $4,346,000 is appropriated for continued implementation of the North American Industry Classification System, as proposed in the House bill. Due to overall funding constraints, the conference agreement does not provide additional program increases for an initiative recommended in the House bill to improve data collection for Gross Domestic Product estimates. However, the conferees are supportive of this initiative and look forward to working with the Bureau in the future to address this matter.

The Bureau is expected to follow the direction included in both the House and Senate reports regarding full reimbursement for any non-core survey requested by any other Federal agency or private organization, as well as the guidance included in the House report regarding the Single Audit Clearinghouse database.

PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $1,186,902,000 for the Census Bureau's Periodic Censuses and Programs account, instead of $1,111,887,000 as proposed in the House bill, $998,626,000 as recommended in the Senate bill, and $1,027,784,000 as requested in the budget.

Decennial Census.—The recommendation includes $1,026,936,000 as a separate appropriation under this account for fiscal year 1999 for decennial census programs, instead of $951,936,000 as recommended in House bill, $845,246,000 as provided in the Senate bill, and $848,503,000 as requested in the budget. The conference agreement does not include $10,900,000 for base requirements related to Year 2000 compliance, and instead assumes this requirement will be met by accessing funds that are expected to be provided separately through a U.S. Government-wide Year 2000 compliance fund. Therefore, the conference agreement provides a total of $189,333,000 above the request to ensure that the Census Bureau is fully prepared to implement the 2000 decennial census. The conference agreement provides funds in accordance with the distribution in the House report, with the following additions above the House allowance: (1) an additional $23,000,000 for the cost associated with staffing all Census offices in fiscal year 1999; (2) an additional $17,000,000 for the costs associated with promotion, marketing, and outreach activities; and (3) $35,000,000 for the costs associated with modifying the census questionnaire and related data capture systems to accommodate a six person questionnaire.

The conference agreement also appropriates $4,000,000 for the bipartisan Census Monitoring Board in accordance with section 210 of Public Law 105–119, as included in the House bill. The Senate bill did not recommend funding for the Board.

Other Periodic Programs.—The conference agreement includes $155,966,000 for non-decennial census periodic programs, instead of $155,951,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $153,955,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, as follows:

Economic Censuses	$50,546,000
Census of governments	3,735,000
Intercensal Demographic estimates	5,260,000
Continuous measurement	20,000,000
Sample redesign	4,478,000
Electronic Information Collection	7,457,000
Geographic support	41,742,000
Data processing systems	22,748,000
Total	155,966,000

Economic Statistic Programs.—The conference agreement provides $54,281,000 for Economic Censuses and the Census of Governments. Should additional funds be required for these activities, a reprogramming should be submitted in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

Continuous Measurement.—The Bureau is expected to address the concerns expressed in both the House and Senate reports regarding this program, and is directed to comply with the direction included in both reports on this matter.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $10,940,000 for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) salaries and expenses as proposed in the House bill, instead of $10,898,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. In addition, the conference agreement assumes that NTIA will receive an additional $19,271,000 through reimbursements from other agencies for the costs of providing spectrum management, analysis and research services to those agencies.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $21,000,000 for the Public Telecommunications Facilities, Planning and Construction (PTFP) program as proposed in the House bill, instead of $20,889,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. NTIA is expected to use this funding for the existing equipment and facilities replacement program, and to maintain an acceptable balance between traditional grants and those to stations converting to digital broadcasting.

The conference agreement allows up to $1,800,000 of this amount to be used for program administration, as provided in the House bill, instead of $1,500,000 recommended in the Senate bill. The conference agreement contains language, similar to a provision carried in fiscal year 1998, making the Pan-Pacific Education and Communications Experiments by Satellite (PEACESAT) program eligible to compete for funding under this account. Neither the House nor Senate bills included this provision.

INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

The conference agreement includes $18,000,000 for NTIA's Information Infrastructure Grant program, instead of $16,000,000 as recommended in the House bill, and $19,989,000 as recommended in the Senate bill.

The Senate bill increased funds for this account through an across-the-board reduction in other accounts in this title which has not been adopted in the conference agreement. It is anticipated that implementation of the universal service funds requirements of the Telecommunications Act of 1996 will reduce the funding requirements under this account. The conference agreement also contains bill language, as proposed in Section 215 of the Senate bill, to prohibit funds under this account from being used to support activities for which funding is provided through other programs. The House bill did not address this matter.

Bill language is also included, as proposed in the House bill, as follows: (1) allowing funds to be used for certain purposes; (2) designating $3,000,000 for program administration; and (3) allowing not to exceed five percent of the total amount provided to be used for certain telecommunications research activities. The Senate bill did not address these matters.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides a total funding level of $785,526,000 for the Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) in fiscal year 1999, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $782,523,000 as recommended in the Senate bill. Of this amount, $745,026,000 is to be derived from fiscal year 1999 offsetting fee collections, and $40,500,000 is to be derived from carryover of prior year fee collections. This amount represents an increase of $80,623,000, or 11%, above the fiscal year 1998 operating level of the PTO. Bill language is included, similar to that contained in the House bill, providing for the collection and expenditure of fees pursuant to current statutory authority. In addition, new language is included to extend the current patent fee schedule in fiscal year 1999, until such time as legislation is enacted to establish a new fee schedule. This language is required because of the delay in enactment of necessary authorization legislation to reestablish a fee structure to provide for PTO's operational needs.

The conference agreement does not include language, as proposed in the Senate bill, concerning build-out and relocation costs associated with the consolidation of PTO's headquarters. The House bill contained no similar provisions. In fiscal year 1999, the PTO is expected to enter into a lease agreement to consolidate their offices. This relocation is to be completed in 2001. Concerns have been raised about the potential cost of finishing and furnishing this new facility. However, the request for funds for these purposes is not anticipated to begin until fiscal year 2001. Therefore, the conference agreement does not address this issue, and instead consideration of such limitations has been deferred until such time as the funds are requested by the agency and such needs can be analyzed.

The PTO is expected to follow the direction included in the House report concerning its partnership with the National Inventor's Hall of Fame and Inventure Place, as well as the direction included in the Senate report regarding the establishment of an intellectual property database.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION

UNDER SECRETARY FOR TECHNOLOGY/OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $9,495,000 for the Technology Administration (TA), instead of $9,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $9,955,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of this amount, $2,300,000 is for the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCoT), and bill language is included making a portion of these funds available for two years. As recommended in the Senate report, TA is expected to allow New Hampshire to compete for funding under the EPSCoT program. In addition, TA is expected to continue its efforts to implement its plan for the program. In addition, TA is directed to follow the direction included in the House regarding support for foreign policy initiatives.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES

The conference agreement includes $280,136,000 for the internal (core) research account of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, instead of $280,470,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $290,482,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

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

Electronics and Electrical Engineering	$38,427,000
Manufacturing Engineering	19,368,000
Chemical Science and Technology	32,493,000
Physics	28,434,000
Material Sciences and Engineering	51,335,000
Building and Fire Research	14,898,000
Computer Science and Applied Mathematics	43,943,000
Technology Assistance	17,131,000
Baldrige Quality Awards	4,870,000
Research Support	29,237,000
Total, STRS	280,136,000

The conference agreement includes full funding for all base activities for the internal research programs of NIST, and includes

selected program increases for the highest priority programs, as follows: (1) $1,800,000 for semiconductor metrology; (2) $1,200,000 to continue the disaster research program on effects of windstorms on protective structures and other technologies begun in fiscal year 1998; (3) $2,500,000 for increased support for international standards activities; and (4) $1,800,000 to expand the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Awards program to health care and education. NIST is directed to follow the guidance included in the House report regarding the placement of NIST personnel overseas.

The conference agreement includes bill language allowing up to $1,625,000 of amounts available under this account to be transferred to the NIST Working Capital Fund, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $1,800,000 as recommended in the House bill.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

The conference agreement includes $310,300,000 for the NIST external research account instead of $287,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $299,142,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.—The conference agreement includes $106,800,000 for the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program (MEP) as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, the full amount requested, to be distributed in accordance with the direction included in the House report. NIST is directed to comply with the direction included in the Senate report regarding an independent evaluation of the MEP program.

As recommended in the House bill, language is included waiving the statutory six-year limitation on Federal funding for each MEP Regional Center, subject to certain conditions, as requested in the budget. The Senate bill contained a similar waiver provision. Language is not included allowing up to $300,000 of the funds provided to the MEP program to be transferred to the NIST Working Capital Fund, as proposed in the Senate bill.

Advanced Technology Program.—The conference agreement includes $203,500,000 for the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), as recommended in the Senate bill, instead of $180,200,000 as proposed in the House bill. The recommendation provides the following: (1) $120,200,000 for continued funding requirements for awards made in fiscal years 1996, 1997, and 1998 to be derived from $96,400,000 in fiscal year 1999 funding and $23,800,000 from excess balances available from prior years; (2) $66,000,000 for new awards in fiscal year 1999; and (3) $41,100,000 for administration, internal NIST lab support and Small Business Innovation Research requirements. NIST is expected to comply with the direction included in the House report regarding reprogramming requirements and review of the current mortgage estimation formula, as well as the direction included in the Senate report regarding an outside assessment of this program. In addition, language is included in the bill designating the amounts available for new ATP awards, similar to language included in both the House and Senate bills.

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $56,714,000 for construction, renovation and maintenance of NIST facilities, as proposed in the House bill, instead of $56,684,000 included in the Senate bill. NIST is expected to follow the direction included in both the House and Senate reports regarding construction of the Advanced Metrology Laboratory. In addition, bill language is included making $40,000,000 of the funds provided in this account available upon submission of a spending plan in accordance with Section 605 of this Act.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides a total funding of $2,166,001,000 for all programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), instead of $2,009,861,000 as proposed by the House, and $2,201,167,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of these amounts, the conferees have included $1,579,844,000 in the Operations, Research, and Facilities (ORF) account, $584,677,000 in the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account, and $1,480,000 in other NOAA accounts.

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes $1,579,844,000 for the Operations, Research, and Facilities account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration instead of $1,470,042,000 as proposed by the House and $1,612,027,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

In addition to the new budget authority provided, the conference agreement allows a transfer of $63,381,000 from balances in the account titled ''Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Related to American Fisheries,'' as proposed in the House bill, instead of $63,073,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount will support an estimated $4,177,000 Saltonstall-Kennedy grant program. The total amount provided also includes a transfer of $4,714,000 from the Damage Assessment Revolving Fund, as included in the budget request. In addition, the conference agreement reflects prior year deobligations totaling $33,000,000.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the House bill designating the amounts provided under this account for the six NOAA line offices. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. Language is not included as proposed by the House designating amounts available for certain administrative support functions and common services, as well as language regarding the use of deobligations. The Senate bill did not address this matter. Instead, NOAA is expected to work with the Committees on Appropriations to address these matters in the context of complying with the direction included in the House report regarding the development of a revised budget structure for NOAA. Further, NOAA is expected to comply with the direction included in the House report to rectify financial and budgetary management deficiencies.

The conference agreement includes modified language limiting administrative charges levied against certain activities assigned in the conference report to only the direct costs associated with administering these activities. It has become apparent that certain administrative charges and assessments have been applied against activities assigned in previous House, Senate and conference reports, and this language is included to eliminate the practice of applying nonspecific charges against these assigned activities. While there are legitimate administrative expenses such as accounting, audit and travel costs associated with administering such activities, NOAA is directed to diligently monitor these expenses. Further, such expenses are limited to no more than five percent. In addition, NOAA is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than December 15, 1998, the list of these assigned activities and the anticipated direct charges to be applied. This language and direction is intended to ensure that congressional intent is carried out while recognizing the legitimate expenses of the agency in carrying out these assigned activities. This language is not intended to affect assessments charged to NOAA line organizations for centrally administered common services and administrative support discussed in the previous paragraph.

The conference agreement does not include $22,281,000 in controversial new fisheries and navigation safety fees, as proposed in the budget request. While fees are appropriate to support certain activities within NOAA, such proposals will only be accepted if they are carefully developed with input from all interested and affected parties, and in consultation with the Congress.

NOAA Commissioned Corps.—The conference agreement includes language setting the ceiling on the number of commissioned corps officers in fiscal year 1999 at not more than 250 by September 30, 1998, instead of a ceiling of 240 officers as included in the House bill. The Senate bill did not include a similar provision. On June 17, 1998, the Administration took action to resolve the uncertainty regarding the future of the NOAA Corps by announcing its decision to continue the NOAA Corps. As part of this decision, NOAA proposed a series of management changes to realign the NOAA Corps staffing structure to emphasize ship and aircraft services and support; and to conduct periodic reviews of Corps staffing needs as ships and aircraft are decommissioned and mission requirements change. NOAA is encouraged to implement its proposal, as well as to begin recruiting new Corps officers to resolve current imbalances in the complement of NOAA Corps officers, and to report back to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 1998 on the status of these efforts.

Except for the additional funding described under the heading ''Other'' at the end of this account, 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 1999

	Fiscal year—				
	1998 enacted	1999 request	1999 House	1999 Senate	1999 conference
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE					
Navigation Services:					
Mapping and Charting	30,100	30,100	31,000	32,000	34,260
Address Survey Backlog	13,900	8,500	16,000	8,500	14,000
Subtotal	44,000	38,600	47,000	40,500	48,260
Geodesy	20,700	19,159	19,159	20,659	19,659
Tide and Current Data	11,350	11,000	12,000	11,000	12,000
Acquisition of Data	14,546	14,546	14,546	14,546	14,546

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	1998 enacted	1999 request	1999 House	1999 Senate	1999 conference
Total, Navigation Services	90,596	83,305	92,705	86,705	94,465
Ocean Resources Conservation Assessment:					
Estuarine and Coastal Assessment	2,674	2,674	2,674	2,674	.....
Ocean Assessment Program	35,300	35,311	33,861	42,201	40,611
GLERL	.....	6,025	.....	6,825	.....
Beaufort/Oxford Lab	.....	.....	.....	2,236	.....
Damage Assessment	3,000	4,500	4,000	.....	.....
Transfer from Damage Assessment Fund	6,700	5,683	5,683	5,683	5,683
Oil Pollution Act of 1990	1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Ocean Services	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Response and Restoration	.....	.....	.....	9,174	8,774
Oceanic and Coastal Research	7,910	7,410	7,410	7,410	7,410
Subtotal—Estuarine & Coastal Assessment	59,084	62,603	54,628	76,203	62,478
Coastal Ocean Program	17,200	17,800	19,000	17,800	18,400
(South Florida Ecosystems)	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment	76,284	80,403	73,628	94,003	80,878
Ocean and Coastal Management:					
Coastal Management:					
CZM Grants	49,700	49,700	52,700	49,700	52,700
CZM 309 Grants	—	6,000	—	6,000	—
Estuarine Research Reserve System	5,650	4,300	5,300	10,500	4,300
Nonpoint Pollution Control	1,000	6,000	2,000	2,113	2,000
Program Administration	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Subtotal, Coastal Management	60,850	70,500	64,500	72,813	63,500
Marine Sanctuary Program	14,000	13,200	15,000	14,250	14,350
Total, Ocean Resources Conservation & Assessment	74,850	83,700	79,500	87,063	77,850
Total, Nos	241,730	247,408	245,833	267,771	253,193
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE					
Information Collection and Analysis:					
Resource Information	99,300	92,714	94,741	106,419	106,675
Antarctic Research	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Chesapeake Bay Studies	1,890	1,500	1,890	1,890	1,890
Right Whale Research	400	200	250	200	350
MARFIN	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
SEAMAP	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Alaskan Groundfish Surveys	950	661	661	961	900
Bering Sea Pollock Research	945	945	945	945	945
West Coast Groundfish	780	780	780	900	800
New England Stock Depletion	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hawaii Stock Management Plan	500	—	—	500	500
Yukon River Chinook Salmon	700	700	700	1,075	700
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
Habitat Research/Evaluation (Beaufort Lab)	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Salmon Treaty Program	5,587	5,587	5,587	7,471	7,444
Hawaiian Monk Seals	550	500	550	1,000	700
Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan	2,770	1,440	1,770	4,770	2,520
Hawaiian Sea Turtles	248	248	248	300	275
Bluefish/Striped Bass	800	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Halibut/Sablefish	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Shrimp Pathogens	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
Lobster Sampling	.....	.....	.....	100	.....
Subtotal	125,497	114,402	118,249	136,158	133,826
Fishery Industry Information:					
Fish Statistics	13,000	14,500	13,000	14,500	13,000
Alaska Groundfish Monitoring	5,500	5,200	5,200	6,100	5,500
PACFIN/Catch Effort Data	4,700	3,000	4,700	4,700	4,700
Recreational Fishery Harvest Monitoring	3,900	3,100	3,900	3,900	3,900
GULF FIN Data Collection Effort	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,000
Subtotal	27,100	25,800	29,800	29,200	30,100
Information Analyses and Dissemination	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,900	20,900
Computer Hardware and Software	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Subtotal	24,900	24,900	24,900	24,900	24,900
Acquisition of Data	25,098	25,098	25,098	25,098	25,098
Total, Information, Collection, and Analyses	202,595	190,200	198,047	215,356	213,924
Conservation and Management Operations:					
Fisheries Management Programs	27,250	34,400	25,450	34,400	29,900
Columbia River Hatcheries	12,055	10,300	10,300	15,395	13,600
Columbia River Endangered Species	288	288	288	288	288
Salmon Marking	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....
Regional Councils	11,900	12,800	12,800	13,200	13,000
International Fisheries Commissions	400	400	400	400	400
Management of George's Bank	478	478	478	478	478
Beluga Whale Committee	200	200	200	.....	.....
Pacific Tuna Management	2,300	1,250	1,250	2,900	2,300
Subtotal, Fisheries Mgmt Programs	54,871	60,116	51,166	68,861	59,966
Protected Species Management	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,950	6,200
Driftnet Act Implementation	3,278	3,278	3,278	3,428	3,378
Marine Mammal Protection Act	9,500	9,500	9,500	7,583	7,583
Endangered Species Act Recovery Plan	20,200	30,450	20,200	30,200	23,000
Dolphin Encirclement	.....	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300
Native Marine Mammals	.....	.....	.....	800	750
Southeastern Sea Turtles	.....	.....	.....	400	.....
Observers/Training	.....	.....	.....	2,650	2,650
Fishery Observer Training Ctr	417	.....	417	.....	.....
East Coast Observers	350	350	350	.....	.....

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	1998 enacted	1999 request	1999 House	1999 Senate	1999 conference
Subtotal	39,945	53,078	43,245	55,311	46,861
Habitat Conservation	8,500	10,700	8,400	10,700	9,000
Enforcement & Surveillance	17,600	18,500	17,600	18,500	17,775
Total, Conservation, Management & Operations	120,916	142,394	120,411	153,372	133,602
State and Industry Assistance Programs:					
Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants	2,600	2,600	2,600	3,500	2,600
Anadromous Grants	2,100	2,100	2,100	3,000	2,100
Anadromous Fishery Project	.....	258	.....	.....	.....
Interstate Fish Commissions	6,750	4,000	6,750	8,500	7,750
Subtotal	11,450	8,958	11,450	15,000	12,450
Fisheries Development Program:					
Product Quality and Safety/Seafood Inspection	10,524	9,824	9,824	9,974	9,824
Hawaiian Fisheries Development	750	.....	.....	750	750
Subtotal	11,274	9,824	9,824	10,724	10,574
Total, State and Industry Programs	22,724	18,782	21,274	25,724	23,024
Total, NMFS	346,235	351,376	339,732	394,452	370,550
OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH					
Climate and Air Quality Research:					
Interannual & Seasonal	12,900	12,900	12,900	15,900	14,900
Climate & Global Change Research	60,000	62,000	60,000	67,000	63,000
GLOBE	5,000	6,000	.....	5,000	2,500
Subtotal	77,900	80,900	72,900	87,900	80,400
Long-term Climate & Air Quality Research	29,402	30,387	29,757	30,387	30,000
High Performance Computing	7,500	12,500	9,000	12,500	12,000
Subtotal	36,902	42,887	38,757	42,887	42,000
Total, Climate and Air Quality Research	114,802	123,787	111,657	130,787	122,400
Atmospheric Programs:					
Weather Research	37,213	34,613	34,613	36,613	36,100
Wind Profiler	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350	4,350
Subtotal	41,563	38,963	38,963	40,963	40,450
Solar/Geomagnetic Research	5,700	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
Total, Atmospheric Programs	47,263	44,963	44,963	46,963	46,450
Ocean and Great Lakes Programs:					
Marine Research Prediction	22,976	15,251	19,501	23,401	26,801
GLERL	6,000	.....	6,825	.....	6,825
Sea Grant Program	56,000	50,182	59,000	56,000	57,500
National Undersea Research Program	15,500	4,150	.....	15,800	14,550
Total, Ocean and Great Lakes Programs	100,476	69,583	85,326	95,201	105,676
Acquisition of Data	15,000	12,884	12,884	12,884	12,884
Total OAR	277,541	251,217	254,830	285,835	287,410
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE					
Operations and Research:					
Local Warnings and Forecasts	324,000	354,851	352,650	359,250	357,034
MARDI	73,674	64,036	64,036	64,036	64,036
Advanced Hydrological Prediction System	.....	4,200	.....	4,000	.....
Radiosonde Replacement	910	4,340	2,000	910	2,000
Susquehanna River Basin flood system	1,120	619	1,250	1,000	1,250
Aviation forecasts	35,596	35,596	35,596	35,596	35,596
Subtotal	435,300	463,642	455,532	464,792	459,916
Central Forecast Guidance	29,543	35,574	31,000	35,574	35,574
Atmospheric and Hydrological Research	2,489	2,964	2,964	2,964	2,964
Total, Operations and Research	467,332	502,180	489,496	503,330	498,454
Systems Acquisition:					
Public Warnings and Forecast Systems:					
NEXRAD	39,591	38,346	38,346	38,346	38,346
ASOS	5,351	7,116	7,116	7,116	7,116
AWIPS/NOAA Port	.....	12,189	12,189	12,189	12,189
Computer Facilities Upgrades	8,000	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600
Total, Systems Acquisition	52,932	62,251	62,251	62,251	62,251
Total, NWS	520,264	564,431	551,747	565,581	560,705
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT SATELLITE DATA INFORMATION SERVICE					
Satellite Observing Systems:					
Polar Convergence/IPO	34,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ocean Remote Sensing	4,000	4,000	1,500	4,000	4,000
Environmental Observing Systems	50,347	51,486	50,347	54,486	53,300
Total, Satellite Observing Systems	88,347	55,486	51,847	58,486	57,300
Environmental Data Management Systems	27,500	28,550	33,550	27,500	33,550
Data and Information Services	16,335	16,335	16,335	16,335	16,335
Regional Climate Centers	2,500	.....	2,500	3,000	2,750
Total, EDMS	46,335	44,885	52,385	46,835	52,635
Total, NESDIS	134,682	100,371	104,232	105,321	109,935

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS, RESEARCH AND FACILITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued

	Fiscal year—				
	1998 enacted	1999 request	1999 House	1999 Senate	1999 conference
PROGRAM SUPPORT					
Administration and Services:					
Executive Direction and Administration	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200	19,200
Systems Acquisition Office	1,420	.....	.....	700	700
Subtotal	20,620	19,200	19,200	19,900	19,900
Central Administrative Support	31,850	31,850	31,850	31,850	31,850
Retired Pay Commissioned Officers	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Total, Administration and Services	60,470	58,050	58,050	58,750	58,750
Aircraft Services	10,400	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Rent Savings	(4,656)	.....	(4,656)	.....	.....
Total, Program Support	66,214	68,550	63,894	69,250	69,250
Fleet planning and maintenance	13,500	9,600	6,300	11,600	11,600
Facilities:					
NOAA Facilities Maintenance	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
NOAA-wide Space Planning	.....	735	.....	735	.....
Sandy Hook Lease	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Environmental Compliance	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
WFO Maintenance	1,000	5,400	3,000	5,400	3,000
Columbia River Facilities	4,465	4,465	4,465	4,465	4,465
Total, Facilities	11,265	16,400	13,265	16,400	13,265
Direct Obligations	1,611,431	1,609,353	1,579,833	1,716,210	1,675,908
Reimbursable Obligations	317,015	195,767	195,767	195,767	195,767
Offsetting Collections (data sales)	2,400	3,600	3,600	.....	3,600
New Offsetting Collections (fish fees/IFQ CDQ)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (aerocharts)	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal Reimbursables	322,416	199,367	199,367	195,767	203,367
Total, Obligations	1,933,846	1,808,720	1,779,200	1,911,977	1,879,275
Financing:					
Deobligations	(24,000)	(28,527)	(31,327)	(28,527)	(33,000)
Unobligated Balance transferred, net	(1,500)	(969)	(969)	(969)	(969)
Federal Ship Financing Fund	(1,700)	.....	(1,700)	.....	.....
Coastal Zone Management Fund	(7,800)	(4,000)	(7,800)	(4,000)	(4,000)
Offsetting Collections (data sales)	(2,400)	(3,600)	(3,600)	.....	(3,600)
Anticipated Offsetting Collections (aerocharts)	(3,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Offsetting Collections (fish fees)	.....	(19,781)	.....	(3,000)	(4,000)
New Offsetting Collections (navigation fees)	.....	(2,500)	.....	.....	.....
Federal Funds	(172,000)	(134,927)	(134,927)	(134,927)	(134,927)
Non-federal Funds	(145,015)	(60,840)	(60,840)	(60,840)	(60,840)
Subtotal, Financing	(357,415)	(255,144)	(241,163)	(232,263)	(241,336)
Budget authority	1,576,431	1,553,576	1,538,037	1,679,714	1,637,939
Financing from:					
Promote and Develop American Fisheries	(62,381)	(62,381)	(63,381)	(63,073)	(63,381)
Damage Assess. & Restor. Revolving Fund	(5,000)	(4,714)	(4,714)	(4,714)	(4,714)
Appropriation, ORF	1,509,050	1,486,481	1,469,942	1,611,927	1,569,844

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 $253,193,000 under this account for the activities of the National Ocean Service, instead of $245,833,000 as recommended by the House, and $267,771,000 recommended by the Senate.

Mapping and Charting.—The conference agreement provides $48,260,000 for NOAA's mapping and charting programs, reflecting continued commitment to the navigation safety programs of NOS, and concerns for the ability of the NOS to continue to meet its mission requirements over the long term. Of this amount, $32,100,000 is provided for the base mapping and charting program, an increase of $2,000,000 above the request for data compilation activities. NOAA is expected to request sufficient funds within the NOS base program in fiscal year 2000 to fully support this activity. In addition, NOS is expected to increase its shoreline mapping activities in fiscal year 1999, and is requested to provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 1998 which indicates the amount of shoreline mapping conducted in fiscal year 1998 and planned activities for fiscal year 1999. Within the total funding provided under Mapping and Charting, the conference agreement includes $2,160,000 to establish a joint hydrographic center and to provide for stream quality monitoring in accordance with the Senate report.

Concerns remain that NOAA has not taken sufficient steps to plan for its long-term mission requirements. It is clear that the future of NOAA's hydrographic program lies in increased outsourcing to meet its nautical charting needs. While the need is understood for NOAA to ensure the quality, standards and specifications for nautical charts, NOAA must take vigorous steps to make this transition to outsourcing as an alternative method of meeting its needs. Therefore, the conference agreement also includes $14,000,000 under the line item Address Survey Backlog/Contracts exclusively for contracting out with the private sector for data acquisition needs. Further, the conferees direct NOAA to follow the direction included in the House report requiring submission of a plan to the Committees for increased outsourcing by fiscal year 2000.

Tide and Current Data.—The conference agreement includes $12,000,000 for this activity as detailed in the House report.

Ocean Assessment Program.—The conference agreement includes $40,611,000 for this activity. Within the amounts provided for ocean assessment, the conference agreement includes the following: $13,750,000 for NOAA's Coastal Services Center; $5,800,000 to continue the Cooperative Institute for Coastal and Estuarine Environmental Technology; $900,000 for the South Florida Ecosystem Restoration program; $1,000,000 to support coral reef studies in the Pacific and Southeast as described in the Senate report; $2,925,000 for pfisteria and other harmful algal bloom research and monitoring, of which $500,000 is for research on the impact of pfisteria at North Carolina State University; $1,200,000 for one-time assistance for a citizen-based clean-water task force, including the State Coastal Resource program and local governments, to address issues related to the estuaries and waterways in Beaufort County, South Carolina; and $2,436,000 for the NOAA Beaufort/Oxford Laboratory, reflecting the transfer of funding and management of this activity from the National Marine Fisheries Service and the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research. In addition, the conference agreement also includes an additional $5,200,000 under Ocean and Coastal Research and the Coastal Ocean Program for research on pfisteria, hypoxia and other harmful algal blooms.

Office of Response and Restoration.—The conference agreement includes $8,774,000 for a new line item under Ocean Resources Conservation and Assessment which represents the consolidation of the following line items previously provided for separately: $2,674,000 for Estuarine and Coastal Assessment, $5,100,000 for Damage Assessment and

$1,000,000 in accordance with the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

Ocean and Coastal Research.—The conference agreement includes $7,410,000 for this activity, and includes funding at the fiscal year 1998 level for marine forensics and Southeast fisheries law enforcement, in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report.

The conference agreement does not include the proposed transfer of the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) from the Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research to NOS. While consolidation of ocean and coastal research and assessment programs into a single line organization would ensure greater coordination and guard against duplication, NOAA's proposal did not meet this goal. The transfer of GLERL can be reconsidered in the context of a reorganization proposal to more fully consolidate all related programs into NOS, and NOAA is encouraged to consult with the Committees prior to the submission of a reorganization proposal.

Coastal Ocean Program.—The conference agreement provides $18,400,000 for the Coastal Ocean Program, of which $4,200,000 is provided for research related to hypoxia, pfisteria, and other harmful algal blooms. The conference agreement adopts the recommendations included in the House report regarding hypoxia research in the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Ponchartrain, and expects a portion of the increase to be provided to support these activities. The managers of COP are directed to follow the direction included in the House report regarding the Brown Tide Research Initiative, as well as the direction included in the Senate report concerning research on small high-salinity estuaries. The conference agreement also assumes continued funding at the current level for restoration of the South Florida ecosystem. Further, concerns have been expressed regarding the COP's delay in funding of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the 1995 competitively approved land use-coastal ecosystem study. The COP is directed to fully fund, from within base resources, this prior multi-year commitment at the agreed upon levels beginning with $1,200,000 for fiscal year 1999. Further, NOAA is directed to provide a report to the Committees, no later than February 1, 1999, on the projects and programs supported under COP in fiscal years 1997 and 1998.

Coastal Zone Management.—The conference agreement includes $54,700,000 for grants under sections 306, 306A, 309, and 6217 of the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), an increase of $4,000,000 over fiscal year 1998. A separate appropriation for section 309 grants is not provided because such action would be inconsistent with current law. Under the CZMA, NOAA is authorized to set aside up to 20% of the funds appropriated under sections 306 and 306A for activities authorized under section 309. Therefore, increased funding has been provided under sections 306 and 306A to enable NOAA to make up to $10,540,000 available for activities authorized under section 309. In addition, the conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for the Non-Point Pollution program authorized under section 6217 of the CZMA. The conferees direct NOAA to provide a report on this program in accordance with the direction included in the House report. The conference agreement also includes $4,300,000 for the National Estuarine Research Reserve program to support the existing program, as assumed in the House bill.

Marine Sanctuary Program.—The conference agreement includes $14,350,000 for the National Marine Sanctuary Program. Of this amount, $350,000 is provided to support the activities of the Northwest Straits Citizens Advisory Commission as outlined in the House and Senate reports. In addition, a portion of the increase provided for the Marine Sanctuary Program may be used to support NOAA's on-going activities related to the U.S.S. Monitor in accordance with the House report.

Other.—Within the amounts provided for geodesy, the conference agreement includes $500,000 for continuation of geodetic survey work as described in the Senate report.

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

The conference agreement includes a total of $370,550,000 for the National Marine Fisheries Service, instead of $339,732,000 recommended by the House and $394,452,000 as recommended by the Senate. The conference agreement adopts the recommendations in the Senate report regarding the Community and Individual Fishery Quota programs.

Resource Information.—The conference agreement provides $106,675,000 for fisheries resource information. Within the funds provided for resource information, $91,750,000 is provided for the base programs, an increase of $8,836,000 over fiscal year 1998, of which $3,500,000 is for implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act in the North Pacific as directed in the Senate report, and of which $750,000 is for west coast groundfish research to supplement the base budget of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center. Therefore, NMFS is expected to provide not less than a total of $2,250,000 from Resource Information for this research at the Northwest Center. Such action is not intended to cause a shift in work currently performed by the Alaska and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers to the Northwest Center. In addition, within the total funds provided for resource information, the conference agreement adopts the recommendation included in the Senate report with respect to MARMAP. Under this line item, the conference agreement also includes funding for the following activities included in the Senate report: $1,500,000 for the Gulf of Mexico Stock Enhancement Consortium, $1,250,000 for research on Alaska near shore fisheries, $200,000 for an assessment of Atlantic herring and mackerel, $450,000 for Chesapeake Bay oyster research activities, $275,000 for research on the Charleston bump, $300,000 for research on shrimp pathogens, $100,000 for lobster sampling, and $300,000 for research on Southeastern sea turtles. In addition, within the amounts provided for Resource Information, $8,000,000 is included to continue the aquatic resources environmental initiative, and $1,250,000 is provided to continue the activities of the Gulf and South Atlantic Fisheries Development Foundation for data collection and analyses in the red snapper and shrimp fisheries in accordance with the House report. Further, $450,000 is also included within this line item for a study of the hard clam population in accordance with the House report.

There continue to be concerns regarding the timely implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and current staffing distribution among headquarters and field offices to support this effort. Therefore, NOAA is directed to comply with the direction included in the Senate report on this matter, and to expand its report to also include the Endangered Species Act and the Sustainable Fisheries Act. Concerns have also been raised regarding implementation of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, particularly with respect to National Standards 2 and 8. Therefore, the conference agreement adopts the recommendation and direction included in the Senate report requesting the General Accounting Office to report on NMFS compliance with these standards. In addition, as described in the Senate report, concerns continue to exist regarding national coordination of commercial and recreational data collection efforts. NOAA is directed to submit a report to the Committees with its fiscal year 2000 budget request outlining the methodology used by NMFS to collect data on these fisheries and its efforts to integrate and improve data collection activities.

The conference agreement also provides funds for right whale research, including funds to continue gear modification research at the fiscal year 1998 level. The conferees expect NMFS to report to the Committees, no later than February 1, 1999, detailing gear modification research activities funded in fiscal year 1998 and its plans for fiscal year 1999. The conferees have also included funding for MARFIN and Alaskan groundfish surveys, including calibration studies, as described in the Senate report. Funding is also provided for bluefish and striped bass research in accordance with the House report.

Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plans.—The conference agreement includes $2,520,000 for this activity, including $750,000 for research as directed in the Senate report, with the remaining funds to be allocated at the fiscal year 1998 level for work by the State of Alaska, the North Pacific Universities Marine Mammal Consortium, and NMFS.

Fishery Industry Information.—Within the funds provided for Fishery Industry Information, the conference agreement provides $3,900,000 for recreational fishery harvest monitoring to be expended in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report. Funds are also appropriated under this activity for the Pacific Fisheries Information Network/Alaska Fisheries Information Network in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report. In addition, $3,000,000 is provided for a Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Information Network in accordance with the direction included in the House report. Funding is also provided to continue Alaska groundfish monitoring activities at the fiscal year 1998 level, including the final year of support for the Bering Sea Fisherman's Association Community Development Quota program.

Fisheries Management Programs.—The conference agreement includes $29,900,000 for this activity, including $350,000 to continue ongoing sea turtle recovery efforts at Rancho Nuevo and loggerhead nesting and research programs as described in the House report. Within these amounts, $230,000 is also provided for the Pacific Coral Reef fisheries management plan, as described in the Senate report, and $300,000 is for implementation of a program to prevent the importation of Atlantic swordfish which have not been harvested in a manner consistent with the recommendations under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna. Such a program should restrict the importation of Atlantic swordfish that are below the United States minimum size. The conference agreement also reduces funding for the base program by $400,000 to reflect the transfer of funding for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission to the new Native Marine Mammals Commission line item.

The conference agreement appropriates a total of $18,353,000 for NOAA support of Columbia River hatcheries programs, including $13,600,000 under the NMFS. Within the amount provided under the line item Columbia River hatcheries, NMFS is expected to support hatchery operations at the fiscal year 1998 level of $11,400,000, and to use the additional funding to support salmon marking activities as described in the Senate report.

Protected Species Management.—Within the funds provided for protected species management, $500,000 is for continuation of a study on the impacts of California sea lions and harbor seals on salmonids and the West Coast ecosystem.

Endangered Species Recovery Plans.—A total of $23,000,000 is provided for this activity. Of these amounts, $1,000,000 is for technical support for Washington State salmon recovery efforts, and $1,000,000 is for Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission activities, as described in the Senate report. In addition, $850,000 is provided to support NMFS work on Steller sea lions in the North Pacific, and $250,000 is to be made available for the State of Alaska for technical support to analyze proposed salmon recovery plans.

Native Marine Mammal Commissions.—The conference agreement adopts the recommendation of the Senate to consolidate support for these commissions, previously provided for elsewhere within NMFS, and recommends funding be distributed as follows: (1) $400,000 for the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission; (2) $100,000 for the Alaska Harbor Seal Commission; (3) $200,000 for the Beluga Whale Committee; and (4) $50,000 for the Bristol Bay Native Association.

Observers and Training.—The conference agreement adopts the recommendation included in the Senate report to consolidate fishery observer and observer training programs into a single line item, and distributes funding as follows: (1) $425,000 for the North Pacific Fishery Observer Training Program; (2) $1,875,000 for North Pacific marine resource observers, which was previously funded within the Marine Mammal Protection Act line item; and (3) $350,000 for east coast observers.

Interstate Fish Commissions.—The conference agreement includes $7,750,000 for this activity, of which $750,000 is to be equally divided among the three commissions, and $7,000,000 is for implementation of the Atlantic Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act.

Sea Turtle Protection and By-catch Reduction.—The conference agreement adopts the recommendations and direction included in the House report regarding the development or implementation of any new or revised biological opinions regarding shrimp fishing and turtle interaction, as well as the guidance provided regarding by-catch reduction devices.

Other.—In addition, within the funds available for the Saltonstall-Kennedy grants program, the conferees direct that $150,000 be provided to the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation to be used in accordance with the direction included in the Senate report, and funds be provided pursuant to the direction included in both the House and Senate reports to support ongoing efforts related to Vibrio vulnificus. Further, NOAA is expected to comply with the direction included in the House report regarding the bluefin tuna fishery off the coast of Long Island.

OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes a total of $287,410,000 for Oceanic and Atmospheric Research activities, instead of $254,830,000 as recommended by the House and $285,835,000 as recommended by the Senate.

Interannual and Seasonal Climate Research.—The conferees have provided $14,900,000 for interannual and seasonal climate research. Within this amount, the conference agreement provides $2,000,000 to support climate and air quality monitoring and climatological modeling activites as described in the Senate report. Further, within the amounts available to OAR, NOAA is expected to carry out its Memorandum of Understanding with the International Hurricane Center.

Climate and Global Change Research.—The conference agreement includes $63,000,000 for the Climate and Global Change research program, an increase of $3,000,000 above the amounts provided in fiscal year 1998. Of this amount, $15,000,000 is provided to support the International Research Institute and related regional application centers and activities. This increase is provided to enable the regional applications centers program to expand to the Midwest and other areas. OAR is encouraged to work with and utilize existing university resources, including the University of Northern Iowa, in its expansion of this program.

Long-term Climate and Air Quality Research.—The conference agreement provides $30,000,000 for this activity, instead of $29,757,000 as proposed by the House, and $30,387,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GLOBE.—A total of $2,500,000 is provided for this program, instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not include funding for this program. NOAA is expected to comply with the direction included in the Senate report regarding this program.

Atmospheric Programs.—The conference agreement provides $36,100,000 for this activity. Of this amount $1,500,000 is provided for research related to wind-profile data in accordance with the direction provided in the Senate report.

Marine Prediction Research.—The conference agreement includes $26,801,000 for marine prediction research. Within this amount, the following is provided: $1,650,000 for Arctic Research, as directed in the House report; $2,400,000 for the Open Ocean Aquaculture program as directed in the Senate report, of which $450,000 is for the Seacoast Science Center and $25,000 is for the Teel Cove Sea Farm; $2,300,000 for tsunami mitigation; $2,100,000 for the VENTS program; $4,000,000 to continue an initiative for the aquatic ecosystems, water quality, atmospheric research, and facilities construction at the Canaan Valley Institute; $1,650,000 for implementation of the National Invasive Species Act, of which $850,000 is for Ballast Water Demonstration as directed in the Senate report; $750,000 for South Atlantic marine monitoring and prediction as directed in the Senate report; $50,000 for the sediment control study recommended in the Senate bill; $1,000,000 for the marine ecosystem initiative at the Thayer School of Engineering; $500,000 for support for the Gulf of Maine Council; and $150,000 for Lake Champlain studies. Due to recently enacted changes in the National Sea Grant Program Authorization Act, future activities related to Lake Champlain are expected to be funded through the regular Sea Grant program.

GLERL.—Within the $6,825,000 provided for the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory, the conference agreement assumes continued support for the Great Lakes nearshore research and zebra mussel research programs.

Sea Grant.—The conference agreement appropriates $57,500,000 for the National Sea Grant program, and expects NOAA to continue to fund the existing oyster disease research and zebra mussel research programs within these amounts. Of the amounts provided, $1,000,000 is for the Gulf of Mexico Oyster Disease Initiative. NOAA is also encouraged to use a portion of the increase provided to support and expand mariculture activities. Further, NOAA is encouraged to follow the guidance included in the House report regarding research related to the public health risks associated with ballast water discharges.

National Undersea Research Program (NURP).—The conference agreement provides $14,550,000 for the NURP, of which $1,750,000 is for continued support of the JASON program, and $300,000 is to continue support for the *Aquarius* undersea laboratory. The remaining $12,500,000 is provided for the existing nationwide undersea research centers, a $1,000,000 reduction from the current level. This reduction is to be distributed proportionately among each of the centers, as well as program administration.

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The conference agreement includes a total of $560,705,000 for the National Weather Service (NWS), instead of $551,747,000 as proposed by the House, and $565,581,000 as proposed by the Senate. Further, an additional $3,000,000 is appropriated elsewhere in this account for NWS facilities maintenance, and $97,948,000 is provided within the NOAA Procurement, Acquisition and Construction (PAC) account for NWS systems acquisition and construction activities.

Local Warnings and Forecasts/Base Operations.—The amount provided includes $357,034,000 for this activity, an increase of $33,034,000 above the fiscal year 1998 level. The following increases are included: $9,053,000 is for pay-related inflationary costs; $9,266,000 is for full year costs associated with maintaining a total NWS personnel base of 4,788 full-time equivalents; and $7,681,000 is for non-labor increases. Within the total amount provided for Local Warnings and Forecasts, $1,200,000 is for NOAA weather radio transmitters to be distributed in accordance with the direction included in the House and Senate reports. An additional $400,000 is also provided to enable NWS to resolve weather radio coverage problems in South Dakota. The conference agreement also includes funding, as requested, for data buoys and coastal marine automated network stations.

In addition, a total of $3,784,000 is included to implement the mitigation activities required by the Secretary's report to Congress regarding the adequacy of NEXRAD coverage in certain areas. Language is included in the bill directing the Secretary of Commerce to implement the recommendations contained in this report. NOAA is expected to follow the recommendations contained in the November 21, 1997 Secretary's team report as well as those of any subsequent reports or applicable agreements. The NWS is also expected to follow the direction included in the Senate report regarding continued radar obstruction at the NEXRAD facility located in Jackson, Mississippi.

In addition, the NWS is encouraged to continue the National Severe Storms Laboratory's support for OK-FIRST, as well as to continue the activities of NOAA's Cooperative Institute for Regional Prediction related to the 2002 Winter Olympic games.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA AND INFORMATION SERVICE

The conference agreement includes $109,935,000 for NOAA's satellite and data management programs. In addition, the conference agreement includes $450,059,000 under the NOAA PAC account for satellite systems acquisition and related activities.

Environment Data Management.—The conferees have included $52,635,000 for EDMS activities. Under EDMS, the conference agreement includes $2,750,000 for the Regional Climate Centers, and adopts the recommendations included in the House report regarding funding to continue weather record rescue activities.

Environmental Observing Systems.—Within the amounts appropriated, $2,500,000 is provided to continue the wind demonstration pilot project as described in the Senate report.

PROGRAM SUPPORT

The conference agreement provides $69,250,000 for NOAA program support, the amount recommended in the Senate bill, instead of $63,894,000 as recommended in the

House bill. Due to the concerns expressed in the House report regarding augmentation of headquarters and policy functions through assessments against NOAA programs, bill language is included, modified from the House bill, placing a limitation on funding and staffing available to Executive Direction and Administration functions in fiscal year 1999. An exception to the staffing limitation has been provided for the Office of the General Counsel to ensure that the necessary resources are available to support activities related to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

FLEET PLANNING AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement includes an appropriation of $11,600,000 for this activity, as recommended in the Senate bill, instead of $6,300,000 included in the House bill. This amount includes $2,000,000 for the NOAA Pascagoula facility to purchase property with reverter options, extend the present dock, conduct dredging, repair the existing dock, and purchase equipment for the support of the NOAA vessel *Relentless*.

FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes $13,265,000 for facilities maintenance, lease costs, and environmental compliance, as recommended in the House bill, instead of $16,400,000 included in the Senate bill. NOAA is expected to follow the direction in the House report regarding budgeting for lease costs for NOAA facilities.

Within the amounts available for Facilities Maintenance, NOAA is expected to use up to $150,000 to conduct a study of space requirements at the National Centers for Environmental Prediction facility in Norman, Oklahoma and options to meet those needs through a long-term lease, or other, alternative financing arrangements.

OTHER

In addition to amounts not otherwise provided for in the above tables and narrative, the conference agreement includes an additional $5,000,000 for activities related to the Clean Water Initiative under the National Ocean Service and an additional $5,000,000 for Endangered Species Act programs under the National Marine Fisheries Service.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes a total of $584,677,000 in direct appropriations for the Procurement, Acquisition and Construction account, and assumes $4,000,000 in deobligations from this account. The following distribution reflects the fiscal year 1999 funding provided for activities within this account:

Systems Acquisition:	
AWIPS	$67,667,000
ASOS	3,855,000
NEXRAD	7,000,000
Computer Facilities Upgrades	9,900,000
Polar Spacecraft and Launching	199,917,000
Geostationary Spacecraft and Launching	265,142,000
Subtotal, Systems Acquisition	553,481,000
Construction:	
Boulder Lab Above Standard Costs	6,370,000
WFO Construction	9,526,000
Santa Cruz Fisheries Lab	4,200,000
NERRS Construction	7,300,000
Fort Johnson Lab	3,000,000
Outer Banks Community Foundation	750,000
Long Island Bay Shore Aquarium	1,000,000
Botanical Gardens	500,000
NCEP	850,000
Pribilof Island Cleanup	700,000
Subtotal, Construction	34,196,000

Systems Acquisition.—The conference agreement provides the full amount requested for AWIPS acquisition, and continues language as proposed in the House bill requiring the Secretary of Commerce to meet certain certification requirements prior to the obligation of these funds.

Construction.—The conference agreement includes $6,370,000 for above standard costs for the Boulder Laboratory, in accordance with the direction included in the House report.

The funds appropriated for National Estuarine Research Reserve construction are to be distributed as follows: $1,300,000 is for the Kasitsna Bay Lab and Kachenak Bay NERR; and $6,000,000 is for the Great Bay NERR, as recommended in the Senate report. In addition, $750,000 is provided for the Outer Banks Community Foundation subject to the conditions in the Senate report.

Other.—Further, within the total amounts provided in this account, $1,000,000 is expected to be provided for fishermen's health care. The Secretary of Commerce is to allocate the funds under the plan in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Maine and Massachusetts according to the following criteria: (1) the number of fishermen who are eligible to receive health care benefits under the plan; and (2) the relative demand for benefits under the plan in each State among fishermen who are eligible to receive benefits under the plan. NOAA should not expect funds to be appropriated under this Act in the future for this purpose.

COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT FUND

The conference agreement includes an appropriation of $4,000,000, as provided in the Senate bill, instead of $7,800,000 recommended in the House bill. These amounts are reflected under the National Ocean Service within the Operations, Research, and Facilities account.

FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

The conference agreement includes $953,000 for the Fishermen's Contingency Fund, as provided in the House, instead of $952,000 included in the Senate bill.

FOREIGN FISHING OBSERVER FUND

The conference agreement includes $189,000 for the expenses related to the Foreign Fishing Observer Fund, as provided in both the House and Senate bills.

FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $338,000 in subsidy amounts for the Fisheries Finance Program Account, instead of $388,000 recommended in the Senate bill, and $238,000 recommended in the House bill. The agreement includes $100,000 above the House level to continue entry level and small vessel Individual Fishery Quota obligation guarantees in the halibut and sablefish fisheries as recommended in the Senate report.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $30,000,000 for the general administration of the Commerce Department, instead of $31,059,000 as proposed in the Senate bill and $28,900,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference recommendation assumes a $720,000 transfer of funding and personnel from the NOAA Systems Acquisition Office (SAO) to the Department, instead of $1,420,000 recommended in the House bill and requested in the budget.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $21,000,000 for the Commerce Department Inspector General, instead of $21,400,000 as recommended in the House bill and $19,959,000 as recommended in Senate bill. An increase is provided to enable the Office of Inspector General to continue its efforts related to the 2000 decennial census.

PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a $71,000,000 rescission from fee collections and prior year appropriations, instead of a $41,000,000 rescission recommended in the House bill, and a $116,342,000 rescission requested in the budget. The Senate bill did not recommend a rescission in this account.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION, AND CONSTRUCTION

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement does not include a rescission of $5,000,000 from prior year unobligated balances in NOAA satellite programs, as proposed by the House. The Senate bill did not contain this rescission.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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

Section 201.—The conference agreement includes section 201, included in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, regarding certifications of advanced payments.

Sec. 202.—The conference agreement includes section 202, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, allowing funds to be used for hire of passenger motor vehicles.

Sec. 203.—The conference agreement includes section 203, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, prohibiting reimbursement to the Air Force for hurricane reconnaissance planes.

Sec. 204.—The conference agreement includes section 204, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, prohibiting funds from being used to reimburse the Unemployment Trust Fund for temporary census workers.

Sec. 205.—The conference agreement includes section 205, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, regarding transfer authority between Commerce Department appropriation accounts.

Sec. 206.—The conference agreement includes section 206, 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, as proposed in both House and Senate bills.

Sec. 207.—The conference agreement includes section 207, included in both the House and Senate bills, requiring that any costs related to personnel actions incurred by a Department or agency funded in title II of this Act, be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such Department or agency.

Sec. 208.—The conference agreement includes section 208, as proposed in the House, allowing the Secretary to award contracts for certain mapping and charting activities in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act. The Senate bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 209.—The conference agreement includes language, as proposed in the House bill, allowing the Department of Commerce Franchise Fund to retain a portion of its earnings from services provided. The Senate contained no similar provision.

Sec. 210.—The conference agreement includes a provision, as proposed in the Senate bill, to place a one-year moratorium on the processing or registration of a trademark application for a mark identical to the official tribal insignia of any Federally recognized Indian tribe. The House bill did not address this matter.

Sec. 211.—The conference agreement includes new language, not in either the House or Senate bills, to prohibit enforcement and transactions related to the registration and renewal of trademarks that are substantially similar to those used in connection with assets which have been confiscated.

Sec. 212.—The conference agreement includes new language, not in either the House or Senate bills, to provide for the conveyance, at fair market value, of a parcel of land in Two Harbors, Minnesota.

Sec. 213.—The conference agreement includes new language, not in either the House or Senate bills, to authorize NOAA to enter into a land transfer arrangement to allow for the construction of the NMFS laboratory facility at Lena Point, Alaska.

Sec. 214.—The conference agreement includes new language, not in either the House or Senate bills, to authorize NOAA to enter into an agreement with the State of Alaska to construct a State-owned facility on Federal land, as well as provide for the development of joint facilities with NOAA.

TITLE III—THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $31,059,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Supreme Court, the same as the amount provided in the Senate bill, and $36,000 below the amount provided in the House bill.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

The conference agreement includes $5,400,000 for the Supreme Court Care of the Building and Grounds account, as provided in the House bill, instead of $5,871,000 as provided in the Senate bill and as requested in the budget. This amount is $2,000,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 1998. The reduction from the request is taken as a general reduction.

The conference agreement allows $2,364,000 of this appropriation to remain available until expended, as provided in the House bill, instead of the entire amount, as provided in the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $16,101,000 for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, instead of $16,143,000 as provided in the House bill and $15,631,000 as provided in the Senate bill.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $11,804,000 for the U.S. Court of International Trade, instead of $11,822,000 as provided in the House bill and $11,483,000 as provided in the Senate bill.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $2,821,821,000 for the salaries and expenses of the federal judiciary, instead of $2,828,329,000 as provided in the House bill and $2,808,516,000 as provided in the Senate bill.

In addition, within the amount provided under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, addressed below, an additional $10,164,000 is available for this account, providing a total availability of appropriations of $2,831,985,000.

In addition to these appropriated resources, there is likely to be available at least $155,578,000 in fee carryover from prior years, $142,880,000 in current year fees, and $78,276,000 in other resources, for a total availability of resources of $3,208,719,000. Also, the judiciary has pending Year 2000 computer compliance requirements of $13,044,000, of which $10,214,000 is for needs in this account, and the balance is in the Court Security account, for which funding is expected to be made available from pending legislation to provide additional resources for fixing Year 2000 problems.

With respect to program increases requested in the budget, the conferees believe that probation/pre-trial services are a high priority, and that sufficient resources need to be provided to allow these services to keep up with the rapidly rising number of offenders under post-release supervision. In addition, the conferees expect that security surcharge payments will be made only for validated additional services.

The language in the House report relating to electronic courtrooms is adopted by reference.

The conference agreement also appropriates $2,515,000 from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund for expenses associated with the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, as provided in both the House and Senate bills.

The conference agreement does not include a general provision added by the Senate that would require the Judicial Conference to study whether Criminal Rule 6 should be amended to allow a witness appearing before a grand jury to have counsel present. The conferees understand that the Judicial Conference of the United States will address this specific issue at the October 1998 meeting of its Advisory Committee on Criminal rules. The conferees further understand that the Advisory Committee has received the views of the American Bar Association, the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers, and the Department of Justice on this issue, and will proceed in accordance with established procedure consistent with the Rules Enabling Act. The conferees direct the Judicial Conference to report their findings to the Committees on Appropriations not later than April 15, 1999.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes an appropriation of $41,043,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, instead of $60,000,000 as provided in the House bill, and no funds as provided in the Senate bill. These funds are intended to be used to offset workload requirements of the federal judiciary related to the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996. It is intended that $10,164,000 be utilized for workload requirements under Salaries and Expenses, and $30,879,000 be utilized for workload requirements under Defender Services.

DEFENDER SERVICES

The conference agreement includes $360,952,000 for the federal judiciary's Defender Services account, as requested in the budget and as provided in both the House and Senate bills. In addition, $30,879,000 is expected to be provided from funds made available under the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, as requested in the budget and provided in the House bill, instead of no funds, as provided in the Senate bill. In addition, there is expected to be carryover of $3,882,000. As a result, total availability of resources for Defender Services is expected to be $395,713,000.

The judiciary is currently projecting a shortfall of approximately $14,000,000 in this account for fiscal year 1999, even though Congress has provided the full amount of requested resources. The judiciary should take every step available to assure that the budget for this account stays within appropriated resources. Because the cost of the existing program has been rising rapidly, and because of the possibility that funding requirements in fiscal year 1999 will exceed the budget request by a significant amount, the conferees have not provided for increases in the rate for panel attorneys or other program increases.

The reports that the judiciary is expected to provide are the three reports requested in the House report, as well as the report described in the following paragraph.

The conference agreement does not include a provision included in the Senate bill that would limit monthly payments to court-appointed counsel in federal capital cases to the salary received by the United States Attorney in that district. However, the conferees remain concerned about the cost of federal capital cases. The conferees direct the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to review defense costs in federal capital cases and report on the findings to the House and Senate Judiciary and Appropriations Committees by September 30, 1999.

The conferees further direct the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to pay particular attention to the following items in the compilation of this report: 1) the number of counsel who have been appointed to represent indigent defendants in federal capital cases in the previous four fiscal years; 2) the number of instances in the previous four fiscal years in which individual appointed counsel in federal capital cases have submitted invoices for legal representation for a calendar month that exceed the amount of salary (excluding health and other employee benefits) that the law of the United States authorized to be paid to the United States Attorney in that calendar month in the district in which the case was prosecuted; 3) the number of instances in the previous four fiscal years in which federal courts have granted waivers under 18 U.S.C. 3006A(d)(3), where the representations were deemed to be extended or complex, concerning the maximum amounts of attorney compensation; and 4) the number of instances in the previous four fiscal years in which federal courts have suspended trials or other proceedings due to inadequate compensation for appointed counsel.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

The conference agreement includes $66,861,000 for Fees of Jurors and Commissioners, instead of $67,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $68,721,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The amount provided reflects the latest estimate from the judiciary of the requirements for this account.

COURT SECURITY

The conference agreement includes $174,569,000 for the federal judiciary's Court Security account, which is $469,000 over the amount in the House bill and $2,304,000 below the amount in the Senate bill. In addition, this account is assumed to have additional resources of $1,151,000 in carryover and $2,800,000 for Year 2000 computer compliance costs from other sources of funding.

The highest priority with respect to program increases is to provide the additional court security officers needed to meet the current applicable standards. This includes one additional court security officer for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Committees expect to be informed as to how this will be accomplished in reference to the court-by-court tracking system

that has been developed at the insistence of the Committees. In addition, it is expected that the report requested in the House report will be provided.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $54,500,000 for the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, as proposed by the House, instead of $54,682,000 as proposed by the Senate. This level of funding is intended to allow the Administrative Office to operate at current services, but does not provide additional personnel over the fiscal year 1998 level. However, the judiciary can obtain an additional 6 workyears through reimbursable positions, as requested in the budget. In addition to the amount provided, there is expected to be $39,986,000 available from other sources, including fees, carryover, and reimbursements.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $17,716,000 for the fiscal year 1999 salaries and expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $18,000,000 as provided in the House bill.

JUDICIAL RETIREMENT FUNDS

PAYMENT TO THE JUDICIARY TRUST FUNDS

The conference agreement includes $37,300,000 for payment to the various judicial retirement funds as provided in both the House and Senate bills.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $9,487,000 for the U.S. Sentencing Commission, instead of $9,600,000 as provided in the House bill, and $9,374,000 as provided in the Senate bill. There is substantial uncertainty as to the requirements for the Commission in fiscal year 1999 as well as to concerns about whether the Commission will be able to reach decisions given the number of Commissioner vacancies.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY

Section 301.—The conference agreement includes section 301 as provided in both the House and Senate bills, with minor technical differences, allowing appropriations to be used for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

Sec. 302.—The conference agreement includes section 302, as included in the House bill, providing the Judiciary with the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts but limiting, with certain exceptions, any increase in an account to 10 percent, instead of the Senate provision which would have limited the increase to 20 percent.

Sec. 303.—The conference agreement includes section 303, included in both the House and Senate bills, with minor technical differences, allowing up to $10,000 of salaries and expenses funds provided in this title to be used for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

The conference agreement does not include a provision included in the Senate bill, which would have allowed a cost-of-living increase in judges' salaries.

TITLE IV—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATIVE OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes a total of $1,644,300 for Diplomatic and Consular Programs, instead of $1,657,890,000 as included in the House bill $1,685,794,000 as included in the Senate bill. This amount includes a direct appropriation of $1,644,300,000 instead of $1,631,490,000 as provided in the House bill and $1,685,094,000 as provided in the Senate bill. In Title II of the Emergency Supplemental included in This bill, and $25,700,000, to remain available until expended, is provided for increased security overseas to continue the antiterrorism initiatives included in the fiscal year 1997 appropriations Act, instead of under this account, as provided in the House bill.

The conference agreement does not include any provision for expenditure of registration fees collected pursuant to section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, even though $700,000 for the purpose was included in both House and Senate bills. The reason for this deletion is that the National Defense Authorization for Act for fiscal year 1999 contained a provision making those fees a permanent, indefinite appropriations, which means those fees will be available without separate appropriation action. Notes is taken of the statutory change in export licensing responsibility for commercial satellites from the Commerce Department administered Commerce Control List to the State Department administered U.S. Munitions List. The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 over fiscal year 1998 levels for the Office of Defense Trade Controls. That office is directed to apply increased resources to hiring additional senior personnel; (GS–13 through GS–15) and support staff to improve scrutiny of export license applications, enhance end-use monitoring, and strengthen compliance enforcement measures to ensure that U.S. technology is properly safeguarded when exported.

The conference report also includes a provision to collect and deposit as an offsetting collection to this account Machine Readable Visa fees in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 to recover authorized costs. The Senate bill included a similar provision but would have made it permanent. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

The conference report includes language making available $500,000 for the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade, as provided in the Senate bill. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

The conference agreement does not include a provision transferring $13,000,000 to the East-West Center, which was proposed in the Senate bill. The House bill did not include a similar provision.

The conference report contains a provision allowing not to exceed 20 percent of the amounts available under this account and the Salaries and Expenses accounts to be transferred between the two accounts, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter, but instead proposed changing the overall transfer authority for this Title under section 402.

The amount provided in the conference agreement is slightly above the current services requirement for the Department. Within this amount, and within any savings the Department identifies, the Department will have the ability to propose that these funds be used for needs not funded by the recommendation, including high priority program increases such as China 2000, through the normal reprogramming process. With respect to China 2000, it is expected that language training will be provided prior to personnel being sent to China.

The language in the House report under this heading is to be followed in expending fiscal year 1999 funds. In addition, this statement of managers adopts by reference the provisions in the Senate report addressing the Arctic Council, the Bering Straits Commission, and the Multi-lateral High Level Conference.

The Senate provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds on non-reimbursable details, details to non-government organizations, or details as faculty advisers until the Secretary certifies that embassy manning is at 100 percent of the requirements set by the overseas staffing model has not been adopted. Instead, the Department is directed to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a report justifying the aforementioned details not later than December 31, 1998. To the degree that non-reimbursable details can be eliminated or converted to reimbursable details, the resultant savings can be used to hire additional Foreign Service Officers.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total of $355,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses, instead of $365,235,000 as proposed in the House bill and $349,474,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement moves the cost of the renovation of the Main State Building from this account to the Security and Maintenance of U.S. Missions, as proposed in the Senate bill. Taking this into account, the amount provided for this account allows $7,813,000 of requested adjustments to base. To the extent that savings are identified by the Department, they can be used to restore the remaining adjustments to base. The only program increase requested for this account was for the cost of the renovation of the Main State Building, which has been addressed in another account.

The conference agreement includes a provision transferring $813,333 to the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the United States, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate bill did not include a similar provision.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND

The conference agreement includes $80,000,000 for the Capital Investment Fund, the amount included in the House bill, instead of $118,340,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. This represents the amount of the request not associated with year 2000 computer conversion costs. Year 2000 conversion costs of $38,340,000 included in the request and additional costs identified since the time of the budget request are anticipated to be addressed through funds that may be provided separately for U.S. Government-wide year 2000 compliance.

The provisions in the House report are adopted by reference.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $27,495,000 for the Office of Inspector General, which has jurisdiction over the Department of State, the United States Information Agency, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $28,000,000 as proposed in the House bill.

It is recommended that the Inspector General exercise appropriate oversight over the International Commissions funded under this title.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

The conference agreement includes $4,350,000 for Representation Allowances, instead of $4,200,000 as proposed in the House bill and $6,500,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The Senate bill recommended the consolidation of representation funds, including those provided under the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and included new bill language citations to implement that recommendation. The conference agreement retains the current structure.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN MISSIONS AND OFFICIALS

The conference agreement includes $8,100,000 for Protection of Foreign Missions

and Officials, as provided in the House bill, instead of $7,900,000 as provided in the Senate bill.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS

The conference agreement includes $403,561,000 for this account, instead of $396,000,000 as proposed by the House, and $550,832,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount includes $7,561,000 for the renovation of the Main State Building, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of funding under the Salaries and Expenses account as recommended in the House bill. In addition, the budget request indicated a planned expenditure of $126,128,000 from proceeds of sale of surplus property for opportunity purchases and capital projects.

The Department is directed to submit, and receive approval for, a financial plan for the funding provided here 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 plan shall include project-level detail, and shall be provided to the Appropriations Committees not later than 30 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.

As in the past, immediate notification is expected if there are facilities that the Department believes pose serious security risks.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The conference agreement includes $5,500,000 for Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service account, as provided in the House bill, instead of $3,500,000, as provided in the Senate bill.

REPATRIATION LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes a total appropriation of $1,200,000 for the Repatriation Loans Program account, as provided in the House bill, instead of $1,000,000 as provided in the Senate bill.

PAYMENT TO THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE IN TAIWAN

The conference agreement includes $14,750,000 for the Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan account, instead of $15,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $14,490,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

The conference agreement includes $132,500,000 for the Payment to the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund account, as provided in both the House and Senate bills.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The conference agreement includes $922,000,000 for Contributions to International Organizations to pay the costs assessed to the United States for membership in international organizations, instead of $914,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $1,131,718,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $877,718,000 was for current year assessments, and $254,000,000 was for payment of arrearages to the United Nations. The conference agreement includes all arrearage payments under a separate account.

The conference agreement includes language providing that none of the funds can be used for the U.S. share of interest costs for loans incurred after October 1, 1984 through external borrowings, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a similar provision.

The conference agreement contains a provision that $100,000,000 may be made available to the United Nations only on a semi-annual basis pursuant to a certification that the U.N. has taken no action to cause the U.N. to exceed the expected 1998–1999 budget of $2,533,000,000, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill contains no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision that not to exceed $15,000,000 shall be transferred from this account to the International Conferences and Contingencies (ICC) account for United States contributions to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission for specified purposes, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter. The first $385,000 of such transfer is to be spent on upgrading, operating, and maintaining international monitoring sites described in the Senate report under the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. The State Department is expected to consult with the Committees on Appropriations prior to such a transfer.

The conference agreement also includes a provision permitting not to exceed $1,223,000 to be transferred to the ICC account for assessed contributions to new or provisional organizations or for travel expenses of official delegates to international conferences, subject to reprogramming requirements, as provided in the Senate bill. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 to establish an international center for response to chemical, biological and nuclear weapons, instead of $2,400,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement does not contain a number of provisions in the Senate bill relating to payment of arrearages. Arrearages are addressed in a separate account.

The $922,000,000 provided by the conference agreement is expected to be sufficient to fully pay assessments to international organizations. In fiscal year 1998, the total required from fiscal year 1998 appropriations to fully pay assessments was $869,103,000. With excess fiscal year 1998 funds, the Department has prepaid $19,953,000 of the fiscal year 1999 assessment to the United Nations.

Within the request, there are a number of assessments that are not required, including the International Seabed Authority and the International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea. In addition, no funding is provided for the Inter-American Indian Institute, the Interparliamentary Union, and the Bureau of International Expositions. In addition, the Department is apparently contemplating for the first time not withholding funds that it believes constitute an overpayment to the tax equalization fund at the U.N., which, if current policies were continued, would save approximately $7,000,000.

To the extent that, due to unanticipated exchange rate changes, the amount is not sufficient to fully pay assessments, the conferees intend that funds be provided to the highest priority organizations as indicated in the House report.

The Statement of Managers does not adopt a Senate provision tying release of payments to international organizations to certification that the overhead costs of a given international organization account for no more than 15 percent of the total budget of that organization. Instead, the Department is directed to update its report on international organization overhead rates. The report should include a clear, consistent definition of overhead costs, and should be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations no later than March 13, 1999. To the degree that resources in this account fall short of needs, the Department should withhold payments from organizations with the highest overhead rates. The Department is expected to consult with the Committees on Appropriations should reductions become necessary.

The conference agreement intends that the funding provided under this account be for assessments for all international organizations. The Senate bill proposed to transfer funding for 7 commodity-based organizations to the Commerce Department and 3 justice-related organizations to the Justice Department.

The conference report includes a new provision, not included in either the House or Senate bill, which would ensure that the Department has the authority to pay for the full U.S. assessment to the civil budget of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Provisions in the House report relating to a report on budget reductions and reforms in international organizations, Israel's acceptance into the Western Europe and Other Group regional bloc, the Pan American Health Organization, and no funding for worldwide conferences are adopted by reference.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement provides $231,000,000 for Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities, instead of $220,000,000, as proposed in the House bill, and $431,093,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, of which $210,093,000 was for payment of current year peacekeeping assessments and $221,000,000 was for payment of peacekeeping arrearages. The conference agreement addresses arrearages under a separate account.

The conference agreement includes a provision that prohibits obligation or expenditure of funds for new or expanded U.N. peacekeeping missions unless, at least 15 days prior to the Security Council vote, the appropriate Committees of the Congress are notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy; and a reprogramming of funds is submitted setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission, as included in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement contains a provision requiring a certification that American manufacturers and suppliers are being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for U.N. peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers, as provided in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to pay the United States share of the cost of judicial monitoring that is part of any United Nations peacekeeping mission. Thus, if any current or future peacekeeping operation includes judicial monitoring as one of its functions, the U.S. will have to withhold its proportionate share of the cost of any court monitoring that is included in such a mission. This provision was not included in either the House or the Senate bill.

The conference agreement does not include several provisions relating to arrearages that were included in the Senate bill, as arrearages are addressed under a separate account.

This statement of managers adopts by reference language in the House report making it clear that the Department is expected to live within the appropriation; requiring reprogramming requirements for certain missions that may continue, but for which information has either not been provided or is under consideration; requiring a report on waste, fraud and abuse in peacekeeping operations, and to take all actions necessary to prevent conversion of loaned employees into permanent positions at the United Nations. This statement of managers adopts by reference language in the Senate report urging the Department to pursue cost-sharing arrangements on peacekeeping missions and directing the State Department to block any effort to convert Rapidly Deployable Mission Headquarters funding from voluntary to assessed contributions.

ARREARAGE PAYMENTS

The conference agreement includes $475,000,000 for arrearage payments, as proposed in the House bill under this account, instead of $254,000,000 and $221,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill under Contributions to International Organizations and Contributions for International Peacekeeping, respectively. The conference agreement makes the expenditure of these funds contingent upon enactment of an authorization, and upon a reduction in the U.S. assessment rate for the U.N. regular budget to at least 22 percent, and for peacekeeping to at least 25 percent, as proposed in the House bill.

These conditions, including those conditions pending as part of the authorization, are intended to assure that real and substantial reforms are achieved at the U.N. prior to payment of arrearage funding, and to assure assessment reductions that will provide long-term savings to the American taxpayer.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND WATER COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $19,551,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the International Boundary and Water Commission (IBWC), instead of $18,490,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $17,490,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The total amount provided in the conference agreement for Salaries and Expenses and Construction is the same as was provided in the House bill. However, $1,061,000 has been moved from Construction to Salaries and Expenses to address a situation brought to the attention of the conferees by the Department. Costs for operation of the South Bay International Wastewater Treatment Plant are higher than budgeted due mainly to the requirement to monitor the ocean water after the new plant begins discharging treated wastewater. Appropriated and carryover funds are sufficient in the Construction account to address this additional need as well as to carry on planned construction activities, but the amount of funds required to be transferred to the Salaries and Expenses account exceeds the transfer authority available. Consequently, the adjustment was requested to be made a part of the conference report. Carryover funds from within the Construction account from the Tijuana Sanitation Project are to be used to make up the reduction in Construction funds caused by the switch.

The statement of managers adopts by reference language in the House report relating to the Nogales Wash.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $5,939,000 for the Construction account of the IBWC, instead of $7,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $6,463,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. As explained under the previous account, $1,061,000 has been moved from the House amount for Construction to Salaries and Expenses to cover an unbudgeted need that could not be solved through a transfer of funds after enactment of this appropriation. However, carryover from the Tijuana Sanitation Project is available to allow the Construction account to carry out planned projects. It is intended that $2,000,000 be provided for the Rio Grande Canalization project.

AMERICAN SECTIONS, INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS

The conference agreement includes $5,733,000 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, instead of $5,490,000 as provided in both the House and Senate bills. The conference level will provide funding for the International Joint Commission at the request level, and the International Boundary Commission and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission at the fiscal year 1998 level.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSIONS

The conference agreement includes $14,549,000 for the U.S. share of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commissions and related activities, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $14,490,000 as proposed in the House bill. The distribution of funds is to be provided as requested in the budget.

OTHER

PAYMENT TO THE ASIA FOUNDATION

The conference agreement includes $8,250,000 for the Payment to the Asia Foundation account, the amount provided in the House bill, instead of no funding, as provided in the Senate bill. The increase over the fiscal year 1998 level is to be used for the purposes described in the House report.

RELATED AGENCIES

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes $41,500,000 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), as proposed in the House bill, instead of $43,400,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The Agency is directed to provide a detailed financial plan to the Committees within 30 days of enactment of this Act, setting forth how these funds will be distributed to fund basic operating expenses. Funding for activities other than basic operating expenses that are identified in the financial plan will be subject to the $500,000 reprogramming threshold in section 605 of this Act. Any variation from the plan that falls within the reprogramming criteria of section 605, including spending for activities that do not constitute operating expenses, shall be subject to reprogramming. If the Agency is contemplating changes to its financial plan, the Agency is expected to consult with the Committees to determine whether those changes fall within the reprogramming criteria prior to undertaking such action.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $455,246,000 for International Information Programs of the United States Information Agency (USIA) instead of $457,146,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $427,097,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. It is expected that the program direction included in both the House and Senate reports shall be followed.

TECHNOLOGY FUND

The conference agreement includes no funding under the Technology Fund account as proposed in the House bill, instead of $5,050,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. It is expected that USIA will be able to meet its highest priority technology funding needs by using the available carryover funds in this account, and through other appropriations that may be available separately for Year 2000 compliance. In addition, under the Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs account, the conference agreement provides authority to transfer up to $2,000,000 to this account for technology requirements other than Year 2000 compliance.

EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $202,500,000 for Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs instead of $200,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $205,024,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement also provides that not to exceed $800,000 may be credited to this appropriation from fees and other payments.

The availability of significant carryover and recovery funds in this account is noted, and USIA is directed to submit a proposal, no later than December 31, 1998, through the normal reprogramming process for the distribution of the total resources available in this account. Such a distribution shall include funding for the following programs at not less than the amounts designated. In addition, all programs specifically mentioned in the House and Senate reports, but not mentioned in the following list shall be supported to the maximum extent possible: Fulbright Academic Exchanges—$95,000,000; Educational Advising and Student Services—$3,100,000; English Language Programs—$2,479,000; Council of Overseas American Research Centers—$300,000; American Overseas Research Centers—$1,700,000; South Pacific Exchanges—$500,000; International Visitors Program—$41,270,000; Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange—$2,400,000; Pepper Scholarships—$250,000; Executive Education Program for Central European Business and Professional Leaders—$275,000; Mike Mansfield Fellowships—$2,200,000; U.S./Mexico Conflict Resolution Center—$500,000; Institute for Representative Government—$400,000; National Youth Science Camp of the Americas—$100,000; Interparliamentary Exchanges with Korea and China—$150,000; 1999 Women's World Cup—$2,000,000 and Special Olympics—$1,250,000. In addition, the distribution of funds shall include funding, to the maximum extent possible, for the Disability Exchange Clearinghouse program.

It is intended that the amount provided for the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange will support 380 exchanges.

USIA is again encouraged to introduce more competition to improve the quality and lower the costs of exchange programs. USIA is expected to continue to consult with the Committees to ensure that the competition for the administration of the Fulbright senior scholar program will address the issue of competition on a regional basis so as to maximize the availability of competitor organizations.

The conference agreement includes bill language not proposed in either bill which allows the transfer of not to exceed $2,000,000 from the funds made available in this account to the Technology Fund account to provide for the costs of high priority technology requirements other than Year 2000 compliance.

EISENHOWER EXCHANGE FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM TRUST FUND

The conference agreement includes language as provided in both the House and Senate bills, allowing all interest and earnings accruing to the Trust Fund in fiscal year 1999 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 and Senate bills, allowing all interest and earnings accruing to the Scholarship Fund in fiscal year 1999 to be used for necessary expenses of the Israeli Arab Scholarship Program.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

The conference agreement includes $362,365,000 for International Broadcasting Operations, instead of $383,957,000 as proposed in the House bill, and instead of $332,915,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement adopts the approach proposed in the Senate bill for broadcasting to Cuba. No funds for broadcasting to Cuba are included under this account, as proposed by the House, but rather, all funding for broadcasting to Cuba is included under a separate account, as proposed by the Senate, consistent with the fiscal year 1998 appropriations Act.

The amount provided includes all requested adjustments to base. In addition, the conference agreement includes a program increase of $2,600,000 above the amount requested for Radio Free Asia (RFA). Total fiscal year 1999 funding of $22,000,000 for RFA provides the annualized costs of fiscal year 1998 program increases for expanded broadcasting to China, and additional resources to provide for 24 total broadcast hours per day to China in various languages.

The Agency and the Broadcasting Board of Governors are directed to submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, no later than December 31, 1998, a financial plan including a distribution of the total resources available under this account. In addition, The Broadcasting Board of Governors is directed to implement the development of Uighur and Macedonian broadcasting by Radio Free Asia and the Voice of America, respectively, and to submit details of this implementation to the Committees along with the financial plan no later than December 31, 1998.

Within the total amount provided for international broadcasting operations, $4,000,000 shall be for the costs of Radio Free Iran, a Farsi-language surrogate broadcasting service to Iran, which was initiated by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty with funding provided in 1998. The conference agreement does not include additional funding for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to initiate and operate Radio Free Iraq, a new Arabic language broadcast service. Funding provided in the 1998 Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105–174) was sufficient to support the fiscal year 1998 and fiscal year 1999 costs of Radio Free Iraq. The conference agreement reflects continuing support for the contribution made by Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to United States national interests.

In recognition of language included in the Senate report, communications with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the part of the various broadcasting entities, including the independent grantee organizations, shall be coordinated through the Broadcasting Board of Governors.

Within the total amount provided for the Voice of America, the conference agreement stipulates that the Voice of America may initiate expanded programming to Africa under a service entitled ''Radio Democracy for Africa,'' subject to reprogramming, even if the funds provided are less than the thresholds established in section 402 and 605 of this Act. This service would expand VOA's reach into Africa by building on existing programs, adding more news, and increasing in-country reporting on a continent where only six of the 54 countries have a free press. USIA and the Broadcasting Board of Governors shall provide the Committees with a detailed plan justifying the specific amounts dedicated to Radio Democracy for Africa.

BROADCASTING TO CUBA

The conference agreement includes $22,095,000 for Broadcasting to Cuba under a separate account, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $21,992,000 within the total for International Broadcasting Operations, as proposed in the House bill.

RADIO CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $13,245,000 for Radio Construction, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $16,308,000 as proposed in the House bill. This account provides funding for the following activities: maintenance, improvements, replacements and repairs; satellite and terrestrial program feeds; engineering support activities; and broadcast facility leases and land rentals.

The conference agreement takes into account the availability of approximately $10,700,000 in carryover balances, and the transfer of $2,866,000 in fiscal year 1998 from the International Broadcasting Operations account to support the retrofitting of transmitters with solid state modulators, originally budgeted as a fiscal year 1999 cost.

The conference agreement acknowledges the presence once again of large carryover balances attributed to the Digital Project. The Broadcasting Board of Governors is directed to submit to the Committees quarterly reports on the status of the project, including information on planned and actual obligations.

EAST-WEST CENTER

The conference agreement includes $12,500,000 for operations of the East-West Center, instead of no funds, as proposed in the House bill, and $12,000,000, as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement does not include a transfer of $13,000,000 from the Department of State, Diplomatic and Consular Programs account, as proposed in the Senate bill.

NORTH/SOUTH CENTER

The conference agreement includes $1,750,000 for operations of the North/South Center, instead of no funds, as proposed in the House bill, and $3,000,000, as proposed in the Senate bill.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

The conference agreement includes $31,000,000 for the National Endowment for Democracy as proposed in the House bill, instead of $30,500,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

Section 401.—The conference agreement includes section 401, as provided in the Senate bill, permitting use of funds for allowances, differentials, and transportation. The House bill contained a similar provision, with minor technical changes.

Sec. 402.—The conference agreement includes section 402, as provided in the House bill, dealing with transfer authority. The Senate bill contained a similar provision, with minor technical changes.

Sec. 403.—The conference agreement includes a provision, as proposed in the House bill, to allow payment of a border equalization adjustment to approximately 20 employees of the Department of State and other agencies who are not members of the Foreign Service, live in the United States, but commute to work in locations in Mexico and Canada. This section will equalize pay for these employees based on the locality pay rates paid for service performed in the United States within the locality pay areas closest to the employees' foreign duty station. The Senate bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 404.—The conference agreement includes section 404, as proposed in the House bill, permitting the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission to interchange funds between its dollar and yen trust funds to maximize return on investments. The Senate had a similar provision as section 617 under Title VI, with minor technical differences. The Conference agreement does not include additional language, as proposed in the House bill, providing for the name of the Commission to be changed to the United States-Japan Commission.

Sec. 405.—The conference agreement includes section 405, as provided in the House bill, authorizing the Director of USIA to administer summer travel and work programs without regard to preplacement requirements. The Senate bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 406.—The conference agreement includes section 406, as provided in the House bill, extending privileges and immunities to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the same extent as would apply if the U.S. were a member of that organization. The Senate bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 407.—The conference agreement includes section 407, as provided in the House bill, extending law enforcement availability pay to diplomatic security agents of the Department of State. The Senate bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 408.—The conference agreement includes section 408, a modified version of a provision numbered section 403 in the Senate bill, prohibiting the use of funds by the Department of State or USIA to provide certain types of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. The conference agreement does not include ''training'' among the types of assistance prohibited, and deletes the words ''or similar organization'' from the Senate provision. The House did not include a provision on this matter, but included report language under the USIA section. The conference agreement expects that neither the Department of State, nor USIA, shall provide assistance to the PBC, or any similar Palestinian media entity, which could enable the further restriction of press freedoms or the broadcast of inaccurate, inflammatory messages.

Sec. 409.—The conference agreement includes section 409, as proposed in the Senate bill, giving the Secretary of State permanent authority to pay tort claims arising in foreign countries in connection with the Department's overseas operations. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 410.—The conference agreement includes section 410, which is a modification of a provision in the Senate bill under Senate sections 116(b) and 409. This provision amends section 104 of the Illegal Immigration and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 to extend the implementation date for the State Department to issue new counterfeit resistant border crossing cards by two years. In addition, it establishes a reduced fee for the issuance of a border crossing card from Mexico for children under 15, to be implemented 6 months from date of enactment, requiring the overall machine readable visa fee to be adjusted to recover the cost of this reduced fee, and requiring that processing of visa applications at certain locations in Mexico continue until a date certain. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 411.—The conference agreement includes section 411, not included in either the House or Senate bill, waiving provisions of

existing legislation that require authorizations to be in place for the State Department, the United States Information Agency, including International Broadcasting Operations, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prior to the expenditure of any appropriated funds.

The conference agreement does not include a provision, as proposed in the Senate bill as section 410, requiring the Secretary of State to conduct a study on the processing of nonimmigrant visas. However, the Department is directed to undertake a study to determine the adequacy of staffing at United States consular posts, particularly during peak travel periods; the adequacy of service to international tourism; the adequacy of computer and technical support to consular posts; the appropriate standard to determine whether a country qualifies as a pilot program country under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and steps that need to be taken and have been taken to implement standards governing the timely processing of applications for nonimmigrant visas at United States consular posts and to report back to the Committees by March 1, 1999.

TITLE V—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes $89,650,000 for the Maritime Security Program instead of $97,650,000 as proposed in both the House and Senate bill. At least $8,000,000 in carryover funding is understood to be available, in addition to new appropriations, to provide full funding for the fiscal year 1999 requirements of the program. This program, funded under the allocation for national security programs, provides payments to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet for the national security needs of the United States.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING

The conference agreement includes $69,303,000 for the Maritime Administration Operations and Training account instead of $67,600,000 as proposed in the House bill and instead of $69,818,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Within this amount, $32,000,000 shall be for the operation and maintenance of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, and $6,750,000 shall be 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 1998. The Maritime Administration is urged to work with the Department of the Navy regarding the need to provide future funding in this account for student incentive payments.

In addition, MARAD is expected to comply with report language in both the House and Senate reports.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI) PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $6,000,000 in subsidy appropriations for the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. This amount will subsidize a program level of not more than $1,000,000,000 as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

The conference agreement also included $3,725,000 for administrative expenses associated with the Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program as proposed in the House bill, instead of $4,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The amount for administrative expenses may be transferred to and merged with amounts under the MARAD Operations and Training account.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes provisions contained in both the House and Senate bills 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 $265,000 for the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, instead of $280,000 as proposed in the House bill and $250,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The Commission is expected to comply with the program direction included in the Senate report.

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 bill, instead of $8,740,000 as proposed in the House bill.

Concerns remain about the state of basic management controls at the Commission. The conference agreement is based on the expectation that the Commission will continue its efforts to establish accountability for resources, and improve management controls. The Commission shall submit a report not later than January 31, 1999, detailing the Commission's activities since last year's GAO report to improve resource and project management. In addition, the Commission shall submit, not later than January 31, 1999, a comprehensive financial plan for fiscal year 1999 accounting for total available resources by project and activity.

COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $1,170,000 for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe as proposed in the House bill, and instead of $1,159,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $279,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, instead of $260,500,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $253,580,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Within the total amount, the conference agreement includes $29,000,000 for payments to State and local Fair Employment Practices Agencies (FEPA's) for services to the Commission, instead of $28,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $27,500,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The additional funds provided above the request for this item shall be used to reimburse FEPA's for additional charge resolutions.

The conference agreement provides full funding for all adjustments to base, an increase of $1,500,000 for FEPA's and additional funding for program increases, including $9,690,000 for necessary automation improvements at the EEOC. This increase includes requirements for Year 2000 compliance. Additional resources are provided for program increases to support improvements to the investigation and resolution of actual individual charges of discrimination. These resources will allow the EEOC to continue to reduce the backlog of pending private sector charges, and to significantly expand the use of alternative dispute resolution to resolve private sector charges. The EEOC is directed to submit to the Committee a distribution of the total amount of funds under this account, no later than December 15, 1998, including plans for the implementation of program increases, making reference to the specific direction included in the House and Senate reports. This distribution shall be considered by the Committees under the reprogramming guidelines in section 605 of this Act.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total of $192,000,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) instead of $181,514,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $197,921,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of the amounts provided, $172,523,000 is to be derived from offsetting fee collections, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, resulting in a net direct appropriation of $19,477,000, instead of $8,991,000 included in the House bill, and $25,398,000 included in the Senate bill.

The conference agreement includes language included in both the House and Senate bills, and included in previous appropriations Acts, allowing fees in excess of the amounts specified to remain available for expenditure in future years. In addition, language is also included, as recommended in the House bill and included in previous appropriations Acts, allowing funds provided for research and policy studies to remain available for two years. The Senate bill made such funds available for one year.

The FCC is directed to submit, no later than December 15, 1999, a financial plan proposing a distribution of all funds in this account, subject to the reprogramming requirements under section 605 of this Act.

The conference agreement does not include a requested funding increase for Year 2000 compliance requirements. The Commission is expected to be able to meet these requirements through funds that may be appropriated separately for that purpose.

The conference agreement does not include a provision, as proposed in the House bill, prohibiting the use of funds for rental of headquarters space at the Portals II building assessed by the General Services Administration, or for any relocation expenses, until such time as ongoing investigations by the Congress and the Department of Justice determine that the lease agreement was lawfully entered into by the parties involved.

It is noted that operators of public safety radio systems are concerned about interference on frequencies they use for emergency dispatch crews, and FCC is encouraged to consider measures to address this concern through prior coordination of radio systems.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $14,150,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, instead of $14,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $14,300,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a total operating level of $116,679,000 for the Federal Trade Commission, instead of $111,867,000 as proposed in the Senate bill, and $110,490,000 as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement assumes that of the amount provided, $76,500,000 will be derived from fees collected in fiscal year 1999 and $30,000,000 will be derived from estimated unobligated fee collections available from Fiscal Year 1998. These actions result in a final appropriated level of $10,179,000, instead of

$3,990,000 as proposed in the House bill and $3,167,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Within the amount provided, the FTC shall institute a toll-free telephone number to make it easier for citizens to contact the U.S. Government with consumer complaints, and accelerate and expand the Consumer Sentinel consumer and internet fraud database. The conferees also agree to consider the use of any unobligated fee collections from 1998 above $30,000,000 for this and other consumer protection initiatives, subject to the reprogramming requirements outlined in section 605 of this Act.

The Commission is expected to follow the direction in the House report regarding the standard for ''Made in U.S.A.''.

It is noted that FTC regulation addressing funeral director and funeral service practices does not include cemeteries or other third-party merchandise sellers. In order to ensure consumers are afforded access to accurate, itemized price information and disclosure about burial or funeral goods, the FTC is encouraged to review the sales, marketing, price disclosure, and other consumer practices of all persons, partnerships, corporations, or nonprofit organizations that sell burial or funeral products to the public and are not covered by the regulation.

It is understood that the FTC is undertaking a study of self-regulatory activities of alcoholic beverage companies to address concerns about alcohol advertising and underage drinking, and that upon completion of the study, the results will be made available to the relevant Committees of Congress. Congress, upon review of the report, may have additional areas of inquiry for the Commission to investigate.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The conference agreement includes $300,000,000 for payment to the Legal Services Corporation, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $250,000,000 as proposed in the House bill.

The conference agreement provides $289,000,000 for grants to basic field programs and independent audits, $8,985,000 for management and administration, and $2,015,000 for the Office of the Inspector General. The conference agreement does not include language proposed in the Senate bill to designate $300,000 of funds provided under this account for litigation associated with Aguilar v. United States. The House bill did not address this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

The conference agreement contains language to continue the terms and conditions included under this section in the fiscal year 1998 Act, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate bill contained similar language, but did not propose to continue provisions regarding public disclosure of certain information and treatment of assets and income for certain clients.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $1,240,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

COMMISSION ON OCEAN POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $3,500,000 for the Commission on Ocean Policy, as proposed in the Senate bill, subject to the enactment of the necessary authorization legislation to establish this Commission. The House bill did not address this matter.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $324,000,000 for the Securities and Exchange Commission as proposed in the House bill, instead of $341,098,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes bill language appropriating separately from offsetting fee collections in fiscal years 1998 and 1999, as proposed in the House bill. The conference agreement includes $23,000,000 in new direct appropriations, $87,000,000 in fees collected in fiscal year 1998, and $214,000,000 in fees to be collected in fiscal year 1999. In addition, out of any other resources available to the Commission, the conference agreement approves the use of an additional $6,000,000 from such funds to supplement the total funding available for fiscal year 1999.

The conference agreement does not include a provision in the Senate bill that the total amount appropriated from the General Fund for fiscal year 1999 shall be reduced as offsetting fees are deposited to this appropriation.

The conference agreement will provide for the Commission's adjustments to base and the requested program increases for additional staff and litigation support. The Commission is expected to consult with the relevant Committees prior to implementing any plan to expand the payment of retention allowances in fiscal year 1999.

No increased funding is provided for Year 2000 automation improvements. It is expected that the SEC will be able to meet its highest priority requirements through other appropriations that may be available separately for Year 2000 compliance.

It is intended that any offsetting fee collections in fiscal year 1999 in excess of $214,000,000 will remain available for the Securities and Exchange Commission in future years through the regular appropriations process.

The conference agreement includes the expectation that additional program direction contained in the House and Senate reports shall be followed.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides an appropriation of $288,300,000 for the Small Business Administration (SBA) Salaries and Expenses account, instead of $249,000,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $265,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

In addition to amounts made available under this heading, the conference agreement includes $94,000,000 for administrative expenses under the Business Loans Program Account and $116,000,000 for direct disaster loan making and servicing administrative expenses under the Disaster Loans Program account. These amounts are transferred to and merged with amounts available under Salaries and Expenses, resulting in total funding of $496,300,000 for SBA operating programs, noncredit and other initiatives.

The conference agreement provides a total of $141,300,000 for SBA's regular operating expenses under this account. This amount includes $2,000,000 for necessary expenses of the HUBZone program, and $8,000,000 for initiatives to continue the improvement of SBA's management and oversight of its loan portfolio. The SBA shall submit a plan, prior to the expenditure of resources for portfolio management, in accordance with section 605 of this Act.

In addition, the conference agreement includes language under the Business Loans Program Account allowing the transfer of up to $20,000,000 from funds previously made available for Delta Loan programs to be transferred to and merged with this account to supplement funding for operating expenses.

The conference agreement includes the following amounts for noncredit programs:

Small Business Development Centers	$82,000,000
7(j) Technical Assistance	2,600,000
Microloan Technical Assistance	16,300,000
SCORE	3,500,000
Business Information Centers	700,000
Women's Business Centers	8,000,000
Survey of Women-Owned Businesses	750,000
National Women's Business Council	600,000
EZ/EC One Stop Capital Shops	3,100,000
US Export Assistance Centers	3,100,000
Advocacy Research	800,000
Veterans Outreach	750,000
ProNet	500,000
SBIR Technical Assistance	1,000,000
Drug-free Workplace Grants	4,000,000
Regulatory Fairness Boards	500,000
Total	128,200,000

Small Business Development Centers (SBDC).—Of the amounts provided for SBDCs, the conference agreement includes $2,000,000 to continue the SBDC Defense transition program as directed in the House report; $1,000,000 to continue the Environmental Compliance Project as directed in the House report; $1,000,000 for the further development of the International Trade Data Network as described in the Senate report; and $500,000 for the Manchester Manufacturing Management Center to provide technical assistance to small manufacturers and industrial firms.

In addition, the conference agreement includes language, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, making funds for the SBDC program available for two years.

Women's Business Centers.—The conference agreement includes funding for the Women's Business Centers program at $8,000,000, instead of $6,000,000 as proposed in the House bill and $9,000,000 as proposed in the Senate bill.

Microloan Technical Assistance.—The conference agreement provides a total availability of $19,400,000 for the Microloan Technical Assistance program in fiscal year 1999. Of this amount, $16,300,000 is provided in direct appropriations and $3,100,000 is to be derived from carryover balances from fiscal year 1998.

Business Information Centers.—The conference agreement provides $700,000 for Business Information Centers. This amount is intended to support the opening of 6 to 8 new centers, the maintenance and enhancement of 60 existing centers, and the establishment of a new center in southeastern Oklahoma.

Small Business Innovation Research.—The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 for technical assistance grants to States receiving the fewest small business innovation research awards, as described in the Senate report.

Drug-free Workplace Demonstration Grant Program.—The conference agreement includes $4,000,000 for a Drug-free Workplace Demonstration Program, as described in H.R. 3853, for the purpose of providing technical assistance to small business concerns seeking to start a drug-free workplace program.

The conference agreement adopts language included in the House report directing the SBA to continue activities assisting small businesses to adapt to a paperless procurement environment, as well as activities

which assist small businesses in making the transition to meet both military and ISO 9000 quality systems requirements.

In addition, the conference agreement includes the following small business initiatives: $3,500,000 for continuation of an outreach program to assist small business development; $4,000,000 to develop a facility to increase small business opportunities and economic development; $2,000,000 for infrastructure to develop a technology and training center; $1,500,000 to develop a facility and operate an institute for small business and workforce development; $1,500,000 for infrastructure to develop a learning and resource center; $1,000,000 for a project to develop coal pulverization technologies; $1,000,000 for infrastructure for a marine science education center; $850,000 for infrastructure for a technology transfer center and small business incubator facility; $1,000,000 for an institute on applied software research; $500,000 for the development of an Internet-based information technology curriculum; $200,000 for infrastructure for an arts and tourism development facility; $300,000 for infrastructure improvements and enrichment projects; $200,000 for a community development foundation; $1,000,000 for the establishment of a training and technology center and associated infrastructure improvements; and $250,000 to establish a Year 2000 challenge grant program for small businesses.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides $10,800,000 for the SBA Office of Inspector General, instead of $11,300,000 as proposed in the House bill and $10,500,000 recommended in the Senate bill.

Further, an additional $500,000 has been provided under the administrative expenses of the Disaster Loans Program to be made available to the Office of Inspector General for work associated with oversight of the disaster loans program.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes $224,230,000 under the SBA Business Loans Program Account, instead of $228,540,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $240,816,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of these amounts, $45,000,000 is to remain available for two years, as proposed in the House bill.

Of this amount, $2,200,000 is provided for the costs of direct loans. This amount is provided for the Microloan Direct Loan Program. When combined with $1,600,000 in available carryover, this amount will provide for an estimated 1999 program level of $39,800,000.

The conference agreement includes $128,030,000 for the costs of guaranteed loans, including the following programs:

7(a) General Business Loans.—The conference agreement provides $107,750,000 in subsidy appropriations for the 7(a) general business guaranteed loan program, instead of $119,400,000 as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. When combined with $31,250,000 in available carryover balances and recoveries, this amount will subsidize a 1999 program level of $10,000,000,000, assuming a subsidy rate of 1.39%. In addition, the conference agreement includes a provision, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, requiring the SBA to notify the Committees on Appropriations 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 $20,280,000 for the SBIC participating securities and debenture programs, instead of $20,230,000 as proposed in the House bill, and $23,600,000 as proposed in the Senate bill. Of these amounts, for the participating securities program, $16,620,000 is provided in subsidy appropriations which, when combined with $2,000,000 in prior year carryover, will result in a total program level of $850,228,000 in fiscal year 1999. In addition, for the debentures program, $3,660,000 is provided which, when combined with $3,900,000 in prior year carryover and $1,000,000 in available proceeds from stock buybacks will result in a total program level of $620,290,000 in fiscal year 1999.

Microloan Guaranty Programs.—The conference agreement does not include new appropriations for the Microloan Guaranty Program, as none was requested. Available carryover will provide for the subsidy costs of, at least, the requested 1999 program level of $11,995,000.

In addition, the conference agreement includes $94,000,000 for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, as proposed in the Senate bill, instead of $86,910,000 as proposed in the House bill, and makes such funds available to be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement includes a total of $192,329,000 for this account, of which $76,329,000 is for the subsidy costs for disaster loans, and $116,000,000 is for the direct administrative expenses associated with disaster loan making and servicing. The Senate bill provided $94,000,000 only for administrative expenses, while the House bill provided a total of $216,000,000 for both loan subsidy costs and associated administrative expenses.

For disaster loans, the conference agreement assumes that the $76,329,000 subsidy appropriation, when combined with $79,475,000 in carryover balances and $20,000,000 in recoveries, will provide a total disaster loan program level of $786,243,000. The conference agreement takes into account that the budget requested no funds for the disaster loan program, and included a proposal to increase the interest rate charged to disaster victims, a proposal which has been rejected previously by the Congress. The Administration is strongly urged to realistically assess the level of need for the disaster loans program and budget accordingly.

SBA is reminded that recoveries from loan programs, including the Disaster Loan program, are subject to the reprogramming procedures set forth in section 605 of this Act.

Of the amounts provided for administrative expenses, $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.

SURETY BOND GUARANTEES REVOLVING FUND

The conference agreement provides $3,300,000 for additional capital for the SBA Surety Bond Guarantees Revolving Fund as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes a provision providing SBA with the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts, as provided in both the House and Senate bills.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $6,850,000 for the salaries and expenses of the State Justice Institute (SJI) as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement does not include the transfer of an additional $7,150,000 to this account from the Courts of Appeals, District Courts and Other Judicial Services account in Title III as proposed in the Senate bill.

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 and Senate versions of the bill, regarding the use of appropriations for publicity or propaganda purposes.

Sec. 602.—The conference agreement includes section 602, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, 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 and Senate versions of the bill, regarding the use of funds for consulting services.

Sec. 604.—The conference agreement includes section 604, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, providing that should any provision of the Act be held to be invalid, the remainder of the Act would not be affected.

Sec. 605.—The conference agreement includes section 605, as included in the House version of the bill, establishing the policy by which funding available to the agencies funded under this Act may be reprogrammed for other purposes.

Sec. 606.—The conference agreement includes section 606, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, regarding the construction, repair or modification of National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration vessels in overseas shipyards.

Sec. 607.—The conference agreement includes section 607, identical in both the House and Senate versions of the bill, regarding the purchase of American-made products.

Sec. 608.—The conference agreement includes section 608, identical in both the House and Senate bills, which prohibits funds in the bill from being used to implement, administer, or enforce any guidelines of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission covering harassment based on religion similar to proposed guidelines published by the EEOC in October, 1993.

Sec. 609.—The conference agreement includes section 609, as proposed in the House bill, that prohibits use of funds to expand 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. The Senate bill included a similar provision as section 404, with minor technical differences.

Sec. 610.—The conference agreement includes section 610, 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 interest, as proposed in the House bill. The Senate bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 611.—The conference agreement includes section 611 which prohibits the use of funds to provide certain amenities for Federal prisoners, as provided for in both the House and Senate bills.

Sec. 612.—The conference agreement includes a modified version of 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 bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 613.—The conference agreement includes section 613, as proposed in the House bill, 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. The Senate bill included this same provision as section 610, with minor technical differences.

Sec. 614.—The conference agreement includes section 614, which prohibits funds made available to the Federal Bureau of Prisons from being used to make available any commercially published information or material to a prisoner when it is made known that such information or material is sexually explicit or features nudity. Both the House and the Senate bills included this section, but the Senate bill included this as section 611.

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 bill included a similar section 612 with a minor technical difference.

Sec. 616.—The conference agreement includes section 616, proposed as section 613 in the Senate bill, which prohibits funds from being used to issue a visa to any alien involved in extrajudicial and political killings in Haiti. Specifically, the provision prohibits issuance of a visa to any person who (1) has been credibly alleged to have ordered, carried out, or assisted in extrajudicial and political killings of 16 named individuals; (2) was included in the list presented to former President Aristide by former National Security Advisor Anthony Lake; (3) was sought by the FBI in relation to political or extrajudicial killings; (4) was involved in the September 1991 coup or murders occurring between 1991 and 1994; or (5) has been credibly alleged to have been a member of the paramilitary organization known as FRAPH. The provision gives the Secretary of State authority to make exceptions on a case-by-case basis. The provision also includes several reporting requirements by the Secretary of State to the House International Relations and Appropriations Committees and the Senate Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Sec. 617.—The conference agreement includes section 617, proposed as section 616 in the House bill, which prohibits funds available in this Act from being used to issue or renew a fishing permit or authorization for any vessel more than 165 feet long or greater than 750 gross tons, and with more than 3,000 shaft horsepower to engage in fishing for Atlantic mackerel or herring. In addition, vessels above these thresholds are prohibited from engaging in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish in any other fishery within the United States exclusive economic zone (EEZ) (except territories) unless a certificate of documentation had been issued for the vessel and endorsed with a fishery endorsement that was effective on September 25, 1997 and such endorsement is still valid. In addition, language is included to nullify any fishing permit or authorization issued prior to enactment of this Act for vessels prohibited under this section from engaging in the fishing of Atlantic mackerel or herring, and prohibiting funds from being expended to issue a new permit or authorization to allow such a vessel whose Atlantic mackerel or herring permit has been nullified under this section from engaging in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish in any other fishery within the U.S. EEZ. The Senate bill contained a similar provision as section 614.

Sec. 618.—The conference agreement includes a provision, Section 618, as proposed in the House bill, prohibiting 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 bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 619.—The conference agreement includes section 619, as proposed in both the House and Senate bills, prohibiting the use of funds to pay for the expenses of an election officer appointed by the court to oversee the election of any officer or trustee of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Sec. 620.—The conference agreement includes section 620, a modified version of a provision numbered as section 616 in the Senate bill, which reduces the frequency of meetings of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad to once every six months instead of once every three months. The conference agreement does not include language in the Senate provision reducing the number of commissioners. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

Sec. 621.—The conference agreement includes section 621, a modified version of a provision numbered as section 620 in the Senate bill, to prohibit a user fee from being charged for background checks conducted pursuant to the Brady Handgun Control Act of 1993, and to prohibit implementation of a background check system that does not require and result in destruction of certain information. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 622.—The conference agreement includes section 622, proposed as section 628 in the Senate bill, which requires the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to make certain reporting requirements to the Congress regarding Korean steel subsidies. The House bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 623.—The conference agreement includes section 623, proposed as section 901 in the House bill, prohibiting the use of funds in this or any other Act to implement, administer, or enforce Executive Order No. 13083 on Federalism. The Senate bill included a provision numbered 623 on this matter expressing the Sense of the Senate that the President should repeal Executive Order No. 13083 and reissue two earlier Executive Orders on Federalism.

Sec. 624.—The conference agreement includes section 624, proposed as section 903 in the House bill, transferring Schuylkill, Pennsylvania from the Eastern Judicial District to the Middle Judicial District of Pennsylvania. The Senate bill had a similar provision.

Sec. 625. The conference agreement includes section 625, which modifies section 904 in the House bill, prohibiting funds from being used for the participation of United States delegates to the Standing Consultative Commission to implement a 1997 memorandum of understanding regarding the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. Starting 60 days after enactment of this Act, unless the President submits a certification or the Senate ratifies the memorandum of understanding. The Senate bill did not include a provision on this matter.

Sec. 626. The conference agreement includes a provision making appropriations and funds made available and authority granted under the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999 available through June 15 1999. The appropriations and funds made available and the authority granted are to be apportioned in the manner established for funds provided by a continuing resolution.

The departments and agencies under the jurisdiction of this Act are directed to provide financial plans, including funding requirements by month, to the Committees on Appropriations as soon as available, but no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act. In addition, the Office of Management and Budget is expected to provide copies of all apportionments to the Committees. These requirements are in addition to all other requirements included in the conference agreement and statement of managers with respect to individual departments and agencies.

TITLE VII—RESCISSIONS

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $99,000,000 from unobligated balances under this heading, instead of $45,326,000 as proposed in both the House and Senate bills.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES

ASSET FORFEITURE FUND

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $2,000,000 from unobligated balances under this heading. The House and Senate bills did not include a rescission under this heading.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(RESCISSIONS)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $12,700,000 from various accounts under this heading, a modified version of a rescission proposed in the Senate bill. The Senate bill recommended rescissions totaling $22,878,000. The conference agreement does not include the additional $10,178,000 in rescissions as such funds have already been obligated or have expired. The House bill did not include a rescission under this heading.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

IMMIGRATION EMERGENCY FUND

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $5,000,000 from unobligated balances under this heading. The House and Senate bills did not include a rescission under this heading.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

(RESCISSIONS)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $915,000 from the United States Travel and Tourism Administration, and $1,175,000 from the Endowment for Children's Educational TV, as proposed in the Senate bill. The House bill did not include rescissions under this heading.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $6,000,000 from excess unobligated balances under this heading. The House and Senate bills did not include a rescission under this heading.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SHIP CONSTRUCTION

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement includes a rescission of $17,000,000 from unobligated balances under this heading. The House and

Senate bills did not include a rescission under this heading.

TITLE VIII

Sec. 801. The conference agreement includes a provision that modifies Title VIII, Citizens Protection, as included in the House bill. That provision sets forth ethical standards for attorneys for the Government and requires an attorney for the Government to be subject to State laws and rules, and local Federal court rules, governing attorneys in each State where such attorney engages in that attorney's duties, to the same extent and in the same manner as other attorneys in that State. The Attorney General is to make and amend rules of the Department of Justice to assure compliance with that requirement. This section takes effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE—NATIONAL WHALE CONSERVATION FUND ACT

The conference agreement includes Title—The National Whale Conservation Fund Act of 1998 as proposed in the Senate bill. This Act 1) includes findings that funding available for whale conservation is insufficient and that there is a need to facilitate the use of non-Federal funds for this purpose; 2) amends the National Fish and Wildlife Establishment Act to provide authority to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to establish a ''national whale conservation fund'' and receive funds for deposit; 3) establishes priorities for the use of the fund; and 4) requires the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to consult with NOAA and the Marine Mammal Commission. The House bill did not contain any provisions on these matters. .

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$32,123,907,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	38,071,468,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	33,977,221,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	33,238,790,000
Conference agrement, fiscal year 1999	34,199,704,000
Conference agrement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+2,075,797,000
Budget estimates of new (oligational authority, fiscal year 1999	−3,871,764,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+222,483,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+960,914,000

SECTION 101(c): DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions (H.R. 4380 and S. 2333 of the District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittees of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4380 S. 2333.

H.R. 4380 was passed by the House on August 6, 1998, and S.2333 was reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations on July 21, 1998. The conference agreement with respect to fiscal year 1999 appropriations for the District of Columbia government incorporates some of the provisions of both the House and the Senate reports accompanying the respective bills. Report language and allocations set forth in either House Report 105–670 or Senate Report 105–254 which are not changed by the conference agreement are approved. The agreement described herein, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not negate the language referenced above unless expressly provided. General provisions which are identical in the House passed version of H.R. 4380 and the Senate Appropriations Committee reported version of S.2333 are unchanged by the conference agreement and are approved unless provided to the contrary herein.

FEDERAL FUNDS

METRORAIL IMPROVEMENTS AND EXPANSION

The conference agreement appropriates $25,000,000 as proposed by the House for metrorail improvements and expansion at the Mount Vernon Square Metrorail station located at the site of the proposed Washington Convention Center project. The Senate proposal would have given the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority (hereafter referred to as ''Authority'') the discretion to make not more than $25,000,000 of the $75,000,000 appropriated for the infrastructure fund available for this purpose.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MANAGEMENT REFORM

The conference agreement appropriates $25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for continued management reform in the District and directs that these funds be used for projects that will enhance government efficiency and service delivery to District residents. The House passed bill had no appropriation for this program. A brief description of three projects to be funded in fiscal year 1999 follows:

Fire and Emergency Medical Services.—funding for 55 full-time equivalent positions necessary to place 5 additional EMS units in operation in fiscal year 1999.

Department of Health Toxicology Lab.—funding to re-open the Chief Medical Examiner's laboratory and obtain the necessary equipment.

Technology: District-wide Voice/Data Network.—funding to implement a high-speed, city-owned fiber network for providing voice and data services.

The conferees direct that none of the funds appropriated for management reform be expended on modification of the Department of Corrections pay plan.

The conferees direct that quarterly status reports on these and all management reform initiatives and projects underway in the District be submitted by the Authority and the Chief Management Officer within 15 days after the end of each quarter until all funds are disbursed. These management reform status reports may be incorporated in any performance accountability reports already required by law or otherwise submitted to Congress by the Authority.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR BOYS TOWN, U.S.A. OPERATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The conference agreement appropriates $7,100,000 and requires quarterly financial reports as proposed by the Senate instead of $4,000,000, which would be made available after being matched by private contributions of $3,100,000, as proposed by the House.

NATION'S CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $18,778,000 instead of $21,000,000 as proposed by the House and $75,000,000, of which $25,000,000 could be used for metrorail improvements as proposed by the Senate. These funds are not to be used for studies or projects that restructure, realign, or reengineer various departments or functions or to place more employees on the District's payroll. Instead, the sole purpose of these funds is for infrastructure projects of a substantive nature that directly improve the physical condition of the District of Columbia. The conference agreement requires that the funds be disbursed by the Authority for the repair and maintenance of public safety facilities in the District. The conferees direct that the Authority and the Chief Management Officer submit quarterly status reports on each project within 15 days after the end of each quarter until all funds are disbursed. These status reports may be incorporated in any performance accountability reports already required by law or otherwise submitted to Congress by the Authority.

Subsequent to the passage of H.R. 4380 by the House of Representatives and S.2333 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, the District government was notified by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) that $173,000,000 previously earmarked for the District's Barney Circle project is now available to the District's Department of Public Works. Of this sum, $98,000,000 may be used by the District on local streets. Both the House and Senate appropriations bills contain an appropriation for the repair and maintenance of roads, highways, bridges and transit in the District of Columbia. Based on the unanticipated availability of the transportation funds and the questionable ability of the District to spend additional funds during fiscal year 1999 on transit projects, the conferees direct the infrastructure funds appropriated in this conference agreement be used for the repair and maintenance of the District's public safety facilities. The District's new Chief of Police is undertaking a complete assessment of all Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) facilities. Preliminary estimates indicate that over $23,000,000 is needed for mechanical, electrical, plumbing, and fire/life safety systems in 70 percent of MPD facilities. In an effort to accelerate these massive infrastructure needs, the conference agreement directs that the total infrastructure appropriation be used for necessary capital improvements to MPD facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AND RELATED ACTIVITIES AT LORTON CORRECTIONAL COMPLEX

The conference agreement appropriates $7,000,000 as proposed by the House for an environmental study at the property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located. The Senate reported bill had no appropriation for this program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CORRECTIONS TRUSTEE OPERATIONS

The conference agreement appropriates $184,800,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate and allocates $177,385,000 for inmate housing instead of $178,300,000 as proposed by the Senate, and $2,440,000 for administrative expenses instead of $1,525,000 as proposed by the Senate. These allocation changes were made at the request of the Corrections Trustee based on revised budget estimates. The House bill did not allocate the funds. The conference agreement also includes language that requires the appropriation to remain in the U.S. Treasury until needed by the Trustee to pay properly incurred obligations.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

The conference action appropriates $128,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $142,000,000 as proposed by the House. The reduction of $14,000,000 below the House allowance is from the capital outlay program.

The conference action includes language that allocates the funds by programs as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conference agreement requires that payroll and financial services be provided on a contractual basis with the General Services Administration as proposed by the House instead of by the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center as proposed by the Senate. The format of the monthly reports is discussed later in this statement.

Budget for court operations.—The operating budget for the courts for fiscal year 1999 totals $121,000,000 and reflects an increase of $18,000,000 or 14.9 percent above the $103,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1998. The increase of $18,000,000 or 14.9 percent for fiscal year 1999 should provide the courts with ample resources to properly manage their operations and pay all bills, including attorneys for indigents, on a current basis.

Attorneys for indigents.—The courts' failure to pay attorneys for indigents during fiscal year 1998 has caused considerable concern and raised questions about management at the courts. Information submitted by the courts showed that, of the $25,036,000 budgeted for the Criminal Justice Act program, $21,083,000 had been disbursed as of August 31, 1998, or roughly $2,000,000 for each of the eleven months. By that calculation, it appeared that the courts had a balance of $4,000,000, or twice as much as was needed, for the remaining month of September 1998. However, additional information supplied at the request of certain subcommittee members showed that the courts had reduced payments in July 1998 by two-thirds and had made no payments in August 1998. As a result, the courts owe more than $5,700,000 to attorneys for indigents as of September 30, 1998. Accordingly, to avoid a similar situation this year, the courts are directed to use the FY 1999 allocation of $31,936,000 for court appointed attorneys for that purpose and for that purpose only. The courts are further directed to pay immediately all obligations carried over from FY 1998 and prior years using other funds from their FY 1999 appropriation.

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

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OFFENDER SUPERVISION, DEFENDER, AND COURT SERVICES AGENCY

The conference action appropriates $59,400,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate and includes language proposed by the Senate to clarify that the allocation for Parole Revocation, Adult Probation and Offender Supervision includes funds to cover expenses relating to supervision of adults subject to protection orders or provision of services for or related to such programs. In addition, the conference agreement includes language that requires the appropriation to remain in the U.S. Treasury until needed by the Trustee to pay properly incurred obligations.

OFFENDER SUPERVISION, DEFENDER, AND COURT SERVICES AGENCY

The conference action deletes the appropriation of $4,000,000 proposed by the House for establishment of a residential sanctions center for drug testing, intervention, and treatment, and to implement recommendations of the D.C. Truth in Sentencing Commission.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

The conference action appropriates $1,200,000 as proposed by the House for the administration and operating costs of the Citizen Complaint Review Office.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $3,240,000 as proposed by the House for a 5.5 percent parity pay increase to be effective and paid to fire fighters beginning October 1, 1998.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE GEORGETOWN WATERFRONT PARK FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate for payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis, in cash or in kind, for the construction and landscaping of property described on the D.C. Surveyor's Plat Number S.O. 84–230.

FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The conference agreement deletes the appropriation of $500,000 proposed by the Senate to the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority to conduct a study and prepare a report on the feasibility of an economic development corporation for the District and the proviso that none of the funds in this or any other Act shall be used to capitalize the National Capital Revitalization Act of 1998 (D.C. Act 12–355).

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR CITY MUSEUM

The conference agreement appropriates $2,000,000 as proposed by the House for the establishment and operation of a Museum of the City of Washington, D.C. at the Carnegie Library at Mount Vernon Square instead of $500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR A NATIONAL MUSEUM OF AMERICAN MUSIC AND FOR DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION

The conference agreement changes the heading and appropriates $700,000 instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and earmarks $300,000 for the Federal City Council to conduct a needs and design study for a National Museum of American Music as proposed by the Senate, $300,000 for the Washington Center Alliance to further and promote the objectives of the Interactive Downtown Task Force, and $100,000 for the New York Avenue Development Task Force instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which $500,000 was for the Historical Society of Washington, D.C. for a needs and design study for a City Museum and Visitors Center and $500,000 was for the Federal City Council to conduct a needs and design study for a National Museum of American Music.

UNITED STATES PARK POLICE

The conference agreement appropriates $8,500,000 as proposed by the House to acquire, modify and operate a helicopter and to make necessary capital expenditures to the Park Police aviation unit base. The conference agreement requires the Chief of the Park Police to provide quarterly financial reports to Congress on the use of these funds.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR WATERFRONT IMPROVEMENTS

The conference agreement appropriates $3,000,000 as proposed by the House to the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development for a study and improvement in consultation with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for necessary improvements to the Southwest Waterfront in the District. The conference agreement amends the language proposed by the House to clarify the consultative role of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the responsibility of the lessees at the Fish Wharf and Marina to secure private financing for improvements.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MENTORING SERVICES

The conference agreement appropriates $200,000 as proposed by the House for the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc., for a mentoring program for at-risk children in the District.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR HOTLINE SERVICES

The conference agreement appropriates $50,000 as proposed by the House for the International Youth Service and Development Corps, Inc., for the operation of a resource hotline for low-income individuals in the District.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

The conference agreement appropriates $15,622,000 as a Federal contribution to public charter schools in the District of Columbia instead of $20,391,000 as proposed by the House. The reduction of $4,769,000 reflects the actual enrollment count of 3,653 public charter school students in the District rather than the projected enrollment of 4,400 which was the basis for the House amount.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR MEDICARE COORDINATED CARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT IN D.C.

The conference agreement appropriates $3,000,000 to continue a pilot Medicare program in the District as authorized under section 4016(e)(1)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33) to improve the medical treatment received by medically underserved Medicare patients living in the District.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MEDICAL CENTER

The conference agreement appropriates $1,000,000 in Federal funds to the Children's National Medical Center for the Community Pediatric Health Initiative. Since 1967, the community health clinics of Children's Hospital have provided pediatric services to high risk children in medically underserved areas. Federal funding for this initiative ended in March 1995. This appropriation reestablishes this important public-private partnership for fiscal year 1999.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS

GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

The conference agreement appropriates $164,144,000, including $136,485,000 from local funds as proposed by the House instead of $164,717,000, including $137,058,000 from local funds as proposed by the Senate. The conference action also restores a proviso proposed by the House that requires all employees permanently assigned to work in the Office of the Mayor to be paid from funds allocated to the Office of the Mayor.

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions.—The conference agreement deletes funding of $573,000 as proposed by the House. The action to eliminate funding comes after several reports by the D.C. Auditor, including one dated as recently as September 28, 1998, that documents the fact that taxpayer funds are not being spent properly. The action of the conferees does not preclude the District from reprogramming funds for fiscal year 1999 or requesting funds for fiscal year 2000 for ANCs, so long as necessary management controls are enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia to assure that the funds are disbursed for previously reviewed and agreed upon purposes, consistent with the laws, rules and regulations of the District of Columbia.

Mayoral transition.—The conferees support a smooth transition of governmental powers

from the incumbent Mayor to the incoming Mayor. This is paramount to the financial recovery of the District of Columbia and the return of home rule. Cooperation between the incoming Mayor, the Council of the District of Columbia, other elected officials and the D.C. Authority is essential for the well being of the District of Columbia and all those who live, work and visit in the Nation's Capital. It is extremely important that the Mayor-elect be provided with the necessary resources as soon as possible after the general election so that he or she will be able to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the office efficiently and effectively after being sworn in. Following the 1990 election, the Council of the District of Columbia approved emergency 90–day legislation (D.C. Act 8–290) ''To promote the orderly transfer of executive duties and responsibilities upon expiration of the term of office of a Mayor and the assumption of duties and responsibilities of a new Mayor ...'' which provided financial assistance to the new Mayor-elect. The conferees urge local officials to take whatever steps are necessary in a timely manner to ensure a smooth transition of governmental powers from the incumbent Mayor to the Mayor-elect.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

The conference agreement appropriates $159,039,000 as proposed by the House instead of $156,039,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of $3,000,000 above the Senate allowance reflects the Federal contribution of $3,000,000 discussed earlier for improvements to the Southwest Waterfront in the District. The conference agreement also restores language proposed by the House concerning Business Improvement Districts with an amendment deleting the word ''Federal'' in identifying the U.S. General Services Administration.

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

The conference agreement appropriates $755,786,000, including $531,660,000 from local funds, $30,327,000 from Federal funds and $193,799,000 from other funds as proposed by the House instead of $751,346,000, including $513,160,000 from local funds, $25,887,000 from Federal funds, and $212,299,000 from other funds as proposed by the Senate. The increase of $4,430,000 above the Senate reflects additional Federal funds of $1,200,000 for the administration and operating costs of the Citizen Complaint Review Office in the Metropolitan Police Department and $3,240,000 for a 5.5 percent parity pay increase for the District's fire fighters. The conference action also restores the requirement for quarterly reports on the status of crime reduction in each of the 83 police service areas in the District as proposed by the House instead of semi-annual reports as proposed by the Senate.

Department of Corrections.—The conferees expect the Department of Corrections (DOC) annual budget to reflect planning for proposed downsizing, actual downsizing and continuing reform to assure the orderly transfer of sentenced felons to the Federal government by December 31, 2001, and to assure that all the necessary steps are taken each year to accomplish this transfer. The conferees request that within 120 days of the enactment of this Act, the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee (''Trustee''), in partnership with the DOC, submit a transition plan detailing what must be accomplished annually to complete transfer by December 31, 2001. Each annual budget submission shall contain a report, prepared by the Trustee and the DOC and based on fully shared information, that details actual progress made by the DOC in meeting the goals of the transition plan. To make full use of the Trustee's background and experience and to assure successful transfer of the District's sentenced felons, the Trustee should be operationally involved in all matters affecting the DOC and a full partner in decision-making regarding the DOC's budget, operations and functions now funded by the Federal government and transition planning. The conferees expect that the DOC should save significant funds in outside consulting fees and otherwise as a result of involving the Trustee in the operations and functions to be transferred and those that remain with the District.

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

The conference agreement appropriates $788,956,000, including $125,869,000 from Federal funds, instead of $793,725,000, including $130,638,000 from Federal funds, as proposed by the House and $773,334,000, including $110,247,000 in Federal funds, as proposed by the Senate. The reduction of $4,769,000 below the House allowance reflects the actual enrollment count of 3,653 for public charter schools instead of the projected enrollment of 4,400 which was the basis for the House amount.

The conference agreement appropriates $27,857,000 for public charter schools, including $12,235,000 from local funds and $15,622,000 from Federal funds instead of $32,626,000, including $12,235,000 from local funds and $20,391,000 from Federal funds as proposed by the House and $12,235,000 from local funds as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement restores a proviso proposed by the House which requires that unallocated funds for public charter schools be made available for new public charter schools on a per pupil basis. The conference agreement provides that $480,000 of the $27,857,000 for public charter schools be available to the D.C. Public Charter School Board for administrative costs as proposed by the House. The conference agreement does not include three provisos proposed by the House concerning the special revolving fund described in section 172 of last year's bill; a report to Congress on the capital needs of each public charter school; and a requirement that, pending submission of the capital needs report, the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees take appropriate steps to provide public charter schools with assistance to meet capital expenses in a manner equitable to D.C. public schools. The conference agreement restores a proviso proposed by the House that requires the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees to report to Congress by February 1, 1999 on the Board's implementation of its statutorily mandated policy to give preference to newly created public charter schools for surplus public school property.

The conferees are concerned with the disposition of assets purchased with taxpayer funds by charter schools whose charters are revoked or are not renewed. The conferees believe that any unencumbered funds and all equipment and property purchased with public funds must revert to the ownership of the eligible chartering authority that granted the charter or the District of Columbia government, subject to the rights of any party who would hold a security interest or lien in or with respect to the property of such charter school. The Chief Financial Officer, in consultation with District public school officials, eligible chartering authorities, and public charter schools shall establish procedures for reversion of unencumbered funds, equipment and property to the chartering authorities. The procedures for the recovery of equipment and property should include recoverable assets but not intangible or irrecoverable costs such as rental or leasing fees, normal maintenance and renovations. The conferees request a report by January 31, 1999, from the Chief Financial Officer and the other parties involved on the status of these procedures.

The conference agreement makes certain punctuation changes as proposed by the Senate and restores the title of Superintendent of Schools as proposed by the House instead of Chief Executive Officer/Superintendent of Schools as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement makes technical changes proposed by the Senate to a proviso proposed by the House concerning assistance by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to the school system for facility repairs and improvements and makes the language a general provision (section 132) as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a proviso proposed by the House to reimburse the Boy Scouts of America $244,078 for services provided in fiscal year 1998 on behalf of 12,600 students at 39 public schools. The conference agreement deletes a proviso proposed by the House to expand the Boy Scout program in fiscal year 1999. The conferees urge the Superintendent of Schools to reevaluate the ability of the school system to negotiate an agreement with the National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts for the renewal of its program in selected schools.

The conference agreement restores a proviso proposed by the House that prohibits the use of funds in this Act to pay the salaries of any D.C. school teacher, principal, administrator, official, or employee who provides false enrollment or attendance information required under D.C. Code, sec. 31–401 et seq. but requires that the prohibition apply only if the designated personnel *knowingly* engage in such conduct as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the House that would have prohibited the use of funds in this Act for pay raises to teachers in the D.C. Public School System (DCPS) who have not passed competency tests. The conferees are concerned that teachers in the DCPS system possess the necessary skills to perform their duties effectively. The conferees are aware that new teachers are required to pass exams testing their skills in reading, writing and mathematics, as well as their knowledge in specific content areas. However, in-service teachers are not required to pass competency tests. The conferees are pleased to learn that DCPS has adopted new teacher performance standards that are based on the work of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards. The conferees are advised that these standards have been incorporated into a new evaluation system that includes objective, achievement-based measures of performance, mandatory professional development, and an expedited process for the removal of non-performing teachers consistent with procedures to ensure due process. The conferees urge DCPS to incorporate this new system into its teacher evaluation process to ensure that all DCPS teachers meet the established standards and targets for performance by September 2000.

The conference agreement restores a proviso proposed by the House that prohibits the use of any funds in this Act to subsidize the education of any nonresident of the District of Columbia at any District of Columbia public elementary or secondary school unless the nonresident pays tuition to the District at a rate that covers 100 percent of the District's costs as determined by the Superintendent.

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

The conference agreement makes technical changes proposed by the Senate to the citation for the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (Public Law 100–77).

Commission for Women.—The D.C. Commission for Women continues to provide outstanding service to the residents of the District of Columbia and particularly women. The Commission's programs in building private-public partnerships to train welfare recipients and assist in placing them in full-time jobs is commendable. Its initiatives with respect to health care education, public safety, and economic development continue to be priorities for the Commission and its all-volunteer Commissioners.

PUBLIC WORKS

D.C. Taxicabs.—The District of Columbia government should not make any changes affecting cab service between the District of Columbia and the Commonwealth of Virginia without consulting the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER FUND (TRANSFER PAYMENT)

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate and inserts the words ''Enterprise Fund'' to properly identify the fund as proposed by the Senate.

REPAYMENT OF LOANS AND INTEREST

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate.

REPAYMENT OF GENERAL FUND RECOVERY DEBT

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON SHORT TERM BORROWING

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate and inserts ''from local funds'' as proposed by the Senate to indicate the source of the funds.

CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate and inserts ''from local funds'' as proposed by the Senate to indicate the source of the funds.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides a separate appropriation as proposed by the House instead of consolidating this account with several appropriations under ''Financing and Other Uses'' as proposed by the Senate and inserts a description of the purposes of this appropriation and the source of the funds as proposed by the Senate.

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $318,879,000, including $189,154,000 from local funds, $96,691,000 from Federal funds, and $33,134,000 from other funds instead of $318,979,000, including $188,439,000 from local funds, $96,691,000 from Federal funds, and $33,849,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conference agreement earmarks $5,000,000 within the budget of the Commission on Mental Health Services as proposed by the Senate to finance capital improvements to community-based housing facilities for seriously and chronically mentally ill individuals in the District and clarifies that the funds appropriated under this paragraph are for all District agencies under court ordered receivership as proposed by the Senate.

D.C. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE AUTHORITY

The conference agreement deletes the proviso proposed by the House that would have required the Executive Director and General Counsel of the Authority to repay certain compensation deemed by the Comptroller General to be in excess of the legal limit established in the Authority's enabling legislation (Public Law 104–8) as reported in GAO letter report B–279095.2. The conference agreement limits the salaries that may be paid to the two employees consistent with the statutory rate set forth in section 102 of Public Law 104–8.

The conference agreement deletes the proviso in the House bill that would have required the Authority to provide information on account balances no later than 5 days after the end of each month and inserts language under section 165 of the general provisions that addresses this issue. The conference agreement also deletes a proviso proposed by the House that would have prohibited the use of any funds in this or any other Act to pay the salary or expenses of any officer or employee of the Authority who failed to provide information on account balances.

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY AND THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT

The conference agreement inserts a new heading ''Enterprise Funds'' as proposed by the Senate and earmarks $39,933,000 for the District's debt service fund as proposed by the House instead of $28,104,000 as proposed by the Senate.

LOTTERY AND CHARITABLE GAMES CONTROL BOARD

The conference agreement clarifies that this appropriation is to the Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund as proposed by the Senate instead of the Lottery and Charitable Games Control Board as proposed by the House.

CABLE TELEVISION ENTERPRISE FUND

The conference agreement provides that the source of this appropriation is local funds as proposed by the Senate instead of other funds as proposed by the House.

STARPLEX FUND

The conference agreement restores language proposed by the House concerning the use of quotation marks to delineate the title of an Act.

D.C. GENERAL HOSPITAL

The conference agreement deletes ''Public Benefit Corporation'' from the heading as proposed by the Senate.

PERSONNEL

The conference agreement inserts a new paragraph as proposed by the Senate that caps the number of FTE positions at 32,900, exclusive of intra-District positions, during fiscal year 1999.

CAPITAL OUTLAY (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The conference agreement restores the heading ''Including Rescissions'' as proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement amends section 105 concerning travel expenses and payment of organizational dues by deleting reference to the D.C. Courts as an agency exempt from mayoral control as proposed by the Senate. The National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33) transferred the administration and financing of the D.C. Courts to the Federal government.

The conference agreement deletes the proviso in section 106 proposed by the House that directed the District government to refund by September 30, 1999, up to $17,800,000 of overpayments collected for parking ticket violations. The overpayments were reported by the D.C. Auditor in a report dated March 19, 1998. A news release issued August 4, 1998, by the Department of Public Works states that the department will notify these motorists by mail, newspaper advertisement and the Internet of their overpayments and how to obtain a refund. The Department of Public Works is requested to provide quarterly status reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 15 days after the end of each quarter beginning October 1, 1998.

The conference agreement updates the statutory citation in section 107 for the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement replaces the reprogramming requirements in section 116 (section 155 of the Senate reported bill) as proposed by the Senate with certain modifications. The revised reprogramming requirements set forth certain criteria for reprogrammings and require the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations to be notified in writing 30 days in advance.

The conference agreement makes technical changes in sections 119 and 120 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement in section 121 designates the Director of the Office of Property Management as the position to make certain determinations as proposed by the House instead of the Chief Financial Officer as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement in section 124 makes certain technical changes in the citation as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement in section 125 makes certain editorial changes in the proviso as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement in section 128 modifies the reporting requirements for the University of the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement restores section number 129 as proposed by the House instead of changing the section number to 128 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes language in section 130 proposed by the House and modified by the Senate to place a limit on the payment of fees to attorneys who prevail in administrative proceedings in special education cases instead of prohibiting the payment of such fees as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement restores section number 131 proposed by the House instead of section number 129 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 132 that allows the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to assist in the repair and improvement of the District's public school facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of a proviso under the Public Education System appropriation as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 132 of the House bill and 131 of the Senate bill to 133.

The conference agreement restores section 133 of the House bill which requires certain reports by the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees and changes the section number to 134.

The conference agreement changes section number 134 of the House bill to 135 and restores language proposed by the House that requires the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees and the University

of the District of Columbia to compile accurate position and employee information annually.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 135 of the House bill and 132 of the Senate bill to section 136. The conference agreement also changes the due date for submission of the revised appropriated funds operating budget for the public school system and the University of the District of Columbia from 15 days after the date of enactment of this Act as proposed by the House to 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also requires the Superintendent of Public Schools in the District to provide the reports as proposed by the Senate instead of the Emergency Transitional Education Board of Trustees as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 136 of the House bill and 133 of the Senate bill to section 137. This section requires certain governing authorities to vote on and approve their budgets before submission to the Mayor and Council.

The conference agreement changes section number 137 of the House bill to 138 and restores language proposed by the House concerning the ceiling on total operating expenses. The conference agreement changes the ceiling from $5,216,689,000 to $5,211,920,000 to reflect the adjustment for public charter schools.

The conference agreement changes section number 135 of the Senate bill to section 139 and inserts language proposed by the Senate that permits endowment funds held by the University of the District of Columbia to be invested in equity-based securities if approved by the Chief Financial Officer.

The conference agreement changes section number 136 of the Senate bill to section 140 and inserts language proposed by the Senate that requires court-appointed receivers or other court-appointed officials to prepare and submit budgets to the Mayor for inclusion in the city's annual budget.

The conference agreement changes section number 137 of the Senate bill to 141 and restores language proposed by the Senate requiring District officials to submit a report to Congress by April 1, 1999, on measures necessary and steps to be taken to ensure that the District's public schools open on time to begin the 1999–2000 academic year.

The conference agreement deletes section 138 of the House bill concerning energy conservation measures.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 139 of the House bill and 138 of the Senate bill to section number 142. This section concerns the classification of education employees.

The conference agreement changes section number 140 of the House bill to 143 and restores language proposed by the House concerning restrictions on the use of official vehicles. The language is modified to provide the Chief of Police with the discretion to determine the use of official vehicles assigned to the department. This section was further modified at the request of the Chief to allow the department to purchase and donate a vehicle to an officer who was paralyzed after being shot accidentally by one of her fellow officers while she was attempting to arrest a robbery suspect.

The conference agreement changes section 140(b) of the House bill and section 139(a) of the Senate bill to section 144(a) and adds a subsection (b) extending for one year modifications in the District's reduction in force procedures as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement changes section number 140 of the Senate bill to 145 and inserts language proposed by the Senate extending the time limit from 50 days to 120 days for the DCPS system to assess and place students in special education programs.

The conference agreement changes section number 141 of the House bill to 146 and restores language proposed by the House concerning compliance with the Buy American Act.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 142 of the House bill and section 141 of the Senate bill to 147 and inserts language proposed by the Senate to make language carried in last year's bill permanent. The language requires the National Education Association to pay local real property taxes on its real property located within the District of Columbia.

The conference agreement changes section number 144 of the House bill to 148 and restores language proposed by the House that requires the annual audit of the District government's financial statements to be conducted by the D.C. Inspector General. The conference agreement modifies the House language to require that procurement of the audit be done pursuant to the D.C. Procurement Practices Act of 1985, as amended. The conference agreement also includes language proposed by the House that requires the annual audit to include a comparison of audited actual year-end results with the revenues submitted in the budget document for such year and the appropriations enacted into law for such year.

The financial plans reflecting those revenues and appropriations follow:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1999 FINANCIAL PLANS

[In thousands of dollars]

Revenues and expenditures	Local funds	Grants and other funds	Gross funds
Revenues:			
Local sources, current authority:			
Property taxes	674,500	.....	674,500
Sales taxes	565,000	.....	565,000
Income taxes	1,031,900	.....	1,031,900
Other taxes	330,400	.....	330,400
Licenses, permits	46,076	.....	46,076
Fines, forfeitures	69,450	.....	69,450
Services charges	38,745	.....	38,745
Miscellaneous	62,351	297,050	359,401
Subtotal, local revenues	2,818,422	297,050	3,115,472
Federal sources:			
Federal payments	0	[1] 23,062	23,062
Grants	0	1,202,964	1,202,964
Subtotal, Federal sources	0	1,226,026	1,226,026
Other financing sources:			
Lottery transfer	69,000	.....	69,000
Office of Tax and Revenue Initiatives	20,000	.....	20,000
Total, general fund revenues	2,907,422	1,523,076	4,430,498
Expenditures:			
Governmental Direction and Support	136,485	27,659	164,144
Economic Development and Regulation	45,162	113,877	159,039
Public Safety and Justice	530,945	224,841	755,786
Public Education System	599,987	116,881	716,868
Human Support Services	567,844	900,072	1,467,916
Public Works	257,242	9,670	266,912
Receiverships	189,154	129,825	318,979
Other Financing and Uses:			
Principal and Interest	431,623	.....	431,623
D.C. General Hospital Subsidy	46,835	.....	.....
University of the District of Columbia Subsidy	40,148	.....	40,148
Washington Convention Center	5,400	.....	5,400
Certificates of Participation	7,926	.....	7,926
Human Resource Development	6,674	.....	6,674
Office of Cable Television	2,108	.....	2,108
Banking and Financial Institutions	390	250	640
Financial Authority	7,840	.....	7,840
Productivity Savings	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1999 FINANCIAL PLANS—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Revenues and expenditures	Local funds	Grants and other funds	Gross funds
Total, current operating	2,865,763	1,523,075	4,388,838
Surplus (deficit)	41,660	.....	41,660
Enterprise Fund Revenues:			
Water and Sewer Administration	.....	239,493	239,493
Washington Aqueduct	.....	33,821	33,821
Lottery and Charitable Games	.....	225,200	225,200
Public Service Commission	.....	5,026	5,026
Office of the People's Counsel	.....	2,501	2,501
Department of Insurance & Securities Regulation	.....	7,001	7,001
D.C. General Hospital	.....	66,764	66,764
University of the District of Columbia	.....	31,940	31,940
Armory Board (Starplex)	.....	8,751	8,751
Retirement Board	.....	18,202	18,202
Correctional Industries	.....	3,332	3,332
Washington Convention Center	.....	48,139	48,139
Total, Enterprise Fund Revenues	.....	690,170	690,170
Enterprise Fund Expenditures:			
Water and Sewer Administration	.....	239,493	239,493
Washington Aqueduct	.....	33,821	33,821
Lottery and Charitable Games	.....	225,200	225,200
Public Service Commission	.....	5,026	5,026
Office of the People's Counsel	.....	2,501	2,501
Department of Insurance & Securities Regulation	.....	7,001	7,001
D.C. General Hospital	.....	66,764	66,764
University of the District of Columbia	.....	31,940	31,940
Armory Board (Starplex)	.....	8,751	8,751
Retirement Board	.....	18,202	18,202
Correctional Industries	.....	3,332	3,332
Washington Convention Center	.....	48,139	48,139
Total, Enterprise Fund Revenues	.....	690,170	690,170
Revenues versus Expenditures	.....	.....	.....
Total Operating Revenues	2,907,422	2,213,246	5,120,668
Total Operating Expenditures	2,865,763	2,213,245	5,079,008
Revenues Versus Expenditures	41,660	.....	41,600

[1] Does not include appropriations of $25,000,000 for Management Reform, $18,778,000 for Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund, $700,000 for a National Museum of American Music and for Downtown Revitalization, and $3,000,000 for a Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project in the District of Columbia.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 145 of the House bill and 142 of the Senate bill to 149 and restores language proposed by the House concerning reference to an agency previously referred to in the paragraph.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 146 of the House bill and 143 of the Senate bill to section 150.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 147 of the House bill to 151 and restores language proposed by the House concerning voting representation issues.

The conference agreement changes section number 144 of the Senate bill to section 152 and inserts language as proposed by the Senate that requires the Authority to report to Congress on the status of any agreements between the District and nonprofit organizations.

The conference agreement changes section numbers 148 of the House bill and 145 of the Senate bill to 153. This provision repeals the District's residency requirement for District employment.

The conference agreement changes section number 150 of the House bill to 154 and restores language proposed by the House as modified by the Senate to change the effective date of the provision to April 1, 1999 to allow the Corrections Trustee a six month period to relocate inmates classified above

the medium security level from the Youngstown, Ohio correctional facility to other facilities.

The conference agreement changes section number 146 of the Senate bill to 155 and inserts language proposed by the Senate requiring the establishment of a $150,000,000 reserve fund in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

The conference agreement deletes section 147 of the Senate bill that would have allowed the expenditure of funds that are not a part of the budget approved by the Congress.

The conference agreement changes section number 148 of the Senate bill to 156 and inserts language proposed by the Senate authorizing the Board of Trustees of the District of Columbia Public Library (DCPL) to hire a fund raiser to raise funds from private sources. The conferees support the efforts of the Library's Board of Trustees to raise additional revenues by fund raising. The conferees direct the Board of Trustees to set a reasonable salary for the fund raiser position and to provide the District's Chief Financial Officer with a complete annual accounting of the fund raiser's budget, including all expenses incurred in connection with fund raising activities.

The conference agreement changes section 149 of the Senate bill to section 157 and inserts language proposed by the Senate for the District of Columbia Adoption Improvement Act of 1998.

The conference agreement changes section number 150 of the Senate bill to 158 and inserts language as proposed by the Senate that clarifies and completes the transfer of legal authority and responsibility for adult offender supervision from the Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court to the new Offender Supervision Agency established by section 11233 of the Revitalization Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–33).

The conference agreement changes section number 151 of the Senate bill to 159 and inserts language as proposed by the Senate to ratify the Chief Management Officer's employment agreement. The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate which would have authorized the Chief Management Officer, with the approval of the Authority chair, to appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel.

The conference agreement deletes sections 152, 153, and 157 of the Senate bill which would have allowed the Authority to set the annual salary for the Chief Financial Officer of the District, the D.C. Inspector General, and the Executive Director of the Authority.

The conference agreement changes section number 154 of the Senate bill to 160 and inserts language as proposed by the Senate to increase from 3 to 5 years the time limit on contracts between an independent auditor and the D.C. government for the District's annual financial audit.

The conference agreement changes section number 156 of the Senate bill to 161 and inserts language as proposed by the Senate that allows funds previously appropriated for management reform initiatives to remain available for such purposes through fiscal year 1999. The conference agreement limits the amount to $3,200,000.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 162 that requires the District of Columbia Courts to pay interest to individuals who do not receive prompt payment for goods provided and services rendered to the courts. The courts have failed to pay more than $5,000,000 owed to court appointed attorneys for indigents, and this provision is intended to discourage nonpayment in the future.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 163 that makes a technical change in section 147 of the Nation's Capital Bicentennial Designation Act.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 164 that allows a member of the Authority to serve until a successor has been appointed.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 165 that requires the quarterly financial reports from the Chief Financial Officer to include a statement of the balance of each account held by the Authority at the end of the quarter, together with a description of the activities within each such account during the quarter, based on information supplied by the Authority to the Chief Financial Officer.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 166 that prohibits the use of any funds to capitalize the National Capital Revitalization Corporation, or to implement any provisions of the National Capital Revitalization Act of 1998 (D.C. Act 12–355), until at least 30 days after the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority submits an economic development strategy to the appropriate committees of Congress.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 167 that requires the District government to maintain for fiscal year 1999 the same funding levels as provided in fiscal year 1997 for homeless services in the District and provides an additional $1,000,000 to be paid to The Doe Fund for its Ready, Willing & Able program.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 168 that requires the Chief Financial Officer to submit a revised appropriated funds operating budget for all agencies of the District government no later that November 1, 1998, or within 30 calendar days after the date of enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

The conference agreement inserts a new section 169 to waive the congressional review period for the Oyster Elementary School Construction and Revenue Bond Act of 1998.

The conference agreement changes section number 149 of the House bill to 170 and restores language as proposed by the House to prohibit the use of any funds to distribute needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug, or for any payment to any individual or entity who carries out any such program.

The conference agreement changes section number 151 of the House bill to 171 and restores language proposed by the House that prohibits the use of funds to conduct any ballot initiative which seeks to legalize or reduce the penalties for possession of certain controlled substances.

The conference agreement deletes section 152 of the House bill which would prohibits the use of funds to carry out any joint adoption of a child between individuals who are not related by blood or marriage.

The conference agreement deletes section 153 of the House bill which would have it unlawful for individuals under 18 years of age to possess any cigarette or other tobacco product in the District of Columbia and imposing penalties for violations.

Reporting Requirements

The conferees are concerned by the numerous, sometimes duplicative and overlapping reporting requirements enacted each year and imposed on various District government entities. Some of the requirements have been submitted to Congress as part of the District's consensus budget, and others have been added during budget deliberations by both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Many of these requirements were triggered by the financial and managerial problems that have plagued the District government throughout the past decade. According to the Authority, the District government is subject to 34 reporting requirements pursuant to the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill and accompanying reports. The DCPS system alone must respond to ten reporting deadlines. Reporting provisions are so numerous that compliance is difficult to monitor.

The Federal Payment Reauthorization Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–373) requires the development of both performance and financial accountability plans for the District government. The Chief Financial Officer has complied with the financial reporting requirements, which were designed to aid the District in eliminating any differences between expenditures from and revenues attributable to each fund of the District government. The District government has made substantial progress in closing the budget shortfalls and has estimated the fiscal year 1998 surplus to be $302,000,000.

While the District government is behind schedule on the implementation of the Act's performance reporting requirements, the Authority, under the direction of the District's new Chief Management Officer, submitted to Congress the final Performance Accountability Plan for fiscal year 1999 on September 30, 1998. The Plan will improve the District government's accountability through the specification of measurable performance goals and the reporting of actual results.

The combination of quarterly financial accountability reports and annual performance reports will provide Congress with an overview of the District's financial and managerial status, while simultaneously transforming the District government into a performance-based operation with measurable goals and objectives. These reporting requirements are consistent with the reporting standards for all Federal government agencies pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993.

The conferees direct the Council of the District of Columbia, the Mayor and the Authority to review the various reporting regulations currently in effect and analyze any redundant or outdated reporting requirements in light of the standards of the Federal Payment Reauthorization Act of 1994. The conferees further direct the Authority to provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of the House of Representatives by January 15, 1999, its recommendations for the consolidation and streamlining of reporting requirements contained in the annual District of Columbia appropriations bills.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The following tables summarize the amounts, by Federal funds and by District funds for each office or agency, agreed to in this conference:

SUMMARY
FY 1999 D.C. APPROPRIATIONS BILL

	House Bill		Senate Bill		Conference	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
TITLE I						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
Metrorail Improvements and Expansion	0	25,000,000	0	0	0	25,000,000
Federal Payment for Management Reform	0	0	0	25,000,000	0	25,000,000
Federal Payment for Boys Town U.S.A. Operations in the District of Columbia	0	4,000,000	0	7,100,000	0	7,100,000
Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund	0	21,000,000	0	0	0	18,778,000
Environmental Study and Related Activities at Lorton Correctional Complex	0	7,000,000	0	0	0	~~3,400,000~~ 7,000,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Corrections Trustee Operations	0	184,800,000	0	184,800,000	0	184,800,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	0	142,000,000	0	128,000,000	0	128,000,000
District of Columbia Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency	0	59,400,000	0	59,400,000	0	59,400,000
Offender Supervision, Defender, and Court Services Agency - establishment of a residential sanctions center and drug testing, intervention, and treatment	0	4,000,000	0	0	0	0
Federal Payment for Metropolitan Police Department	0	1,200,000	0	0	0	1,200,000
Federal Payment for the Fire Department	0	3,240,000	0	0	0	3,240,000
Federal Payment to the Georgetown Waterfront Park Fund	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Federal Payment to Historical Society for City Museum	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
Federal Payment for a National Museum of American Music and for Downtown Revitalization	0	0	0	0	0	700,000
United States Park Police	0	8,500,000	0	0	0	8,500,000
Federal Payment for Waterfront Improvements	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia for the Nation's Capital Infrastructure Fund	0	0	0	75,000,000	0	0
Federal Support for Economic Development in the District of Columbia	0	0	0	500,000	0	0
Federal Payment for a National Museum of American Music and a City Museum	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0
Federal Payment for Mentoring Services	0	200,000	0	0	0	200,000
Federal Payment for Hotline Services	0	50,000	0	0	0	50,000
Federal Payment for Public Education	0	20,391,000	0	0	0	15,622,000
Federal Payment for Medicare Coordinated Care Demonstration Project in the District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000
Federal Payment for Children's National Medical Center	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000
Total, Title I, Federal funds to the District of Columbia	0	485,781,000	0	481,800,000	0	~~490,990,000~~ 494,590,000
TITLE II						
District of Columbia Scholarship Fund	0	5,400,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Federal Funds	0	491,181,000	0	481,800,000	0	~~490,990,000~~ 494,590,000

	House Bill		Senate Bill		Conference	
	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount	FTEs	Amount
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FUNDS						
Operating expenses:						
Governmental Direction and Support	2,405	164,144,000	2,405	164,717,000	2,405	164,144,000
Economic Development and Regulation	1,263	159,039,000	1,263	156,039,000	1,263	159,039,000
Public Safety and Justice	10,032	755,786,000	10,032	751,346,000	10,032	755,786,000
Public Education System	11,790	793,725,000	11,790	773,334,000	11,790	788,956,000
Human Support Services	3,594	1,514,751,000	3,594	1,514,751,000	3,594	1,514,751,000
Public Works	1,694	266,912,000	1,694	266,912,000	1,694	266,912,000
Financing and Other Uses	0	0	0	451,623,000	0	0
Washington Convention Center Fund Transfer	0	5,400,000	0	0	0	5,400,000
Repayment of Loans and Interest	0	382,170,000	0	0	0	382,170,000
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	0	38,453,000	0	0	0	38,453,000
Payment of Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	0	11,000,000	0	0	0	11,000,000
Certificates of Participation	0	7,926,000	0	0	0	7,926,000
Human Resources Development	16	6,674,000	16	0	16	6,674,000
Productivity Savings	0	(10,000,000)	0	(10,000,000)	0	(10,000,000)
Receivership Programs	2,959	318,979,000	2,959	318,979,000	2,959	318,979,000
D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	0	7,840,000	0	7,840,000	0	7,840,000
Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund	0	273,314,000	0	273,314,000	0	273,314,000
Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund	100	225,200,000	100	225,200,000	100	225,200,000
Cable Television Enterprise Fund	8	2,108,000	8	2,108,000	8	2,108,000
Public Service Commission	58	5,026,000	58	5,026,000	58	5,026,000
Office of the People's Counsel	24	2,501,000	24	2,501,000	24	2,501,000
Department of Insurance and Securities Regulation	89	7,001,000	89	7,001,000	89	7,001,000
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	0	640,000	0	640,000	0	640,000
Starplex Fund	0	8,751,000	0	8,751,000	0	8,751,000
D.C. General Hospital (Public Benefit Corporation)	0	66,764,000	0	66,764,000	0	66,764,000
D.C. Retirement Board	13	18,202,000	13	18,202,000	13	18,202,000
Correctional Industries Fund	124	3,332,000	124	3,332,000	124	3,332,000
Washington Convention Center Enterprise Fund	0	48,139,000	0	48,139,000	0	48,139,000
Total, operating expenses	34,169	5,083,777,000	34,169	5,056,519,000	34,169	5,079,008,000
Capital Outlay:						
General fund	0	1,711,160,737	0	1,711,160,737	0	1,711,160,737
Grand Total, District of Columbia Funds	34,169	6,794,937,737	34,169	6,767,679,737	34,169	6,790,168,737

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GOVERNMENTAL DIRECTION AND SUPPORT

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Council of the District of Columbia	8,575,000	9,388,000	9,388,000	9,388,000	9,388,000
Office of the District of Columbia Auditor	919,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000	1,048,000
Advisory Neighborhood Commissions	562,000	573,000	0	573,000	0
Office of the Mayor	1,392,000	2,256,000	2,256,000	2,256,000	2,256,000
Office of the Secretary	1,591,000	2,146,000	2,146,000	2,146,000	2,146,000
Office of Communications	90,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Office of Intergovernmental Relations	670,000	1,271,000	1,271,000	1,271,000	1,271,000
Office of the City Administrator	3,722,000	926,000	926,000	926,000	926,000
Office of Personnel	9,118,000	8,963,000	8,963,000	8,963,000	8,963,000
Department of Administrative Services	7,921,000	0	0	0	0
Office of Contracts and Procurement	0	17,080,000	17,080,000	17,080,000	17,080,000
Office of the Chief Technology Officer	0	14,924,000	14,924,000	14,924,000	14,924,000
Office of Property Management	0	9,445,000	9,445,000	9,445,000	9,445,000
Contract Appeals Board	634,000	603,000	603,000	603,000	603,000
Tax Revision Commission	500,000	0	0	0	0
Board of Elections and Ethics	2,947,000	2,954,000	2,954,000	2,954,000	2,954,000
Office of Campaign Finance	808,000	920,000	920,000	920,000	920,000
Public Employee Relations Board	413,000	559,000	559,000	559,000	559,000
Office of Employee Appeals	1,139,000	1,213,000	1,213,000	1,213,000	1,213,000
Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments	374,000	374,000	374,000	374,000	374,000
Independent Agencies:					
Office of Inspector General	5,731,000	7,430,000	7,430,000	7,430,000	7,430,000
Office of the Chief Financial Officer:					
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	4,748,000	82,294,000	82,294,000	82,294,000	82,294,000
Office of Budget and Planning	2,001,000	0	0	0	0
Office of Grants Management and Development	14,013,000	0	0	0	0
Office of Finance and Treasury	6,353,000	0	0	0	0
Office of Financial Operations and Systems	12,442,000	0	0	0	0
Office of Tax and Revenue	18,514,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Governmental Direction and Support Appropriation	105,177,000	164,717,000	164,144,000	164,717,000	164,144,000
Plus Intra- District funds	22,755,000	39,796,000	39,796,000	39,796,000	39,796,000
Total	127,932,000	204,513,000	203,940,000	204,513,000	203,940,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Business Services and Economic Development	46,400,000	18,640,000	18,640,000	18,640,000	18,640,000
Office of Zoning	855,000	956,000	956,000	956,000	956,000
Department of Housing and Community Development	0	52,509,000	55,509,000	52,509,000	55,509,000
Department of Public and Assisted Housing	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000	2,080,000
Department of Employment Services	56,991,000	56,804,000	56,804,000	56,804,000	56,804,000
Board of Appeals and Review	153,000	203,000	203,000	203,000	203,000
Board of Real Property Assessments and Appeals	286,000	293,000	293,000	293,000	293,000
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs	13,307,000	24,554,000	24,554,000	24,554,000	24,554,000
Total, Economic Development and Regulation Appropriation	120,072,000	156,039,000	159,039,000	156,039,000	159,039,000
Plus Intra-District funding	13,699,000	3,634,000	3,634,000	3,634,000	3,634,000
Total	133,771,000	159,673,000	162,673,000	159,673,000	162,673,000

PUBLIC SAFETY AND JUSTICE

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Metropolitan Police Department	266,779,000	295,654,000	296,854,000	295,654,000	296,854,000
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department	98,779,000	101,566,000	104,806,000	101,566,000	104,806,000
Police and Fire Retirement System	47,700,000	35,100,000	35,100,000	35,100,000	35,100,000
Office of the Corporation Counsel	12,616,000	39,835,000	39,835,000	39,835,000	39,835,000
Settlements and Judgments	14,800,000	19,700,000	19,700,000	19,700,000	19,700,000
Department of Corrections	85,167,000	254,857,000	254,857,000	254,857,000	254,857,000
National Guard	858,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000	1,783,000
Office of Emergency Preparedness	2,837,000	2,627,000	2,627,000	2,627,000	2,627,000
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure	125,000	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
Judicial Nomination Commission	78,000	86,000	86,000	86,000	86,000
Total, Public Safety and Justice Appropriation	529,739,000	751,346,000	755,786,000	751,346,000	755,786,000
Plus Intra-District funding	10,478,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000
Total	540,217,000	761,846,000	766,286,000	761,846,000	766,286,000

PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Board of Education (Public Schools)	564,129,000	644,805,000	644,805,000	644,805,000	644,805,000
Public Charter Schools	1,235,000	12,235,000	32,626,000	12,235,000	27,857,000
Teachers' Retirement System	8,900,000	18,600,000	18,600,000	18,600,000	18,600,000
University of the District of Columbia	74,087,000	72,088,000	72,088,000	72,088,000	72,088,000
Public Library	22,036,000	23,419,000	23,419,000	23,419,000	23,419,000
Commission on the Arts and Humanities	2,057,000	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,187,000	2,187,000
Total, Public Education System Appropriation	672,444,000	773,334,000	793,725,000	773,334,000	788,956,000
Plus Intra-District Funding	10,970,000	12,791,000	12,791,000	12,791,000	12,791,000
Total	683,414,000	786,125,000	806,516,000	786,125,000	801,747,000

HUMAN SUPPORT SERVICES

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Department of Human Development	634,669,000	391,416,000	391,416,000	391,416,000	391,416,000
Department of Health	961,128,000	996,080,000	996,080,000	996,080,000	996,080,000
Department of Recreation and Parks	22,889,000	24,119,000	24,119,000	24,119,000	24,119,000
Office on Aging	17,349,000	17,616,000	17,616,000	17,616,000	17,616,000
Public Benefit Corporation Subsidy	44,335,000	46,835,000	46,835,000	46,835,000	46,835,000
Unemployment Compensation Fund	10,678,000	10,678,000	10,678,000	10,678,000	10,678,000
Disability Compensation Fund	21,089,000	21,089,000	21,089,000	21,089,000	21,089,000
Department of Human Rights	927,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000	1,044,000
Office on Latino Affairs	636,000	655,000	655,000	655,000	655,000
Commission for Women	20,000	0	0	0	0
D.C. Energy Office	5,219,000	5,219,000	5,219,000	5,219,000	5,219,000
Total, Human Support Services Appropriation	1,718,939,000	1,514,751,000	1,514,751,000	1,514,751,000	1,514,751,000
Plus Intra-District funding	5,224,000	7,232,000	7,232,000	7,232,000	7,232,000
Total	1,724,163,000	1,521,983,000	1,521,983,000	1,521,983,000	1,521,983,000

PUBLIC WORKS

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Department of Public Works	110,315,000	118,281,000	118,281,000	118,281,000	118,281,000
Department of Motor Vehicles	0	12,065,000	12,065,000	12,065,000	12,065,000
Taxicab Commission	848,000	716,000	716,000	716,000	716,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission	91,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro)	127,230,000	132,319,000	132,319,000	132,319,000	132,319,000
School Transit Subsidy	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000
Total, Public Works Appropriation	241,934,000	266,912,000	266,912,000	266,912,000	266,912,000
Plus Intra-District Funding	39,143,000	22,274,000	22,274,000	22,274,000	22,274,000
Total	281,077,000	289,186,000	289,186,000	289,186,000	289,186,000

FINANCING AND OTHER USES

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Washington Convention Center Transfer Payment	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,400,000 1/	5,400,000
Repayment of Loans and Interest	384,430,000	382,170,000	382,170,000	382,170,000 1/	382,170,000
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt	39,020,000	38,453,000	38,453,000	38,453,000 1/	38,453,000
Interest on Short-Term Borrowing	12,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000 1/	11,000,000
Certificate of Participation	7,923,000	7,926,000	7,926,000	7,926,000 1/	7,926,000
Inaugural Expenses	0	0	0	0	0
Human Resources Development	6,000,000	6,674,000	6,674,000	6,674,000 1/	6,674,000
Deficit Reduction and Revitalization	201,090,000	0	0	0	0
Total, Financing and Other Uses	655,863,000	451,623,000	451,623,000	451,623,000 1/	451,623,000
D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority	3,220,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	7,840,000	7,840,000
Productivity Savings	0	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Total, Financing and Other Uses	659,083,000	449,463,000	449,463,000	449,463,000	449,463,000

1/ Senate combined into one appropriation "Financing and Other Uses".

RECEIVERSHIP PROGRAM

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Corrections Medical Receiver	0	13,300,000	13,300,000	13,300,000	13,300,000
Child and Family Service Receiver	0	107,131,000	107,131,000	107,131,000	107,131,000
Commission on Mental Health Receiver	0	198,548,000	198,548,000	198,548,000	198,548,000
Total, Receivership Programs	0	318,979,000	318,979,000	318,979,000	318,979,000

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Agency/Activity	FY 1998 Approved	FY 1999 Request	House recom-mendation	Senate recom-mendation	Conference Allowance
Department of Public Works (Utility Administration)	263,425,000	239,493,000	239,493,000	239,493,000	239,493,000
Washington Aqueduct	33,885,000	33,821,000	33,821,000	33,821,000	33,821,000
Total, Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund	297,310,000	273,314,000	273,314,000	273,314,000	273,314,000
Lottery and Charitable Games	213,500,000	225,200,000	225,200,000	225,200,000	225,200,000
Cable Television	2,467,000	2,108,000	2,108,000	2,108,000	2,108,000
Public Service Commission	4,547,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	5,026,000	5,026,000
Office of People's Counsel	2,428,000	2,501,000	2,501,000	2,501,000	2,501,000
Department of Insurance and Securities Regulations	5,683,000	7,001,000	7,001,000	7,001,000	7,001,000
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions	600,000	640,000	640,000	640,000	640,000
Sports Commission (STARPLEX)	5,936,000	8,751,000	8,751,000	8,751,000	8,751,000
D.C. General Hospital	52,684,000	66,764,000	66,764,000	66,764,000	66,764,000
Retirement Board	16,762,000	18,202,000	18,202,000	18,202,000	18,202,000
Correctional Industries Fund	3,332,000	3,332,000	3,332,000	3,332,000	3,332,000
Washington Convention Center	41,000,000	48,139,000	48,139,000	48,139,000	48,139,000
Total, Enterprise Funds Appropriation	646,249,000	660,978,000	660,978,000	660,978,000	660,978,000
Plus Intra-District Funding	16,000,000	36,685,000	36,685,000	36,685,000	36,685,000
Total	662,249,000	697,663,000	697,663,000	697,663,000	697,663,000

Appro99
10/7/98

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Operating Expenses
FISCAL YEAR 1999 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT
(Amounts in Thousands)

	Fiscal Year 1999											
	Local Funds		Federal Grants		Private & Other		Subtotal FY 1999		Intra-District		FY 1999 Appropriation	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Governmental Direction and Support:												
Council of the District of Columbia (AB)	150	9,382	0	0	0	6	150	9,388	0	0	150	9,388
Office of the D.C. Auditor (AC)	12	1,048	0	0	0	0	12	1,048	0	0	12	1,048
Office of the Mayor (AA)	39	2,256	0	0	0	0	39	2,256	0	0	39	2,256
Office of the Secretary (BA)	31	2,067	0	0	2	79	33	2,146	0	0	33	2,146
Office of Communications (BB)	6	350	0	0	0	0	6	350	0	0	6	350
Office of Intergovernmental Relations (BP)	16	1,271	0	0	0	0	16	1,271	0	0	16	1,271
Office of the City Administrator(AE)	13	926	0	0	0	0	13	926	4	240	17	1,166
Office of Personnel (BE)	144	7,938	0	0	21	1,025	165	8,963	24	916	189	9,879
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer (PO)	176	14,601	54	2,285	4	194	234	17,080	30	1,724	264	18,804
Office of the Chief Technology Officer (TO)	52	14,924	0	0	0	0	52	14,924	18	2,974	70	17,898
Office of Real Property Management (AM)	76	7,972	0	0	2	1,473	78	9,445	318	26,825	396	36,270
Contract Appeals Board (AF)	6	603	0	0	0	0	6	603	0	0	6	603
Board of Elections and Ethics (DL)	50	2,954	0	0	0	0	50	2,954	0	0	50	2,954
Office of Campaign Finance (CJ)	15	920	0	0	0	0	15	920	0	0	15	920
Public Employee Relations Board (CG)	4	559	0	0	0	0	4	559	0	0	4	559
Office of Employee Appeals (CH)	15	1,213	0	0	0	0	15	1,213	0	0	15	1,213
Metro. Washington Council of Governments (EA)	0	374	0	0	0	0	0	374	0	0	0	374
Office of the Inspector General (AD)	60	7,430	0	0	0	0	60	7,430	0	0	60	7,430
Office of the Chief Financial Officer (AT)	876	59,697	13	11,670	65	10,927	954	82,294	109	7,117	1,063	89,411
Total, Governmental Direction and Support	1,741	136,485	67	13,955	94	13,704	1,902	164,144	503	39,796	2,405	203,940
Economic Development and Regulation:												
Business Services & Economic Development (EB)	46	6,640	0	0	0	12,000	46	18,640	34	2,106	80	20,746
Office of Zoning (BJ)	6	485	0	0	7	471	13	956	0	0	13	956
Dept. of Housing and Community Development (DB)	8	3,623	156	47,424	0	4,462	164	55,509	0	1,200	164	56,709
Department of Public and Assisted Housing (PH)	0	2,080	0	0	0	0	0	2,080	0	0	0	2,080
Department of Employment Services (CF)	71	8,258	403	35,571	175	12,975	649	56,804	6	328	655	57,132
Board of Appeals and Review (DK)	2	203	0	0	0	0	2	203	0	0	2	203
Board of Real Property Assessments & Appeals (DA)	3	293	0	0	0	0	3	293	0	0	3	293
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (CR)	339	23,580	4	370	3	604	346	24,554	0	0	346	24,554
Total, Economic Development and Regulation	475	45,162	563	83,365	185	30,512	1,223	159,039	40	3,634	1,263	162,673
Public Safety and Justice:												
Metropolitan Police Department (FA)	4,621	277,096	59	14,300	0	7,498	4,680	298,894	2	4,716	4,682	303,610
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Dept. (FB)	1,764	101,557	0	1,200	0	9	1,764	102,766	0	72	1,764	102,838
Police and Fire Retirement System (FD)	0	35,100	0	0	0	0	0	35,100	0	0	0	35,100
Office of the Corporation Counsel (CB)	298	23,332	180	12,319	4	4,184	482	39,835	21	3,554	503	43,389
Settlement and Judgments (ZH)	0	19,700	0	0	0	0	0	19,700	0	0	0	19,700
Department of Corrections (FL)	775	70,534	4	1,500	2,217	182,823	2,996	254,857	16	2,158	3,012	257,015
National Guard (FK)	30	1,783	0	0	0	0	30	1,783	0	0	30	1,783
Office of Emergency Preparedness (BN)	26	1,619	12	1,008	0	0	38	2,627	0	0	38	2,627
Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure (DQ)	2	138	0	0	0	0	2	138	0	0	2	138
Judicial Nomination Commission (DV)	1	86	0	0	0	0	1	86	0	0	1	86
Total, Public Safety and Justice	7,517	530,945	255	30,327	2,221	194,514	9,993	755,786	39	10,500	10,032	766,286

	Fiscal Year 1999											
	Local Funds		Federal Grants		Private & Other		Subtotal FY 1999		Intra-District		FY 1999 Appropriation	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Public Education System:												
Public Schools (GA)	8,900	545,000	1,227	95,121	96	4,684	10,223	644,805	34	3,354	10,257	648,159
Teachers' Retirement System (GX)	0	18,600	0	0	0	0	0	18,600	0	0	0	18,600
Public Charter Schools (GC)	0	12,235	0	15,622	0	0	0	27,857	0	0	0	27,857
University of the District of Columbia (GF)	572	40,148	167	14,079	189	17,861	928	72,088	162	9,437	1,090	81,525
Public Library (CE)	422	22,326	10	686	2	407	434	23,419	0	0	434	23,419
Commission on the Arts and Humanities (BX)	2	1,826	7	361	0	0	9	2,187	0	0	9	2,187
Total, Public Education System	9,896	640,135	1,411	125,869	287	22,952	11,594	788,956	196	12,791	11,790	801,747
Human Support Services:												
Department of Human Development (JA)	799	188,840	1,126	197,705	7	4,871	1,932	391,416	27	1,653	1,959	393,069
Department of Health (HC)	359	311,377	667	678,850	56	5,853	1,082	996,080	16	1,702	1,098	997,782
Department of Recreation and Parks (HA)	366	21,952	0	34	19	2,133	385	24,119	93	3,199	478	27,318
Office on Aging (BY)	14	12,315	9	5,300	0	1	23	17,616	3	648	26	18,264
Public Benefit Corporation (JC)	0	46,835	0	0	0	0	0	46,835	0	0	0	46,835
Unemployment Compensation (BH)	0	10,678	0	0	0	0	0	10,678	0	0	0	10,678
Disability Compensation (BG)	0	21,089	0	0	0	0	0	21,089	0	0	0	21,089
Office of Human Rights (HM)	16	938	0	106	0	0	16	1,044	0	0	16	1,044
Office on Latino Affairs (BZ)	3	655	0	0	0	0	3	655	1	30	4	685
Energy Office (JF)	0	0	10	4,687	3	532	13	5,219	0	0	13	5,219
Total, Human Support Services	1,557	614,679	1,812	886,682	85	13,390	3,454	1,514,751	140	7,232	3,594	1,521,983
Public Works:												
Department of Public Works (KA)	1,075	110,143	48	3,124	68	5,014	1,191	118,281	265	21,416	1,456	139,697
Department of Motor Vehicles (KV)	198	10,944	3	92	7	1,029	208	12,065	21	858	229	12,923
Taxicab Commission (TC)	6	305	0	0	3	411	9	716	0	0	9	716
Wash. Metropolitan Area Transit Commission (KC)	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	81
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Metro) (KE)	0	132,319	0	0	0	0	0	132,319	0	0	0	132,319
School Transit Subsidy (KD)	0	3,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,450	0	0	0	3,450
Total, Public Works	1,279	257,242	51	3,216	78	6,454	1,408	266,912	286	22,274	1,694	289,186
Financing and Other Uses:												
Wash. Convention Center Transfer Payment (ER)	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	0	5,400
Repayment of Loans and Interest (DS)	0	382,170	0	0	0	0	0	382,170	0	0	0	382,170
Repayment of General Fund Recovery Debt (ZD)	0	38,453	0	0	0	0	0	38,453	0	0	0	38,453
Short-Term Borrowing (ZA)	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	0	0	0	11,000
Certificate of Participation (CP)	0	7,926	0	0	0	0	0	7,926	0	0	0	7,926
Human Development (HD)	16	6,674	0	0	0	0	16	6,674	0	0	16	6,674
Total, Financing	16	451,623	0	0	0	0	16	451,623	0	0	16	451,623

	Fiscal Year 1999											
	Local Funds		Federal Grants		Private & Other		Subtotal FY 1999		Intra-District		FY 1999 Appropriation	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Receivership Programs:												
Corrections Medical (RR)	10	8,500	0	0	0	4,800	10	13,300	0	0	10	13,300
Child and Family Services Receiver (RL)	411	75,549	106	31,582	0	0	517	107,131	0	0	517	107,131
Mental Health Receiver (RM)	1,772	105,105	660	65,109	0	28,334	2,432	198,548	0	0	2,432	198,548
Total, Receivership Programs	2,193	189,154	766	96,691	0	33,134	2,959	318,979	0	0	2,959	318,979
Financial Authority (XB)	0	7,840	0	0	0	0	0	7,840	0	0	0	7,840
Productivity Savings	0	(10,000)	0	0	0	0	0	(10,000)	0	0	0	(10,000)
Total, General Fund - Operating Expenses	24,674	2,863,265	4,925	1,240,105	2,950	314,660	32,549	4,418,030	1,204	96,227	33,753	4,514,257
Enterprise Funds:												
Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund:												
Water and Sewer Utility Administration (LA)	0	0	0	0	0	239,493	0	239,493	0	0	0	239,493
Washington Aqueduct (LB)	0	0	0	0	0	33,821	0	33,821	0	0	0	33,821
Total, Water and Sewer Enterprise Fund	0	0	0	0	0	273,314	0	273,314	0	0	0	273,314
Lottery and Charitable Games Enterprise Fund (DC)	0	0	0	0	100	225,200	100	225,200	0	0	100	225,200
Office of Cable Television (CT)	8	2,108	0	0	0	0	8	2,108	0	736	8	2,844
Public Service Commission (DH)	0	0	2	252	56	4,774	58	5,026	0	0	58	5,026
Office of People's Counsel (DJ)	0	0	0	0	24	2,501	24	2,501	0	0	24	2,501
Department of Insurance & Securities Regulation (SR)	0	0	0	0	89	7,001	89	7,001	0	0	89	7,001
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions (BI)	0	390	0	0	0	250	0	640	0	0	0	640
Sports Commission (STARPLEX) (SC)	0	0	0	0	0	8,751	0	8,751	0	0	0	8,751
D.C. General Hospital (JB)	0	0	0	0	0	66,764	0	66,764	0	29,849	0	96,613
Retirement Board (DY)	0	0	0	0	13	18,202	13	18,202	0	0	13	18,202
Correctional Industries (FP)	0	0	0	0	50	3,332	50	3,332	74	6,100	124	9,432
Washington Convention Center (ES)	0	0	0	0	0	48,139	0	48,139	0	0	0	48,139
Total, Enterprise Funds	8	2,498	2	252	332	658,228	342	660,978	74	36,685	416	697,663
Total, Operating Expenses	24,682	2,865,763	4,927	1,240,357	3,282	972,888	32,891	5,079,008	1,278	132,912	34,169	5,211,920
Capital Outlay	0	628,256	0	1,082,905	0	0	0	1,711,161	0	0	0	1,711,161
Grand Total	24,682	3,494,019	4,927	2,323,262	3,282	972,888	32,891	6,790,169	1,278	132,912	34,169	6,923,081

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational authority) for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

Federal funds:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$533,000,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	486,200,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	491,181,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	481,800,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	494,590,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	−38,410,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	+8,390,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+3,409,000
Senate bill, fiscal year	+12,790,000
District of Columbia funds:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	*4,962,967,000*
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	*6,767,679,737*
House bill, fiscal year 1999	*6,794,937,737*
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	*6,767,679,737*
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	*6,790,168,737*
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	*+1,827,201,737*
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	*+22,489,000*
House bill, fiscal year 1999	*−4,769,000*
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	*+22,489,000*

SECTION 101(d)—FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the difference in the House and Senate versions of H.R. 4569, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittees of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4569.

TITLE I—EXPORT AND INVESTMENT ASSISTANCE

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

SUBSIDY APPROPRIATION

The conference agreement appropriates $765,000,000 for the subsidy appropriation of the Export-Import Bank instead of $745,500,000 as proposed by the House and $785,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The appropriations are available for four years.

The conferees note that authority to transfer additional funds to this account from ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'' is provided under that heading, as proposed by the Senate.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $50,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank instead of $49,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and $50,277,000 as proposed by the House. It also delays the sunset provision of Section 117 of the Export Enhancement Act of 1992, relating to compensation of employees, until October 1, 1999, as proposed by the Senate. A ceiling of $22,500 is placed on official reception and representation expenses of the Board of Directors, instead of $20,000 as proposed by the House and $25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

NON-CREDIT ACCOUNT

The conference agreement appropriates $32,500,000 for administrative expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) instead of $33,000,000 as proposed by the House and $32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, $5,000,000 is withheld from obligation until OPIC provides certain reports relating to sector funds and activities in the southern Caucasus, instead of $16,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

The conference agreement appropriates $44,000,000 for the Trade and Development Agency instead of $43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and $41,500,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees concur with House report language on the Trade and Development Agency and OPIC as it relates to an East-West transport corridor and the Caspian Sea region. The managers also note discussion of the corridor and Turkmenistan in this Statement under the heading ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union''.

TITLE II—BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAMS FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $650,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no provision on this matter, but included funds for these activities under ''Development Assistance''. The managers agree with the House report language regarding the use of the funds appropriated under this heading, including $105,000,000 for a grant to UNICEF and $25,000,000 for polio eradication. The grant for UNICEF does not preclude AID from providing additional funding for specific UNICEF projects as may be applicable.

The managers also concur with House and Senate report language on infectious diseases. At least $50,000,000 above the amount provided for HIV/AIDS is to be made available from funds under this heading to strengthen global surveillance and control of infectious diseases as proposed by the House. The Senate included similar bill language under ''Development Assistance''.

The total available to combat infectious diseases should be $215,000,000 in fiscal year 1999. In implementing programs, projects, and activities to combat infectious diseases, the conferees support AID's new strategy to address the global threat of infectious diseases, which focuses on activities to improve surveillance and response, and to combat anti-microbial resistance, malaria, and tuberculosis. They expect AID to continue to consult closely with the Appropriations Committees, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and other relevant agencies involved in international health issues.

The funding increase above the fiscal year 1998 level should be used for programs, projects, and activities for the prevention and control of such infectious diseases as drug-resistant tuberculosis.

As language in last year's Statement of Managers suggesting that Mexico be included among country programs funded by AID was ignored, the conferees direct that an effective program for Mexico be included in the 1999 allocation. To the greatest extent possible, a subsidy should be provided for the Mexican share of the binational approach that has been developed to protect residents on both sides of the Mexico/Texas border from the ravages of tuberculosis. In addition, the conferees support the regional tuberculosis control initiative proposed by the Gorgas Memorial Institute and recommend that up to $2,000,000 be made available for this activity in Latin America. The Committees expect to be fully consulted by AID before it finalizes its 1999 spending plan for tuberculosis.

The conference agreement includes $125,000,000 for both bilateral and multilateral HIV/AIDS prevention and control programs, as proposed by the House.

The conferees are aware that an estimated 600,000 women die from pregnancy-related causes annually, and that most of these lives could be saved with better healthcare and nutrition. The conferees encourage AID to provide as much as $50,000,000 for activities intended to improve the health and nutrition of pregnant women and mothers of newborn children. AID is requested to consult with WHO, the Global Health Council, and others in developing a strategy to address these problems.

The conference agreement includes not less than $12,000,000 for orphans, displaced, and blind children. An additional $3,000,000 should be made available for support of children in Russian and Ukrainian orphanages from this account and Assistance to the New Independent States.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement appropriates $1,225,000,000 for ''Development Assistance'' instead of $1,174,000,000 as proposed by the House and $1,904,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate included funding for the ''Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund'' under its ''Development Assistance'' account.

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment which inserts authority to obligate funds pursuant to title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980 (African Development Foundation), and section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969 (Inter-American Foundation) under this heading. The conference agreement provides authority apportioning directly up to $20,000,000 for the Inter-American Foundation and up to $11,000,000 for the African Development Foundation. The Senate provided allocations for these two foundations at levels of $20,000,000 and $8,000,000, respectively. The House bill had provided separate appropriations accounts for the foundations at levels of $20,680,000 for the Inter-American Foundation and $13,160,000 for the African Development Foundation.

The conferees have agreed to an increase for this account in part to enable additional funding for Indonesia without adversely affecting other countries in the region, or countries in other regions.

The conferees support funding for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, under this account and ''Economic Support Fund'', at least at the level allocated for fiscal year 1998.

The conference agreement also includes House language allowing not to exceed $2,500,000 to be transferred to ''International Organizations and Programs'' for a contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The Senate amendment included similar language.

The conference agreement includes language that states that not less than $500,000 should be made available for support of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute. The Senate amendment included bill language mandating that such funds be made available for this purpose. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement contains language similar to that in the House bill that withholds funds for the central Government of South Africa until the Secretary of State reports on the steps being taken by the United States to work with the Government of the Republic of South Africa to negotiate the repeal, suspension, or termination of section 15(c) of South Africa's Medicines and Related Control Amendment Act No. 90 of 1997. The Senate amendment did not contain a provision on this matter.

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment not in the House bill that provides not to exceed $25,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, to monitor and provide oversight for assistance programs for displaced and orphan children and victims of war.

The conference agreement includes language stating that not less than $1,500,000 should be made available for agriculture programs in Laos. The Senate amendment would have mandated not less than $2,000,000 for this purpose; the House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language similar to a provision in the Senate amendment that requires that not less than 50 percent of the funds made available for the Microenterprise Initiative should be made available for loans of $300 or less for very poor people, particularly women, or for institutional support of organizations primarily engaged in making such loans. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement prohibits funds from being made available for any activity in contravention to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES) as proposed by the House.

VOLUNTARY FAMILY PLANNING

The conference agreement includes language that states that voluntary family planning projects that are funded through this account meet certain requirements. The House bill included language with a similar intent. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference substitute states that project service providers or referral agents cannot implement or be subject to quotas or other numerical targets, of total number of births, number of family planning acceptors, or acceptors of a particular method of family planning. The conference substitute deletes the word ''goals'' from the original amendment because it is redundant in light of the prohibition on quotas and numerical targets. If goals are applicable to a project and are implemented in a manner that, in fact, makes them quotas or other numerical targets, then it is the conferees' intention that such ''goals'' be considered as violations of this provision.

The conference substitute makes clear that projects may rely on quantitative estimates or ''indicators'', so long as such estimates or indicators are used only for budgeting and planning purposes and do not function as quotas or numerical targets.

AGRICULTURE

The conference agreement does not contain language from the Senate amendment regarding the minimum level of funding for agriculture programs. However, the conferees are concerned about the decline in funding for international agriculture. It is one of the keys to economic development, and significantly more than half of the world's developing population is engaged in agricultural production. If agricultural production is improved and increased, not only is there a positive economic impact, but more rural poor are able to overcome the rampant hunger and malnutrition experienced by many children, women and men in developing countries. International agricultural development is also supported by many important members of the U.S. agricultural industry, including agribusiness, farmers, ranchers, and universities, because of the long-term benefits of developing and expanding export markets for U.S. goods and services.

The conferees note that AID has included agricultural development as one of its major goals for the coming year, and strongly support agricultural programs in ''Development Assistance'' and in the other accounts administered by AID. The conferees recommend $305,000,000 for these activities in fiscal year 1999.

Prior to the submission of the report required by section 653 of the Foreign Assistance Act, AID is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations regarding the proposed allocation of sector resources, including those intended for agriculture.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD

The conference agreement does not contain Senate language requiring that not less than $15,000,000 shall be available only for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program. However, the managers direct the Agency for International Development to fully uphold its commitment to the Appropriations Committees to obligate at least $15,000,000 for the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program in fiscal year 1999.

The conferees believe that several institutions which have received funding under the ASHA program have distinguished records and deserve further support. They include:

—The American University of Beirut which has trained Middle Eastern leaders for 130 years in a strong liberal arts tradition encouraging freedom of expression, private initiative, and tolerance. Its academic quality and longstanding relationship with regional governments make the university a primary resource for regional development.

—The Lebanese American University (formerly Beirut University College) is the most rapidly growing institution of higher learning in Lebanon and is an increasingly important resource for regional development.

—The Hadassah Medical Organization has established an important record of outreach and service. Hadassah's programs are designed to train native populations to improve the health and welfare of their own people using American ideas and technology.

—The Johns Hopkins University's centers in Bologna, Italy, and Nanjing, China are vital national resources promoting democracy and international market economics in central and Eastern Europe and China. The conferees expect that $500,000 be provided for the Nanjing center.

—The Feinberg Graduate School [FGS] of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel has long served as a model of American scientific education for postgraduate students and scholars from around the world. ASHA funds have been used exclusively to purchase American-made scientific equipment from American suppliers.

In addition, the Bikur Cholim Hospital is one of the oldest medical institutions in Israel, and is today the only medical center in the heart of Jerusalem. There is an urgent need for renovation and expansion at Bikur Cholim to accommodate the emergency medical needs of all residents of Jerusalem. The managers recommend funding be provided for modernizing infrastructure and adding space, equipment and medical and nursing personnel at the Bikur Cholim Hospital.

The conferees note that University College, Dublin, is launching a Center of American Studies to provide educational programs in American culture, history and economics. The conferees recommend that AID seriously consider supporting the Center under the ASHA program.

MITCH MCCONNELL CONSERVATION FUND

While the conference agreement does not include language from the Senate amendment establishing the Mitch McConnell Conservation Fund, the conferees support the fund.

In April 1998, the Government of Ecuador passed landmark legislation promoting conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of the Province of the Galapagos Islands. The conferees note that Ecuador does not have the resources to assure the laws can be fully and effectively implemented to protect this unique environment. To fulfill these requirements, the conferees direct that not less than $1,200,000 be provided for research, conservation, training and related activities. Of this sum, not less than $500,000 should be made available for activities conducted by the Charles Darwin Research Station and $200,000 should be made available to support training and conservation activities conducted by the Galapagos National Park Service. Finally, not less than $500,000 should be made as a contribution to an endowment for the Charles Darwin Research Station and Foundation.

PATRICK LEAHY WAR VICTIMS FUND

The conferees recommend $12,000,000 for medical, orthopedic, and related rehabilitative and preventive assistance for war victims, particularly those who have been severely disabled from landmines and other unexploded ordnance. Of this amount, up to $10,000,000 is to be funded from the ''Development Assistance'' account and the ''Economic Support Fund''. The balance should be funded from Office of Transition Initiatives resources, and with funds from the demining budget of the ''Nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs'' account, for example, to conduct surveys of the needs of landmine victims. Any such programs to assist war victims should be designed and implemented in consultation with AID's manager of the Leahy War Victims Fund.

PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment providing that funds appropriated under title II of this Act should be made available to private and voluntary organizations (PVO's) at a level which is at least equivalent to the level provided in fiscal year 1995. The House bill included similar language.

CYPRUS

The conference agreement includes Senate language providing that not less than $15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' be made available for Cyprus, to be used only for scholarships, administrative support, bicommunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island. The House bill contained no provision on this matter.

BURMA

The conference agreement includes a total of $6,500,000 from ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' to support democracy and humanitarian programs related to Burma. Such funds may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law and are subject to notification. The Senate amendment specified the uses for the funds beyond democracy and humanitarian assistance, and the funding source was limited to ''Development Assistance''. The House bill contained no provision on this matter.

The conference agreement appropriates $6,500,000 from ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'' resources to promote the restoration of democracy in Burma and support humanitarian programs along Burma's borders and outside Burma. Of this amount, $3,500,000 should be made available to support democracy activities in Burma, democracy and humanitarian activities along the Burma-Thailand border, and for Burmese student groups and other organizations located outside Burma, of which, not less than $500,000 should be made available for newspapers, media and publications promoting democracy in and related to Burma. Finally, $3,000,000 should be made available to support the provision of medical supplies and services, education and humanitarian assistance to displaced Burmese along the Burma borders.

The conferees are concerned by the lack of consultation with the legitimate government of Burma regarding the expenditure of such funds and directs that such consultations take place on the obligation of fiscal year 1999 funds. The conferees note the dramatic increase in repression in Burma during 1998. Credible reports indicate that more than 800 members of the National League for Democracy and its supporters have been detained, tortured or executed in the past several months. These abuses have occurred in an attempt by the State Peace and Development Council (SPCC) to prevent the National League of Democracy, the legitimate winners of the 1990 elections, from convening and seating a parliament.

The conferees continue to be concerned by the slow disbursement of funds made available for Burma in spite of the fact that there has been little change in the selected beneficiaries over the past three years. The conferees direct that 15 days after enactment of this Act, the committees on appropriations be provided with a report on the obligation of all funds in fiscal years 1997 and 1998 and thirty days thereafter an assessment of any changes anticipated in the administration of funds for fiscal year 1999.

CAMBODIA

The conference agreement includes language prohibiting funds for Cambodia until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Cambodia has: (1) thoroughly and credibly resolved all election-related disputes and complaints filed by all political parties to the National Election Commission and the Constitutional Council; (2) discontinued all political violence and intimidation of journalists and members of opposition parties; and (3) been formed through credible, democratic elections. This restriction does not apply to demining or activities administered by nongovernmental organizations, but any funds made available for such purposes are subject to notification. The House bill and Senate amendment contained similar provisions.

The conferees encourage representatives from the Secretary of State in consultation with respresentatives from the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to meet with impacted parties, including victims, of the March 30, 1997, grenade attack in Phnom Phen to discuss the status of their report. The FBI's investigation and report are classified and the conferees believe that full disclosure of its fundings could be important to resolving outstanding concerns.

INDONESIA

The conference agreement provides that of the funds appropriated under the headings ''Development Assistance'' and ''Economic Support Fund'', not less than $75,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Indonesia. Of this amount, up to $25,000,000 may be derived from funds that are available for obligation pursuant to section 511 of this Act or any comparable provision of law. In addition, the language states that $15,000,000 of these funds should be administered by the Office of Transition Initiatives. The Senate amendment had provided not less than $100,000,000 for Indonesia from the funds appropriated under ''Development Assistance'', and specified the uses for the funds. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conferees have included the use of deobligation/reobligation authority for programs for Indonesia with the expectation that the authority will be fully utilized, and that the sources for use of this authority could be derived from projects from any region of the world.

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates $200,000,000 for ''International Disaster Assistance'' instead of $150,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees note that an additional $15,000,000 for the Office of Transition Initiatives will be available for Indonesia from sources outside of this account.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that provided not less than $500,000 for a hydraulic drilling machine to provide potable drinking water in the region of the Nuba Mountains in Sudan. The House bill did not address this matter.

URBAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL CREDIT PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement appropriates $1,500,000 for subsidy budget authority instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter. In addition, the agreement appropriates $5,000,000 for administrative expenses instead of $5,500,000 as proposed by the House and $4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $479,950,000 instead of $460,000,000 as proposed by the House and $475,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Also, the conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate to extend the availability of these funds until September 30, 2000.

OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement appropriates $30,750,000 for the Office of Inspector General instead of $31,500,000 as proposed by the House and $30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds provided in this account for security activities should be transferred to the account for operating expenses of the agency pursuant to section 587 of this Act.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $2,367,000,000 instead of $2,305,600,000 as proposed by the Senate and $2,326,000,000 as proposed by the House.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The conference agreement inserts language proposed by the Senate which earmarks $1,080,000,000 for Israel and $775,000,000 for Egypt. The conference agreement inserts language that not less than $150,000,000 should be made available for Jordan.

ISRAEL

The conferees wish to commend Prime Minister Netanyahu and the Government of Israel for putting forward an historic proposal to eliminate Israel's economic aid over the course of the next decade. The Prime Minister's proposal recognized Israel's remarkable economic growth, technological advances and financial progress, and assumed Israel's ability to finance its own economic requirements in the future. At the same time, the Government of Israel noted that the security situation in the Middle East remains of great concern, particularly with respect to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and therefore defense requirements to meet these challenges will increase in the future. The conferees note that media reports regarding the transfer of weapons of mass destruction from nations such as Russia, China and North Korea to countries in the region support Israel's concern that these transfers pose an ominous threat to Israel's future security.

After extensive discussions with the Administration, the conferees recommend the following modalities for aid to Israel. The conferees believe that a phased reduction in Israel's economic assistance, implemented in equal increments of $120,000,000 per year, extended over a period of not more than ten years, should begin this fiscal year. This phased reduction will result in the eventual elimination of ''Economic Support Fund'' assistance for Israel. The conferees also expect that as a result of this reduction plan, Israel will be absolved of current financial obligations it may have to support through direct contributions to the U.S. government any other neighboring Middle East nation.

The conferees are also convinced that the emerging security threats in the Middle East are significant and warrant transferring half of Israel's reduction in economic aid to military assistance thus enabling Israel to fully ensure fully its security. As a result, the conferees recommend increasing military assistance to Israel by $60,000,000 in fiscal year 1999 with a strong presumption that similar annual incremental increases will be required over the next decade. However, with respect to this recommended increase in military assistance, the conferees must be very clear that they cannot commit future Congresses to the future appropriation of funds. Therefore, future increases in military assistance will require the annual review of the Congress and will necessarily be based upon an assessment of the security situation at the time.

The conference agreement therefore provides that not less than $1,080,000,000 in Economic Support Funds shall be provided for Israel, which is $120,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1998 level and the amount requested by the President. The conference agreement also requires that these funds be provided to Israel as a cash grant within thirty days of the signing of this Act or by October 31, 1998, whichever is later.

EGYPT

As part of the Committees on Appropriations' ongoing review of Middle East aid levels, and as a result of budget constraints affecting the international affairs budget, there have been extensive discussions with the Government of Egypt and the Administration regarding appropriate future aid levels for Egypt. As a key friend and ally in the region, Egypt's critical role in the Middle East and essential contribution to the peace process cannot be overstated. The conferees note that Egypt's economic and security

needs are unique and consequently distinctly different from other countries in the region. However, the conferees are convinced that Egypt's overall aid levels must be reduced to meet current budget requirements. Therefore, the conferees believe this reduction in overall funding levels must begin this year, be carried out in equal annual increments, and result in a reduction in economic assistance to half of the 1998 level in no more than ten years.

The conference agreement therefore recommends that not less than $775,000,000 in Economic Support Funds shall be provided for Egypt on a grant basis, which is $40,000,000 less than the fiscal year 1998 level. A cash transfer shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will continue to implement significant economic reforms. The conferees strongly recommend that not less than $200,000,000 of the funds allocated for Egypt be used for Commodity Import Program assistance. The conferees also strongly encourage the Administration to work with the Government of Egypt to develop mechanisms in the economic, trade and investment areas which will make assistance to Egypt more flexible and effective. The conferees expect the Administration to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on the outcome of these discussions.

JORDAN

The conferees express their continued strong support for and appreciation of Jordan's constructive and critical role in the peace process and encourage the Administration, in close consultation and cooperation with the Congress, to continue its efforts to assist Jordan in both the economic and security areas. The conference agreement therefore recommends that not less than $150,000,000 should be made available for Jordan. The conferees also encourage Jordan to continue its ongoing economic reform program.

HOLOCAUST

The conference agreement includes language providing that not to exceed $10,000,000 may be used to support victims of the Holocaust. The Senate amendment included language that also authorized the use of funds for programs. The House bill did not address this matter.

WESTERN SAHARA

The conferees support former Secretary of State James Baker's efforts to ensure, as mandated by the Houston Agreement and the United Nations Settlement Plan, the prompt completion of a free, fair and transparent referendum on self-determination for the people of Western Sahara. The conferees regret the problems described in recent reports to the Security Council by United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, and urge the two parties to resolve these matters expeditiously by fully cooperating with Secretary Baker and the United Nations.

HAITI

The conference agreement strikes language proposed by the Senate earmarking not less than $500,000 for the Special Investigative Unit (SIU) of the Haiti National Police and providing that up to $250,000 may be made available to assist orphanages in Haiti. The managers concur with the Senate that a professional SIU, fully supported by its Government, is essential to the rule of law in Haiti and that programs to assist Haitian children in orphanages should be continued under the current dire economic conditions in Haiti. No later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State is requested to report to the Committees on the proposed fiscal year allocation for these programs in Haiti.

PALESTINIAN-ISRAELI COOPERATION

The conferees recommend that $500,000 be made available to support the Palestinian-Israeli Cooperation Program to promote better understanding and mutual respect between Israelis and Palestinians at a time when the Middle East Peace process is threatened by violence and terrorist acts.

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

The conference agreement appropriates $19,600,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment assumed funding for this activity under the ''Economic Support Fund''.

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

The conference agreement appropriates $430,000,000 instead of $450,000,000 as proposed by the House and $432,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes House language deleted by the Senate that prohibits funds from being used for new housing construction or repair or reconstruction of existing housing in Bosnia and Herzegovina unless directly related to efforts of United States troops to promote peace in said country.

The agreement also includes House language that authorizes the President to withhold funds made available for economic revitalization for Bosnia and Herzegovina if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is not in compliance with the Dayton agreement regarding the removal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between Iranian and Bosnian officials has not been terminated. This matter was not addressed in the Senate amendment.

The conference agreement includes language limiting the assistance for Bosnia and Herzegovina to $200,000,000. However, this limitation does not extend to funds from other accounts, as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained a funding limitation of $225,000,000 for this purpose.

The conference agreement reflects a reduction of $12,500,000 associated with the proposal to initiate a new foundation for central Europe. In addition, the conferees endorse the House report language regarding a transfer of funds to the National Endowment for Democracy pursuant to section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act.

ASSISTANCE TO LATVIA

Latvian law enforcement officials have identified transnational Russian organized crime groups with well-established ties to similar structures in neighboring countries such as Russia, and disturbing links between Russian criminal elements in Latvia and organized crime groups in the U.S. and Western Europe. The Latvian government and the Latvian State Police are committed to combating organized crime, but they are handicapped by lack of money to purchase necessary technical equipment needed to put the police on an even par with better financed and equipped criminal groups. The conferees support the provision of up to $500,000 from this account or from ''International narcotics control and law enforcement'', to be made available to the Latvian State Police Organized Crime Bureau in order to enable that body to purchase necessary technical equipment.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

The conference agreement appropriates $801,000,000 instead of $590,000,000 as proposed by the House and $740,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees included language that allows for the transfer of funds to the Export-Import Bank as proposed by the Senate and a limitation on the percentage of funds that may be allocated for any single country in the region as proposed by the House.

The Coordinator for Assistance to the New Independent States is required by the conference agreement to inform the Committees on Appropriations prior to any obligation of funds to a national laboratory for nuclear safety activities if the estimated management costs exceed 9 percent of the overall cost of the activity.

The conferees recognize the critical importance to Russia and its relations with the United States of the 1999 Duma elections and the year 2000 presidential election. It would be beneficial to expose potential candidates in those elections and other Russian leaders to American democratic processes. The conferees are aware of Administration plans to bring 120 regional and other emerging local leaders to the United States during the period leading up to the elections. While the conferees support this proposal, a bolder course of action seems warranted. Therefore, the conferees recommend that no fewer than 500 regional and local leaders be brought to the United States. This goal could be achieved by coordinating to the greatest extent possible with existing interparliamentary exchanges and encouraging USIA to seek greater private sector support to expand this program through its International Visitor Program.

The conferees are also aware of the growing lack of resources available for orphanages in many areas of the Russian Federation. In some regions orphanages lack necessary medical facilities, housing, and vocational training. The conferees support assistance to alleviate these problems, as discussed under the heading ''Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund''.

RUSSIA-IRAN

The conference agreement continues the current restrictions, as proposed by the House, on assistance to the Government of Russia as long as Russian enterprises and institutes continue to collaborate with Iran to increase Iranian capability to develop and deploy nuclear and ballistic missile technology. The Senate withheld all funds for Russia and did not include a waiver provision. The conferees concur with both Senate and House report language on the seriousness of this matter, and agree that partnerships between United States hospitals, universities, and environmental organizations and counterpart institutions in Russia should not be affected by subsection (c).

UKRAINE

The conference agreement earmarks $195,000,000 for Ukraine with the expectation that Ukraine will use its assistance to support economic reform. The conferees have withheld 50 percent of the funding for Ukraine for 120 days pending a report from the Secretary of State as proposed by the Senate. At that time, the withheld money will be released if the Secretary certifies that Ukraine has undertaken significant economic reforms that are additional to those which were undertaken in previous years. The economic reforms must include effective enforcement of reformed commercial and tax codes and continued progress on resolution of complaints by U.S. investors. In the event that the Secretary's certification cannot be made, the amount withheld from Ukraine would be made available for other purposes within the New Independent States instead of being returned to the Treasury as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have exempted nuclear safety programs and law enforcement activities

from the withholding provision. The managers expect that not less than $25,000,000 of the funds should be used to provide simulators, training, and safety analysis reports, and safety related equipment at nuclear reactors in Ukraine. Not less than $1,000,000 of the nuclear reactor safety program is to be used for personnel security initiatives at all nuclear installations in Ukraine.

SOUTHERN CAUCASUS REGION

The conference agreement provides for a Southern Caucasus Region funding account as proposed by the House. The managers seek to make the maximum use of American assistance as an incentive for the regional parties to cooperate with the Minsk Group and other international mediators seeking to bring peace to the South Caucasus. The managers are convinced that the ready availability of international reconstruction aid, including the potential U.S. initial contribution provided in this conference agreement, will encourage leaders to make peace. The managers intend that emphasis be placed on restoring transportation, telecommunications, and other infrastructure that promotes regional economic integration.

The conference agreement includes $228,000,000 for the Southern Caucasus region. It includes specific funding targets for three areas of United States national interest in the region: (1) $39,900,000 is initially reserved for post-conflict assistance to the region and could be used as seed money for a much larger international program of reconstruction assistance; (2) the amount of $84,360,000 is initially allocated for Georgia; and (3) the amount of $79,900,000 is initially allocated for Armenia. If after May 30, 1999, the Secretary of State finds that the funds reserved for regional reconstruction cannot be effectively used, the unobligated balance could be redistributed within the Southern Caucasus.

The conferees intend that fiscal year 1999 funds made available for the American University of Armenia endowment shall be a one-time United States contribution and shall be placed in a trust with the interest available for use by the university. The conference agreement does not include additional suballocations of funds provided for Armenia and Georgia, as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agreed to provide five exemptions from the statutory restrictions on assistance to the Government of Azerbaijan, as proposed by the Senate, instead of three exemptions and a broader humanitarian waiver as proposed by the House.

RUSSIAN FAR EAST

The conferees again note the importance of the Russian Far East. The area continues to be recognized as vital to the future development of the Russian Federation's economy. Its rich natural resource base and proximity to the United States has won it the attention of increasing numbers of international industries and companies. However, attempts to coordinate trade promotional efforts have not yet reached their full potential.

The conferees note the emerging work of the Regional Investment Initiatives within the Russian Far East and look forward to the establishment of the fiscal year 1998 Development Credit Authority programs within the region during 1999. The role that these programs may play in this region is significant and the conferees direct that these programs be given priority by the relevant agencies.

The conferees further direct that upon the establishment of the Development Credit Authority, the funds available under that program be used to stimulate joint ventures between American firms with expertise in primary industries, including natural resource development, telecommunications and basic infrastructure, finance, and consumer goods. The program should be designed to minimize risk to enable American participation in light of the current economic uncertainties in Russia.

EAST-WEST CORRIDOR AND TURKMENISTAN

The conferees recommend up to $10,000,000 from funding made available under titles I and II to promote energy and infrastructure development in Turkmenistan. The conferees believe that the development of energy resources in the Caspian Sea region is important to the economic development of the countries involved, as well as regional stability. In addition, the conferees believe that it is important to facilitate the development of alternatives to a pipeline through Iran and support an east-west energy corridor to assist in developing the region's energy resources.

MONGOLIA

The conference agreement retains authority for funds provided under this heading to be used in Mongolia, a struggling democracy. Because of Mongolia's many links with the former Soviet Union and Central Europe, the conferees encourage the use of common assistance mechanisms from those regions. The amount provided for Mongolia from all accounts should be at a level which is no less than the fiscal year 1998 obligation level, as proposed by the House, instead of not less than $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The more flexible conference language allows the Administration to respond to the rapidly changing climate for reform and democracy in Mongolia.

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

PEACE CORPS

The conference agreement appropriates $240,000,000 instead of $230,000,000 as proposed by the House and $221,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $261,000,000 for ''International Narcotics Control''. The House bill proposed $275,000,000 for this account, while the Senate amendment contained an appropriation of $222,000,000.

The conference agreement provides sufficient funds to fully fund programs for Bolivia, Peru, and Colombia. In addition, up to $25,000,000 of funds under ''Development Assistance'' may be used for agriculture and crop substitution programs in those countries.

The conference agreement includes language from the House bill, not included by the Senate, that allows the State Department to use section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the U.S. government for use in a foreign country, subject to notification.

The conference agreement does not contain Senate language providing not less than $9,000,000 for law enforcement training and demand reduction. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language stating that no funds may be made available to establish an International Law Enforcement Academy for the Western Hemisphere outside of the United States. In addition, the language states that the academy should be established at the deBremond Training Center in Roswell, New Mexico. The Senate amendment would have mandated that the academy be established at this site. The House bill did not address this matter.

MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates $640,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $650,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also includes Senate language, not in the House bill, that provides not less than $70,000,000 for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel.

The conferees support the House report language regarding assistance to Tibetan refugees.

The managers are concerned by reports that textbooks and curricula used by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) may contain anti-Semitic material. The managers direct the Secretary of State to submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, specifying whether the content of the textbooks and curricula used by UNRWA contains anti-Semitic material.

UNITED STATES EMERGENCY AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $30,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $20,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $198,000,000 for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' instead of $170,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and $152,000,000 as proposed by the House.

DEMINING ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which provides that not less than $35,000,000 should be provided for humanitarian demining programs administered by the Department of State, of which not to exceed $500,000 may be used for related expenses. The conferees strongly support programs to locate and remove landmines and other unexploded ordnance, including mine awareness and education, mapping and marking, and training of deminers.

The conferees are aware that the United States, Canada, the United Nations, the UN Foundation, the Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation, and others are preparing to launch jointly landmine surveys in at least ten of the world's most seriously mine-affected countries. This two-year effort, which will plot the location and number of mines in each country, should significantly advance the United States' Demining 2010 Initiative. The conferees support this effort and recommend a first year contribution of $3,500,000 in fiscal year 1999 funds.

KEDO

The House bill included a general provision which prohibited the use of funds for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization. The Senate included language which provided up to $35,000,000, subject to a certification by the President that certain specific conditions had been met. Section 582 of the conference agreements deals with this issue.

NONPROLIFERATION ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement recommends $15,000,000 for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund. The conferees strongly support the core nonproliferation activities of the NDF which is designed to provide the Secretary of State with a flexible funding source to respond to urgent, unanticipated nonproliferation activities of immediate concern to the United States.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

The conference agreement provides authority for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conference agreement further provides that twenty days prior to the of funds for this purpose, the Secretary of

State shall inform the Committees on Appropriations of her intent to obligate these funds. The conferees note that this language is a not a reprogramming notification. However the conferees understand and expect that the Administration will treat this process, with respect to the Committees on Appropriations, in the same manner as a reprogramming notification. The Senate had proposed that the obligation of funds for this purpose be made subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

The conference agreement appropriates $33,000,000 instead of $36,000,000 as proposed by the House and $25,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes House language authorizing concessional debt relief for sub-Saharan Africa; providing authority of up to $2,900,000 for implementation of the foreign credit reporting system; and specifying that sub-Saharan debt relief should be extended to ''IDA-only'' countries. In addition, language has been included to implement the debt swap provisions of section 808(a)(3) of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, which involve no cost to the Treasury.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates $1,500,000 instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter. The authorization for this program is contained in section 589.

UNITED STATES COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM

The conference agreement appropriates $10,000,000 for the United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program which is authorized by section 543 of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The conference agreement appropriates $50,000,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate.

SCHOOL OF THE AMERICAS

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House which makes the obligation of funds under this heading to support IMET training at the School of the Americas contingent upon a certification by the Secretary of Defense that the instruction and training provided by the School of the Americas is fully consistent with training and doctrine, particularly with respect to the observance of human rights, provided by the Department of Defense to United States military students at Department of Defense institutions whose primary purpose is to train United States military personnel.

The conference agreement includes a general provision (Sec. 577) requiring a detailed report to the Congress on all military training provided to foreign military personnel under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during fiscal years 1998 and 1999, which would include training conducted at the School of the Americas.

GUATEMALA AND INDONESIA

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House which limits Indonesia and Guatemala to expanded IMET only. The Senate proposed the same limitation for Guatemala only. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House which would make the obligation of funds for Guatemala subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

EAST TIMOR

The conferees continue to support a peaceful resolution of the situation in East Timor. The conferees remain convinced that human rights and democratic pluralism in Indonesia must be awarded greater respect and protection by the Indonesian Government and every effort must be made by the Government to ensure that human rights abuses, torture, political intimidation and harassment are completely curtailed not only in East Timor, but throughout Indonesia. It is the conferees' view that the current economic and political changes in Indonesia offer a rare opportunity for the Government of Indonesia to take bold and innovative steps to deal with the East Timor issue. In this regard, the conferees support an internationally supported referendum to determine a comprehensive settlement of the political status of East Timor.

MONGOLIA

The conferees commend the Department of Defense for the Department's implementation of the fiscal year 1998 IMET program in Mongolia and urge continued support for this important program in Mongolia, particularly in the expanded IMET area.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM (GRANT PROGRAM)

The conference agreement appropriates $3,330,000,000 instead of $3,322,910,000 as proposed by the Senate and $3,335,910,000 as proposed by the House.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The conference agreement inserts earmarks for Israel and Egypt which provide that not less than $1,860,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel and not less than $1,300,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Egypt.

The conference agreement provides that not less than $45,000,000 should be available for grants only for Jordan. The conference agreement provides additional security support for Jordan by directing the President to draw down not less than $25,000,000 in defense equipment and services for Jordan.

ISRAEL

The conferees have included specific bill language increasing military assistance for Israel as a result of the broad dialogue on Israel's aid levels initiated by Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu following his address to a joint session of the Congress on July 10, 1996. As noted in the section of the statement of managers entitled ''Israel'' under the heading ''Economic Support Fund'', it is the conferee's view that while Israel's economy has improved significantly in recent years, the security situation in the Middle East, particularly with respect to weapons of mass destruction, has worsened. The conferees are extremely concerned that Israel's technological military edge could erode as a result of the unrestrained sales of advanced military equipment, including nuclear and ballistic missile technology, to Israel's potential adversaries by nations such as Russia, China and North Korea. Media reports as recently as the spring of this year suggest that Russia, China and North Korea were the sources of dangerous weapons of mass destruction transfers to the region. Therefore, the conferees are convinced the United States must make every effort to carry out its long-standing policy of ensuring that Israel's technological edge is maintained. As a result, the conference agreement provides an increase of $60,000,000 above the President's request for Israel in fiscal year 1999. The conferees also believe that a sustained military improvement program will be required over the next decade, at an annual incremental rate of approximately $60,000,000, to assist Israel in responding to these emerging security challenges. However, with respect to this recommended increase in military assistance, the conferees must be very clear that they cannot commit future Congresses to the future appropriation of funds. Therefore, future increases in military assistance will require the annual review of the Congress and will necessarily be based upon an assessment of the security situation at the time.

The conferees also recommend that to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that FMF grant funds for Israel be used for such purposes, and as agreed by Israel and the United States, funds may be made available for advanced weapons systems of which not less than $490,000,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development. This represents a $15,000,000 increase over prior year levels and reflects a recognition by the conferees of Israel's need for increased flexibility in meeting the emerging security challenges in the Middle East over the next decade.

EGYPT

The conference agreement recommends a total Foreign Military Financing Program for Egypt of not less than $1,300,000,000 in Foreign Military Financing grants. The conferees fully appreciate Egypt's strategic location, its immediate proximity to Libya and Sudan both of which actively support international terrorism, its critical contribution during the Gulf War in resisting Iraqi aggression, and its essential role in the Middle East peace process. The conferees are convinced that continued military cooperation between Egypt and the United States remains in the national security interests of both countries.

The conferees also encourage the Government of Egypt to give strong consideration to the purchase of an American short range air defense system which is also being fielded by Army National Guard units.

JORDAN

The conferees are convinced that Jordan is a critical ally and friend of the United States in the Middle East with significant security requirements. Jordan is also an invaluable and constructive participant in the Middle East peace process. The conferees strongly support this strategic alliance and as a result direct the Administration to provide not less than the full request of $45,000,000 for Jordan, as well as direct the President to provide an additional $25,000,000 drawdown of defense articles and services.

TUNISIA

The conference agreement provides that not less than $7,000,000 shall be made available for Tunisia, of which not less than $5,000,000 shall be provided as a drawdown of defense articles and services and shall count against the overall earmark. The conferees note the strong relationship which exists between Tunisia and the United States and therefore urge the administration to review further the military assistance program for Tunisia to determine if it can be made more effective, particularly in the areas of excess defense articles, IMET and FMF funds.

POLAND, HUNGARY AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC

The conferees direct the Administration to provide not less than $30,000,000 in funds made available for FMF grants and FMF loans for Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic to facilitate the integration of these nations into NATO. The conferees remain convinced that this assistance is critical and

they reiterate Congress' commitment to assisting these nations in their efforts to integrate fully into NATO and to meet their new military and security obligations as NATO members.

THE BALTIC STATES

In recognition of the continued strong relations which exist between the Baltic states and the United States, the conferees direct the administration to provide not less than $15,300,000 for Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. These funds are provided to enhance programs aimed at improving the military capabilities of these nations and to strengthen their interoperability and standardization with NATO, including the development of a regional airspace control system. Given progress in economic reform and meeting military guidelines for prospective NATO members, the conferees continue to believe the Baltic States will make an important contribution to enhancing stability and peace in Europe and are strong candidates for NATO membership.

The conference agreement retains House language which provides that the obligation of funds for any non-NATO country participating in the Partnership for Peace shall be subject to notification.

GEORGIA

The conferees welcome the provision of increased Foreign Military Financing assistance to the Government of Georgia in fiscal year 1998 in order to support the transfer of UH–1H helicopters to that country. The conferees believe sufficient funds should be made available in fiscal year 1999 in order to complete the transfer of the helicopters while not negatively affecting the other identified priorities for the United States FMF program in Georgia.

MONGOLIA

The conferees are concerned by problems facing the government of Mongolia in maintaining and upgrading their civilian and military air traffic control systems. Without U.S. assistance the Mongolian government will be forced to rely on Russia to supply spare parts to its aging Russian-origin systems. The conferees encourage the Department of Defense to review means of assisting Mongolia in upgrading its existing Soviet era air traffic control system.

ENHANCED PEACEKEEPING INITIATIVE

The conferees are concerned that the Administration was unable to identify in its fiscal year 1999 Congressional presentation unique activities for the future use of the Enhanced Peacekeeping Initiative resources or potential recipients, other than those already substantially supported by the African Crisis Response Initiative. Justification materials suggest the resources are to be made available for U.N. standby arrangements, activities with little congressional support. The conferees direct that none of these funds shall be made available until the Department of State provides a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the Enhanced Peacekeeping Initiative's unique functions and expected beneficiaries.

FMF LOAN PROGRAM

The conference agreement appropriates $20,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate for the subsidy cost of direct loans. The conference agreement provides that these funds are available to support not to exceed $167,000,000 in direct loans as proposed by the House and the Senate.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $76,500,000 for peacekeeping operations instead of $62,250,000 as proposed by the House and $75,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement deletes a provision proposed by the Senate regarding the former Director General of the Sinai Multilateral Force and Observers. The conferees expect that the former Director General of the MFO will not be retained in any capacity by the organization.

AFRICAN CRISIS RESPONSE INITIATIVE

The conferees support the full fiscal year 1999 request for the African Crisis Response Initiative. The conferees remain convinced that these funds should be utilized to foster the growth of democracy and the protection of human rights in Africa and should not be directed to undemocratic governments with a history of human rights abuses by their militaries.

TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

The conference agreement appropriates $192,500,000 $47,500,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of and $42,500,000 as proposed by the House. All these funds are for contributions previously due.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

The conference agreement provides that no funds may be obligated for the International Development Association until the Comptroller General has been provided access to certain records, as proposed by the Senate. Such obligation shall also be subject to notification as proposed by the Senate.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $210,000,000 for the Asian Development Fund as proposed by the House instead of $187,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, $187,000,000 is for contributions previously due.

The reduction from the Administration's request for the Seventh Replenishment of the Fund was made solely for budgetary reasons, and does not indicate any lack of Congressional support for ADF VII.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $128,000,000 for the African Development Fund as proposed by the House instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, $88,300,000 is for contributions previously due.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $187,000,000 instead of $157,250,000 as proposed by the House and $170,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes House language on the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) that prohibits funding for that organization. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conference agreement includes language indicating that $5,000,000 should be made available for the World Food Program, but does not mandate a minimum funding level as proposed in the Senate amendment. The House bill contained no provision on this matter.

The conference agreement contains Senate language prohibiting the obligation of funds to the Climate Stabilization Fund until 15 days after the State Department provides a report detailing the number of Fund employees and associated salaries and details on the 1998 and 1999 budget for the Fund.

The conferees strongly support the programs of the United Nations Development Program and recognize the need to preserve U.S. leadership in the organization through a strong U.S. investment.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 502. PROHIBITION OF BILATERAL FUNDING FOR INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The conference agreement deletes the words ''as amended'' after ''Foreign Assistance Act of 1961,'' as proposed by the Senate. This is a technical amendment.

SEC. 512. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

The conference agreement includes waivers for Brazil and Liberia from the requirements of section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act as proposed by the House. However, the waiver exemption does not apply to the Democratic Republic of Congo as proposed by the House. The Senate amendment had deleted references to all three countries.

SEC. 514. SURPLUS COMMODITIES

The conference agreement includes language similar to that of the Senate amendment that states the Secretary of the Treasury should direct U.S. executive directors to international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to support the purchase of American produced agricultural commodities. The House bill did not address this issue.

SEC. 515. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The conference agreement makes ''Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund'', as proposed by the House, subject to the notification requirements of this section. The Senate amendment had deleted the reference to this account and had included the account ''Debt restructuring''.

SEC. 516. LIMITATION OF AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes Senate language that amends section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act to include in the section's restrictions, at the discretion of the President, Communist countries listed in section 620(f) of that Act. The House bill contained a funding limitation on this matter.

SEC. 517. NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

This section includes routine language formerly included under the heading ''Assistance to the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union''. The conference agreement expands the current investment pre-conditions on assistance to the Government of Russia to all governments in the region, as proposed by the Senate. It also includes two technical adjustments, as proposed by the Senate, relating to a redundant reference to disaster assistance and to use of interest earned by enterprise funds.

SEC. 519. EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

The conference agreement includes House language (that was also in section 569 of the Senate amendment) that amends section 105 of Public Law 104–164 by striking ''1996 and 1997'' and inserting ''1999 and 2000''.

SEC. 520. SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

The conference agreement adds ''Honduras'' as proposed by the House to the list of countries subject to the special notification requirements of this section. Language from the House bill that included ''Panama'' and ''Peru'' is not incorporated in the conference agreement, nor is language from the Senate amendment that included ''India''.

SEC. 522. CHILD SURVIVAL, AIDS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes language extending the authorities under this section to disease programs. The House and

Senate had similar language. In addition, the conference agreement includes House language that provides that funds appropriated under title II may be made available pursuant to section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act if a primary purpose is child survival and related programs. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

SEC. 524. RECIPROCAL LEASING

The conference agreement includes Senate language which makes the authorities under this section operative for the ''current fiscal year''. The House bill had referred specifically to fiscal year 1999. This is a technical amendment.

SEC. 527. DEMOCRACY IN CHINA

The conference agreement contains House language providing authority to utilize the Economic Support Fund to support nongovernmental organizations located outside China to foster democracy in China. The Senate included no such provision.

Funds should support a broad range of internal and external activities, including, but not limited to, dissident and opposition programs, legislative reforms, and democratic reform of village committee elections. Funding should also include general support for foundations and nongovernmental organizations as well as support for specific democracy activities through nongovernmental organizations. The conferees also support funding for the training and education of Tibetans as proposed in the House report. The conferees believe that this section will not preclude the ongoing programs conducted by nongovernmental organizations in the People's Republic of China. However, this provision is not intended to be used to support the China Rule of Law program as proposed in the budget request.

SEC. 528. PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

The conference agreement includes Senate language that prohibits funds in this Act from being made available for any country that the President determines grants sanctuary to a terrorist individual or group or otherwise supports international terrorism. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 533. SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

The conference agreement includes Senate language that amends permanent law to clarify the treatment of separate accounts for local currencies which are generated by grants from the United States. The House bill waived current law.

SEC. 537. AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, THE INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION, THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement includes Senate language that exempts the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) from certain restrictions on the use of funds contained in ''International Organizations and Programs'' in this and prior Acts. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 539. SERBIA-MONTENEGRO AND KOSOVA

The conference agreement includes language that prohibits the use of funds in this or any other Act from modifying or removing any sanction, prohibition or requirement with respect to Serbia-Montenegro unless the President submits to the Congress a certification described below. The agreement also includes language from section 594 of the Senate amendment that requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct executive directors of international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose assistance to Serbia-Montenegro, unless such certification is submitted.

The required certification would state that: (1) there is substantial improvement in the human rights situation in Kosova; (2) international human rights observers are allowed to return to Kosova; (3) Serbian, Serbian-Montenegrin federal government officials, and representatives of the ethnic Albanian community in Kosova have agreed on and begun implementation of a negotiated settlement on the future status of Kosova; and (4) Serbia-Montenegro is in full compliance with the Dayton Accords, including the provisions on war criminals.

The President is provided the authority to waive the restrictions of this section, in whole or in part, if he certifies in writing that the waiver is necessary to meet emergency humanitarian needs or to advance negotiations toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Kosova that is acceptable to the parties. In addition, Montenegro is exempt from the restrictions of this section.

The conference agreement contains language from both sections 539 and 594 of the Senate amendment on Serbia-Montenegro. Both of those provisions would have mandated the continuation of sanctions on Serbia-Montenegro, with specified exemptions and certifications required before the sanctions could be removed. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 540. SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

The conference agreement includes House language exempting funds under titles I and II for Montenegro from any other provision of law, but does not include language in the House bill that was deleted by the Senate exempting humanitarian assistance for the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia from any other provision of law.

The conference agreement includes Senate language that makes funds available for tropical forestry activities notwithstanding any other provision of law and, subject to notification, energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The House bill did not address these issues.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House in subsection (d) which enables the President to waive section 1003 of Public Law 100–204, relating to prohibitions regarding the Palestinian Liberation Organization, if the President determines that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 541. POLICY ON TERMINATING THE ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House which deals with the decision in 1997 by the Arab League to reinstate the boycott of Israel and encourages the President to take certain specific steps in response to this decision. The Senate amendment included similar language.

SEC. 542. ANTI-NARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement contains House language that waives certain provisions of section 534 of the Foreign Assistance Act to allow for administration of justice programs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Senate amendment would have repealed the provisions that are waived in the conference agreement.

SEC. 543. ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes Senate language regarding exemptions from restrictions on certain assistance if carried out by nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated under the heading ''Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States''. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 546. PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

The conference agreement includes language limiting to $750,000 the amount that may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96–533 relating to hunger and development education. The House bill included a limitation of $950,000 for this purpose. The Senate bill did not include a limitation.

SEC. 547. PURCHASE OF AMERICAN-MADE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCTS

The conference agreement includes Senate language that provides that federal agencies to the maximum extent practicable use funds in this Act to purchase American agricultural commodities. The House referred to American-made goods and services, but did not include the additional requirement of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment included a provision requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report on the efforts of all federal agencies and international financial institutions to comply with the requirements of this section. The House bill did not address this matter. The conferees direct that the Office of Management and Budget prepare an annual report on compliance with this section.

SEC. 551. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.

The conference agreement provides that the prohibition on assistance applies with respect to a contract entered into after ''October 1, 1997'' as proposed by the House instead of ''after the date of enactment of this Act'' as provided by the Senate.

SEC. 554. WAR CRIME TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

The conference agreement includes the Senate proposal to increase the drawdown limitation from the House level of $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. It also exempts the tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda from notification procedures. The conference agreement includes language from the Senate amendment that discusses the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court, and states that the authorities provided herein do not constitute an endorsement of such a tribunal or court.

SEC. 555. LANDMINES

The conference agreement retains language proposed by the House. The Senate amendment included a similar provision, with additional language addressing United States policy regarding the global landmine convention.

SEC. 558. EQUITABLE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

The conference agreement inserts language providing that not more than 17 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106 and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act that are made available for Latin America and the Caribbean region may be made available, through bilateral and regional programs, to provide assistance to any one country in such region. The House bill contained a limitation of 18 percent. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

SEC. 561. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO HAITI

The conference agreement inserts a substitute provision limiting assistance to the central Government of Haiti. The House bill was similar to the Senate amendment, but the conference substitute includes a waiver, as proposed by the House, allowing the Secretary of State at any time after 150 days to waive certain limitations if one of the three required major public entities has been completely privatized.

The conference agreement also includes ''civic groups'' instead of ''grass roots civic organizations'' as proposed by the Senate. The House bill made no provision for civic groups. With respect to any Congressional

notification relating to the development or support of civic groups, the conferees intend that such funding will be limited to groups that are engaged in activities to promote or support a multiparty democratic process and institutions in Haiti.

The limitations on aid to the Government of Haiti in subsection (a) do not apply to provision of urgent humanitarian aid as proposed by the House, instead of all humanitarian and education assistance as proposed by the Senate.

SEC. 564. BURMA LABOR REPORT

The conference agreement contains Senate language, not addressed in the House bill, that requires a report ninety days after enactment on labor practices in Burma and specifies the scope of the report. The conferees note that a report required in the fiscal year 1998 Act that was due 90 days after enactment had not been transmitted by the time the House and Senate took action on this Act for fiscal year 1999.

SEC. 565. HAITI

The conference agreement includes Senate language that provides authority for Haiti to purchase defense articles and services. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 567. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CROATIA

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House that bars use of funds made available to the Government of Croatia in title II to relocate the remains of Croatian Ustashe soldiers to the site of the World War II concentration camp as Jasenovac, Croatia. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

SEC. 568. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY FORCES

The conference agreement includes House language which prohibits funds in this Act from being provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring responsible members of the security forces to justice. The language also provides that nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds from any unit not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights. In addition, if funds are withheld pursuant to this section, the Secretary is directed to promptly provide to the foreign government the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

By ''credible evidence'' the conferees do not intend that the evidence must be admissible in a court of law. As in past years, by ''taking effective measures to bring responsible members of the security forces to justice'', the conferees intend that the government carry out a credible investigation and that the individuals involved face appropriate disciplinary action or impartial prosecution in accordance with local law.

SEC. 569. LIMITATIONS ON TRANSFER OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO EAST TIMOR

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House. The Senate amendment included nearly identical language, deleting the language referring to Indonesia's inherent right to self-defense which was included in the House bill.

SEC. 570. RESTRICTIONS ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES PROVIDING SANCTUARY TO INDICTED WAR CRIMINALS

The conference agreement includes language prohibiting bilateral assistance, and the support of the United States for certain multilateral assistance, for countries and entities not in compliance with the war crimes provisions of the Dayton peace accords for the former Yugoslavia. The House bill and the Senate amendment contained similar language.

SEC. 571. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO STOCKPILING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate which in subsection (a) amends section 514(b)(2)(A) of the Foreign Assistance Act by authorizing additions to defense stockpiles for foreign countries of $340,000,000 for fiscal year 1999. Subsection (b) amends section 514(b)(2)(B) of the same Act to authorize, for fiscal year 1999, not more than $320,000,000 for stockpiles in the Republic of Korea and not more than $20,000,000 for stockpiles in Thailand. The House bill contained a similar provision on this matter.

SEC. 572. TO PROHIBIT FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA SHOULD IT ENACT LAWS WHICH WOULD DISCRIMINATE AGAINST MINORITY RELIGIOUS FAITHS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 573. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The conference agreement includes language requiring the President to report on federal expenditures for climate and global change programs and activities. The report is required as part of the President's budget submission for the year 2000. The House bill and Senate amendment contained similar language.

In addition, funds made available to promote country participation in the Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. The House bill did not address this matter. The Senate amendment would have extended the notification requirement to climate change activities in the energy, industry, urban, and land use sectors.

The conferees understand that the intent of the remaining notification requirement is not to prevent funding for these activities, but rather to ensure that information requested by the Committees relating to the use of these funds is provided on a timely basis.

SEC. 575. AID TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

The conference agreement modifies House and Senate language regarding assistance to the Democratic Republic of Congo. It would prohibit assistance to the central government of the Democratic Republic of Congo until the President reports that said government is: (1) investigating and prosecuting those responsible for human rights violations committed in the Democratic Republic of Congo; and (2) implementing a credible democratic transition program. The restrictions of this section would not apply to assistance to promote democracy and the rule of law as part of a plan to implement a credible democratic transition program.

SEC. 576. ASSISTANCE FOR THE MIDDLE EAST

The conference agreement includes House language that provides for a total ceiling on bilateral assistance from specified accounts for assistance for the Middle East of $5,402,850,000, but allows for a national security waiver of the cap. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

SEC. 577. ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

The conference agreement includes House language that requires that, prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund to the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with regular notification procedures. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

SEC. 578. CAMBODIA

The conference agreement includes House language stating the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Government of Cambodia. That portion of the House language that restricts bilateral assistance is addressed under title II.

SEC. 580. AUTHORIZATION FOR POPULATION PLANNING

The conference agreement includes language that provides a limitation of $385,000,000 from funds appropriated in title II of this Act for population planning activities or other population assistance. In addition, such funds may be apportioned only on a monthly basis at a rate of not to exceed 8.34 percent per month. The House bill contained the first provision. The Senate amendment contained language under ''Development Assistance'' that provided for not less than $435,000,000 for such activities.

SEC. 581. REPORT ON ALL UNITED STATES MILITARY TRAINING PROVIDED TO FOREIGN MILITARY PERSONNEL

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House and Senate, modified to apply the requirement for a joint Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense report on all military training provided to U.S. military personnel under programs administered by the Department of Defense and the Department of State during 1998 and 1999. The report is to be delivered to the Committees on Appropriations, the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and the International Relations Committee of the House by January 31, 1999.

SEC. 582. KOREAN PENINSULA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The conference agreement provides that not to exceed $35,000,000 of the funds made available under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' may be available for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO), notwithstanding any other provision of law, only for the administrative expenses and heavy fuel oil costs associated with the Agreed Framework. The House bill prohibited funding to KEDO and the Senate amendment provided $35,000,000 subject to presidential certification.

The conference agreement provides that none of these funds may be made available until March 1, 1999.

The conference agreement further provides that of the funds made available for KEDO , up to $15,000,000 may be made available prior to June 1, 1999, if, thirty days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that:

(1) the parties to the Agreed Framework have taken and continue to take demonstrable steps to assure that progress is made on the implementation of the January 1, 1992, Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, progress is being made on the implementation of the North-South dialogue, and North Korea is complying with all provisions of the Agreed Framework and with the Confidential Minute between North Korea and the United States;

(2) North Korea is cooperating fully in the canning and safe storage of all spent fuel

from its graphite-moderated nuclear reactors;

(3) North Korea has not significantly diverted assistance provided by the United States for purposes for which it was not intended; and

(4) The United States is fully engaged in efforts to impede North Korea's development and export of ballistic missiles

The conference agreement also provides that of the funds made available for KEDO, up to $20,000,000 may be made available on or after June 1, 1999, if, thirty days prior to such obligation of funds, the President certifies and so reports to Congress that:

(1) The United States has initiated meaningful discussions with North Korea on implementation of the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of Korean Peninsula;

(2) The United States has reached agreement with North Korea on the means for satisfying United States concerns regarding suspect underground construction; and,

(3) The United States is making significant progress in negotiations with North Korea on reducing and eliminating the North Korean ballistic missile threat, including its ballistic missile exports.

The President may waive the certification requirements of subsections (b) and (c) if the President determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States and provides written policy justification to the appropriate congressional committees prior to his exercise of such waiver. The conference agreement also provides that no funds may be obligated for KEDO until 30 days after submission to Congress of such waiver.

The conferees agree that a very senior presidential envoy is now necessary to help restore confidence in the Administration's North Korea policy, as well to engage the North Korean government at the most senior levels. Therefore, the conference agreement provides that no later than January 1, 1999, the President shall name a ''North Korea Policy Coordinator'', who shall conduct a full and complete interagency review of United States policy toward North Korea, shall provide policy direction for negotiations with North Korea related to nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other security related issues, and shall also provide leadership for United States participation in KEDO.

In addition, the conference agreement requires the Secretary of State to submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report providing a full and detailed accounting of the fiscal year request for the United States contribution to KEDO as well as other important financial aspects of KEDO activities.

The conference agreement also provides that the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an annual report on the degree to which KEDO's mission and the Agreed Framework continue to promote important United States national security interests, contribute to delaying North Korean indigenous development of nuclear weapons-related technology, and contribute to a reduction of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

SEC. 583. NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL POLICIES

The conference agreement includes Senate language that waives current law affecting the annual report required by section 1701(a) of the International Financial Institutions Act that mandates certain issues to be addressed in that report. It also waives the requirements of various laws governing the contents of said report.

SEC. 584. PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate that prohibits assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation. The reference in the Senate provision to ''training'' and ''any similar organization'' was deleted.

SEC. 585. REPORT ON IRAQI DEVELOPMENT OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The conference agreement contains language similar to that in the Senate amendment that expresses the sense of the Congress regarding the need for the United Nations to maintain vigorous inspection within Iraq and requiring a report by the President assessing Iraq's nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction programs. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 586. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IRAN

The conference agreement includes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Congress regarding United States policy toward Iran. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 587. AID OFFICE OF SECURITY

The conference agreement includes language similar to that proposed by the Senate that transfers security functions at the Agency for International Development from the Office of Inspector General to a new Office of Security reporting to the Administrator. The House bill did not address this matter. The conferees expect funds made available to this office through the Office of Inspector General will be made available to the account for the operating expenses of the Agency for International Development, and that the head of the new office will report directly to the Administrator.

SEC. 588. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING BALLISTIC MISSILE DEVELOPMENT BY NORTH KOREA

The conference agreement includes Senate language that expresses the Sense of the Congress that North Korea should be forcefully condemned for its recent missile test and that certain actions should be taken by the United States, including acceleration of cooperative theater missile defense programs with Japan.

SEC. 589. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The conference agreement includes language that amends the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the Department of the Treasury to establish and operate a technical assistance program overseas with developing and transitional countries. Funding for this program is contained under title II.

SEC. 590. IRAQ OPPOSITION

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate that, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds made available in this Act and any prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, not less than $8,000,000 shall be made available for assistance to the Iraqi democratic opposition. Of this amount, not less than $3,000,000 should be made available as a grant for the Iraqi National Congress.

The conferees also direct the Administration to provide not less than $3,000,000 as a grant to the Iraqi Campaign to Indict Iraqi War Criminals to be used to compile information to support the indictment of Iraqi officials for war crimes. The conferees direct the Administration to provide not less than $2,000,000 for the conduct of activities by the Iraqi democratic opposition inside Iraq. The conferees also direct the Secretary of State to submit a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations thirty days after the enactment of this Act on the implementation of these activities.

SEC. 591. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON TERRORISM

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House establishing a 10 member National Commission on Terrorism to review national counterterrorism policies and make recommendations to the Congress and the President on combating international terrorism. The Commission will consist of experts in the field of terrorism and may include members of Congress. Three members will be appointed by the Speaker, three by the Senate Majority Leader, two by the Minority Leader in the House, and two by the Minority Leader in the Senate. The Commission will issue its final report within six months of its initial meeting.

Members of this Commission will require appropriate security clearances to carry out the duties of the Commission and the conferees encourage the executive branch to consider Commission requests for security clearances on a priority basis and in a manner fully consistent with all national security requirements.

SEC. 592. SPECIAL AUTHORITIES AMENDMENT

The conference agreement modifies language proposed by the House and provides that the authority of section 614 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may not be used during fiscal year 1999 for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization to authorize the use of more than $35,000,000 of funds made available for the use under the Act or the Arms Export Control Act. Language in the House bill that would have repealed section 451 of the Foreign Assistance Act is not included. The Senate amendment did not address this matter.

The conferees remind the Administration that the section 614 waiver authority is an exceptional provision of law provided to the Administration to enable the President, after prior consultation with the Congress, to waive certain provisions of law because of unexpected contingencies. For some time, the conferees have been concerned by the overuse of this authority. More recently, the conferees are extremely concerned by the administration's use of the 614 provision to waive certain provisions of law over the strong formal objections of two committees of the House and Senate.

The conferees believe the extraordinary 614 waiver should only be utilized when both Congress and the President agree that the application of a specific provision of law, because of unusual or unanticipated circumstances, would be contrary to the national security interests of the United States. However, when any one of the four relevant committees formally expresses its written opposition to the use of the 614 waiver, then the President should not proceed further unless the President is able to convince an objecting committee to withdraw its objection.

The conferees would note that in 1974 this section of law was nearly repealed at the request of Senator Symington who stated at the time that ''Congress has given Presidents entirely too much power to use its foreign aid funds. Repeal of section 614 will be a significant step toward restoring Congress' power over the foreign aid purse-strings.'' The conferees have not taken that step this year, but the failure of the President to respect the consensual nature of this special authority could jeopardize the availability of section 614 in future years.

SEC. 593. SUPPORT FOR PEACEFUL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TRANSITION IN INDONESIA

The conference agreement includes language expressing support for a peaceful economic and political transition in Indonesia that is derived from provisions contained in sections 584 and 585 of the Senate amendment. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conferees support an expansion of current efforts by the Administration to contribute to humanitarian, economic and political programs which will help restore stability and economic growth in Indonesia. The conferees have increased U.S. assistance under title II and note the need to support efforts which offer humanitarian relief, accelerate political institution building, strengthen the rule of law, reform the financial and banking sectors and protect human rights particularly of ethnic Chinese. The conferees are concerned by continued reports of ethnic violence targeting the Indonesian Chinese community and urge the Government of Indonesia to take all necessary actions to investigate abuses and attacks and prevent further violence.

The conferees direct the Administrator of the Agency for International Development to submit a report within forty-five days evaluating the food, medical and related needs of Indonesia and proposed Administration plans to assist in meeting those requirements.

SEC. 594. NOTIFICATIONS ON DEFENSE SALES

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate which requires prior notification of certain sales of defense articles and services when the prospective recipient government is identified in section 521, or is ineligible, in whole or in part, to receive military assistance. The conferees' intent is to ensure that any such sales be consistent with the Congress' intent in limiting assistance to such governments.

SEC. 595. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING THE MURDER OF FOUR AMERICAN CHURCHWOMEN IN EL SALVADOR

The conference agreement includes Senate language expressing the Sense of Congress regarding the murder of four American churchwomen in El Salvador. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 596. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE TRIAL IN THE NETHERLANDS OF THE SUSPECTS INDICTED IN THE BOMBING OF PAN AM FLIGHT 103

The conference agreement includes Senate language expressing the Sense of Congress regarding the trial in the Netherlands of the suspects indicted in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103. The House bill did not address this matter.

SEC. 597. SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN RECOVERING CHILDREN ABDUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND TAKEN TO OTHER COUNTRIES

The conference agreement includes Senate language expressing the Sense of the Congress regarding international cooperation in recovering children abducted in the United States and taken to other countries. The House bill did not address this matter.

PROVISIONS NOT ADOPTED BY THE CONFEREES

NORTH KOREA NARCOTICS REPORT

The conference agreement does not include language from the Senate amendment that required an annual report on the cultivation, production, and transshipment of opium by North Korea, as well as a report not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act. The House bill did not address this matter.

The conferees direct the President to include in the annual International Control Strategy Report required by section 489 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(h)) information regarding the cultivation, production, and transshipment of opium by North Korea. The report shall be based upon all available information.

PUBLICATION OF CERTAIN NOTIFICATION

The conference agreement deletes a Senate provision amending section 516(f) of the Foreign Assistance Act to require publication in the Federal Register of the notices required by the subsection relating to transfers of excess defense articles.

The conferees understand that in fiscal year 1999 the Defense Security Assistance Agency plans to post this same information on its internet Web page so it will be easily accessible to the general public. The conferees direct DSAA to provide the Committees on Appropriations with a progress report on this matter by April 1, 1999.

SANCTIONS AGAINST COUNTRIES HARBORING WAR CRIMINALS

The conference agreement does not include House language deleted by the Senate that authorized the President to withhold funds for countries harboring war criminals as described in this section. The issue of war criminals in the former Yugoslavia is addressed in section 570.

FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS THAT PERFORM OR PROMOTE ABORTION OVERSEAS; FORCED ABORTION IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The conference agreement does not include language from section 518A of the House bill regarding this matter. The conference agreement does not include language from section 519 of the Senate amendment, regarding eligibility of assistance for funds made available pursuant to section 104 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

REIMBURSEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS

The conference agreement does not include Senate language that would have amended section 214 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow for a waiver of certain limitations on the ability of an alien to study at a public school. The House bill did not address this matter.

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND FOR ISRAEL

The conference agreement deletes Senate language which declared that, subject to the availability of appropriations, it is the policy of the United States that the annual appropriations for ESF for Israel shall not be less than the annual debt repayment of Israel to the United States. The conferees note that this provision is no longer necessary in light of the recent agreement between the Government of Israel and the Administration and the Congress to begin a phased ten year reduction in Israel's economic assistance.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING UNITED STATES CITIZENS HELD IN PRISON IN PERU

The conference agreement does not include language that expressed the Sense of the Senate regarding U.S. citizens being held in prison in Peru. The House bill did not address this matter.

TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The conference agreement does not include Senate language that would have required the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, to develop training for consular officers on the international trafficking in women and children and to develop and disseminate to aliens seeking to obtain visas written materials describing the potential risks of trafficking. The House bill did not contain a provision on this matter.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE IN NIGERIA

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate that made a number of findings on the need for development assistance in Nigeria; recommended a new strategy for such assistance; and required a report on such strategy. The House bill did not address this matter.

COUNTERTERRORISM COOPERATION CERTIFICATION

The conference agreement does not include language proposed by the Senate to amend section 40A of the Arms Export Control Act with respect to counterterrorism cooperation by other nations. This extensive legislation properly belongs in the jurisdiction of the appropriate authorization committees in the House and the Senate.

EQUALITY FOR ISRAEL IN THE UNITED NATIONS

The conference agreement did not include a provision proposed by the Senate expressing the Sense of the Congress regarding efforts by the United States to promote full equality for Israel at the United Nations. The conferees strongly support Israel's full acceptance into the Western Europe and Others Group (WEOG) regional bloc. The conferees therefore direct the Secretary of State, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to submit a report to the appropriate committees which includes the following information in a classified or unclassified form as necessary: (a) actions taken by representatives of the United States to encourage the nations of WEOG to accept Israel into their regional bloc; (b) efforts undertaken by the Secretary General of the United Nations to secure Israel's full and equal participation in that body; (c) specific responses by WEOG nations on their position concerning Israel's acceptance into WEOG; and (d) other measures being undertaken, and which will be undertaken, to ensure and promote Israel's full and equal participation in the United Nations.

FUNDING FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY PREPARATORY COMMISSION

The conference agreement does not include a provision proposed by the Senate earmarking $28,900,000 for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission and making the availability of these funds subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations. This matter was addressed in title II of this Act under the heading ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs.''

JOINT UNITED STATES-CANADA COMMISSION ON CATTLE, BEEF, AND DAIRY PRODUCTS

The conference agreement does not contain language from the Senate amendment that was not in the House bill that would have established a United States-Canada Commission on Cattle, Beef, and Dairy Products. This matter should be addressed by the committee of jurisdiction.

SENSE OF THE SENATE CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY FOREIGN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement does not contain language from the Senate amendment that was not in the House bill expressing the Sense of the Senate on agricultural commodity foreign assistance programs.

FUNDING FOR THE CLAIBORNE PELL INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY

The conference agreement does not contain Senate language that required not to exceed $750,000 in prior year funds to be made available for the Claiborne Pell Institute for International Relations and Public Policy at Salve Regina University. The House bill did not address this matter.

However, the conferees request that the State Department and the Agency for International Development provide up to $1,500,000 of such funds for this purpose.

SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING THE DEVELOPMENT BY THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION OF WORLD STANDARDS FOR WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The conference agreement does not contain language from the Senate amendment that was not in the House bill expressing the

Sense of the Senate regarding development of wireless telecommunications services by the International Telecommunications Union.

ASSISTANCE FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The conference agreement does not contain language from title VII of the Senate amendment that was not in the House bill which would have authorized an African Food Security Initiative to be administered by the Agency for International Development.

TITLE VI—INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL PROGRAMS AND REFORM

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY PROGRAMS

UNITED STATES QUOTA IN THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The conference agreement appropriates the dollar equivalent of 10,622,500,000 Special Drawing Rights (estimated at the time of the request to be $14,500,000,000) as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not address this matter.

LOANS TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW

Both the House bill and the Senate amendment appropriated the dollar equivalent of 2,462,000,000 Special Drawing Rights (estimated at the time of the request to be $3,361,000,000) for the proposed New Arrangements to Borrow, a supplemental source of funding for the International Monetary Fund. The conference agreement reflects House language instead of the similar Senate amendment. This is a technical difference.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 601. CONDITIONS FOR THE USE OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The conference agreement inserts a substitute that contains elements proposed by both the House and the Senate, including a requirement that prior to the obligation of any funds appropriated in this title for the International Monetary Fund, the Secretary of the Treasury must inform Congress that the major shareholders of the Fund have publicly agreed to certain conditions. The conference substitute requires that the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System jointly notify the appropriate committees of Congress when these conditions have been met, as proposed by the House. The Senate would have required a certification by the Secretary of the Treasury alone. The conference agreement also requires the major shareholders to ''act to implement'' certain policies, instead of seek to implement, as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes 4 conditions that must be met prior to the appropriated funds being made available to the IMF, all of which were included in similar form in the House or the Senate amendment,

POLICY REFORMS IN BORROWING COUNTRIES

The first condition requires that Fund arrangements with borrowing countries, in addition to appropriate monetary policy conditions, provide a schedule for: (a) reducing restrictions on trade in goods and services; (b) eliminating the systemic practice of government directed lending on non-commercial terms; and (c) providing a legal basis for non-discriminatory treatment between domestic and foreign creditors in bankruptcy proceedings.

TRANSPARENCY IN THE IMF

The second and third conditions seek to accelerate the efforts by management to increase transparency within the International Monetary Fund. A full written summary of most meetings of the Fund's Executive Board would be made public within 3 months, with certain information redated. Within 3 months of discussion by the Board, specified Fund documents would be made available, with certain information redacted, as a matter of Fund policy. It should be noted that many of these documents have been made public voluntarily by Fund members within the past year.

INTEREST RATES AND REPAYMENT SCHEDULES

The fourth condition applies to a growing percentage of recent Fund loan arrangements that are made when a country is experiencing balance of payments difficulties resulting from a sudden and disruptive loss of market confidence. Such short term financing needs, as opposed to longer term structural challenges, will be charged a premium above traditional fund interest charges, not less than 300 basis points above the average of the market-based short-term cost of financing of the Fund's major shareholders. Such loans must be repaid within 1 to 2½ years of disbursement.

SEC. 602 REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PROGRAMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The conference agreement contains the key provisions of section 606 of the Senate amendment relating to use of Fund resources to assist the semiconductor, steel, automobile, shipbuilding, and textile and apparel industries. The conference substitute requires the United States Executive Director at the Fund to oppose further disbursements in the absence of current certifications by the Secretary of the Treasury. Other changes from the Senate language include: narrowing the application of the section from its prior global application to the country of greatest concern, the Republic of Korea; use of the term ''financial assistance'' in lieu of the term ''support'' in the first condition; and deletion of the Department of Commerce trade data team provision.

This section addresses specific practices initiated under previous governments of the Republic of Korea. The conferees seek the rapid recovery of the Korean economy and a speedy end to the hardships endured by many people in Korea. There is no intent to diminish in any way the long-standing ties of friendship and blood that link the peoples of the Republic of Korea and the United States.

SEC. 603. ADVISORY COMMISSION

The conference agreement provides for the establishment of a temporary International Financial Institution Advisory Commission, as proposed by both the Senate and the House. The conference substitute requires the Secretary of Treasury to establish a commission composed of 11 members meeting specified qualifications to be appointed by Congress. The members shall meet with the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the Treasury, hold hearings, and examine other matters relevant to its mandate. The Commission is to advise and report within 6 months of its appointment to Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury on the future role and responsibilities of the international financial institutions, the World Trade Organization, and the Bank for International Settlements. Following receipt of the Commission's report, the Executive branch is required to report to Congress on the steps taken, if any, to implement the recommendations of the Commission. The separate, 2-year Advisory Committee on the International Monetary Fund is discussed under Section 610.

SEC. 604. INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

As proposed by the House, the conference agreement includes a requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury instruct the U.S. Executive Director at the Fund to seek the establishment of a permanent advisory committee to the Interim Committee of the Fund. The new advisory committee would consist of elected members of national legislatures, and have the same access to Fund documents as is afforded to Executive Board members. The Senate did not address this matter.

SEC. 605. STRENGTHENING PROCEDURES FOR MONITORING USE OF IMF RESOURCES

The conference agreement includes an original provision intended to strengthen Fund procedures for tracing the use of Fund resources and ensuring that they are used in a manner consistent with the agreement between the Fund and a borrowing country. A report on progress toward achieving the objectives of this section is required within 6 months, and Congress is authorized access, through the U.S. Executive Director, to certain data from the Fund. In addition, reports on the implementation of section 601(4) are required on a quarterly basis.

SEC. 606. PROGRESS REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES INITIATIVES TO UPDATE THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY SYSTEM

The conference agreement includes a Senate provision requiring reports by the Secretary of the Treasury not later than July 1999 and July 2000 on the progress of efforts to reform the architecture of the international monetary system. The Home bill included a dissimilar provision requiring reports on reform of the architecture of the international financial system.

SEC. 607. DEFINITIONS

The conference agreement includes a House provision defining the term ''appropriate committees'' to include the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Relations, and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Banking and Financial Services of the House of Representatives. The conference agreement does not include the Committee on Finance as proposed by the Senate.

SEC. 608. PARTICIPATION IN QUOTA INCREASE

The conference agreement includes language amending the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as proposed by the House, to grant the Secretary of the Treasury legal authority to sign the necessary legal documents that enable the IMF quota increase to become effective. The Senate did not address this matter.

SEC. 609. NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO BORROW

The conference agreement includes House language amending the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to incorporate the proposed New Arrangements to Borrow, and to allow broader use of prior year funds made available to the existing General Arrangements to Borrow.

SEC. 610. ADVOCACY OF POLICIES TO ENHANCE THE GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The conference agreement includes House language from section 301 of H.R. 3114 as reported by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. Changes relative to section 607 of the House bill are limited to two matters: the substitution of ''establishing an independent monetary authority * * *'' in lieu of ''appropriate liberalization of pricing, trade, investment, and exchange rate regimes * * *'' as a United States policy objective in the Fund; and the abbreviation of language relating to an Advisory Committee on IMF Policy. The conference agreement includes House language relating to the maintenance and improvement of core labor standards. The Senate amendment addressed only the matter of the Advisory Committee.

SEC. 611. REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL TRADE

The conference agreement includes Senate language aimed at encouraging the opening of markets for agricultural commodities. The House bill did not address this matter in a separate section.

SEC. 612. SEMIANNUAL REPORTS ON FINANCIAL STABILIZATION PROGRAMS LED BY THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH FINANCING FROM THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

The conference agreement includes House language from section 401 of H.R. 3114 as reported by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

SEC. 613. ANNUAL REPORT AND TESTIMONY ON THE STATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM, IMF REFORM, AND COMPLIANCE WITH IMF AGREEMENT

The conference agreement includes House bill language from section 403 of H.R. 3114 as reported by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. The dates of the required annual reports and testimony have been changed to October 1 and March 1.

SEC. 614. AUDITS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

The conference agreement includes House bill language from section 404 of H.R. 3114 as reported by the Committee on Banking and Financial Services. The conference agreements adds the Committees on Appropriations to the list of committees receiving annual reports from the Comptroller General.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$13,190,968,080
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	31,985,044,098
House bill, fiscal year 1999	16,228,941,980
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	30,790,824,980
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	31,308,114,980
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligations) authority, fiscal year 1998	+18,117,146,900
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	−676,930,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+15,079,173,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+517,290,000

SECTION 101(e)—THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions (H.R. 4193 and S. 2337) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittees of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4193 and S. 2337.

The conference agreement with respect to fiscal year 1999 appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies incorporates some of the provisions of House Report 105–609 and Senate Report 105–227. Report language and allocations set forth in either of those reports, which are not changed by the conference agreement, are approved. The agreement described herein, while repeating some report language for emphasis, does not negate the language referenced above unless expressly provided. Administrative provisions and general provisions which are identical in the House passed version of H.R. 4193 and the Senate Appropriations Committee reported version of S. 2237 are unchanged by the conference agreement and are approved unless provided to the contrary herein.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The conference agreement provides $619,311,000 for management of lands and resources instead of $596,425,000 as proposed by the House and $633,058,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $50,000 for the Sloan Petroglyphs, $350,000 for erosion control structures for the Rio Puerco, $500,000 for the Pacific Northwest range study, $583,000 for the wild horse and burro program, $106,000 in uncontrollable costs for wildlife and fisheries, $58,000 in uncontrollable costs for the threatened and endangered species program, $369,000 in uncontrollable costs for energy and minerals, $500,000 in Alaska minerals for the minerals at risk program, $500,000 for the Alaska airborne survey, $2,334,000 for Alaska conveyance, $750,000 for the Montana mapping program, $409,000 in uncontrollable costs for workforce and organizational support for resource protection and maintenance, $2,715,000 for facilities maintenance, $829,000 in uncontrollable costs, and $50,000 to restore a program transfer in workforce and organizational support.

In addition to the increases stated above, the Committees have provided the following additional funds for clean water and fixed costs: (1) $6,000,000 in soil, water, and air for the mine lands program, (2) $3,000,000 for riparian management, (3) $1,000,000 for the fisheries program, and (4) $5,000,000 in undistributed fixed costs.

Decreases below the House include $1,000,000 for the mine land program, $500,000 for riparian management, $475,000 for wildlife management, and $242,000 in uncontrollable costs for realty ownership and management.

The Committees do not concur with the Senate language regarding the Red Rocks National Conservation Area; however, the Committees emphasize that funds collected at the site should be used to enhance operations, reduce backlog maintenance, and provide an improved visitor experience.

The Committees do not concur with the Senate language that proposed an earmark of $750,000 for the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission. Although the Committees agree that cleanup of mining-related damage within the Coeur d'Alene Basin is needed, such efforts are not appropriate to fund through the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.

The Committees have approved the collocation of the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service in the Robert Duncan Plaza in Portland, OR and direct the Bureau to undertake this collocation as soon as possible.

The $750,000 provided for the Montana mapping project represents a significant Federal contribution to this project. The Committees expect substantial effort to minimize future Federal contributions through major participation by State, local and private cooperators.

The Committees feel so strongly about the land management agencies maintaining their infrastructure, that even in the face of declining budgetary resources, the Committees have provided the Bureau with an additional $6.5 million over the fiscal year 1998 enacted level to address its backlog maintenance needs.

The Committees agree to clarify the dates for which reports analyzing the fee program are due. January 31 of each year the program is in existence, the affected agencies should provide a consolidated report on annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements to the program. At such time as the program is terminated, the final report should also include a comprehensive evaluation of the entirety of the program.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $286,895,000 for wildland fire management as proposed by the House instead of $288,975,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Committees do not concur with the Senate earmark that would have provided for a new Alaska hotshot crew.

CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for the central hazardous materials fund as proposed by the House instead of $9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $10,997,000 for construction instead of $6,975,000 as proposed by the House and $8,197,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $1,000,000 for the Escalante National Monument visitor facility, $2,000,000 for the Pompeys Pillar visitor facility, and $1,022,000 for the Coldfoot multiagency visitor facility.

PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

The conference agreement provides $125,000,000 for payments in lieu of taxes as proposed by the Senate instead of $140,000,000 as proposed by the House.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $14,600,000 for land acquisition instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the House and $15,650,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

State and Project	*Amount*
MT—Beaverhead River	$750,000
CA—Cache Creek	500,000
CO—Grand Mesa Slopes	700,000
CO—Gunnison Basin	800,000
ID—Idaho Lands Project	700,000
CA—King Range NCA	1,000,000
WA—Lopez Island	1,000,000
CA—Otay Mts./Kuchamaa	1,850,000
CA—Santa Rosa Mts. NSA	1,000,000
ID—Upper Snake/S. Fork Snake River	750,000
UT—Washington Co. HCP	1,000,000
OR—West Eugene Wetlands	750,000
Subtotal	10,800,000
Emergency/Hardships/ Inholdings	800,000
Acquisition Management	3,000,000
Total	14,600,000

The Committees are modifying the reprogramming guidelines regarding land exchanges. The agencies must submit proposed land exchanges in excess of $500,000 to the Committees on Appropriations for a 30 day period of review.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The conference agreement provides $97,037,000 for Oregon and California grant lands instead of $98,407,000 as proposed by the House and $94,791,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Decreases below the House include $627,000 for uncontrollable costs, $645,000 for resources management, $87,000 for information systems, and $11,000 for construction.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation for range improvements of not less than $10,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate.

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation for service charges, deposits, and forfeitures which is estimated to be $8,055,000 as proposed by the House instead of $7,226,000 as proposed by the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation of $8,800,000 for miscellaneous trust funds as proposed by the House and Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committees have reauthorized the hard rock mining holding fee through fiscal year 2001 and have included new language that provides for a 60 day period to correct any defects to small miner waiver applications.

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $661,136,000 for resource management instead of $607,106,000 as proposed by the House and $624,019,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House recommended level for the endangered species program include an increase of $400,000 for Alabama sturgeon and a decrease of $400,000 for ESA reform in candidate conservation; a decrease of $500,000 for program activities in listing; an increase of $50,000 for program activities in consultation; increases of $500,000 for the Bruneau hot springs snail in Idaho, $25,000 for program activities, $20,000,000 for salmon and steelhead recovery in the State of Washington and $5,000,000 for the ESA landowner incentive program; and a decrease of $400,000 for ESA reform in recovery. In habitat conservation changes to the House include: (1) for the partners for fish and wildlife program, increases of $300,000 for program activities associated with the clean water initiative, $300,000 for Washington salmon enhancement and $250,000 for Hawaii ESA community conservation and a decrease of $100,000 for program activities and (2) for project planning, an increase of $100,000 for the Middle Rio Grande Bosque Consortium and a decrease of $400,000 for FERC relicensing activities. Other program changes to the House include an increase of $55,000 for Mason Valley, NV water quality monitoring in the environmental contaminants program; a decrease of $500,000 for the refuge operations backlog and an increase of $500,000 for the refuge maintenance backlog in refuge operations and maintenance; increases of $400,000 for implementing the U.S./Canada migratory bird treaty, $1,000,000 for a National program to address Canada goose depredation and $100,000 for rural Alaska workshops and lead shot exchange programs in migratory bird management; an increase of $50,000 for fresh water mussels in hatchery operations and maintenance; and increases of $800,000 for fish passage facilities, $600,000 for a prototype machine to mark hatchery reared salmon at the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and $200,000 for the National fish health survey in fish and wildlife management. In general administration changes to the House include an increase of $750,000 for the National Conservation Training Center and an increase of $250,000 for the Russia initiative in the international affairs program of which $50,000 is for the State of Alaska. The Committees have not agreed to the transfer of funds to the construction account for major bridge and road maintenance as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes bill language earmarking the Endangered Species Act listing program at $5,756,000 instead of $6,256,000 as proposed by the House and $5,156,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Committees agree to the following:

1. The funding included in the candidate conservation account for activities associated with the Prebles meadow jumping mouse may be reprogrammed, as appropriate, to the recovery program.

2. There is no specific increase for the Clark County, NV habitat conservation plan in the consultation program. The Committees expect the Service to continue to work with communities like Clark County, NV and El Dorado County, CA to support endangered species efforts.

3. Within the base budget there is $100,000 for wolf monitoring in Yellowstone NP and the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness.

4. The funds provided for salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in Washington State are to be administered by the Salmon Recovery Office in the Office of the Governor. That office will provide allocations to local governments for salmon and steelhead projects and activities that contribute to the recovery of these species. Funds should be divided as follows: $2,800,000 for the Puget Sound North Sub-region, $8,800,000 for the Central Puget Sound Sub-region, $2,500,000 for the Southwest Puget Sound Sub-region; $2,800,000 for the Lower Columbia River Recovery Region, $300,000 for the Southwest Washington Recovery Region, $800,000 for the Upper Columbia River Recovery Region, $800,000 for the Middle Columbia River Recovery Region and $950,000 for the Snake River Recovery Region. Up to one percent of the total may be used by the State for administrative costs. The State shall also commit to a minimum of 25 percent in matching funds.

5. Of the $250,000 provided in habitat conservation for Hawaii community conservation programs, $100,000 is for palila bird recovery in conjunction with the Saddle Road project on the Island of Hawaii.

6. The $100,000 increase in habitat conservation for the Middle Rio Grande Bosque program restores the fiscal year 1998 base level of $550,000 and provides for a one-time grant of $50,000 to the State consortium.

7. In establishing priorities for the distribution of the $1,000,000 increase provided in migratory bird management for Canada goose depredation, the Service should consider the problems associated with dusky Canada geese in Washington and Oregon.

8. The increase in hatchery operations and maintenance for fresh water mussels is to support hatchery activities related to the growth, preservation and reintroduction of fresh water mussels and the involvement of hatchery expertise in regional ecosystem teams.

9. Within the increase provided for fish passage facilities in fish and wildlife management, there is no earmark for any specific program. The Service should consider the Tahuya River in establishing priorities for the distribution of these funds.

10. Within available funds, the Service should conduct a feasibility study on the removal of fish passage barriers on Icicle Creek near the Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery, WA. The cost of this study should not exceed $30,000.

11. The $750,000 increase provided for the National Conservation Training Center is for start-up and partial year operating costs for a third dormitory at the Center. These funds are needed because dormitory construction is ahead of schedule, and it is expected to open in fiscal year 1999. The Service should request the funds necessary for full year operations in the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

12. The earmark for the Hood Canal Salmon Enhancement Group is $100,000.

13. There are no specific earmarks for a study of sea otter decline in the Aleutian chain or for an education campaign on the Yukon River Salmon Treaty. The Service should consider these needs in the context of its overall priorities.

14. Within the funds provided, the Service may pursue its planned wildlife inventory projects in the Kenai NWR, Innoko NWR, Yukon Flats NWR and Nowitna NWR, AK.

15. The Alaska Nanuuq Commission, the Alaska Sea Otter Commission and the Eskimo Walrus Commission should be funded at the fiscal year 1998 level for cooperative activities authorized under section 119 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act.

16. The budget includes continued support for the Nevada biodiversity research and conservation initiative in the partners for fish and wildlife program.

17. By January 31 of each year the recreation fee demonstration program is in effect, the Service should provide a consolidated report on annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements to the program. At such time as the program is terminated, the final report should include a comprehensive evaluation of the entirety of the program.

18. The Committees are pleased that the Administration has endorsed the Congressionally-initiated backlog maintenance reduction program and note that, in addition to the large funding increase provided for backlog maintenance reduction in this Act, the Committees recently earmarked $20,000,000 in Title V funding from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation to be used to address the Service's maintenance backlog.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $50,453,000 for construction instead of $66,100,000 as proposed by the House and $48,734,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

Location or activity	Description	Amount
ACE Basin NWR, SC	Parking, bathrooms & kiosks	$250,000
Alaska Maritime NWR, AK	Design and construction	860,000
Alligator River NWR, NC	Milltail Bridge	498,000
Atchafalaya NWR, LA	Big AI #2 Bridge	500,000
Bear River NWR, UT	Dikes, grassland habitat, education center	2,000,000
Bitter Lake NWR, NM	Replace 2 bridges	253,000
Carolina Sandhills NWR, SC	Replace 2 bridges	536,000
Catahoula NWR, LA	Shop building	300,000
Columbia NWR, WA	Potholes Canal Bridge	450,000
Craig Brook NFH, ME	Rehabilitation	3,300,000
Creston NFH, MT	Jessup Mill Dam	2,200,000

Location or activity	Description	Amount
Deep Fork NWR, OK	Public access and trails	185,000
Dexter NFH, NM	Phase III construction	2,683,000
Discovery Center, MO	Education & conservation program	500,000
Erie NWR, PA	Erie Dam No. 9	1,100,000
Hanalei NWR, HI	Water supply for taro fields	250,000
Hatchie NWR, TN	Log Landing Slough Bridge	66,000
Hatchie NWR, TN	Windrow Loop/Bear Creek Bridge	83,000
Iron River NFH, WI	Storage building	825,000
Kenai NWR, AK	Roads/intersections	250,000
Klamath Basin NWR, CA	Water facilities	3,600,000
Lacassine NWR, LA	Shop building	750,000
Laguna Atascosa NWR, TX	Bridge rehabilitation	55,000
Lower Rio Grande Valley NWR, TX	Bridge rehab. & replacement	270,000
Madison WMD, SD	Heating system, office rehabilitation	500,000
Makah NFH, WA	Salmon spawning structure	2,570,000
Mammoth Spring NFH, AR	Pond structures	450,000
McKinney Lake NFH, NC	McKinney Lake Dam	700,000
Mingo NWR, MO	Replace bridges	702,000
Mississquoi NWR, VT	HQ planning & construction	2,000,000
National Blackfooted Ferret Conservation Center, CO	Construction	1,800,000
North Attleboro NFH, MA	Reconstruction (generator replacement)	325,000
Okefenokee NWR, GA	Visitors center renovation	1,000,000
Orangeburg NFH, SC	Orangeburg Substation Dam	700,000
Ridgefield NWR, WA	Shop building	450,000
Sabine NWR, LA	Boathouse	550,000
Sequoyah NWR, OK	Bridge rehabilitation	160,000
Sequoyah NWR, OK	Repairs and roads	575,000
Sherburne NWR, MN	Shop buildings	945,000
Silvio Conte NWR	Colebrook interp ctr in NH	250,000
Southeast Louisiana Refuges	Building repairs	1,000,000
Tern Island NWR, Pacific	Replace/repair seawall	1,000,000
Togiak NWR, AK	Fourplex residence	1,216,000
Welaka NFH, FL	Ponds & cache basins	530,000
White River NWR, AR	Administrative building w/visitor contact	1,000,000
White Sulphur Springs NFH, WV	Rehabilitation	150,000
Wichita Mountains NWR, OK	Bridge rehab. & replacement	220,000
Wichita Mountains NWR, OK	Gramma Lake & Comanche Dams	1,100,000
Wichita Mountains NWR, OK	Roads	1,564,000
Servicewide bridge safety inspections		495,000
Servicewide dam safety inspections		495,000
Construction Management		6,242,000
Total		50,453,000

The Committees agree to the following:

1. The funding provided for the Alaska Maritime NWR, AK is to complete design of an administrative building with a visitor contact area. No funds are to be used for design of additional support buildings or facilities. The total cost of the project should not exceed $10,000,000, and within that amount, the cost of exhibits, furnishings and any outdoor interpretation aids associated with the visitor contact portion of the building should be paid for with non-Federal funds.

2. The funding for the Dexter NFH, NM completes the construction at that hatchery and no further Federal construction funding will be required for the project.

3. The funding for the Hanalei NWR, HI completes the water delivery facilities for that refuge, and no further Federal funding will be required for the project.

4. The funding for the Colebrook interpretive center in NH is provided on a one-time only basis. This facility is not located on property within the Silvio Conte NWR.

5. The funding provided for the White River NWR, AR is for construction of an Administrative building with a visitor contact area at the refuge. The cost of exhibits, furnishings and any outdoor interpretation aids associated with the visitor contact portion of the building should be paid for with non-Federal funds.

6. The Service should work with the Navy Seabees to develop a cooperative effort for the repair/replacement of the seawall at Tern Island in the Pacific. The total cost of this project, assuming cooperation with the Navy on the transport of materials, should be reported to the Committees no later than January 15, 1999. The fiscal year 2000 budget request should include a status report on the project including a proposed plan to implement the seawall replacement on a phased funding basis.

7. Funding for major safety repairs to bridges and roads has not been transferred to the construction account from the resource management account as proposed by the House.

8. The fiscal year 2000 budget should address the feasibility of constructing a cost-shared indoor eagle viewing and educational facility at the National Eagle Center in MN within the context of overall Service priorities.

9. No funding is provided for constructing a biocontainment facility in MT, as proposed by the Senate, for research on contagious diseases that can impact domestic livestock. The lead agency for such a project should be the U.S. Department of Agriculture. There is no objection to the Service serving in a consultative role for this project.

10. The Service is strongly urged to use local hires to the maximum extent practicable in constructing the fourplex residence at the Togiak NWR, AK.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $48,024,000 for land acquisition instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the House and $62,120,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

State and Project	*Amount*
LA—Atchafalaya River Bsn. (LA Black Bear)	$1,000,000
TX—Attwater Prairie Chicken NWR	1,000,000
VA—Back Bay NWR	1,000,000
CA—Bair Island (Don Edwards NWR)	1,500,000
TX—Balcones Canyonlands NWR	1,500,000
WA—Black River (Nisqually NWR)	750,000
AL—Bon Secour NWR	1,000,000
PR—Cabo Rojo Salt Flats NWR	1,000,000
WV—Canaan Valley NWR	1,200,000
NJ—Cape May NWR	1,000,000
KY—Clarks River NWR	500,000
NJ—E.B. Forsythe NWR	750,000
AL—Grand Bay NWR	750,000
MA—Great Meadows NWR	1,750,000
OR—Klamath Forest Marsh NWR	100,000
NH—Lake Umbagog NWR	1,800,000
FL—Lake Wales Ridge NWR	1,000,000
TX—Lower Rio Grande NWR	2,000,000
WV—Ohio River Islands NWR	250,000
OH—Ottawa NWR	1,000,000
IN—Patoka River NWR	250,000
ME—Petit Manan NWR	375,000
ME—Rachel Carson NWR	375,000
VA—Rappahannock River Valley NWR	1,000,000
RI—Rhode Island Refuge Complex	500,000
CA—San Diego NWR	3,000,000
LA—SE Louisiana Refuges	1,000,000
VT/CT/NH/MA—Silvio O. Conte NWR	3,174,000
CT—Stewart McKinney NWR (Ram Isld)	1,600,000
LA—Tensas River NWR	750,000
TX—Trinity River NWR	500,000
SC—Waccamaw NWR	1,750,000
NJ—Wallkill NWR	1,000,000
WI—Whittlesey Creek NWR	650,000
Subtotal	36,774,000
Emergencies/hardships	1,000,000
Inholdings	750,000
Exchanges	1,000,000
Acquisition management	8,500,000
Total	48,024,000

The Committees have provided a total of $2,000,000 for acquisition of timberlands within the Bailey Tract located in the proposed Atchafalaya National Wildlife Refuge. $1,000,000 was recently provided from fiscal year 1998 Title V money and $1,000,000 is contained in this bill. The Committees strongly urge the Service to conduct public hearings and solicit input from the local communities on the creation of this refuge. It is the intent of the Committees that any funds appropriated for this refuge will not have an adverse impact on commercial activities pending the approval and release of a final report.

The conference agreement earmarks $1,500,000 for the Bair Island acquisition in the Don Edwards NWR. It is the Committees' clear intent that the existing public trail which runs along the levy, parallel to Bay Shore Freeway, remains open.

The Committees have provided a total of $2,000,000 for the Cabo Rojo acquisition,

$1,000,000 of which was recently provided from fiscal year 1998 Title V money and $1,000,000 is contained in this bill. It is the Committees' intention to complete this project before December 31, 1998, from within the balance of Title V funds.

The Committees have not included funds for the Texas Chenier Plain which includes four National Wildlife Refuges in three counties in Texas. The Service is directed not to provide any funds for these areas.

The Committees have provided $1,000,000 to purchase the Howard property near the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge in Ohio. These funds are contingent on an equal match with State or private funds.

The Committees are modifying the reprogramming guidelines regarding land exchanges. The agencies must submit proposed land exchanges in excess of $500,000 to the Committees on Appropriations for a 30 day period of review.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $14,000,000 for the cooperative endangered species conservation fund instead of $15,000,000 as proposed by the House and $34,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The change to the House recommended level is a decrease of $1,000,000 for habitat conservation plan land acquisition. The $20,000,000 proposed by the Senate for grants to the State of Washington for salmon and steelhead recovery is addressed in the Resource Management account.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

The conference agreement provides $10,779,000 for the National wildlife refuge fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $15,000,000 for the North American wetlands conservation fund instead of $12,700,000 as proposed by the House and $15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Increases above the House include $2,210,000 in habitat management and $90,000 in administration.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND APPRECIATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $800,000 for the wildlife conservation and appreciation fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 for the multinational species conservation fund instead of $2,400,000 as proposed by the House and $1,900,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

African elephants	$1,000,000
Rhinoceros and tigers	500,000
Asian elephants	500,000
Total	2,000,000

The conference agreement makes minor technical corrections to the appropriations language to clarify that donations and penalties deposited in the fund are available without further appropriation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The conference agreement makes two technical corrections to administrative provisions. The first involves using the term ''inserting'' as proposed by the House instead of ''adding'' as proposed by the Senate in language dealing with amending the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The second specifies that the current reprogramming guidelines are contained in Senate Report 105–56.

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

The conference agreement includes a modification to technical corrections as proposed by the House to remove certain properties in Florida and South Carolina from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. These properties include 25 acres in Pumpkin Key, FL, 12 acres in Ocean Reef, FL and 18 acres in Huntington Beach, SC. The modification corrects the reference date for the relevant map for the Florida property. Other removals from the system are addressed under General Provisions—Department of the Interior and under Title III—General Provisions.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $1,285,604,000 for operation of the National park system instead of $1,333,328,000 as proposed by the House and $1,288,903,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement provides $228,819,000 for Resource Stewardship instead of $228,790,000 as proposed by the House and $229,818,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include increases of $1,279,000 for special need parks and $750,000 for Vanishing Treasures and a decrease of $2,000,000 for Inventory and Monitoring. Within available funds, $400,000 is for additional continuing support for Heritage Preservation public education and training.

The conference agreement provides $301,238,000 for Visitor Services instead of $301,663,000 as proposed by the House and $302,538,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include increases of $475,000 for special need parks and $500,000 for the park police and decreases of $200,000 for the overflights initiative and $1,200,000 for risk assessments.

The conference agreement provides $411,930,000 for maintenance instead of $447,159,000 as proposed by the House and $401,930,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include an increase of $771,000 for special need parks and a decrease of $36,000,000 for maintenance. The Committee directs the Service to do the following maintenance projects within available funds: $300,000 for Central High School, AR, $200,000 for Fort Sumter, SC, and $390,000 for San Antonio Missions, TX.

The Committees are pleased that the Administration has finally endorsed the congressionally initiated program to reduce backlog maintenance in the parks. The Committees continue to place a high priority on this initiative and the Congress has provided nearly $1 billion for this purpose since fiscal year 1996. In addition, the Committees created a Recreational Fee Demonstration Program which will provide over $450,000,000 to the National Park Service over the life of the five-year program. Also, the Committees provided $20,000,000 for backlog projects on September 5, 1998, from the fiscal year 1998 Title V funds. The Committees note that the reduction from the House level for maintenance is more than offset by the release of Title V funding and the extension of the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program and encourage the Service and the Administration to work with them to implement this many-faceted approach to addressing a serious problem. The answer to the problem cannot be appropriations alone. Management and financial accountability improvements in the Service are desperately needed to achieve the goal of a realistic and manageable maintenance backlog.

The conference agreement provides $238,929,000 for Park support instead of $238,128,000 as proposed by the House and $239,929,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House level include increases of $326,000 for special need parks and $475,000 for the Lewis and Clark Trail. This $475,000 includes $175,000 for challenge cost-share grants, $140,000 for a partnership agreement and $160,000 for technical assistance and planning.

The conference agreement has deleted the $12,500,000 for the Denver Service Center base funding as proposed by the House from the operations account and provided funds under Park Service construction. The conference agreement also deletes the $10,000,000 across the board increase proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $104,688,000 for External Administrative costs as proposed by the Senate instead of $105,088,000 as proposed by the House. The change to the House level is a reduction of $400,000 for FTS 2000.

The Committees recognize that Yosemite National Park has a serious bear management problem and that current funding has not been sufficient to deal with the estimated 600 bears in the park and the 4 million people who visit the park annually. Therefore, the conference agreement earmarks $500,000 within available funds for the bear management program in Yosemite National Park.

The Committees agree to clarify the dates for which reports analyzing the fee program are due. By January 31 of each year the program is in existence, the Service should provide a consolidated report on annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements to the program. At such time as the program is terminated, the final report should also include a comprehensive evaluation of the entirety of the program.

The Committees are concerned about the findings of a recent GAO report that raises several concerns about the new fee program. While finding the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program a success with the general public, the report criticized the Service for generating the greatest revenue yet expending only 17 percent from the period October 1, 1996 to March 31, 1998. The study recommends that the Secretary of the Interior look for further opportunities to experiment and innovate with new and existing fees and work more closely with the Secretary of Agriculture to improve services for visitors by better coordinating their fee activities. The Committees strongly urge the Service to improve greatly the rate at which fee monies are put to work on the ground in the parks and to take very seriously the Committees' long-standing directive to place signage in the parks which thanks the public and describes how their fees are being used. The Committees were disappointed that this directive was, to a large extent, ignored this past summer, particularly in the larger parks.

The Committees continue to express concern over the unsafe conditions at the intersection of Routes 29 and 234 in the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia which remain hazardous to local residents and visitors of the park traveling through the intersection. However, the Committees are aware and encouraged that an ''intersection task force'' was convened in April 1998 to develop a compromise resolution to the problem of safety and traffic capacity at the intersection.

The task force consists of representatives from the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the National Park Service, the American Automobile Association, Prince William County officials, and local citizens. The Committees have been advised that the task force is in the process of developing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) in a three-phased approach to resolve the problems at the intersection.

Phase one calls for traffic signal improvements; clearing vegetation from intersection approaches; relocating the existing Stone House parking lot; improving the traffic enforcement; developing safe pull-off areas for

law enforcement; reducing speed limits; providing grooved surfaces and signs at the park entrance to alert visitors they are entering the park and to alert travelers of the approaching intersection.

Phase two will be initiated only after an objective determination that phase one improvements have failed to address the problem. The intersection will be monitored regularly, and it is expected that the task force will reconvene to evaluate phase one. Phase two will consist of some regrading of Route 234, widening of both approaches of Route 29, and the consideration of accommodating additional turn lanes.

Phase three calls for the Service to seek funding and work with VDOT, FHWA, and Prince William County towards the closure of Routes 29 and 234 and to provide alternative routes for traffic now traveling through the Park as called for in Public Law 100–647. The Committees recognize that safety concerns at the Routes 29 and 234 intersection have been a long-standing problem for the park and surrounding community.

The Committees strongly encourage the Service and VDOT to continue to work together to finalize and approve an MOU, adhere to the terms of the agreement and implement the actions as outlined. The Service should conduct a bypass study as called for in Public Law 100–647.

The Committees direct the Service to expand its official budget justification for fiscal year 2000 to include a new park summary section which lists the units of the system by the nineteen National Park System designations. This new summary should begin with the National Parks.

The conference agreement includes language in Title I-General Provisions which ensures that property owners included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore at the time of the 1992 Act that expanded the park are afforded the same opportunities to obtain fixed-term Reservations of Use and Occupancy as homeowners that were incorporated in previous expansions.

The Committees have deleted language requiring the Service to consider options for establishing a jet-capable runway near the entrance to Denali National Park and Preserve, but note the proximity of jetports to the entrance of other National parks, such as Wrangell-St.Elias NP&P at Glenallen, Alaska and Katmai NP&P at King Salmon, Alaska, where the National Park Service keeps administrative offices.

The Committees have once again provided $600,000 in base funding for new mineral examiners at the Mojave National Preserve. This same amount and direction was included in Public Law 105–83. The Committees have learned that the Service did not comply with the clear congressional intent and used the funding for other units as well as for the Denver-based Geological Resources Division. The Service has informed the Committees that there are over 2,000 mining claims within or in close proximity to the Mojave National Preserve. The Service explained that mineral examiners are needed on site to process these claims and establish valid existing rights. Service officials expressed to the Committees that this was the most challenging issue confronting the newly established unit. The Congress responded but the Service chose to not comply with congressional direction. Therefore, the Committees have included statutory language to ensure that this pressing need is addressed in fiscal year 1999.

The Committees expect that when or if the National Park Service completes the work on design alternatives for improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House, the Department will submit a reprogramming proposal to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the normal process to do planning on such proposed improvements. Before taking any action on the reprogramming proposal, the Committees expect full and open consultations from the Administration on the preferred alternative including the goal, justification and cost effectiveness of the improvements.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

The conference agreement provides $46,225,000 for the National recreation and preservation program instead of $43,939,000 as proposed by the House and $48,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $515,000 for recreation programs as proposed by the Senate instead of $506,000 as proposed by the House. The change to the House level consists of an increase of $9,000 for fixed costs. The conference agreement provides $9,088,000 for Natural programs instead of $8,984,000 as proposed by the House and $10,188,000 as proposed by the Senate. The change to the House level is an increase of $104,000 for fixed costs. Within available funds, $375,000 is provided for the restoration of Ravenna Creek by means of surface reconnection in cooperation with the Ravenna Creek Alliance. Consideration should be given to the Lake Champlain project and the Vermont/New Hampshire River Commissions. The Committees have agreed not to continue to earmark funds for the Chesapeake Bay initiative. The Committees appropriated $400,000 for fiscal years 1997 and 1998 for grants to local communities to help implement heritage protection plans.

The conference agreement provides $19,056,000 for Cultural Programs instead of $18,899,000 as proposed by the House and $19,431,000 as proposed by the Senate. The changes to the House level are an increase of $157,000 for fixed costs. Within available funds, $250,000 is provided to initiate a Revolutionary War Study.

The conference agreement provides $1,671,000 for International park affairs as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,658,000 as proposed by the House. The changes to the House are an increase of $13,000 for fixed costs. The conference agreement provides $358,000 for environmental and compliance review as proposed by the Senate instead of $350,000 as proposed by the House. The change to the House level is an increase of $8,000 for fixed costs. The conference agreement provides $1,751,000 for Grant Administration as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,715,000 as proposed by the House. The change to the House level is an increase of $36,000 for fixed costs.

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for Heritage Commissions and grants instead of $4,500,000 as proposed by the House and $5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount, $1,000,000 each is earmarked for the Essex National Recreation Area, the Ohio and Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor, and the Steel Industry Heritage Corridor. Also earmarked is a total of $500,000 each for the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor and the Augusta Canal National Heritage Area. The remaining $1,000,000 is to be distributed to the remaining four areas. The Committees intend that these funds be allocated to the heritage areas and that the Service be limited to no more than two FTEs and no other part-time or detailed staff may be used for this program. The Service is reminded that it only has Congressional authorization to work on the areas specified in the Omnibus Parks Act of 1996. Technical support for this program is funded at $859,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $850,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement provides $7,927,000 for Statutory or Contractual Aid instead of $4,477,000 as proposed by the House and $8,527,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds are to be distributed as follows:

Alaska Native Cultural Center	$750,000
Aleutian World War II National Historic Area	100,000
Blackstone River Corridor Heritage Commission	324,000
Brown Foundation	102,000
Dayton Aviation Heritage Commission	48,000
Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal	329,000
Ice Age National Scientific Reserve	806,000
Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Commission	239,000
Johnstown Area Heritage Association	50,000
Lackawanna Heritage	450,000
Mandan On-a-Slant Village	250,000
Martin Luther King, Jr. Center	534,000
National Constitution Center	500,000
National Underground RR	500,000
Native Hawaiian culture and arts program	750,000
New Orleans Jazz Commission	67,000
Quinebaug-Shetucket National Heritage Corridor Commission	200,000
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission	670,000
National First Ladies Library	300,000
Southwestern Penn. Heritage Preservation Commission	158,000
Vancouver National Historic Reserve	400,000
Wheeling National Heritage Area	400,000

The funds provided for the Alaska Native Cultural Center begin a three-year phaseout of this project. The Committees understand that $500,000 will be provided in fiscal year 2000 and a final $250,000 for fiscal year 2001. The $500,000 for the Sewall-Belmont House is provided in the new Millennium Program instead of in Statutory and Contractual Aid as proposed by the Senate.

The Committee have included $300,000 for Technical Assistance and support for the Saxton McKinley House and National First Ladies' Library in Canton, Ohio. Further guidance regarding this program is contained in the ''Construction'' account under general management plans.

The conference agreement has not provided the $2,000,000 as proposed by the House for urban park grants. The Committees have determined that this effort cannot be accommodated with the limited resources available this year.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $72,412,000 for the Historic Preservation Fund instead of $40,812,000 as proposed by the House and $55,612,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $42,412,000 for Grants-in-aid instead of $40,812,000 as proposed by the House and $45,612,000 as proposed by the Senate. The changes to the House level include a decrease of $700,000 for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, an increase of $2,000,000 for State grants and an increase of $300,000 for

Tribes. Within the funds for HBCUs, $200,000 is earmarked for an assessment of all buildings eligible for funding under the 1996 Omnibus Parks Bill. The Committees intend that HBCU funds be allocated based on completed assessments and that no HBCU be given more than $1,000,000 in this fiscal year. Given this increase, the new base for HBCUs is $7,000,000. The additional funds provided for grants-to-States are for preservation projects and other purposes consistent with the Historic Preservation Act, and may be allocated by individual States according to State priorities.

The conference agreement provides $30,000,000 for a new two-year Millennium Program as proposed by the Senate. The Committees intend that these individual grants be matched on a 60 percent non-Federal to 40 percent Federal basis. Projects are limited to items traditionally funded in the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act and the National Archives Projects under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies will not be funded and no funds may be allocated to the States. Most States have budget surpluses and should be able to support their own programs. The agencies should work together to establish specific criteria for proposing Millennium projects which consider national significance, meet the matching requirement, have an educational component, and will not require additional funds in future years. The National Park Service in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and any other eligible agency should submit the criteria and the project list to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees for final approval. Within these funds $3,000,000 is for the Star Spangled Banner restoration and $500,000 is for the Sewall-Belmont House, and funds necessary to completely restore the Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution located in the National Archieves.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $226,058,000 for construction instead of $149,000,000 as proposed by the House and $210,116,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

Project	*Amount*
Accokeek Foundation, MD (rehab)	$300,000
Adams NHS, MA (repair/rehab.)	1,724,000
Antietam NB, MD (restore structures)	1,190,000
Black Archives, (FL A&M Univ. const.)	1,000,000
Blackstone River Valley, RI/MA (exhibits)	750,000
Blue Ridge Parkway, VA (repair)	200,000
Boston African-American NHS, MD (rehab)	1,398,000
Brown v. Board of Education NHS, KS (rehab)	4,000,000
C&O Canal MD (relocate visitor center)	1,200,000
Canaveral NS, FL (Seminole Rest)	800,000
Cape Hatteras NS, NC (reloc. Light station)	9,800,000
Charleston School Dist., AR (exhibits)	200,000
Chickasaw NRA, OK (Campground)	1,270,000
Congaree Swamp NM, SC (access road)	2,300,000
Cuyahoga Valley NRA, OH (repair/rehab)	4,470,000
Dayton Aviation NHP, OH (comp. Hoover)	1,305,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (repaired dams)	840,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, PA (trail)	3,500,000
Delaware Water Gap NRA, (Zimmermann House)	750,000
Edison NHS, NJ (rehab)	507,000
Eisenhower NHS, PA (fire protection)	1,310,000
Ellis Island NJ-NY (stabilization)	2,000,000
Everglades NP, FL (water system)	14,000,000
FDR Home/Vanderbilt NHS, NY (rehab)	1,000,000
Field Museum, IL (rehab)	2,000,000
Fort McHenry NM & HS, MD (rehab)	900,000
Fort Necessity NB, PA (VC)	3,400,000
Fort Point NHS, CA (repair)	2,158,000
Fort Smith NHS, AR (rehab)	1,550,000
Fort Stanwix NM, NY (rehab)	500,000
Gateway NRA, NY (rehab)	5,690,000
Gateway NRA, NJ (rehab lighthouse)	884,000
George Washington Mem. Parkway, VA	300,000
Glacier Bay NP&P, AK (rehab)	3,988,000
Glen Canyon NRA, AZ (improve Lake Powell)	2,040,000
Golden Gate NRA, CA (rehab Alcatraz)	5,580,000
Great Smoky Mts. NP, TN-NC (trails)	970,000
Harpers Ferry NHP, WV (stabilization)	1,200,000
Hecksher Museum, NY (renovation)	500,000
Hispanic Cultural Center, NM (arts center)	3,000,000
Independence NHP, PA (redevelopment)	3,500,000
Jean Lafitte NHP&P, LA (rehab)	2,000,000
Jimmy Carter NHS, GA (restore home site)	1,435,000
Katmai NP&P, AK (visitor facilities)	3,000,000
Kendall Co. Courthouse, IL (restoration)	1,500,000
Lake Mead NRA, NV (replace water treat)	8,550,000
Lake Mead NRA, NV (replace water treat)	1,342,000
Lewis & Clark NHT, IL (VC)	4,000,000
Longfellow NHS, MA (rehab structures)	1,645,000
Mammoth Cave NP, KY (rehab)	1,120,000
Minute Man NHP, MA (safe visitor access)	1,200,000
Natchez NHP, MS (restore houses)	876,000
National Constitution Center, PA	10,000,000
New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, NJ	411,000
New River Gorge NR, WV (rehab)	525,000
Olympic NP, WA (Quinault VC)	525,000
Perry's Victory & IPM, OH (rehab.)	2,200,000
Sequoia NP, CA (restore Giant Forest)	6,000,000
Shenandoah NP, VA (rehab utility systems)	4,980,000
Shiloh NMP, TN (stop riverbank erosion)	2,000,000
Sitka NHS, AK (rehab bldgs)	1,120,000
Sotterly Plantation, MD (restoration)	600,000
Southwest Penn Heritage Comm. (rehab)	2,000,000
Stones River NB, TN (exhibits)	300,000
Susan B. Anthony House, NY (rehab)	550,000
Tuskegee Airman NHS, AL (emergency stabilization)	2,100,000
U–505, IL (rehab)	1,000,000
Ulysses S. Grant NHS Hist. Site, MO (rehab)	968,000
Vicksburg NMP, MS (restore bldgs.)	1,200,000
Virginia City, MT (restoration)	1,000,000
Wheeling, WV (restoration)	600,000
Women's Rights NHP, NY (trail study)	100,000
Wrangell St. Elias NP&P, AK (VC)	8,600,000
Yellowstone NP, WY (sewer replacement)	500,000
Zion NP, UT (visitor transport system)	3,640,000
Project Total	171,561,000
Emergency/unscheduled housing	15,000,000
Planning	16,370,000
Equipment Replacement	15,402,000
General Management Plans	7,725,000
Grand Total	226,058,000

The Committees have agreed to provide $16,370,000 for construction planning. Within this amount are specific construction planning funds as follows: (1) $164,000 for construction planning at Chickasaw NRA, (2) $265,000 for construction planning at Congaree Swamp NM, (3) $295,000 for construction planning at the Dayton Aviation NHP, (4) $120,000 for construction planning for the Zimmermann House in the Delaware Water Gap NRA, (5) $100,000 for construction planning at the FDR Home NHS, (6) $162,000 for construction planning of the water system at Guadalupe Mts. NP, (7) $200,000 for construction planning at Jean Lafitte NHP&P, (8) $25,000 for construction planning of the Quinault Visitor Center in Olympic NP, (9) $100,000 for construction planning at Sitka NHS, and (10) $100,000 for construction planning at Hovenweep NM.

The Committees continue to have strong concerns regarding the construction program of the National Park Service. The review directed by the Committees and conducted by the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA) during fiscal year 1998 recommended significant changes in the way the Service manages its construction program. Both the House and Senate took significant steps towards a restructuring of the program consistent with the NAPA recommendations. The Service also responded favorably to the NAPA recommendations and presented the Committees with an implementation plan identifying actions the Service will take to ensure compliance with the NAPA recommendations. The Service should proceed diligently with execution of the plan so that the NAPA reforms are implemented by the end of fiscal year 1999.

The Committees remain committed to reforms in the construction program that will ensure more cost-effective projects, less expensive program oversight, and greater use of external rather than in-house capabilities, particularly in the areas of planning, design, and project management. The Committees emphasize that the reforms included in the NAPA report apply to the entirety of the Service line-item construction program, not just those projects managed by the Denver Service Center.

The Committees expect the Service to keep them informed on a regular basis regarding the downsizing of the Denver Service

Center and the transition to a new organizational structure that will be capable of executing the reforms outlined in the NAPA report and in the Service implementation plan. In order to assist with the downsizing, the Committees have included bill language which provides buyout authority for employees at the Denver Service Center, as well as the Presidio and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, where a similar downsizing need exists.

Consistent with the NAPA recommendations and the Service implementation plan, the Committees recommend the following amounts within the construction appropriation for conducting the construction program in fiscal year 1999: Base operations for Denver Service Center, $16,100,000; program oversight within the office of the Associate Director for Professional Services, $1,000,000; planning, 10 percent of net construction; and centrally administered funds for pre-design and special studies of proposed line-item construction projects, $4,500,000. In fiscal year 1999, funding for these activities shall not exceed the specified amount, and will be paid for from savings resulting from application of the NAPA recommended planning, oversight, and contingency percentages to the line-item projects that are managed by the Service and funded in this Act. Starting with the fiscal year 2000 budget, NPS should identify and justify each of these elements as a separate line item in the construction budget. Funding for the one-time transition costs associated with the downsizing to 260 FTEs is to come from unobligated construction balances and application of the NAPA percentages to unstarted prior year construction projects. Should additional costs be identified as implementation proceeds, the Service should submit a reprogramming request for the Committees' consideration.

Further, with regard to the construction program, the Committees agree to the following:

1. Once the savings are identified by project, the Denver Service Center may not charge or assess any cost to the fiscal year 1999 line-item activity or the subactivity for planning and design;

2. The planning and predesign funds are for activities associated with outyear projects, consistent with the five-year plan, with an emphasis on projects expected to be pursued in the first two or three years;

3. The Service shall provide the Committees with a report on the proposed allocation, by project and purpose, of the funds provided for both planning and predesign;

4. General management plans will continue to be funded in the same manner as proposed in the budget; however, the Committees reiterate their strong admonition to all levels of the Service that these documents must become more realistic and programmatic in the expectations they identify;

5. The Service must establish an effective method for tracking project costs using the new practices stemming from the NAPA report. This system must be used by all parties participating in the line-item program (including parks and regions) and must ensure that project costs are accounted for by line-item and fiscal year; and

6. Any exceptions to the NAPA recommended percentage of projects to be planned in-house must be presented to the Committees for approval.

The Committees have not included the $3,300,000 requested for water and sewer lines at Acadia National Park because the project will be completed with maintenance funding provided in Title V of the fiscal year 1998 bill.

The Committees have agreed to provide $300,000 to the Accokeek Foundation and $600,000 for the Sotterly Plantation in Maryland subject to matching non-Federal funds. These funds complete the Federal contribution to both projects.

The conference agreement provides $4,000,000 to begin restoration of the Brown v. Board of Education facility in Kansas. The Committees note that the Administration did not request these funds in fiscal year 1999 and encourage the Department to include the final phase of funding in the fiscal year 2000 budget request. The Committees are concerned over the estimated cost to complete the visitor center portion of the project and urge the Park Service to reduce considerably the total and to consider private cost sharing.

Funds provided for the Canaveral National Seashore Seminole Rest project should complete the projects described in the House report—specifically some trails, exhibits, parking and modest restroom facilities. By providing the $800,000, the Committees have not committed to additional projects outlined in the Development Concept Plan. None of these funds should be used for additional planning and design beyond the work specified above. If these funds are not enough to complete this work, then the project should be scaled back.

An amount of $2,000,000 is provided on a one-time basis for the completion of the Sidney R. and Addie Yates Exhibition Center at the Field Museum in Chicago, Illinois. The $500,000 for renovations at the Hecksher Museum in New York is also provided on a one-time basis. Funds provided for the Kendall County Courthouse are on a one-time basis.

Of the construction funds provided for Fort Smith NHS, up to $50,000 shall be available for the Secretary of the Interior to study the feasibility of including the historic Hot Springs High School within the Hot Springs National Park in Arkansas.

Funds provided for the Fort Necessity and Lewis and Clark Visitor Centers will complete the Federal share of these projects. Funds provided for the Hovenweep National Monument are for design of a visitor center to replace the current administrative/visitor contact building. The existing structure is a deteriorating cabin that lacks appropriate space and access, and which is a safety hazard due to structural deficiencies and rodent infestation. The Committees understand that the funds provided are the amount that can be obligated by the Service in fiscal year 1999.

The Committees intend that $300,000 of the $2,000,000 provided to the Southwest Pennsylvania Heritage Commission is to be used for the rehabilitation of the historic Bedford Springs Hotel in Pennsylvania.

The $10,000,000 provided for the National Constitution Center does not commit the Congress to additional funds for this project. The Committees, while supportive of the concept, encourage the Center to consider downscaling the size of the facility and to ensure that all components are consistent with the park's general management plan. The Committees further understand that the National Constitution Center will be entirely self-sustaining and that no Service funds will ever be required for operation of the facility. Further, the Committees urge the city of Philadelphia to enter into a binding legal agreement with the Center to take responsibility for the Center should operating funds be insufficient to manage the site in the future.

The Committees have included $1,000,000 for rehabilitation of the U–505 submarine in Illinois and $1,000,000 for Virginia City, MT restoration. Each of these projects are funded on a one-time only basis.

No funding is provided for constructing a biocontainment facility in Montana as proposed by the Senate for research on contagious diseases that can impact domestic livestock. The lead agency for such a project and any future Federal funding should be the responsibility of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Service may serve in a consultative role for this project.

Bill language is provided in Title III General Provisions which directs that the remaining $250,000 appropriated as part of Public Law 105–83 in the National Park Service construction account for fiscal year 1998 for an environmental impact statement of a site for an interpretive center along the Blue Ridge Parkway near Roanoke, Virginia, may be used for the construction of an interpretive center outside the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway. This completes the Federal share of the project.

The Committees have included $3,000,000 to initiate planning, design and construction for improved visitor use facilities at the Brooks River area at Katmai National Park and Preserve. These funds will assist with providing improved day use and overnight accommodations, platforms and boardwalks to enhance bear viewing, provision of access and safety for boats and floatplanes, visitor orientation and contact, and other visitor amenities.

The Committees direct the Service to use funds provided in fiscal year 1998 for the Seward Interagency Center for its designated purpose, notwithstanding the absence of a lease-back agreement with the City of Seward. The Committees direct the Service to explore cost-sharing with State and local entities and to report back to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees on cost estimates for this facility in Seward.

The funds provided for the proposed Tuskegee NHS are for emergency stabilization costs only. Specifically, the funds are for hangar number one, the control tower, the Administration/locker building, all ranks club, three sheds, a preliminary archeological survey and some oral history documentation. The Committees understand that these projects can be completed with these funds. This amount does not commit the Committees to any additional work mentioned in the Tuskegee Airmen Special Resource Study prepared by the Park Service's Atlanta Regional Office.

These funds may not be used to initiate any additional planning or design beyond the $2,100,000. Any future funds for this site will be subject to matching requirements. These funds are subject to authorization of the site.

A total of $1,200,000 is provided for the relocation of the visitor center at the C&O Canal in Cumberland, MD. This completes the project.

Within the funds provided for general management plans and special resource studies, the National Park Service shall conduct a feasibility study regarding the Saxton McKinley House and the National First Ladies' Library in Canton, OH for possible inclusion in the system, or for other possible affiliation that will allow for NPS support and assistance to this worthwhile project. The National Park Service should consider various alternatives for providing ongoing assistance to the Saxton McKinley House and National First Ladies' Library, including possible satellite affiliation with Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, establishment of an endowment, or a technical assistance program involving cooperative agreements and grants. The Saxton McKinley House is owned by the National Park Service, and the National First Ladies' Library is the first ever facility dedicated to documenting the lives and accomplishments of America's 41 first ladies and other important American women in history.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

(RESCISSION)

The conference agreement rescinds the contract authority provided for fiscal year 1999 by 16 U.S.C. 460l–10a.

LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement provides $147,925,000 for land acquisition instead of $69,000,000 as proposed by the House and $88,100,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

State and Project	*Amount*
ME—Acadia NP	$1,000,000
MD—Antietam NB	1,900,000
Multi—Appalachian Trail	8,100,000
NM—Aztec Ruins	600,000
NM—Bandelier NM	300,000
CO—Black Canyon of the Gunnison NM	200,000
NC—Blue Ridge Parkway (Grandmother Mt.)	500,000
GA—Chattahoochee River NRA	15,000,000
MD—Cheasapeake and Ohio Canal NHP	250,000
OH—Cuyahoga Valley NRA	1,000,000
WA—Ebey's Landing NH Res	1,500,000
FL—Everglades NP	20,000,000
WV—Gauley River NRA	500,000
VA—George Washington Birthplace NM (Ferry Farm)	2,000,000
PA—Gettysburg NMP	1,000,000
FL—Grant to State of FL	60,000,000
IN—Indiana Dunes	750,000
LA—Jean Lafitte NHP	1,000,000
AK—Katmai NP&P	4,400,000
MI—Keweenaw NHP	200,000
NJ—Morristown NHP	925,000
MS—Natchez NHP/Ft. Rosalie Property	350,000
WV—New River Gorge NR	750,000
MT—Nez Perce NHP	500,000
TX—Palo Alto Battlefield NHS	1,000,000
VA—Petersburg NB	900,000
NM—Petroglyphs NP	3,000,000
VA—Prince William Forest Park	500,000
CO—Rocky Mountain NP (Kemp Property)	250,000
AZ—Saguaro NP	2,000,000
CA—Santa Monica NRA	2,000,000
MI—Sleeping Bear Dunes NL	800,000
TN—Stones River NB	750,000
MS—Vicksburg NMP	500,000
Subtotal	134,425,000
Emergencies/hardships	3,000,000
Inholdings and Exchanges	1,500,000
Acq. Management	8,500,000
State Grants Administration	500,000
Total	$147,925,000

The conference agreement includes bill language which makes the $60,000,000 appropriated for Everglades State grants subject to an equal match of State funds provided during fiscal year 1999. The State may not use funds for land acquisition which were previously provided in another fiscal year as the match.

The conference agreement contains bill language in General Provisions, Department of the Interior, which permits the Service to purchase property within the boundaries of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park with appropriated funds or through donation or exchange. Also included is language which directs that settlement funds for the acquisition of the Gherini Ranch in California be derived from the Claims and Judgments account within the Department of Justice.

The $500,000 provided for Santa Monica Mountains is to be used exclusively for the backbone trail and must be matched with non-Federal dollars.

The Committees are modifying the reprogramming guidelines regarding land exchanges. The agencies must submit proposed land exchanges in excess of $2,000,000 to the Committees on Appropriations for a 30 day period of review.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The conference agreement prohibits the closure of the Mount McKinley airstrip in Alaska as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

The Committees further note that the Secretary has provided assurances that the McKinley airstrip will not be closed during 1999, and that no such action will be taken without further consultation with the Committees. The Committees strongly encourage the Park Service to work closely with the aviation community and other interested parties to ensure that adequate air access to the Park is maintained.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $797,896,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of $774,838,000 as proposed by the House and $772,115,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $500,000 for Eros Data Center data archiving, $2,000,000 for the minerals at risk program, $250,000 for the Hawaii Volcanoes Observatory, $100,000 for a water monitoring well in Hawaii, $250,000 for endocrine disruption studies, $500,000 for aquatic systems research, $1,000,000 for Federal lands research, $250,000 for a heating and cooling system at the Leetown Science Center, and $1,000,000 for clean water and watershed restoration.

Decreases below the House include $1,921,000 for the national mapping program as part of the reinventing government initiative, $1,219,000 for the water resources program as part of the reinventing government initiative, $750,000 for the national water quality assessment program, and $500,000 for the Federal/State cooperative program.

The Committees have earmarked $160,221,000 for biological research instead of $150,871,000 as proposed by the House and $154,581,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the amount, the Committees have provided $6,600,000 for research activities in the North Pacific Ocean by way of a grant to the University of Alaska. These funds are in lieu of funds proposed to be provided to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under Title VI of the Senate bill.

Other increases above the House mark for the biological research program include $500,000 for fish passage research; $1,000,000 for research on watershed restoration and related issues including fish health in the Chesapeake Bay, the role of contaminants in restoration of habitats suitable for self-sustaining fisheries, and restoration of acid mine drainage water; and $250,000 to plan and design a new heating and cooling system for the National Fish Health Research Laboratory at the Leetown Science Center. The Committees understand that the maintenance needs of the Survey are being included as part of the Department's 5-year maintenance planning effort and encourage the Survey to reflect these needs in future budget requests.

In addition to the increases stated above, the Committees have provided the following additional funds for clean water and fixed costs: (1) $5,500,000 for the national water quality assessment program, (2) $2,000,000 for the Federal/State cooperative program, (3) $1,500,000 for hydrologic network and analysis, (4) $1,000,000 for biological research and monitoring, and (5) $5,000,000 in undistributed fixed costs.

The Committees have provided additional funds for the cooperative research units and direct the Survey to use this money to fill as many personnel vacancies as possible.

The Committees are concerned with reports they have received that suggest USGS is providing or seeking to provide a variety of commercial services to Federal and non-Federal entities in direct competition with the private sector. The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs is attempting to address this issue on a broader scale as part of a government reform package being negotiated with the Administration. In the meantime, the Committees encourage the Survey to use the services of the private sector in the conduct of its activities wherever feasible, cost effective, and consistent with the principles pertaining to the effective performance of governmental functions. The Survey should share with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations information regarding its past, present, and future efforts to pursue opportunities to use the capabilities of the private sector.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Committees have included bill language clarifying the status of official travel for student employees.

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE

ROYALTY AND OFFSHORE MINERALS MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $117,902,000 for royalty and offshore minerals management instead of $116,402,000 as proposed by the House and $117,275,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $600,000 for the Mississippi Marine Mineral Resource Center and $900,000 to the Offshore Technology Resource Center.

The Committees have provided $900,000 to the Offshore Technology Resource Center at Texas A&M University for high-priority offshore research associated with deepwater development. While the Committees support these research efforts, they have provided these funds with the understanding the total Federal contribution to this cooperative effort among the Federal government, industry, and the University will be kept to a minimum.

The Committees encourage MMS to maintain its current financial terms for deepwater leases for the remainder of the incentive period.

Language has been included under General Provisions, Department of the Interior, providing that royalty payments made by small refiners under the small refiner royalty-in-kind program represent payment in full and are a refiner's total obligation to the United States.

OIL SPILL RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $6,118,000 for oil spill research as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

The conference agreement provides a total of $93,353,000 for regulation and technology instead of $93,349,000 as proposed by the House and $92,909,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funding adheres to the House proposal except that the Senate proposed funding level prevails for the environmental restoration activity.

ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

The conference agreement provides $185,416,000 for the abandoned mine reclamation fund as proposed by the House instead of $183,057,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funding for the activities should adhere to the House report. The conference agreement provides $7,000,000 for the Appalachian Clean Streams Initiative as proposed by the House and no funds are provided for a new western mine lands initiative. The Appalachian Clean Streams program has had initial success, but it is premature to dilute this effort and the limited resources available for a nation-wide program when the problems in Appalachia remain so substantial.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $1,584,124,000 for the operation of Indian programs instead of $1,558,425,000 as proposed by the House and $1,544,695,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House include $1,584,000 for ISEP formula funds, $500,000 for ISEP adjustments, $1,831,000 for student transportation, $1,000,000 for tribally controlled community colleges, $2,000,000 for probate backlog, $1,273,000 for environmental cleanup, $2,500,000 for ADP central program management, $700,000 for land records improvement, $500,000 for the United Tribes Technical College, $1,045,000 for uncontrollable costs in special programs and pooled overhead, $70,732,000 for the law enforcement program is transferred from tribal priority allocations to special programs and pooled overhead; $10,000,000 for the law enforcement initiative, and $7,000,000 in undistributed fixed costs.

Decreases below the House include $1,359,000 for uncontrollable costs in tribal priority allocations, $2,000,000 for welfare assistance, $70,288,000 for the transfer of law enforcement activities to special programs and pooled overhead, $250,000 for fishing access sites, $54,000 for uncontrollable costs in non-recurring programs, $427,000 for Gila River Farms, $91,000 for uncontrollable costs in area office operations, and $500,000 for GSA rentals. In addition, no new funds have been provided for small and needy tribes.

The Committees have earmarked $100,000 within available funds for the Indian Arts and Crafts Board to address enforcement issues mandated in the Indian Arts and Crafts Act of 1990.

The Committees have agreed not to include bill language or funding for adult care institutions.

The Committees are concerned that certain funds appropriated to support trust system improvements will be used for other purposes by tribal entities or BIA agency offices. Consequently, the Committees direct that no funding for non-recurring programs, probate backlog reductions, and for area office operations, land records improvements, be transferred into the base budget of any tribe.

The Committees are also concerned that funds in tribal priority allocations, trust services, real estate services and real estate appraisals could be moved to other TPA programs under current reprogramming guidelines. This action would frustrate the intention to support trust system improvements. Therefore, real estate services and real estate appraisals funding are not to be reprogrammed for other purposes without Committee approval, including funds within self-governance compacts and the consolidated tribal government program budget elements.

The Committees have agreed to consolidate all law enforcement activities in the amount of $94,234,000 under special programs and pooled overhead. The Committees further direct the BIA not to transfer or reprogram any of these funds without the express approval of the Committees.

The Committees have included language that allows the Bureau of Indian Affairs to deal with the United Keetoowah Band of Cherokees and the Delaware Band of Indians on issues of funding, but prevents these tribes from establishing trust holdings within the Cherokee's original boundaries without Cherokee consultation.

The Committees are concerned with the lack of progress made by the Bureau and the Department in the assessment of Indian agriculture and therefore direct the Bureau to complete by no later than February 1, 1999 the study of Indian agriculture through the implementation of the American Indian Agriculture Resource Management Act.

The Committees have included bill language under Title I General Provisions requiring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to submit a report to Congress by April 1, 1999 that includes recommendations and alternatives to fund tribal priority allocations (TPA) in future years. In developing its recommendations, the Bureau is to consider relative tribal need and tribal revenues, excluding certain payments made by the Federal government and certain other income. The Bureau is also directed to consider the financial obligations of a tribe, its compliance with the Single Audit Act and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, and its compact with its state. The report should contain proposed methods to acquire data necessary to the development of TPA funding recommendations that may not be available to the Bureau currently. Any tribe's voluntary return of appropriations for distribution to other tribes will not alter the relationship that exists between the tribe and the Federal government or any obligation between the two. The Committees have provided $250,000 for the TPA work group to help develop this new distribution methodology.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $123,421,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of $121,695,000 as proposed by the House.

Changes to the House include an increase of $1,821,000 for education facilities improvement and repair, and a decrease of $95,000 for uncontrollable costs.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

The conference agreement provides $28,882,000 for Indian land and water claim settlements and miscellaneous payments to Indians as proposed by the Senate instead of $28,396,000 as proposed by the House.

Changes to the House include an increase of $500,000 for Aleutian Pribilof repairs, and a decrease of $14,000 for uncontrollable costs.

INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $5,001,000 for the Indian guaranteed loan program as proposed by both the House and Senate.

INDIAN LAND CONSOLIDATION PILOT

The Committees have provided $5,000,000 to establish a pilot program to address the serious trust problems associated with fractionated ownership of Indian lands. The goal of this pilot program is to consolidate ownership of fractionated lands, maximize the economic benefits and utilization of these lands, and to improve the Federal governments ability to administer and manage trust lands.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

INSULAR AFFAIRS

ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

The conference agreement provides $66,175,000 for assistance to territories instead of $64,175,000 as proposed by the House and $66,045,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement funding adheres to the House proposal except it does not include the $2,000,000 general reduction. There is no reduction to the Northern Marianas covenant grant mandatory funding, which remains at $27,720,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conference agreement concurs with the Senate language regarding the withholding of American Samoa construction funds in the amount of $2,000,000 until issues associated with unpaid off-island medical bills are resolved. The conference agreement does not concur with the Senate language which provides that these funds may ultimately be used to make payment toward satisfying the unpaid medical bills. In addition, the Committees direct the General Accounting Office to complete analyses and reports concerning the CNMI. These reports should be submitted to the Congress by August 30, 1999. The conference agreement concurs with Senate direction that a portion of the CNMI immigration initiative funds be used to establish an ombudsman office, and the agreement further directs that this office be operated in an independent, impartial manner.

COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

The conference agreement provides $20,930,000 for the Compact of Free Association instead of $20,545,000 as proposed by the House and $20,830,000 proposed by the Senate. Funding follows the Senate recommendation except that the supplemental food program for Enewetak support is $25,000 below the House proposed level.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $64,686,000 for Departmental Management instead of $58,286,000 as proposed by the House and $60,496,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

Departmental direction	$11,579,000
Management and coordination	21,598,000
Hearings and appeals	7,213,000
Central services	18,485,000
Bureau of Mines workers compensation/ unemployment	811,000
Glacier Bay Fishing Buyout	5,000,000

The Committees do not agree that the Department of the Interior should reduce by two the number of special assistants to the Secretary positions.

The Committees have included bill language in Title I General Provisions which permit refunds or rebates received on an ongoing basis from a credit card service provider under the Department of the Interior's charge card program to be deposited to and retained without fiscal year limitation in the Departmental Working Capital Fund established under 43 U.S.C. Sec. 1467 and used to fund management initiatives of general benefit to the Interior's bureaus and offices as determined by the Secretary or his designee.

The Committes have provided $5,000,000 for fishing buyouts in Glasis Bay National Park.

Also included in Title I General Provisions is language which clarifies Congress' intent regarding receipts from all surplus property sales in Florida, which should be deposited into the Everglades Restoration Account for the purposes of conducting ecosystem restoration activities in South Florida.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $36,784,000 for the Office of the Solicitor instead of $37,304,000 as proposed by the House and $36,464,000 as proposed by the Senate. The difference is a reduction of $520,000 from the House level for general administration.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $25,486,000 for the Office of Inspector General as proposed by the Senate instead of $24,499,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $39,499,000 for Federal trust programs as proposed by the House instead of $38,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Committees have included bill language proposed by the Senate and preferred by the Administration, modifying House language by requiring annual statements for small account holders.

The Committees have provided bill language under Title I General Provisions that would provide increased flexibility to meet potential unfunded trust management improvement needs. The language would authorize the use of current year and prior year unobligated funds available under all BIA and OST appropriations accounts for Indian trust management improvements pursuant to the Trust Management Project High Level Implementation Plan. The Department will be required to follow Committee reprogramming procedures. Adherence to such reprogramming procedures is required to ensure the allocation of funding by the Committees is preserved, while allowing any available OST and BIA funds to be reprogrammed from areas where they may be no longer necessary or of lower priority due to changed circumstances.

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

The conference agreement provides $4,492,000 for the natural resource damage assessment fund as proposed by the House instead of $5,228,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also corrects an error in the House bill as proposed by the Senate to change the word ''obligated'' to ''unobligated''.

MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The conference agreement provides $8,000,000 for subsistence management, Department of the Interior. Neither the House nor the Senate provided funding for this purpose. This new account and a similar account in the Forest Service provide funds to implement and enforce certain Federal regulations dealing with preference for subsistence uses, including those dealing with fish and wildlife, on navigable rivers in Alaska that are subject to Federal reserved water rights. The conditions associated with the availability and use of these funds are contained in section 339 of this Act.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Sections 101 through 114 included in the conference agreement are identical to those contained in both the House and Senate bills.

Section 115 prohibits the National Park Service from reducing recreation fees for non-local travel through any park unit as proposed by the House. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 116 modifies language proposed by the House and the Senate providing limited authority for voluntary separation incentive payments to employees of the National Park Service's Denver Service Center. The modification extends this authority to employees of the Presidio and Golden Gate National Recreation Area, CA as well.

Section 117 provides authority to the Secretary to lease space to non-Federal entities and to collect and retain fees for the working capital fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

Section 118 retains House language designating the main trail in the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area as the Joseph M. McDade Trail. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 119 provides for the protection of the Huron Cemetery in Kansas for religious and cultural uses and as a burial ground as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

Section 120 modifies a Senate provision limiting the issuance of regulations dealing with hardrock mining to reduce the term of a study to be accomplished by the National Academy of Sciences. Under the modified language the report will be due by July 31, 1999. Provisions requiring consultation have been eliminated from the Senate language. The Committees expect the National Academy of Sciences to assure that consultation occurs with relevant state and Federal authorities in the process of conducting the study. Additional changes have been made in the provision to eliminate the requirement for an interim report. The provision has been further modified to specify that no promulgation of final regulations may occur prior to September 30, 1999.

Section 121 limits overhead charges for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on funds transferred from the Bureau of Reclamation for implementation of the Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program and the San Juan River Basin Program to no more than 50 percent of the biennially determined full indirect cost recovery rate. The Senate proposed a three per cent limitation on the total amounts transferred. The House had no similar provision.

Section 122 modifies a Senate provision requiring the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a section 3(e) determination under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to establish proper disposition of a Nome, Alaska property. The land will be conveyed to Kawerak, Inc. as proposed by the Senate if and only if BLM's determination concludes that the Sitnasuak Native Corporation is not entitled to the land in question. The House had no similar provision.

Section 123 modifies Senate provision imposing a moratorium on new regulations affecting commercial and subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National Park, AK.

The Committees have agreed to modify language proposed by the Senate regarding commercial and subsistence fishing in Glacier Bay National Park. The Service is directed to extend the comment period on the pending regulations (62 Fed. Reg. 18,547) (April 16, 1997) until January 15, 1999, modify the draft regulations to conform to the fiscal year 1999 Interior Appropriations Bill language and publish the changes in the final regulations. Regulations may be required to implement the compensation plan under subsection (b) of this provision. Finally, it is expected that local residents in close proximity to the park (e.g. Hoonah) will continue to be allowed to fish for personal use (not barter or sale).

Section 124 allows for the continuation of grazing permits until National Environmental Policy Act work is completed as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision.

Section 125 provides for the conveyance of specified land to the town of Pahrump, Nevada for public use as proposed in Senate floor action. The House had no similar provision.

The Committees have modified language dealing with a land exchange in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge to delete the easement for a road through the refuge. This issue is addressed in section 353.

Section 126 specifies that Special Federal Aviation Regulation No. 78, regarding commerical air tour operators in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountain National Park, as published in the Federal Register on January 8, 1997, shall remain in effect until otherwise provided by an Act of Congress.

Section 127 retains Senate language prohibiting the Secretary of the Interior from purchasing land in Alaska without first attempting to acquire such lands through exchange of unreserved public lands. The House had no similar provision.

Section 128 retains Senate language establishing the Charleston National Commemorative Site in Arkansas. The House had no similar provision.

Section 129 modifies Senate language requiring the Bureau of Indian Affairs to provide alternative recommendations on the distribution of tribal priority allocations funding that takes into account both tribal needs and tribal revenues. The modification was adopted in Senate floor action.

Section 130 modifies a provision proposed by the Senate to prohibit the Department of the Interior from issuing regulations relating to the valuation of crude oil for royalty purposes in fiscal year 1999. The modification extends the moratorium until June 1, 1999.

Section 131 modifies a provision proposed in Senate floor action to authorize funds for matching grants to States for the acquisition of Civil War battlefields. The conference agreement authorizes up to $8,000,000 for such grants, and requires that funds appropriated for this purpose be matched on a two to one basis. The House had no similar provision.

Section 132 makes a technical correction allowing two parcels of land in Wyoming to be available for leasing for oil and gas development and exploration as proposed in Senate floor action. The House had no similar provision.

Section 133 amends the Tribal Self-Governance Act to require repayment of misused self-governance funds thereby providing consistency between self-governance compacts and self-determination contracts.

Section 134 makes a technical correction as proposed in Senate floor action to remove Edisto Island in South Carolina from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Other removals from the system are addressed under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and Title III—General Provisions.

Section 135 provides for a land exchange for Katmai National Park in Alaska as proposed in Senate floor action.

Section 136 permits the Bureau of Land Management to enter into watershed restoration agreements with both public and private interests.

Section 137 prohibits the Department of the Interior from issuing regulations relating to Indian gaming prior to March 31, 1999.

Section 138 permits the National Park Service to purchase property within the boundaries of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park with appropriated funds or through donation or exchange.

Section 139 provides that royalty payments made by small refiners under the small refiner royalty-in-kind program represent payment in full and are the refiner's total obligation to the United States.

Section 140 permits the remaining $250,000 appropriated as part of Public Law 105–83 for an environmental study of a site for an interpretive center along the Blue Ridge Parkway near Roanoke, Virginia to be used for the construction of an interpretive center outside the boundaries of the Blue Ridge Parkway.

Section 141 includes language ensuring that property owners included within the boundaries of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore at the time of the 1992 Act that expanded the park, are afforded the same opportunities to obtain fixed-term Reservations of Use and Occupancy as homeowners that were incorporated in previous expansions.

Section 142 directs that payments for the purchase of the Gherini Ranch within the Channel Islands National Park be allocated from the Justice Department's Claims and Judgments account.

Section 143 renames the Marsh-Billings National Historic Park as the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historic Park.

Section 144 includes language which permits refunds or rebates received from a credit card services provider under the Department of the Interior's charge card program to be deposited to and retained without fiscal year limitation in the Department's Working Capital Fund to finance initiatives of general benefit to the bureaus.

Section 145 names the visitor center at Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area, CA the ''Anthony C. Beilenson Visitor Center''.

Section 146 renames the Redwood Information Center in Orick, CA as the ''Thomas H. Kuchel Visitor Center''.

Section 147 authorizes the transfer of current year and prior year balances between the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Office of Special Trustee for American Indians to meet unfunded trust management improvement needs.

Section 148 clarifies Congressional intent regarding the use of receipts from surplus property sales in Florida for conducting ecosystem restoration activities in South Florida.

Section 149 provides an easement to the City and Borough of Juneau and the National Marine Fisheries Service across a 60-acre parcel of land owned by the National Park Service near Juneau, Alaska. The National Part Service shall retain a right to use the easement to access its lands.

Section 150 exempts all properties administered by the Park Service at Fort Baker, Golden Gate NRA from certain taxes and special assessments of any kind by the State of California and its political subdivisions, including the County of Marin and the city of Sausalito. This provision does not apply to sales taxes.

Section 151 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate and enter into agreements and leases with entities for property within the Fort Baker site which is part of the Golden Gate NRA. The proceeds of the agreements and leases shall be retained by the Secretary and made available, without further appropriations, for the preservation and operation of the site.

Section 152 deems the holder of a certain concession contract at Katmai NP as being engaged in adequately providing visitor services pursuant to section 1307(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.

The conference agreement deletes section 121 of the Senate bill relating to the establishment of a hotshot crew in southern Alaska.

The conference agreement deletes section 122 included in the Senate bill. The Committees are very concerned that any drilling activities off the coast of North Carolina occur only after thorough assessment and compliance with all State and Federal permitting requirements, including all State coastal consistency determinations pursuant to the Coastal Zone Management Act. The Committees expect the Minerals Management Service to closely monitor lease activity in this area during fiscal year 1999 and provide a report to the Committees periodically should permitting activities occur.

The conference agreement does not include bill language proposed by the Senate prohibiting the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of the Interior from using funds provided under this Act to transfer land in Scott County, Minnesota, into trust. The Committees agreed not to include this language only with the assertion from the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department that a decision on any trust application on the land at issue would not be made in fiscal year 1999. With the understanding that land in Scott County, Minnesota will not be transferred into trust in fiscal year 1999, the Committees urge the State, tribe, local government, and Department to work out an agreement regarding the trust application and use of the land.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $197,444,000 for forest and rangeland research as proposed by the House instead of $212,927,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement does not include funding for general administration as proposed by the Senate; this funding remains in the national forest system appropriation as in past years. Program changes to the House recommended funding include increases of $500,000 for wildland ecosystem health restoration in the southwest; $500,000 for CROP type research in those areas where it would be most usefully implemented; $300,000 for the Fairbanks, AK laboratory; $300,000 for the streamside studies, landscape ecology project in the state of Washington as described in the Senate report; $215,000 for termiticide research in MS; and $200,000 for spartina grass research in Puget Sound. Reductions from the House proposed funding include $1,000,000 for Forest Inventory and Analysis and $1,015,000 for fixed cost support. The Committees note that the overall funding for Forest Inventory and Analysis is $6,000,000 above the 1998 funding level. This large increase should be used as directed in the House and Senate reports and focused on increasing the FIA program's ability to conduct annualized inventories. The Committees direct that funding for the Bent Creek and Coweeta, NC, research follow the budget request.

The conference agreement concurs with the Senate language directing the Forest Service to place no less than five full time employees in Sitka, AK to establish and operate a harvesting and wood utilization laboratory. The Committees further direct the agency not to reduce ongoing activities at the Forest Products Laboratory in Madison as a result of establishment of the facility in Alaska. The conference agreement does not include the language proposed by the Senate to reduce programs not directly related to enhancing forest and rangeland productivity by $10,000,000. However, the Committees expect the Forest Service to diligently monitor project selection and ongoing programs to ensure that efforts are directly related to the Forest Service mission, yield maximum benefits for costs involved, and result in practical applications. The Committees are concerned about the agency's process of funding an important monitoring and study project in the Pacific Northwest to develop old-growth characteristics in mature second-growth stands. Although the Committees have expressed concern about the need for these funds to be included in the forest and rangeland research appropriation in the annual budget request, this did not occur in fiscal year 1998 nor was it reflected in the fiscal year 1999 budget request. The Committees direct the Forest Service to assure that the fiscal year 2000 budget request includes these funds within the forest and rangeland research appropriation.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

The conference agreement provides $170,722,000 for State and private forestry instead of $156,167,000 as proposed by the House and $165,091,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement does not include funding for general administration as proposed by the Senate; this funding remains in the national forest system appropriation as in past years. Funding for forest health management and cooperative fire protection adheres to the House recommended levels except that an increase of $150,000 for the Vermont forest cooperative is included in the cooperative lands forest health management activity. The Forest Service is encouraged to consider assisting the Vermont fire task force work with rural communities to install dry hydrants. Funding for urban and community forestry and forest stewardship adheres to the House proposed program levels with the addition of $100,000 for the Chesapeake Bay program as proposed by the Senate and $500,000 for Asian Longhorn Beetle Eradication. The conference agreement increases the House proposed funding for the forest legacy program by $5,000,000. The conference agreement concurs with the House action to provide no funding for the stewardship incentives program. The limited funding resources available have been directed to the forest stewardship and forest legacy programs. The Committees note that benefits accomplished through the forest stewardship program adequately address the interests represented by the stewardship incentives program. Given the shortage of Federal resources for forestry activities, the Committees encourage the Federal cooperative role to focus on professional forestry technical assistance rather than direct payments for small field projects which should be a local or State responsibility.

The conference agreement concurs with the House direction to create a new allocation method for the urban and community forestry program; the new allocation criteria should focus on program needs and past program accomplishments, and shall not include equal base funding for all individual states or territories. The conference agreement does not concur with the House direction to exclude territories from base funding calculations. The Committees expect the Forest Service to work with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago to survey and help eradicate the Asian longhorn beetle in the Chicago area, and to assist in replanting lost trees.

The Committees agree that the Forest Service may allocate remaining fiscal year 1998 funds directed for the Alaska spruce beetle task force assessment so long as the funds are used for the highest priority, on-the-ground projects throughout the State aimed at treating fire danger and vegetation mapping. However, prior to such release, the Committees direct the Forest Service to submit a proposal in accordance with reprogramming guidelines which specifically

identifies the projects to be undertaken and the estimated costs of such projects. The Committees do not want these funds to be used for bureaucratic efforts such as brochures, public education, or the establishment of any long-term coordinator positions.

Funds should be distributed as follows for the economic action program and Pacific Northwest assistance:

Economic recovery	$3,925,000
Rural development through forestry	5,000,000
Forest product conservation & recycling	950,000
Wood in transportation	1,200,000
Columbia River Gorge county payments	280,000
Hawaii forestry workers training	250,000
Skamania County, WA land exchange assistance	200,000
Ketchikan, AK veneer study	2,000,000
Taos NM erosion control	1,000,000
Princeton WV hardwood technology center	2,500,000
Total economic action programs	$17,305,000
Gray's Harbor, WA PNW assistance	3,000,000
Other Pacific Northwest assistance	6,000,000

The economic recovery program funding includes $500,000 for the Four Corners Sustainable forestry initiative as proposed by the House. The Committees have provided $5,000,000 for the rural development through forestry program, the same level as was provided in fiscal year 1998. The Committees agree with the Senate language concerning the preparation of reports by the Forest Service regarding its actions to restructure the Hardwoods Technology Center in Princeton, WV, except that such reports shall be provided on an annual basis.

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

The conference agreement provides $1,298,570,000 for the national forest system instead of $1,231,421,000 as proposed by the House and $1,129,098,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement does not spread funding for general administration among the programs as proposed by the Senate; this funding remains a separate activity within the national forest system appropriation as in past years. Further direction concerning general administration and indirect expenses is provided under administrative provisions. The conference agreement includes all of the program specific earmarks for the Monongahela National Forest, WV as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides $10,500,000 for the Alaska Region, in addition to the normal base program, in Forestland Management funds. This increase is for expenses directly related to timber sale preparation to facilitate a reliable federal timber supply, and transition to value added processing for the forest products industry in southeast Alaska, consistent with all applicable environmental laws. The Committees encourage the Secretary to proceed with discussions with State and local government officials, industry and other groups to explore potential actions the Department can take to support local development such as through a veneer plant and value-added facilities in Ketchikan and other parts of southeast Alaska. In addition, $2,000,000 is also provided in the reconstruction and construction account above the normal base program for these efforts.

Funds should be distributed as follows:

Land management planning	$40,000,000
Inventory and monitoring	80,714,000
Recreation management	144,953,000
Wilderness management	29,584,000
Heritage resources	13,050,000
Wildlife habitat management	32,097,000
Inland fish habitat management	19,017,000
Anadromous fish habitat management	22,714,000
TE&S species habitat management	26,548,000
Grazing management	28,517,000
Rangeland vegetation management	28,533,000
Timber sales management	226,900,000
Forestland vegetation management	58,300,000
Soil, water and air operations	25,932,000
Watershed improvements	30,165,000
Minerals and geology management	37,050,000
Real estate management	46,133,000
Land line location	15,006,000
Facility maintenance, non-recreation	27,654,000
Facility maintenance, recreation	24,570,000
Trail maintenance	18,445,000
Law enforcement operations	66,288,000
General administration	256,400,000
Total, NFS	1,298,570,000

The Committees agree to the following:

1. Land management planning funding includes $2,000,000 as described by the House to complete the environmental impact statement (EIS) for the Sierra Nevada framework for conservation and collaboration by July 31, 1999. The Committees strongly encourage the Forest Service to offer the State of California an opportunity to participate in development of the EIS as a co-lead agency so long as this does not expand the scope of the EIS as it has been defined by the Forest Service. No specific funding level is provided for the Committee of Scientists planning effort or the White Mountain NF planning effort as was suggested by the Senate, but the Committees stress the need for the Administration to establish rapidly planning regulations and proceed with forest planning. This issue is further addressed in title III. Although the Committees agree that participation by the State of Alaska in monitoring implementation of the Tongass Land Management Plan can be worthwhile, the conference agreement does not concur with the Senate language directing the Forest Service to provide $550,000 to the State to fund this participation.

2. Recreation management funding includes the Cradle of Forestry, NC project and national scenic and historic trails operations as proposed by the House but does not include the increase to the eastern region base funding proposed by the Senate. The Committees have included $600,000 in the recreation management activity for Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie planning and design which was included in the construction appropriation by the House and, in addition, the Committees agree that the overall funding for operations at the Midewin NTP should remain at the 1998 level.

3. In order to clarify the dates for which reports analyzing the recreation fee demonstration program are due, the Committees suggest that by January 31 of each year the program is in existence the affected agencies should provide a consolidated report on the annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements to the program. At such time as the demonstration is terminated, the final report should also include a comprehensive evaluation of the entirety of the program.

4. The Forest Service review of wilderness recreation policies should consider both the need to minimize, restore and contain recreation impacts, particularly in high usage areas, and the need to minimize impacts in more remote and less used areas, including maintenance of solitude as well as mitigation of adverse impacts on vegetation, soil and water, and wildlife in these areas.

5. Rangeland vegetation management includes the House proposed funding level for the noxious and exotic plant program which includes $400,000 for activities at the Okanogan and Colville National Forests as described in the Senate report.

6. Forestland management includes $5,000,000 to implement the Quincy Library Group legislation.

7. Timber sales management includes $2,000,000 for the aspen program on Colorado national forests. The Committees do not concur with the Senate language which specifies that these funds are to be used to attain the full allowable sale quantity on these national forests.

8. The conference agreement concurs with House language directing the agency to offer 3.6 billion board feet, instead of Senate language directing that 3.6 billion board feet be sold. However, the Committees understand that unit costs are lower in regions where accomplishment reporting is based on volume sold rather than offered. Accordingly, the Committees direct the agency to provide a report to the Committees, no later than June 30, 1999 which examines unit costs based on accomplishment reporting for volume sold rather than offered. The agency is to include recommendations in the report for future reporting of timber sale volume accomplishment.

9. With regard to timber scaling, the Committees agree that the Forest Service should continue its efforts to have its regions determine the best mix of timber measurement methods to be used in each region based on cost effectiveness and protection of Federal interests. The Committees expect that this direction will not change the use of tree measurement where already implemented unless there is documentation that scaling would improve cost effectiveness and protection of Federal resources and assets. The Committees also understand that the Forest Service believes it is preferable to use premeasured sales to determine payments for small diameter material, however the agency is encouraged to use sample weight scaling where cost effective.

10. Law enforcement operations funding includes increases above base funding levels, as follows: $500,000 for counter drug operations on the Daniel Boone National Forest, KY and $250,000 for border control assistance in California.

11. The Committees remain concerned about the lack of public service and responsiveness to community needs in Region 3 and the Coronado National Forest. This was exemplified by the closure, without adequate notice or offer for suitable replacement, of the target range in Sabino Canyon. Such incidents have influenced the Committees to see the need to maintain tight control of administrative expenses and indirect costs.

12. Bill language is included as proposed by the Senate concerning use of NFS funds for minor facility reconstruction or construction, but the individual project limit has been increased to $150,000.

13. New bill language is included which allows transfer of unobligated NFS road maintenance funds to the construction appropriation for road maintenance since the road maintenance activity has been transferred out of the NFS appropriation.

14. Bill language is included in Title III which conveys portions of the Wind River Nursery to Skamania County, WA in exchange for county lands in the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area and the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. The Forest Service is directed to work in collaboration with the county in maintenance and restoration of the Pacific Crest Trail corridor associated with the Wind River nursery properties. The corridor should be managed to ensure that its use is compatible with objectives for the management of the Pacific Crest Trail and that the value of the associated site being transferred is not diminished. This collaborative effort should enhance both the value of the trail and that of associated private lands. The Committees also encourage the Forest Service and Skamania County to work together toward the development of a business plan for the sites affected by this conveyance. Through early collaboration, both the Forest Service and the county should be able to capitalize on the resources and expertise each brings to the development of these properties, ensuring uses compatible with the adjacent Federal lands, protecting the important research value of the Wind River Experimental Forest and the T. T. Munger Research Natural Area, and enhancing the economic value of these lands to Skamania County.

15. The conference agreement does not include funds proposed by the House for the Land Between the Lakes National Recreational Area. Funds proposed by the House have been redistributed in the conference agreement as follows: (1) $5,400,000 to cover fixed cost increases is provided in general administration, (2) $1,300,000 for clean water activities in road maintenance, and (3) $300,000 is provided for increased fire operations.

16. The conference agreement provides increases to support clear water activities which includes $4,000,000 for rangeland vegetation management, and $3,000,000 for watershed improvements.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement provides $662,176,000 for wildland fire management instead of $631,737,000 as proposed by the House and $689,885,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes $102,000,000 in emergency contingent funds and $235,300,000 in other fire operations funds as proposed by the Senate (exclusive of general administration). The agreement includes $324,876,000 for wildland fire preparedness instead of $329,437,000 as proposed by the House and $338,878,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement does not include funding for general administration as proposed by the Senate; this funding remains in the national forest system appropriation as in past years. The funding agreement includes $500,000 for the native American fire cadre on the Black Hills National Forest, SD as proposed by the Senate. Hazardous fuel funding includes at least $12,000,000 for California, including at least $2,000,000 for priority treatments near Lake Tahoe and $3,000,000 to implement the Quincy Library Group legislation.

The Committees are concerned that the Forest Service may be wasting valuable forest products when conducting prescribed burns in some locations. Accordingly, rather than provide bill language in Title III as proposed by the Senate, the Committees direct that responsible line officers see to it that prescribed burns on lands classified in the national forest land management plan as timber base will not consume commercial wood products that could be removed in a commercially viable manner. The public should be given a chance to comment on prescribed burn plans in such situations; this stipulation does not apply to any incidental commercial product other than wood fiber or trees that should be retained as part of the prescription for the area.

RECONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $297,352,000 for reconstruction and construction instead of $271,444,000 as proposed by the House and $353,840,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement does not include funding for general administration as proposed by the Senate; this funding remains in the national forest system appropriation as in past years.

Funds should be distributed as follows:

Project	*Amount*
Research facilities:	
Auburn University research facility (AL)	$6,000,000
Institute of Pacific Island Forestry	1,000,000
Admin. requested projects	5,010,000
Subtotal, research facilities	12,010,000
Fire, administrative, and other facilities:	
Grey Towers National Historic Site (PA)	4,900,000
Rapid City Air Tanker Base (SD)	347,000
Admin. requested projects	19,699,000
Subtotal, Fire, administrative and other	24,946,000
Recreation facilities:	
Badin Lake Campground (NC)	1,000,000
Bead Lake, Colville NF, boat launch (WA)	20,000
Cradle of Forestry (NC)	559,000
Franklin County Dam (MS)	2,000,000
Ouachita NF toilet facilities (AR)	320,000
Pikes Peak Summit House (CO)	200,000
Pisgah RD (NC)	505,000
Spring Mountains NRA (water system) (NV)	200,000
Winding Stair Mt. NRWA (OK)	125,000
Winter Olympic games 2002 (UT)	1,300,000
Admin. requested projects	20,720,000
Presidential initiative, clean water projects	3,000,000
Backlog maintenance & minor repair	3,000,000
Subtotal, recreation facilities	32,949,000
Road reconstruction and construction:	
Midewin NTP (IL)	500,000
Other projects	97,509,000
Subtotal, road re/construction	98,009,000
Road maintenance and decommissioning	99,884,000
Trail reconstruction and construction:	
Bonneville Shoreline Trail (UT)	300,000
Continental Divide Trail (various)	500,000
Florida National Scenic Trail (FL)	250,000
Ketchikan, AK area trails	1,000,000
Routt National Forest (CO)	275,000
Sawtooth NRA Harriman Trail (ID)	270,000
Taft Tunnel (ID)	500,000
Tahoe Rim Trail and Trailhead (NV, CA)	183,000
Winding Stair Mt. NRWA (OK)	76,000
Admin. requested projects	13,200,000
Other trail reconstruction	13,000,000
Subtotal, trail re/construction	29,554,000
Grand Total Construction	297,352,000

Funds provided in this Act and the financial and technical assistance funds referenced in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, are intended to be used for the Franklin County Lake construction project in Mississippi.

The conference agreement retains the Senate bill language on the use of road maintenance funds for decommissioning roads, including unauthorized roads, but the limit is raised to $15,000,000. The agreement includes bill language, altering that proposed by the Senate, which requires notice and an opportunity for public comment before roads are decommissioned. The conference agreement does not include the Senate proposal to limit funds for decommissioning roads until certification is provided that all unauthorized roads are either decommissioned or reconstructed to national forest system standards. The Committees understand there are pending administrative appeals specific to road closures and road density issues on the April 15, 1997, Record of Decisions accompanying the Targhee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. The Committees urge the agency not to decommission system roads on the Targhee National Forest until appeals which are pending as of the date of this Act are resolved.

The conference agreement provides an increase of $4,300,000 in road maintenance for clean water activities. The Committees have provided $2,000,000 in the reconstruction and construction account for engineering support for timber sale preparation in southeast Alaska. For a more detailed explanation refer to the discussion under the national forest system account.

The Committees have included funds as directed in the Senate report for access to blowdown timber on the Routt National Forest, CO, for the Talimena scenic byway in Oklahoma, and for erosion work on the Monongahela National Forest, WV; funds are not provided for road reconstruction in support of the Gallatin II land exchange or for relocating the eastern regional office. The Ketchikan, AK area trails funds may be used for associated recreational structures. The $3,000,000 provided within the recreation facilities reconstruction and construction activity for backlog maintenance and minor repair may be used for any high priority project and should not be limited to recreation needs. The Committees direct the Forest Service to follow the Senate report instructions regarding engineering overhead and program management for road construction and to include a clear exposition of the engineering infrastructure, including detached units, in the next budget justification.

LAND ACQUISITION

The conference agreement provides $117,918,000 for land acquisition instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the House and $67,022,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Committees agree to the following distribution of funds:

State and Project	*Amount*
Multi—Appalachian Trail	$7,000,000
NM—Baca	40,000,000
CA—Big Sur Ecosystem	1,900,000
UT—Bonneville Shoreline Trail	250,000
Multi—Chattooga Watershed	1,000,000
TN—Cherokee NF (Starr Mnt.)	683,000
OR—Chetco River/Kalmiopsis Wild	1,200,000
CO—Cimarron & Comanche NG	475,000
AZ—Coconino NF (Bar-T-Bar Ranch)	3,000,000
OR/WA—Columbia River Gorge NSA	2,000,000
MI—Consum. Power	2,250,000
KY—Daniel Boone NF	500,000
SC—Francis Marion NF	1,500,000
VT—Green Mtn. NF/Taconic Creek	1,500,000
CO—Gunnison NF (Poverty Gulch)	125,000
IN—Hoosier NF	750,000
SC—Lake Jocassee (Sumter NF)	1,000,000
NV/CA—Lake Tahoe Basin	1,000,000
MT—Lindbergh Lake	8,000,000
WA—Mtns. To Sound GRNW	10,000,000
AR—Ozark NF	500,000
OR—Pacific NW Streams	750,000
NC—Pisgah NF (mineral rights)	350,000
CA—Rutherford Ranch (Cleveland NF)	750,000
MT—Royal Teton	6,500,000
CA—San Bernardino NF	1,000,000
NM—Santa Fe NF (Tres Pistoles)	1,400,000
ID—Sawtooth NRA	1,500,000
MS—Univ. of Mississippi	5,000,000
CO—White River NF (Conundrum Creek)	4,200,000
WA—White Salmon WSR	335,000
Subtotal	106,418,000
Acquisition Management	8,000,000
Cash Equalization	1,500,000
Emergency Acquisitions	1,500,000
Wilderness Protection	500,000
Total	$117,918,000

Funds provided in fiscal year 1998 for Wisconsin Wild Waterways are for the acquisition of the Burke property in the Chequamegon National Forest, which shall be managed in a manner that prohibits: (a) timber harvesting except for the protection of public health and safety or as necessary in the event of fire, disease or insect infestation; (b) road construction or development; (c) motorized vehicle use except on existing roads; and (d) recreational facility construction or other development activities. In order to protect the ecological, historic, scenic and botanical resources of the Burke property, the Forest Service shall designate special management areas as depicted on a map titled ''Forest Lodge (Burke) Special Management Area'' and dated October 1, 1997.

Bill language is included in Title III General Provisions which details the specific conditions under which Federal funds may be used to purchase the Baca property in New Mexico. The funds are subject to an independent appraisal which conforms with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions and is subject to specific authorization legislation being signed into Public Law.

The Committees are modifying the reprogramming guidelines regarding land exchanges. The agencies must submit proposed land exchanges in excess of $500,000 to the Committee on Appropriations for a 30 day period of review.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS SPECIAL ACTS

The conference agreement provides $1,069,000 for the acquisition of lands for national forests special acts as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND EXCHANGES

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $210,000 for acquisition of lands to complete land exchanges.

RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

The conference agreement provides an indefinite appropriation estimated to be $3,300,000 for range betterment.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides $92,000 for gifts, donations and bequests for forest and rangeland research as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT, FOREST SERVICE

The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for subsistence management, Forest Service. Neither the House nor the Senate provided funding for this purpose. This new account and a similar account in the Department of the Interior provide funds to implement and enforce certain Federal regulations dealing with preference for subsistence uses, including those dealing with fish and wildlife, on navigable rivers in Alaska that are subject to Federal reserved water rights. The conditions associated with the availability and use of these funds are contained in section 339 of this Act.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

The conference agreement concurs with the House language allowing use of up to $3,500,000 for International Forestry activities, as authorized. The agreement includes bill language as proposed by the House limiting funds for administrative expenses of the National Forest Foundation to $400,000. The Committees note with concern the recent Inspector General's evaluation of management practices at the National Forest Foundation, and therefore the Forest Service is urged to use existing authorities to implement fully the Inspector General's recommendations concerning the Foundation. The conference agreement allows $2,650,000 to be used for matching grants by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Bill language corrects a technical error concerning the number of operable airplanes allowed in the wildland firefighting fleet.

The conference agreement has deleted the language proposed by the House concerning use of the salvage sale fund and the Knutson-Vandenberg reforestation fund for administrative and indirect support activities. Rather, the conference agreement revises language proposed by the Senate concerning exposition of indirect expenses throughout all Forest Service appropriations, and the agreement limits indirect expenses charged to some trust funds and cooperative work funds during fiscal year 2000.

The conference agreement concurs with the Senate position that the general administration line item as currently funded does not adequately represent the total cost of indirect expenses incurred by the agency. However, due to the immediate impact of eliminating this budget line item, the agreement provides for continuing general administration during fiscal year 1999. The Committees direct the agency to eliminate the general administration line item in fiscal year 2000 as part of proposals to revise the budget structure. The new budget structure proposal should clearly display in some manner all indirect expenditures and administrative needs. The Committees caution the Forest Service that changes in budget structure must be fully coordinated with Congress prior to submission of the fiscal year 2000 budget justification as required in the House Report 105–163 accompanying Public Law 105–83. The Committees emphasize that consideration of significant budget structure changes will be fully contingent on significant progress by the agency in improving financial and program accountability and accomplishment. It is further noted that budget structure changes must be fully compatible with the Government Performance and Results Act, and accurately reflect all multiple use activities of the agency.

The conference agreement concurs with Senate language concerning management of indirect costs and reporting indirect expenditures. The Committees have changed the language to clarify the Senate's intent and to address management of indirect expenses for several permanent and trust funds. The revised bill language clarifies that proposed definitions for indirect expenses are to be consistent with the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board and are to be submitted to the Committees no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The conference agreement eliminates language regarding quantification of indirect expenses to the ranger district level. The Committees expect the agency to display all indirect costs in the fiscal year 2000 budget justification to the regional level. However the display of regional costs should be computed based on costs at the ranger district level. The revised language specifies that indirect expenses for the Brush Disposal, Cooperative Work-Other, Knutson-Vandenberg, Reforestation, Salvage Sale, and Roads and Trails funds shall not exceed 20 percent beginning in fiscal year 2000. The Committees further expect that progress will be made to reduce indirect expenses toward this goal during fiscal year 1999.

The Committees are concerned about the improper expenditure of Forest Service funds where projects are jointly funded by more than one appropriation. The Committees support integrated land management but expect the agency to maintain fidelity to appropriations intent for each funding activity when executing multi-funded projects.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CLEAN COAL TECHNOLOGY

The conference agreement provides for the deferral of $40,000,000 in previously appropriated funds for the clean coal technology program as proposed by the Senate. The House did not propose to defer funding. The Committees agree that $14,900,000 may be used for administration of the clean coal technology program.

FOSSIL ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $384,056,000 for fossil energy research and development instead of $315,558,000 as proposed by the House and $376,431,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Changes to the House recommended level for coal research include increases of $750,000 in coal preparation for removal of mercury, $350,000 for direct liquefaction; $500,000 for indirect fired cycle; $2,000,000 for Vision 21 in

high efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle; $2,750,000 for PM 2.5 monitoring and research in fine particulate control/air toxics and $4,000,000 for CO_2 sequestration research both in advanced research and environmental technology; and $100,000 in advanced research and technology development for international program support; and decreases of $112,000 in high efficiency integrated gasified combined cycle for technical and program support, $1,000,000 in coal utilization for Vision 21 and $40,000 in advanced research and technology development for undergraduate internships.

Changes to the House for natural gas and fuel cell research include increases of $44,500,000 for advanced turbine systems (the House had proposed to transfer this program to the energy conservation account); $1,500,000 for gas to liquids, $500,000 for coal mine methane and $250,000 for Alaska coal bed methane all in emerging process technology; and $5,000,000 for fuel cell systems development; and a decrease of $100,000 in effective environmental protection for outreach and technology transfer.

Changes to the House in oil technology research include increases of $250,000 in reservoir characterization for the northern midcontinent digital atlas and $300,000 in effective environmental protection for State, tribal and Federal regulations.

Changes to the House in other program areas include an increase in cooperative research and development of $1,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 for energy technology center program direction and an increase of $5,000,000 which negates the general reduction to the fossil energy program as a whole.

The Committees agree to the following:

1. The funding provided for PM 2.5 monitoring and research is for data monitoring and development of cost effective control technologies or source production science. The Department is urged to cooperate with the Southern Research Institute to the extent that monitoring stations are established in the southeast.

2. It is critical to the continuation of the low emissions boiler program that the State of Illinois provide its full cost share of $25 million. The Department should report to the Committees by January 31, 1999 on the status of the low emissions boiler program including whether or not the full cost share has been received from the State of Illinois, the extent to which the project is feasible from the standpoint of bids received from contractors for project construction and the extent to which power purchase agreements have been arranged.

3. The increase provided for the gas to liquids program is to continue a cost-shared, public-private university research program involving the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Illinois, the University of Houston and the University of Alaska.

4. As requested in the budget request, $500,000 is provided for the coal mine methane program, but the Committees remain concerned about the potential out-year costs and long-term expectations for this program. The Committees strongly encourage the Department of Energy to (1) down-select the number of coal mine methane projects from 5 down to 2, (2) establish a reasonable and supportable total cap on Federal funding for the program and (3) require a minimum of 50% cost-share for any future program phases.

5. Funding for an Alaska coal bed methane program is provided on a one-time basis and should be used to work with the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys to determine whether coal bed methane is a viable fuel source in rural Alaska. Should coal bed methane be determined to be commercially viable, the State should seek alternative sources of funding to develop the project further.

6. There is no earmark in the natural gas exploration and production program to promote research on computational tools that incorporate rock properties.

7. There is no mandate to down-select from three to two contracts in the existing fuel cell program but the Department should consider that option.

8. No study is required on the feasibility of an integrated management system for oil and gas production that incorporates state-of-the-art modeling, sensing and computational technologies.

9. There are sufficient unobligated balances from previous fiscal years to continue the gypsy field project in fiscal year 1999. The fiscal year 2000 budget should include a request for any additional funds needed to continue this project in that fiscal year.

10. Cooperative research and development funding should be distributed as in past years with a percentage of funds used for the base research program and the balance used for jointly sponsored research.

11. Funding has been provided to support programs that improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions. These programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol. No funds are to be used to implement actions called for solely under the Kyoto protocol prior to its ratification.

12. The $750,000 provided in coal preparation for pre-combustion removal of mercury using dry magnetic separation is to fund phase II of an existing technology development program. These funds will be used to scale up and test technologies that reduce ash, sulfur and trace-element emissions while lowering the bus-bar cost of electricity generated from bituminous coal from the Northern Appalachian region. The technology will be tested at a power plant in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania using a dry magnetic separator retrofitted to an existing dry pulverizer.

ALTERNATIVE FUELS PRODUCTION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides for the deposit of investment income earned as of October 1, 1998 on principal amounts in a trust fund established as part of the sale of the Great Plains Gasification Plant in Beulah, ND, and immediate transfer of the funds to the General Fund of the Treasury. The amount available as of October 1, 1998 is estimated to be $1,300,000.

NAVAL PETROLEUM AND OIL SHALE RESERVES

The conference agreement provides $14,000,000 for the Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves as proposed by the House instead of $14,056,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Naval Petroleum Reserves Nos. 1 and 2	$3,594,000
Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3	10,180,000
Naval Oil Shale Reserves	0
Program Direction	6,876,000
Use of Prior Year Funds	−6,650,000
Total	14,000,000

ELK HILLS SCHOOL LANDS FUND

The conference agreement provides $36,000,000 for the Elk Hills school lands fund for payment to the State of California for the State Teachers' Retirement Funds. Neither the House nor the Senate included funding for this purpose under the assumption that this claim would be paid directly from revenue from the sale of the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve. Because that option did not materialize, funds are provided in this Act. The Committees encourage the Department to work with the legislative committees of jurisdiction to continue to pursue a legislative remedy so that the balance of these payments may be made directly from the sale proceeds.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

The conference agreement includes $691,701,000 for energy conservation instead of $632,250,000 (excluding $43,000,000 for the Fossil Energy turbine program) as proposed by the House and $646,701,000 (after factoring in the statutory offset of $31,000,000 in unobligated balances) as proposed by the Senate.

Changes to the House recommended level for buildings technology include increases of $1,200,000 for building America, $1,535,000 for home energy rating systems, $400,000 for rebuild America, $2,500,000 for technology roadmaps, $900,000 for heat pumps, $250,000 for desiccants and chillers, $250,000 for fuel cells for buildings, $500,000 for demonstrations of modular fuel cells at DOE facilities, $500,000 for emerging technology demonstrations, $500,000 for consumer education, $4,000,000 for building envelope research, $600,000 for building energy codes, $3,600,000 for lighting and appliance standards, $6,400,000 due to elimination of the requirement to use prior year funds, and $250,000 in management and planning for analytical studies and planning, and decreases of $100,000 for residential energy efficiency and $9,000 in management and planning for technology and sector data. There is also an increase of $4,000,000 for weatherization and $1,000,000 for State grants.

Changes to the House for the Federal energy management program include an increase of $1,000,000 for project financing and decreases of $250,000 for technical and financial assistance and $100,000 for program direction.

Changes to the House for industry sector programs include increases of $2,000,000 each for the mining vision (aluminum industries of the future program) and for the agriculture/biobased fuels vision (chemicals industries of the future program), $500,000 for the combined heat and power initiative, $2,600,000 for motor challenge, $1,000,000 to correct an error in the House report dealing with the climate-wise program, $200,000 for program direction, 19,000,000 to accelerate the advanced turbine program and $8,300,000 due to elimination of reduction in the requirement to use prior year funds, and a decrease of $43,000,000 which negates the House proposed transfer of the turbine program from the fossil energy account.

Changes to the House for transportation sector programs include increases of $1,000,000 for C–1 chemistry, $1,300,000 for fuels for advanced engines, $2,000,000 for advanced power electronics, $4,500,000 for fuel cell research and development, $1,000,000 for advanced combustion research, $1,500,000 for cooperative automotive research for advanced technologies, $3,000,000 for high efficiency engine research, $500,000 for heavy vehicle systems technologies, $4,000,000 for lightweight materials, $1,200,000 for high strength weight reduction materials, $200,000 for the clean cities voluntary deployment program, $500,000 for vehicle field testing/evaluation, $75,000 for program direction and $10,100,000 due to elimination of the requirement to use prior year funds and a decrease of $2,000,000 in hybrid propulsion systems.

Other changes to the House include an increase of $250,000 for headquarters contract services and decreases of $200,000 for headquarters salaries and related expenses and $34,000,000 in undistributed increases.

The Committees agree to the following:

1. This is the final year of funding for home energy rating systems.

2. With regard to energy measurement techniques, nothing in the House or Senate

reports should be construed as an attempt to circumvent or contradict the National Appliance Efficiency Conservation Act or any other relevant statute.

3. With regard to the Federal energy management program, the Secretary may, in establishing charges for services rendered to other Federal agencies, recover such program costs as the Secretary deems appropriate including, but not limited to, start-up costs (including those incurred in fiscal year 1998), Department of Energy program operating expenses and contractor costs. The Secretary should make every effort to recover, over the life of the program, all costs associated with start-up, execution and support to other Federal agencies. To reduce the administrative burden on the program, the Secretary may establish an annual fixed pricing structure.

4. There are no specific earmarks for any entity within the industries of the future (specific) program. The Department should use the expertise at the National laboratories, the Federal Energy Technology Center and the Intermountain Center for Mining Research and Technology to the extent that such organizations are able to provide quality work, which is consistent with program and industry priorities.

5. The Department should work with Alfred University to explore how that institution's expertise in glass and ceramics engineering and other technologies relevant to the Department's programs might be used to benefit those programs.

6. Natural gas vehicle research should be funded following the priorities established in the five-year Comprehensive Plan for Natural Gas Vehicle Research. The budget for fiscal year 1999 is $10,000,000 of which $2,000,000 in alternative fuels/systems optimization is for engine, fuel storage system and fueling infrastructure and $8,000,000 in heavy vehicles research is for engine vehicle system, safety/systems integration and fueling infrastructure. This research must be related to vehicles powered directly by compressed or liquefied natural gas and should be allocated based on priorities developed in close coordination with industry.

7. Funding has been provided to support programs that improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions. These programs are justified by goals and objectives independent of implementation of the Kyoto protocol. No funds are to be used to implement actions called for solely under the Kyoto protocol prior to its ratification.

ECONOMIC REGULATION

The conference agreement provides $1,801,000 for economic regulation as proposed by both the House and the Senate. These funds are for the Office of Hearings and Appeals.

STRATEGIC PETROLEUM RESERVE

The conference agreement provides $160,120,000 for the strategic petroleum reserve as proposed by the House instead of $155,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $70,500,000 as proposed in the budget request for the energy information administration instead of $68,000,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $1,950,322,000 for Indian health services instead of $1,932,953,000 as proposed by the House and $1,888,602,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House recommended level include increases in hospitals and health clinics of $4,000,000 for an Alaska Federal health care partnership for telemedicine and $19,000,000 which the House had proposed to transfer to the facilities account for facilities management and an increase of $9,000,000 for contract support costs. These increases are partially offset by decreases for fixed costs of $6,844,000 in hospitals and health clinics, $980,000 in dental health, $297,000 in mental health, $641,000 in alcohol and substance abuse, $2,722,000 in contract care, $215,000 in public health nursing, $50,000 in health education, $307,000 in community health representatives, $9,000 in Alaska immunization, $187,000 in urban health, $214,000 in Indian health professions, $9,000 in tribal management, $500,000 in direct operations and $66,000 in self-governance. Other program decreases below the House include $750,000 in mental health for suicide prevention and $840,000 in contract care for new tribes funding.

The conference agreement includes an earmark of $373,801,000 for contract medical care, exclusive of the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund, instead of $377,363,000 as proposed by the House and $364,792,000 as proposed by the Senate; and an earmark of $203,781,000 for contract support costs instead of $194,781,000 as proposed by the House and $170,190,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a provision that allows the Ponca Tribe of Nebraska to use previously appropriated funds to obtain approved clinical space. This language is included with the express understanding that there will be no operational funding increases associated with this new space.

The Committees agree to the following:

1. Fixed costs are funded at 75% of need with the exception of contract support costs. A total increase of $35,079,000 above the budget request is provided for contract support costs and is to be used to minimize negative impacts on current contracts and compacts of the pro rata distribution of funding for this activity beginning in fiscal year 1999.

2. Of the funds available to the IHS for diabetes programs, the Service should fund cooperative efforts with the Joslin Diabetes Clinic in Boston to non-invasively screen for undiagnosed diabetes and diabetic retinopathy in Indian communities. The Committees understand that such a program would be similar to programs the Joslin Clinic is conducting with the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration and that the managers of existing diabetes programs within IHS have expressed an interest in working with Joslin.

3. The Service should provide a status report on the Alaska telemedicine project in its fiscal year 2000 budget request and include the appropriate level of funding needed to continue the project in that budget.

4. The IHS should work with the tribe and the private sector to develop a cost-effective approach for providing emergency services at the IHS facility in Wagner, SD, including the possibility of shared emergency services with the local community which could lower emergency service costs and raise the quality of service for the community while providing additional revenue for the IHS facility in Wagner.

5. The Pascua Yaqui Tribe in AZ continues to experience funding problems in its Health Maintenance Organization because of increases in enrollment. The IHS should make every effort to account for this increase to ensure that existing health benefits are maintained for longer-term members as well as for newly enrolled members.

6. The IHS should continue to work with and provide funding support to the University of Washington's fetal alcohol syndrome research program.

The conference agreement does not include statutory language mandating a prorata distribution of contract support costs across all Service self-determination contracts and self-governance compacts. This language was included in both the House and Senate bills but has been dropped because of concerns expressed by tribal organizations and many individual tribes. The Committees remain convinced that the current distribution methodology employed by the Service for contract support costs is inequitable and fiscally unsound. The Committees' proposal for a pro-rata distribution, in combination with a one-year moratorium on new contacts and compacts and additional funding for existing contracts and compacts, would have provided a permanent solution to the problem.

The Committees have added more than $35 million to the Administration's budget request to address the inequity in the distribution of contract support cost funding in fiscal year 1999. The Committees direct the Service, in cooperation with the tribes, to remedy this inequity in the fiscal year 2000 budget request. The remedy cannot be a large infusion of additional funding for contract support costs at the expense of either critical health programs or critical construction needs of the Service. Further, the Committees note that the one-year moratorium on new contracts and compacts cannot be extended indefinitely. The Committees believe strongly that an acceptable permanent solution to the contract support cost distribution inequity must be a part of the fiscal year 2000 budget request from the Administration.

INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The conference agreement provides $289,465,000 for Indian health facilities instead of $313,175,000 as proposed by the House and $263,516,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes to the House include decreases of $1,189,000 in maintenance and improvement of which $189,000 is for fixed costs and $1,000,000 is for unmet needs, $72,000 for fixed costs in sanitation facilities, $2,500,000 in hospital and clinic construction for the Parker, AZ health center, $886,000 for fixed costs in facilities and environmental health support, $63,000 for fixed costs in the equipment account, and $19,000,000 in transfers from the hospital and clinics account for facilities management.

The Committees agree that the funding provided for a pilot project on the Spokane reservation at the Wellpinit, WA facility is contingent on non-Federal matching funds from the tribe and that there will be no operational funding increase associated with this project.

OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPI INDIAN RELOCATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $13,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as proposed by the House instead of $15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT

PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

The conference agreement provides $4,250,000 for payment to the institute instead of no funding as proposed by the House and $3,188,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Committees direct that within the funds provided to the Institute $500,000 is subject to at least a one-to-one cash match from non-Federal contributors.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $347,154,000 for salaries and expenses instead of $346,449,000 as proposed by the House and $352,154,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Increases above the House level include $1,911,000 for the National Museum of the American Indian Suitland facility and $150,000 for additional costs resulting from implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty at the Tropical Research Institute. Decreases from the House level include $856,000 for Facilities Services (utilities) and $500,000 for the National Museum of Natural History East Court/West Court project. An amount of $3,000,000 required by the National Museum of American History for restoration of the Star-Spangled Banner has not been included in this account because the Committees have provided funding for this project as part of the Save America's Treasures initiative funded through the U.S. Department of the Interior.

In order to provide the Cultural Resources Center (CRC) with the flexibility necessary for addressing its initial operational needs most efficiently, the Committees have not allocated CRC's funding increase to specific subactivities, but expect the Center to use these funds for its highest priority requirements.

The Committees direct the Smithsonian to provide $250,000 to the National Museum of American Art for additional continuing support for Heritage Preservation efforts to promote the conservation of public sculpture and other art through private-public partnership and education programs.

The Committees commend the Smithsonian for its continued commitment to raise private funds to support its activities. The Committees assure the Smithsonian that supplementary private support will not be viewed as a substitute for Federal appropriations.

The Committees have included language in Title III General Provisions to transfer title of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board collection located in the U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C. headquarters to the National Museum of the American Indian. Preferential consideration should be given to requests from the Indian Arts and Crafts Board and the Institute of Indian Arts in Santa Fe, New Mexico, for loans of the collection by the National Museum of the American Indian. The Committees understand that the transfer of this collection will not result in any request for additional funds from the National Museum of the American Indian and that the costs for its conservation will be absorbed internally by the Smithsonian Institution.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENTS, NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The conference agreement provides $4,400,000 for construction and improvements at the National Zoological Park as proposed by the Senate instead of $4,500,000 as proposed by the House. The decrease of $100,000 reflects the amount designated in the budget request for the Holt House.

REPAIR AND RESTORATION OF BUILDINGS

The conference agreement provides $40,000,000 for major repair and restoration instead of $44,500,000 as proposed by the House and $32,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount, the Committees designate $2,000,000 for security system modernization.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $16,000,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the House. The entire amount is for the National Museum of the American Indian mall facility.

The conference agreement retains the Senate provision allowing a single procurement for the full scope of the National Museum of the American Indian mall project.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The conference agreement modifies House language prohibiting the use of funds for new or expanded facilities without prior approval from the Appropriations Committees by eliminating the word ''planning''.

The conference agreement deletes House language regarding the payment of any judgment related to the complaint filed in the U.S. Court of Federal Claims by Geddes, Brecher, Qualls and Cunningham against the Smithsonian Institution.

The Committees have agreed to language which authorizes modifications to certain boards and commissions under Title III General Provisions.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $57,938,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Gallery of Art as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

Language is not included, as proposed by the House, that would specify that the National Gallery of Art is a Federal entity under the Inspector General Act of 1978.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

The conference agreement provides $6,311,000 for repair, restoration and renovation of buildings as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The conference agreement provides $12,187,000 for operations and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of $13,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides $20,000,000 for construction as proposed by the Senate instead of $9,000,000 as proposed by the House.

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $5,840,000 for salaries and expenses of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Funds should be distributed as follows:

Fellowship program	$947,000
Scholar support	674,000
Public service	1,752,000
General administration	1,256,000
Smithsonian fee	205,000
Conference planning	956,000
Space	50,000
Total	$5,840,000

The conference agreement does not retain House language prohibiting the use of Federal funds for relocation of the Center to the Ronald Reagan Building. The Senate had no similar provision.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $83,500,000 for grants and administration instead of $81,240,000 as proposed by the House and $85,560,000 as proposed by the Senate. Increases above the House level include $1,762,000 for program grants, $977,000 for program support, and $131,000 for administration. Decreases from the House level include $440,000 for policy planning and research and $170,000 for computer replacement. The foregoing realignment of funds reflects the revised administrative structure proposed by the Endowment in response to last year's recommendation by the Committees that NEA should develop a more accurate display of the full scope of activities funded with administrative dollars.

The conference agreement includes a technical correction to reference section 5(g) of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act as proposed by the Senate. The House bill does not include this reference.

MATCHING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $14,500,000 for matching grants as proposed by the Senate instead of $16,760,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $96,800,000 for grants and administration as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MATCHING GRANTS

The conference agreement provides $13,900,000 for matching grants as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The Committees agree to provide authority for the Endowment to use up to $5,000,000 in challenge grant funds for the regional centers initiative as proposed in the Senate report. No such provision was included by the House. As previously indicated, this authority does not ensure future support for this new program, which has a total estimated cost of $55,000,000 over a six-year period. Consequently, the Endowment should proceed carefully with its plans and not design a program that is based on the expectation of additional Federal funding in the future. Further, the Committees restate the concern that support for the Endowment's ongoing core programs should not be sacrificed in any manner in order to accommodate the regional centers proposal.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

OFFICE OF MUSEUM SERVICES

GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $23,405,000 for the Office of Museum Services as proposed by the House instead of $23,280,000 as proposed by the Senate. Last year IMLS initiated a program of National Leadership Grants for model collaborative projects developed by museums and libraries. Funding for this grant category has been maintained for fiscal year 1999 in order for the Office of Museum Services to continue its support of the most exemplary projects of national significance selected through the competitive process of peer review.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $898,000 for the Commission of Fine Arts as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $7,000,000 for National Capital Arts and Cultural Affairs as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The criteria for consideration of new applicants should follow the direction in the House report.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $2,800,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $5,954,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The Commission should follow the direction provided in both the House and Senate reports.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The conference agreement provides $32,107,000 for the Holocaust Memorial Council instead of $31,707,000 as proposed by the House and $32,607,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase of $400,000 above the House level includes an increase of $809,000 for fixed costs and decreases of $220,000 for forced attrition, $95,000 in collections acquisition and $94,000 for museum outreach activities as presented in the fiscal year 1999 budget.

PRESIDIO TRUST

PRESIDIO TRUST FUND

The conference agreement provides $34,913,000 for the Presidio Trust instead of $39,913,000 as proposed by the House and $29,913,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Agreement authorizes the trust to borrow up to $20,000,000 from the U.S. Treasury.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes sections 301 through 316 which are identical in the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement deletes House section 317 which would have prohibited the use of funds in Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore to require landlords to vacate real property.

Section 317 retains identical language in section 318 in the House bill and section 317 in the Senate bill concerning prohibitions on Biosphere Reserves.

Section 318 retains House section 319 regarding prohibitions for Cape Canaveral National Seashore. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 319 retains the text of section 319 as proposed by the Senate and section 320 as proposed by the House prohibiting grants for seasonal support, most individual grants, and most subgranting by the National Endowment for the Arts.

Section 320 retains the text of Senate section 320 and House section 321 providing the NEA and the NEH with the authority to solicit funds and to invest such funds in interest-bearing accounts.

Section 321 alters slightly the language proposed by the Senate concerning funding limitation on national forest land management planning. The conference agreement allows funding for those national forests which are legally mandated to have their plans updated before or during calendar year 2000. The Committees understand that there are 11 forest units in this category. The Committees remain very concerned about the lack of cooperation displayed by the Administration at getting new planning rules in place. This language, as in fiscal year 1998, allows the funding moratorium to vanish as soon as at least interim planning rules are published in final form. The Administration continues to take a slow and unwieldy approach to updating the planning rules. The Committees expect that a new planning rule could easily be put into place in short order. The new rule should be closely tied to the authorizing legislation rather than attempt to administratively implement new law governing national forest land management planning. Further, the Committees have eliminated a related Senate provision included under section 329 of the Senate bill which continues forest plans after the fifteen year mandatory revision date.

Section 322 includes language proposed by the Senate prohibiting the use of funds to issue a five year program under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act. The Committees recognize that the Government Performance and Results Act requires strategic plans and performance measures which should provide the public with sufficient information formerly provided in the RPA program.

Section 323 retains modifications made by the Senate to House language included under section 322 regarding watershed restoration and enhancement agreements however, the authority has been extended through fiscal year 2001. The Committees extend the authority in order to provide more certainty and continuity in establishing these local citizen-government partnerships.

Section 324 retains the text of section 323 as proposed by the House instructing the NEA to give priority to rural and underserved populations; to establish a grant category for projects of national significance; to ensure that grants to any one state not exceed 15% ; and to encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education. The Senate included a similar provision in section 324.

Section 325 retains House section 324 which restricts the use of funds to make certain improvements to Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the White House.

The conference agreement deletes section 325 prohibiting the use of funds by the Woodrow Wilson Center to relocate their offices as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed in section 327 of the House bill requiring the Secretary of Agriculture to grant an easement for a road to the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

Section 326 extends the legislative authority for construction of an international memorial to honor the victims of communism until December 17, 2007.

Section 327 retains the text of section 328 as proposed by the House extending the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 328 modifies language in section 329 of the House bill placing a moratorium on new and expanded Indian self-determination and self-governance contracts and compacts. The modification includes an exemption for essential health and safety repairs in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools and an exemption for implementation of section 325 in the fiscal year 1998 Interior Appropriations Act.

The conference agreement does not include language proposed under section 328 of the Senate bill regarding the forest service general accounting ledger.

Section 329 includes technical modifications to the language proposed by the House under section 330 and the Senate under section 339 concerning elimination of the purchaser road credit system for forest service timber sales.

Section 330 retains the text of section 331 as proposed by the House and section 325 as proposed by the Senate making a technical correction to provide authority for the Senate Majority Leader to make two appointments to the National Council on the Arts.

The conference agreement does not include language contained in either the Senate or House bill regarding the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (ICBEMP) and does not concur with limitations contained in the House report on expenditures of funds for ICBEMP. The Committees note Administration acknowledgment that the current direction of this study shows little prospect of successfully resolving important environmental and economic issues. The Committees believe it is necessary to develop a new approach and understand that the Administration estimates this will lengthen the overall project effort by approximately 12 months. The Committees encourage the Administration to include affected state and county governments in this process as cooperating agencies. The Committees intend to closely monitor progress of the study during fiscal year 1999 and emphasize that it will be difficult to secure funding in the future to implement results that are not widely supported by interests within the region.

Section 331 amends section 401(f) of Public Law 105–83 to extend by one year the sunset date by which funds must be appropriated from the Environmental Improvement and Restoration Fund.

Section 332 includes language proposed in section 334 of the House bill providing additional authority to use the roads and trails funds for priority forest health related management. The Committees recognize that there is a huge backlog in important road, trail and bridge work throughout the national forest system just as there is a huge backlog in needed management related to forest health. The Committees urge the Forest Service to work with the Committees to use the road and trail fund exclusively for reducing these priority backlogs and not to replace ordinary appropriations as the Administration proposed for the trails construction budget in the fiscal year 1999 proposal.

The conference agreement does not include House proposed bill language included under section 332 to transfer the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area to the Forest Service from the Tennessee Valley Authority. This issue is addressed herein in a later title.

The conference agreement does not include Senate proposed bill language included under section 332 regarding prescribed burns, but direction concerning this matter is found in the Forest Service wildland fire management account.

Section 333 retains language proposed in section 333 of the House bill regarding the Arts and Artifacts Indemnity Act to increase the limits for insuring international exhibitions. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 334 retains the text of section 334 of the House bill regarding a land transfer to the City of Tulare, California from the Bureau of Land Management. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 335 retains the text of section 337 as proposed by the House to remove certain properties in Florida from the Coastal Barrier Resources System. Specifically, 75 acres are removed from the system, 32 acres in a State park are added to the system and seven private acres are added to the system. Other removals from the system are addressed under the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and under General Provisions—Department of the Interior.

Section 336 retains the text of section 338 as proposed by the House to extend the pilot program in the Indian Health Service dealing with billings for medicaid and medicare. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 337 retains the text of section 337 as proposed by the House to amend the Petroleum Overcharge Distribution and Restitution Act of 1986 to permit the use of excess receipts to offset energy conservation programs. The Senate agreed to this language in floor action.

Section 338 includes the text of section 340 as proposed by the House, which amends the fiscal year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act with regard to the National Indian Gaming Commission by deleting the phrase ''self-regulated tribes such as''.

Section 339 delays until September 30, 1999, the expenditure of funds to implement and

enforce certain Federal regulations dealing with preference for subsistence uses, including those dealing with fish and wildlife, on navigable rivers in Alaska that are subject to Federal reserved water rights. The issuance of such regulations is not delayed. If the Alaska legislature passes a resolution which, if approved by Alaskan voters, would enable the implementation of State statutes that are consistent with, and provide for the preference generally outlined in, sections 803, 804 and 805 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, funds appropriated to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture for Federal subsistence management in this Act shall be granted to the State on September 30, 1999. If, by June 1, 1999, the Secretary of the Interior finds that the State Legislature has not yet passed such a measure, a portion of the funds will be available to prepare for implementation and enforcement of such Federal regulations.

Section 340 retains the text of section 342 as proposed by the House to prohibit the use of funds for establishing a Kankakee National Wildlife Refuge in Indiana and Illinois. The Senate had no similar provision.

Section 341 modifies section 326 as proposed by the Senate regarding the conveyance of portions of the Wind River Nursery that are no longer needed by the government to Skamania County, WA. Further direction regarding this transfer is included under the Forest Service heading elsewhere in this statement.

Section 342 retains language proposed in section 327 of the Senate bill making boundary and administrative jurisdiction transfers of Federal lands in the State of Washington.

Section 343 includes language proposed in section 330 of the Senate bill providing for the establishment of the hardwood technology center in Princeton, WV.

Section 344 provides authorization for the Army Corps of Engineers to enter into an agreement stipulating that the local cost share for a dam reconstruction project at Beach City Lake, Muskingum River Basin, Ohio will not exceed $141,000.

Section 345 modifies the text of section 333 as proposed by the Senate prohibiting concerning recreational residence fee increases in the Sawtooth National Forest. The modification limits increases in these fees to 25 percent of the current value.

Section 346 modifies language proposed in section 334 by the Senate providing additional flexibility to use the Granger-Thye Act permit fees in the Forest Service. The modification deletes the word ''administer'' from the provision.

Section 347 modifies language in section 335 as proposed by the Senate concerning the use of stewardship contracts in forest management.

The conference agreement modifies Senate bill language to provide that up to 28 contracts may be executed by the Forest Service to accomplish end result contracting objectives specified in the provision. The provision is modified to delete the Senate reference to national forests in Idaho and Montana, and incorporates 22 projects originally planned by the Administration. In addition, the provision provides that a total of nine such contracts may be executed in Region One of the Forest Service which includes three projects previously planned by the Administration and six additional projects to be independently developed by Region One. The Committees expect Region One to maximize collaboration with state and private interests to develop projects which improve forest health and promote local consensus in determining outcomes to be accomplished through end result contracting.

Section 348 retains provision included in section 336 of the Senate bill earmarking funds for the construction of the Trappers Loop Road.

Section 349 contains a new provision concerning the rights to coalbed methane. A recent court decision has put the ownership rights of thousands of private landowners to coalbed methane production in jeopardy, this section provides that the United States recognizes the rights of landowners to coalbed methane in existing leases and contracts on lands where the United State is the owner of the coal. This section does not affect leases or contracts on lands where other parties have succeeded the United States as owners of the coal, or where the coal is owned by a State or private party. Nor does this section apply to leases for coalbed methane production on lands conveyed, restored or transferred to Indian tribes.

Section 350 modifies section 340 as proposed by the Senate involving the domestic processing of western red cedar. The provision has been modified to delete references to the residual value appraisal system and clarify the payment rates under which western red cedar will be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States.

Section 351 modifies section 341 as proposed by the Senate precluding additional contracts or compacts to new Alaska Native regional health entities. The modification involves a three year moratorium on new contracts rather than a permanent limitation.

Section 352 modifies language proposed by the Senate limiting the introduction of Grizzly bears in the Selway-Bitterroot area of Idaho and Montana. The modification allows the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to release the final environmental impact statement and record of decision for this program but does not permit any introduction of bears in fiscal year 1999.

Section 353 provides $20,000,000 to the Aleutians East Borough for the construction of an unpaved road and related facilities on corporation lands not in a designated wilderness area, $15,000,000 to the State of Alaska for improvements to the airstrip at King Cove, Alaska and $2,500,000 to the Indian Health Service for the cost of new construction or improvements to the existing clinic in King Cove, Alaska and telemedicine and other medical equipment. The Committees have agreed to these funds as an alternative to an easement for a road through the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge wilderness area as proposed in section 126 of the Senate bill to address critical health and safety needs.

The conference agreement deletes the provision in section 343 of the Senate bill dealing with dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

Section 354 makes boundary adjustments to the Columbia River Gorge National Recreation Area in Washington State.

Section 355 provides authority for the Smithsonian Institution to alter the size of some of its boards and commissions.

Section 356 approves the transfer of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board collection at the U.S. Department of the Interior to the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of the American Indian.

Section 357 includes conditions under which the Baca property in New Mexico may be purchased including specific authorization and independent appraisal which conforms with the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal land acquisitions.

Section 358 designates the Federal building located at 15013 Denver West Parkway, Golden, Colorado, and known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory Visitors Center as the ''Dan Schaefer Federal Building.''

Section 359 designates the new Federal building under construction at 325 Broadway in Boulder, Colorado as the ''David Skaggs Federal Building''.

Section 360 designates the Federal building located at 201 14th Street, S.W. in Washington, D.C. as the ''Sidney R. Yates Federal Building''. The House bill included a similar provision in section 326.

Section 361 rescinds the Title V funds totaling $190,865,000 if the Administration does not issue the agency apportionments and make these funds available for immediate obligation within 5 days after enactment of this Act.

The Congress provided $699,000,000 for priority land acquisitions, exchanges and high priority maintenance projects in the fiscal year 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. On September 3, 1998, the Congress released $190,865,000, slightly more than half of the remaining balance for specific acquisition projects and backlog maintenance needs of the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service and the Forest Service. The Committees have been informed that the Office of Management and Budget has not released these funds to the agencies, defying Congressional intent.

Section 362 repeals Section 219 of the Federal Crop Insurance Reform and Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994, Pub.L. 103-354, 7 U.S.C. §6919.

The Committees agree that the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture should provide comprehensive training to land managers on the history and provisions of statutes affecting land and natural resource management in Alaska, including but not limited to Revised Statute 2477, the Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), the Alaska Statehood Act, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the White Act, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. This training should also be provided to those employees who manage programs in Alaska and to employees whose job entail knowledge of one or more of the laws described above. Each such employee should complete the training within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, except a covered employee hired after 10 months of the date of enactment of this Act should complete the training within 60 days of that employee's appointment.

The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are encouraged to enter into an agreement with and provide funding to Alaska Pacific University, in conjunction with University of Washington School of Law and Northwestern School of Law, Lewis and Clark College, to develop and conduct training.

TITLE IV

The conference agreement includes new language in Title IV, the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act. This Act represents a locally-developed, consensus-based resource management program for Federal lands in a portion of the Sierra Nevada ecosystem. The Committees are concerned over long-standing controversies in the region that have hampered effective management of Federal lands. In order to resolve these differences, the Act provides for an alliance between elected officials, industry representatives, local environmentalists, union representatives, and local citizens. A more complete description of the Act may be found in Senate Report 105–183.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed in Title IV of the Senate bill limiting the source of funds available for operation of the Glines Canyon Dam.

TITLE V—LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES PROTECTION ACT

The Committees are concerned about future funding for the Land Between the Lakes

National Recreation Area (LBL) in Kentucky and Tennessee, managed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Accordingly, the Committees have included bill language in Title V that creates a safety net to provide for continued Federal operation of this area. In the event that LBL doesn't receive at least $6 million in Federal funding in any fiscal year, management responsibility for this facility will automatically be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture with the expectation that it will be managed as part of the national forest system for recreation in a manner consistent with the multiple use mandate of the Forest Service.

LBL was first established in the early 1960s by executive directive. However, no statute was ever enacted governing land management policies at LBL. This legislation codifies the 1972 mission statement and requires the Forest Service to manage LBL for optimum yield of outdoor recreation and environmental education for the American people should this transfer occur.

In the event that LBL is transferred, the Committees believe that all fees collected for the use of designated sites and activities at LBL should be retained by the Forest Service to help offset operating expenses. However, the legislation prohibits the Forest Service from charging a general entrance fee. This is identical to existing TVA policy. The legislation contains explicit language guaranteeing payments to counties by TVA at the prevailing rate, and makes these counties eligible for funds under the payments-in-lieu of taxes program administered by the Bureau of Land Management. In addition, there are over 220 cemeteries at LBL, many of which are the burial plots of some of the 800 families who were forcibly removed from their property when LBL was first created. The Act guarantees maintenance of a complete inventory and access to those cemeteries.

The Committees recognize the tremendous responsibility borne by the Forest Service and TVA to implement the transfer of LBL if necessary. It is incumbent upon TVA/LBL staff to make every effort to minimize the disruption caused by the transition on employees, the public, and LBL's resources and offer full cooperation to the Forest Service transition team in implementing this transfer. In addition, the Committees encourage TVA to avoid moving equipment and facilities out of the National Recreation Area that are vital for its management.

In the event of a transfer, the Committees have included a provision allowing the Forest Service to adopt the TVA National Resource Management Plan to minimize any disruption caused by the transition. This management plan, as developed by TVA, is in full compliance with environmental laws. While operating under the TVA management plan, the Committees expect the Forest Service to begin the process of preparing its own land and resource management plan within one year of the effective date of the transfer and consistent with the multi-purpose mission mandated in the legislation.

Currently, law enforcement actions taken by TVA police officers operating within the boundaries of LBL are authorized under peace officer commissions granted by both the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. While existing Federal laws and regulations do apply to National Recreation Area lands, it will take approximately six months to one year to establish Forest Service law enforcement procedures in the two Federal judicial districts which cover these lands. Therefore, the legislation provides that, during a transition period not to exceed one year, there will be cross-designation of law enforcement authority between the agencies to ensure that there is no interruption in public safety services.

Finally, the Committees are extremely concerned about the impact of the transition on the permanent employees of TVA who work at LBL. The legislation guarantees a minimum of five-months employment by TVA following a transfer. All LBL permanent employees should be given first notice of, and first consideration for, any jobs available with the Forest Service. Those employees who remain at LBL as employees of the Forest Service should experience no interruption in coverage for any retirement, health, leave, or other employee benefits with TVA continuing to fund any difference between Forest Service and TVA benefits. Years of service as a TVA employee will be transferred to the Forest Service for all purposes relating to Federal retirement. For those persons not retained by TVA or hired by the Forest Service, the bill provides a compensation/severance package, including buyout packages, similar to those provided to other TVA employees in previous downsizing situations. TVA shall finance the costs associated with the severance/compensation packages and the Director of TVA shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the funding sources to be used to finance these activities.

TITLE VI

Title VI provides legislative authority for land exchanges in the State of Washington as described in detail below.

SECTION 601. SHORT TITLE

Section 601 entitles this section of the Conference Agreement the ''Interstate 90 Land Exchange Act of 1998.''

SECTION 602. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

Section 602 contains findings as to why the land exchange is in the public interest, and states that it is the purpose of the conference agreement to authorize, direct, facilitate and expedite the exchange.

The offered and selected lands directed for exchange are based substantially on those recommended for exchange by the Forest Service pursuant to the NEPA process for the I–90 land exchange, including the public comments and participation therein. Such lands are also addressed substantially in the legislative history to accompany S. 2136, including public hearing records of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Issues which can only be addressed in statute by Congress, including assignment of mineral rights, establishment of Wilderness Study and Special Management areas, and recommendations on future exchanges, have been added to the legislation as a result of both the administrative and legislative records. The managers expect the legislation will be implemented consistent with such records, and the public interest. Therefore, the legislation contains no so-called ''sufficiency'' language.

SECTION 603. DEFINITIONS

Section 603 contains standard definitions of certain terms used in the legislation. The definition of the ''offered lands'' Plum Creek will convey to the Forest Service specifies that the offered lands will include both surface and subsurface (mineral) interests. In the event Plum Creek is unable to acquire all the mineral interests from third party owners prior to consummation of the exchange, subsection 604(c) of the conference agreement sets forth a procedure to convey land to the United States in lieu of certain subsurface interests. Likewise, the definition of the ''selected lands'' that Plum Creek will acquire from the Forest Service requires conveyance of both surface and subsurface interests by the Forest Service unless Plum Creek agrees otherwise.

SECTION 604. LAND EXCHANGE

Subsection 604(a) states that the exchange will be consummated if Plum Creek conveys title acceptable to the Secretary in its 1) identified ''offered'' lands; 2) a 320 acre tract of land to be donated to the United States or 3) if necessary, the two subsection 604(c) tracts of lands in lieu of certain subsurface interests, within 270 days of enactment of the conference agreement.

Subsection 604(a) also identifies the approximate 62,384 acres of ''offered'' lands Plum Creek will convey to the United States in the exchange. The offered lands comprise Plum Creek checkerboard in holdings within either the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie or Wenatchee National Forests, and include sensitive lands in the upper Cle Elum River drainage (Scatter Creek), the West Fork Teenaway drainage, the Silver Creek area between Kachess and Cle Elum Lakes, Kelly Butte, lands along the Yakima River near Easton, North Ridge, Taneum Ridge, Mt. Clifty and Little Creek. Many of the offered lands are roadless and contain late successional forest deemed important for preservation and connectivity of habitat by the Northwest forest Plan. The consolidation will also bring approximately 14 miles of the route of the Pacific Crest Trail into public ownership. The offered land acreage has been increased slightly since the committee bill with the addition of lands on the west side of Sawmill Creek in the Kelly Butte area.

Subsection 604(b) identifies approximately 16,495 acres of Forest Service ''selected'' lands to be conveyed to Plum Creek in the exchange, and provides for their conveyance simultaneous with receipt of the Plum Creek offered lands. (Simultaneous conveyances are standard Federal land exchange practice pursuant to Section 3(a) of the Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716(e)). The selected lands are mostly intermingled with existing Plum Creek lands and are generally located in less environmentally sensitive areas than the Plum Creek offered lands the Forest Service will acquire. The selected land total has been decreased slightly since the Committee bill with the deletion of lands in Sawmill Creek drainage in the Kelly Butte area. It is the intent of section 604(b) of this part of the conference agreement which states ''that subject to existing valid rights'', to include Indian treaty rights and means that nothing in this Act, or the land exchange authorized herein, is intended to, nor shall it, diminish, modify, abrogate or otherwise affect any Indian reserved treaty right or the ability of Treaty Indians to exercise such rights under applicable federal law without regard to the land exchange. It is not the intent of this conference agreement to either expand or contract existing treaty rights.

Subsection 604(c) states that if Plum Creek is unable to convey the full estate in the offered lands, it must compensate the United States by offering in lieu thereof two tracts of land on Cle Elum and Lost Lakes totaling approximately 524 acres. This compensation provision is made in recognition of the fact that Plum Creek may not be able to acquire all mineral interests in the offered lands because they belong to third parties. If the provision of subsection (c) is triggered, the two additional tracts of land will be full compensation for any lacking mineral interests, and the appraisals required for the exchange will not have to be redone to reflect the addition of the Cle Elum and Lost Lake lands.

Subsection 604(d) recognizes that Plum Creek has agreed to a voluntary donation of 320 acres of land near Mt. Margaret to the United States. This voluntary conveyance is to be considered a donation for all purposes of law, including its deductibility as a gift

for tax purposes. It is the intention of the conference agreement, if the Secretary determines that a portion of the donated land qualifies for addition to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, it be added to the Wilderness by the Secretary utilizing the Secretary's authority to do so under section 6(a) of the Wilderness Act. Unlike other wilderness designations and additions, which must be legislated by Congress, section 6(a) of the Wilderness Act gives the Secretary authority to make additions on his own in the case of donated lands lying adjacent to already designated wilderness.

SECTION 605. EXCHANGE VALUATION, APPRAISALS AND EQUALIZATION

Subsection 605(a) contains the standard Federal land exchange requirement that the values of the lands to be exchanged must be equal, as determined through traditional Federal appraisal procedures. If the values are not equal, they may be equalized by cash equalization payments subject to the standard 25% limitation of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended.

Subsection 605(a)(2) recognizes that many of the lands to be exchanged lie within areas designated as critical habitat for threatened or endangered species, and that uncertainties accompanying such designations can make traditional appraisals difficult. In order to insure the equitable and uniform appraisal of the exchange lands, the bill provides that all lands will be appraised by determining highest and best use for both the offered and selected lands in accordance with the Washington State Forest Practices Act. This will insure that the Federal selected lands will not be undervalued for appraisal purposes if they are located in areas where current Federal law or land use plans might limit timber harvest, or create future harvest uncertainties that would reduce the land's appraised value for purposes of the exchange.

Subsection 605(a)(4) also specifies all timber harvest on the offered lands will cease not later than November 30, 1998, except for post-harvest work, and that a copy of the final appraisal will be made available for public inspection in the Wenatchee Forest Supervisor's office 30-45 days before exchange consummation.

Subsection 605(b) provides that once the appraised values of the offered and selected lands have been approved by the Forest Service, they need not be reappraised or updated prior to completion of the exchange, except for adjustments for timber harvest which may occur before November 30, 1998, or for cultural and historic resources under subsection 606(g).

Subsection 605(c) provides that if the final appraised value of the Plum Creek offered lands exceeds the value of the Forest Service selected lands, certain identified and prioritized offered lands will be deleted from the exchange by Plum Creek. The deletions, if necessary, are to be made in the precise order listed and directed by Congress until the values are approximately equalized.

Subsection 605(d) provides that if the value of the Forest Service selected lands to be conveyed to Plum Creek exceeds the value of the Plum Creek offered lands, the Forest Service will delete identified and prioritized selected lands from the exchange until the values are approximately equalized.

Subsection 605(e) provides for traditional cash equalization payments to cover any balance due either Plum Creek or the Secretary once any mandated deletions under subsections 605(c) or (d) have been made. However, it is anticipated that any such cash payments will be relatively small, because subsections (c) and (d) should take care of any major value equalization that is needed. If the listed deletion parcels for either the offered or selected lands are insufficient to cover the equalization needed, cash payments to either the Secretary or Plum Creek will make up any difference.

Subsection 605(f) provides that any cash equalization payments received by the United States will be retained by the Secretary and used to purchase lands in the State of Washington from willing sellers for addition to the National Forest System.

SECTION 606—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Subsection 606(a) provides that lands acquired by the Forest Service in the exchange will be managed as National Forest System lands in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. The acquired lands will have the status of Weeks Law lands. Lands acquired by Plum Creek will become private lands for all purposes of law unless the deed of transfer from the United States contains a specific reservation.

Subsection 606(b) pertains to post-exchange access to the lands Plum Creek and the Forest Service will acquire. Congress finds that both parties should have adequate and timely access to the lands they acquire and recognizes that most of this access will be over already existing primary, secondary or other roads.

Subsection 606(b)(2) states the intention of Congress that Plum Creek have access to all lands it acquires and when such access requires the construction of new roads, that it be granted in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and their implementing regulations.

Within Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas, road access to the lands Plum Creek and the Forest Service will acquire will be granted at no cost to either party upon consummation of the exchange in accordance with the appropriate terms and procedures of the applicable Agreements. Because most of such access will be over already existing roads, it is not anticipated that significant work will be required by either party to grant the access directed.

Outside of Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas, Plum Creek will be granted access at no cost in accordance with Forest Service Handbook 2709.12,35. In the case of new road construction, such access easements shall conform to the Secretary's rules and regulations 36 CFR 251, subpart B, including mitigation under existing law. Most of this access will be over already existing roads. However, Congress is aware of at least two situations where Plum Creek will need two short stretches of new roads for access to lands near Watch Lake in the Gifford Pinchot National Forest. These two new road stretches, and any other new road needs of which Congress is not currently aware, will require such analysis as may be required pursuant to EPA and the ESA.

Subsection 606(c) requires Plum Creek to grant access to the Forest Service at no cost outside Cost Share Construction and Use Agreement Areas on locations identified by the Secretary and in a format acceptable to the Secretary.

Subsection (d) states the intention of Congress that the land exchange be completed no later than 270 days after enactment of the I–90 exchange legislation. Both parties are, however, encouraged to make every effort to consummate the exchange at the earliest possible date that proves feasible under the timetables set out in the legislation. However, the language allows the deadline to be extended by mutual agreement of Plum Creek and the Secretary. Its intent is to allow flexibility in the event, as sometimes happens with land exchanges, that unanticipated title, deed or other complications with the land transfer arise prior to consummation.

Subsection 606(e) withdraws the lands to be conveyed to Plum Creek from the operation of the mining, mineral leasing and other public land entry laws if they have not previously been segregated or withdrawn.

This will prevent any staking of any mining claims, or creation of other encumbrances on title to the selected lands prior to their transfer to Plum Creek.

Subsection 606(f) permanently withdraws lands acquired by the Secretary in two Townships north of Cle Elum Lake from the operation of the mining, mineral leasing and geothermal leasing laws. These sensitive lands lie along the upper Cle Elum River and near Cle Elum Lake and/or the Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area, and the withdrawal is intended to prevent any future mineral activity on these particularly sensitive lands.

Subsection 606(g) establishes a specific procedure for Plum Creek to request and obtain the deletion of small tracts of selected land from the final conveyance if Plum Creek determines that deed restrictions or mitigation requirements on some of the land it is scheduled to acquire will constitute an unacceptable encumbrance on the land. The language will require full compliance with the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), but will insure that all inventories, consultation and other requirements of the NHPA are performed in a time frame that will allow Plum Creek and other consulting parties to review any proposed protection deed restrictions or mitigation requirements, and request any deletions, well in advance of exchange consummation. If lands are deleted from the conveyance to Plum Creek under subsection 606(g), they will remain in Forest Service ownership.

Subsection 606(h) states that the Secretary shall not grant any road easements to Plum Creek that would access the offered lands listed in subsection 604(a) prior to consummation of the exchange. However, this provision will not apply if either party withdraws from the exchange. Plum Creek currently has access permits requested over adjacent national forest lands for roads into many of the offered lands, but these requests will, obviously, become unnecessary if the offered lands are transferred to the Secretary. Thus the pending access requests will be suspended unless or until either party withdraws from the exchange or a parcel or parcels of offered land are dropped from the exchange. It is noted that subsection 606(h) applies only to access requests to the Plum Creek offered lands identified for transfer to the United States. Plum Creek requests for access to its lands that are not involved in the exchange are not covered or affected by the access limitation of subsection 606(h).

SECTION 607—LAND PURCHASE

Section 607 finds that Plum Creek has indicated its willingness to consider selling certain lands to the United States that are not included in the exchange. It directs the Secretary to consult with Plum Creek on the lands it is willing to sell, and states Congress' intention that such lands be purchased from Plum Creek, subject to the future availability of funds. It is the intention that such lands be purchased using Land and Water Conservation Fund moneys, which must be appropriated by Congress in future years. Subsection 607(c) also clarifies that nothing in the legislation will be construed limiting the Secretary's authority to enter additional agreements or contracts to acquire Plum Creek lands in Washington or any other state.

SECTION 608—TIETON RIVER STUDY

In addition to lands along the I–90 corridor, Plum creek owns checkerboard lands in

Township 14 North, Range 15 East, Willamette Meridian. These lands are located along the Tieton River in Yakima County, Washington, and the lands along the river corridor itself have been suggested for Federal acquisition by many conservation groups. Section 608 directs the Secretary to consult with Plum Creek concerning opportunities for the United States to acquire such lands by purchase or exchange.

The Secretary's findings on the area will be included in the report to Congress mandated by Section 609.

SECTION 609—FUTURE LAND EXCHANGE OPPORTUNITY

Section 609 directs the Secretary to consult with Plum Creek and study future land exchange opportunities for the United States to acquire Plum Creek lands not included in the legislated exchange. Specific areas for study include Plum Creek lands in and around the Carbon River near Mt. Rainier National Park, the Yakima River, the Pacific Crest Trail, Goat and Watch Mountains on the Gifford Pinchot National Forest, the Green River, and the Manashtash lake successional reserve. This study, and the report thereon to Congress are mandated because Plum Creek, the Forest Service, conservation groups and others have suggested a follow-up land exchange. In addition, if Plum Creek lands are deleted from the legislated exchange under subsection 605(c) in order to achieve value equalization, both Plum Creek and the Forest Service have indicated their desire to have them evaluated for future exchange.

The Forest Service is, therefore, directed to study the follow-up exchange opportunity and to report its findings thereon no later than 18 months after enactment of the legislation. The report will include the Secretary's recommendations as to the most urgent future purchase or exchange priorities. It is noted that Ski Lifts, Inc., which operates 4 ski areas in the vicinity of Snoqualmie Pass, owns significant private lands near the Pacific Crest Trail. The Crest Trail is one of the areas which Section 609 specifically identifies for future land exchange consideration. As the Ski Lifts, Inc. lands in the area are heavily intermingled with the Forest Service and Plum Creek lands to be considered for a future exchange, and as Ski Lifts, Inc. may want to exchange its lands with the Forest Service, or acquire land from Plum Creek to exchange to the Forest Service in return for certain national forest lands in or near its ski area base or permit areas, the Forest Service should include an analysis of the Ski Lifts, Inc. exchange opportunities in its report to Congress.

SECTION 610 WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Section 610 designates a 15,000 acre Alpine Lakes Wilderness Study Area along the south side of the existing Alpine Lakes Wilderness Area if the land exchange is consummated. The WSA contains lands which will be acquired from Plum Creek in the exchange as well as adjacent national forest lands. The language directs the Secretary to study the area as to its suitability for addition to the Alpine Lakes Wilderness and report his findings to the President. The President will then, within three years of enactment of this legislation, report his recommendation concerning wilderness designation of the area to Congress.

As with most WSA's that have been designated by Congress in the past, the Secretary is directed to manage the WSA to maintain its wilderness character existing as of the date of enactment of the legislation and potential for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System for the duration of the study. This means that no development, commercial timber harvest or other land disturbance that would change the area's wilderness nature as it exists on the date of enactment of the legislation will be allowed. In addition, no activities which are incompatible with wilderness, such as motorized recreation, should be allowed or expanded into areas of the WSA where they are not already occurring. However, existing motorized and non-motorized uses shall be allowed to continue at their present levels and shall not be terminated unless Congress passes legislation designating areas where such uses exist as wilderness areas.

At the conclusion of the study, the 15,000 acres will continue to be maintained in its existing wilderness character unless Congress has enacted legislation stating otherwise or until December 31, 2003 at which time the area will be managed as it was immediately prior to the study period. Section 610 also withdraws the WSA from mining and mineral leasing subject to valid existing rights.

SECTION 611—KELLY BUTTE SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA

Section 611 designates a 5,642 acre Kelly Butte Special Management Area in and around Kelly Butte in the upper Green River drainage in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest. The protected area encompasses the core Kelly Butte area in which lands are exchanged under the legislation and runs from West of Rock Creek to the center of Sawmill Creek. A detailed map of the protected area, with special notes on the location of the eastern boundary at the Center of Sawmill Creek, accompanies the bill.

The Special Management Area designation is made in recognition of the area's interesting mix of geology, mid and late successional forest, diverse flora and fauna, outdoor recreational opportunities and other values. In addition, the Kelly Butte area designated for protection is mostly roadless, receives traditional use by native American peoples, and produces high quality water flows into the Green River, which is the drinking water supply for the City of Tacoma.

Section 611 specifies that the area be managed to preserve and enhance its many natural values and prohibits commercial timber harvest, and the use of motorized vehicles in the area, except for administrative purposes or in emergencies. It also withdraws the areas from mining and mineral leasing subject to valid existing rights.

Subsection 611(c) states Congress' intention that the designation of the Special Management Area will not lead to the creation of protected perimeters or buffer zones around the Area. This means that activities or land uses on lands outside the Area which are not compatible with the Area (such as timber harvesting) can occur up to the boundary of the Area and will not be restricted by their proximity to the Area of the fact that they can be seen or heard from within the Area.

SECTION 612—EFFECT ON COUNTY REVENUES

Section 612 recognizes that certain countries, and particularly Kittitas County, Washington, will lose certain revenues (timber severance taxes etc.) that they currently derive from the Plum Creek lands that will be transferred to the Forest Service. Although some of these revenue losses may be offset by Federal payment in lieu of taxes (PILT) money, Kittitas and other counties may experience a net revenue loss from the exchange.

Section 612, therefore, directs the Secretary to consult with the appropriate Committees of Congress and elected officials of the counties in which the offered lands are located regarding options to minimize the adverse affect of county revenues.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Legislation to authorize and direct the 1–90 land exchange was introduced in the Senate on June 6, 1998 as S. 2136. On July 22, 1998, the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management held a hearing on S. 2136 at which testimony was received from the U.S. Forest Service, the Plum Creek Timber Company, the Sierra Club, the Mountaineers, the Alpine Lakes Protection Society and the Western Land Exchange Project. Written testimony for the hearing record was also received from Ski Lifts, Inc and the Muckleshoot tribe. On September 23, 1998, S. 2316 was ordered favorably reported by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources after adoption of an amendment in the nature of substitute. The conference agreement as worked out by Senators Gorton and Murray, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Congressman Doc Hastings, representatives of the Forest Service, Plum Creek and others represents a refinement of the September 23, 1998 Committee bill.

The conference agreement includes language in Title VII that involves tort liability insurance for Indian tribal governments as a system of redress for persons injured by official actions of these governments. During Senate hearings on this subject, insurance experts testified that it is necessary to look at the interaction between Federal Tort Claims Act coverage and the private liability insurance that many tribes have bought in order to determine what insurance gaps currently exist.

The Committees direct the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the tribes, to conduct a survey of the degree, type, and adequacy of liability insurance coverage of Indian tribes. It is intended that the survey would determine where the gaps are in either the Federal Tort Claims Act or private insurance coverage, or both, and in turn make recommendation to the Committees on how such gaps can be filled. The Secretary is required to submit the findings of the survey and specific recommendations in a report to he Committees no later than June 1, 1999.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budet (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$14,109,493,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	14,268,257,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	13,489,504,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	13,657,706,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	14,105,651,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	−3,842,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	−162,606,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+616,147,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+447,945,000

SECTION 101(f): DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions

(H.R. 4274 and S. 2400) of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, by members of the appropriations subcommittee of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4274 and S. 2440.

In implementing this agreement, the Departments and agencies should comply with the language and instructions set forth in House Report 105–635 and Senate Report 105–300. In the case where the language and instructions specifically address the allocation of funds, the Departments and agencies are to follow the funding levels specified in the Congressional budget justifications accompanying the fiscal year 1999 budget or the underlying authorizing statute and should give full consideration to all items, including items allocating specific funding included in the House and Senate reports. With respect to the provisions in the House and Senate reports that specifically allocate funds, each has been reviewed and those which are jointly concurred in have been included in this joint statement.

The Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, FY 1999, put in place by this bill, incorporates the following agreements of the managers:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The conference agreement appropriates $5,272,324,000, instead of $4,000,873,000 as proposed by the House and $5,409,375,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The agreement includes language inserting a legal citation to the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 as proposed by the Senate to fund a specific project authorized by the new law. It also includes language proposed by the Senate modified to identify funds for youth job training activities, making the funds available for the period April 1, 1999 through June 30, 2000, and specifying an amount and a legal citation for youth opportunity grants. It includes language proposed by the Senate providing that job training funds may be used for transition to, and implementation of, the provisions of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The House had no similar provisions.

The agreement also includes language authorizing the use of demonstration funds under title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (dislocated workers) for projects that provide assistance to new entrants in the workforce and incumbent workers as proposed by the Senate. It also includes language proposed by the Senate allowing service delivery areas to transfer funding between the youth job training and summer youth programs with the approval of the Governor. The House had no similar provisions.

The conference agreement does not include an advance appropriation of $250,000,000 for fiscal year 2000 proposed by the Senate for youth opportunity grants. This new program was funded at $250,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 only, instead of $125,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funding as proposed by the House. Funding for fiscal year 2000 will be addressed in the fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill.

The Labor Department is encouraged to make available funds and provide technical assistance to the Role Models America Academy Demonstration Program.

The conference agreement includes the following amounts for the following projects and activities:

Dislocated Workers

—$5,000,000 for Special Olympics–1999

—$1,500,000 for Special Olympics–2001

—$500,000 for a high-technology training initiative on the Island of Maui in Hawaii

—$500,000 for the Bethel Native Corporation in Bethel, Alaska to provide high technology computer-based training to Alaska Natives

—$1,000,000 for U. of Texas, Brownsville, for model worker retraining

—$1,000,000 for the Iowa Training Opportunities Program

—$1,000,000 for Twin Cities Community Development Center Worklink to plastics employment initiative

—$1,000,000 for the York Skill Center, York, PA

—$1,000,000 to continue funding of the JOBLINKS program

—$300,000 ($900,000 over three years contingent upon adequate performance), for a dislocated/incumbent worker project at the University of Wisconsin-Superior at its Transportation/Logistics Studies Center.

Native Americans

—$4,000,000 for co-location construction in Hawaii under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

Pilots and Demonstrations

—$3,000,000 for Samoan/Asian Pacific job training in Hawaii

—$675,000 for the Southwest Pennsylvania Employment Plus Job Training Program

—$2,500,000 for training and educational opportunities for adults in Hawaii

—$1,250,000 for Ilisaquik College in Barrow, Alaska

—$250,000 for Koahnic Broadcasting, Inc. in Anchorage, Alaska

—$1,000,000 for Kawerak, Inc. in Nome, Alaska for continuation or initiation of vocational job training programs for Alaska Natives

—$1,000,000 for the Alaska Federation of Natives Foundation, consistent with the goals of section 13 of the bylaws of that organization, to develop and train highly skilled Alaska Native workers for year-round employment within the petroleum industry in Alaska

—$2,000,000 for the Guadalupe Center in Kansas City, MO for culinary and cultural arts

—$1,000,000 for Center Point, Marin County, CA, employment for recovering addicts

—$500,000 for Project Horizons for New Opportunities, Berkshire County, MA, adult prisoner project

—$250,000 for SER Jobs for Progress (HEP program), Del Rio and Laredo, TX

—$250,000 for Motivation Education and Training, Inc., Laredo, TX

—$500,000 for the State of Vermont for a high skills training consortia for the healthcare information systems and support industry.

The agreement also provides $4,000,000 to fund the child care apprenticeship initiative requested in the President's budget and $5,000,000 to fund the seasonal farmworker youth activities requested in the President's budget. It is recommended that the funds for the latter initiative be transferred to the migrant and seasonal farmworker program to be administered in conjunction with the adult program.

The conference agreement sets aside certain amounts of money to be utilized for competitive awards under the dislocated workers program and under pilots and demonstrations as discussed in the following paragraphs. In administering these competitions, the Department is to give full and fair consideration, consistent with current practices and policies, to applications submitted by the institutions and entities identified in the Senate Report.

Under dislocated workers, the conference agreement includes $7,200,000 for competitions for grants or contracts for creation of projects and/or industry-led consortia for the purpose of upgrading current workers, designing or adapting training curricula in skills shortage occupational areas or in regionally important business/industry areas, including manufacturing and machining, and specialized industrial areas such as plastics, telecommunications and the environment, and to recruit/retrain workers in these occupations. The dislocated and/or incumbent workers who will be assisted by these efforts include specific groups such as agricultural workers, low-skilled workers, and those needing assistance in overcoming barriers to employment. These barriers to employment may be caused by living in rural communities, having limited options for transportation to work, having inadequate or obsolete skills or having skills in declining occupations. The focus of these efforts will be on skills training in skills shortage occupations including welding and metals, new and growing occupations in technological fields including information technology, telecommunications, and other fields in which technology skills are critical parts of the jobs emerging in their regional labor markets. Any consortia established as a result of these competitions would also be expected to enhance the strategic planning and policy efforts of local boards under the Workforce Investment Act in these areas. The Department will establish ranges for these competitive awards.

Under pilots and demonstrations, the conference agreement includes $9,000,000 for competitions to award grants that provide job training and related services aimed at high-risk youth and adults, including displaced homemakers and older workers, and those adults or youth who are under the supervision of the criminal justice or penal systems, or who are living in foster care, homeless facilities, and public or assisted housing. Barriers to employment faced by these individuals include homelessness, addiction recovery, criminal records or reentry from prison or other justice-related or social service-related institutions. In setting aside these funds, the conferees want to provide quality job training (including basic skills and pre-apprenticeship as appropriate) and related services, including follow-up services, tailored to the interests and aptitudes of the client population that facilitates at-risk youth and adults returning to their communities. These services should link human, educational, workforce development, and transportation services and build connections to local workforce investment systems. One key focus of these efforts will be on skills training in new and growing occupations in technological fields including information technology, telecommunications, and other fields in which technology skills are critical parts of the jobs emerging in their regional labor markets. The Department will establish ranges for these competitive awards.

Also under pilots and demonstrations, the conference agreement includes $9,000,000 for competitions for the creation of regional consortia for the purpose of assessing employer skills needs to upgrade current workers, assessing the need for closing the gaps between the skills needed by business/industry and the skills held by regional workers, designing or adapting training curricula in skills shortage occupational areas or in regionally important business/industry areas including manufacturing and machining, and specialized industrial areas such as plastics, telecommunications, and the environment, and recruit/retrain workers for these occupations and other emerging occupations related to technology. These regional consortia would also be expected to enhance the strategic planning and policy efforts of local

boards under the Workforce Investment Act in these areas. These regional consortia would consist of a range of interested organizations including employers, labor unions, technical centers, community colleges and other community organizations addressing the needs of specific cultures and other committed private and governmental organizations. The Department will establish ranges for these competitive awards.

The Department is strongly encouraged to make an award out of the discretionary funds available in Fiscal Year 1999 for competitive welfare-to-work grants, up to $5,000,000 to the Center for Workforce Preparation. These funds are to be used in the private sector to develop best practices, model programs, and networks to exchange information among local and state Chambers of Commerce and employers regarding welfare recipients seeking employment.

The Department is encouraged to give careful consideration to a welfare-to-work proposal submitted by Opportunity America which assists teenage mothers to break the cycle of welfare by continuing their education and obtaining employment.

For discretionary grants being provided for the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard IV Project encouraged in last year's appropriation to the Labor Department, the Department should use the following in determining eligibility:

Incumbent Workers—Workers who are currently employed on a full or part time basis, a majority of whom are expected to have been impacted by a mass lay-off or closure in the shipbuilding industry (in southeastern Pennsylvania) as referenced in the statement of managers within House Report 105–390; and are also in need of employment and training services to upgrade their job-related skills and competencies in order to facilitate their return to high quality training and jobs being created in the shipbuilding industry; without regard to any education, training or readjustment services they may have been provided at any point in the past from federal, state, or local funds.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS

The conference agreement appropriates $3,294,173,000, instead of $3,274,573,000 as proposed by the House and $3,239,573,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not include a rescission of $40,000,000 of fiscal year 1999 funds, as proposed by the Senate, for Year 2000 computer conversion costs which were provided as an advance appropriation in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. The House had no similar provision. The agreement includes $36,300,000 for the alien labor certification program as proposed by the Senate instead of $31,300,000 as proposed by the House. For unemployment insurance contingency costs, the agreement includes $180,933,000, instead of $196,333,000 as proposed by the House and $186,333,000 as proposed by the Senate. And for the Learning Anytime/Anywhere initiative, the agreement includes $10,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The agreement includes $2,135,125,000 for base State allocations for unemployment insurance administration. This is $20,000,000 more than the House and Senate bills. The increase of $20,000,000 is for integrity and other activities that States determine are essential in the administration of the unemployment insurance program. The Department shall allocate these funds in the following manner: each State shall receive an additional 0.8 percent of its base allocation. In addition, each State shall receive an additional $340,000 if its productivity factors are among the five lowest in at least two of the six productivity categories. Furthermore, States that meet this criterion and have one of the ten lowest combined personal services and personnel benefits rates shall receive a prorata share of the balance.

It has been learned that the Labor Department is interpreting section 3304(a)(15) of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) with regard to senior actors, writers, and other workers in the entertainment industry in a manner that appears to be contrary to the intent of Congress when it passed that Act. The section was meant to apply only to employees that worked for one company, then return to work for the identical company, and subsequently qualify for unemployment compensation. Section 3304(a)(15) is currently being interpreted by the Department, however, to require that entertainment industry professionals' unemployment benefits be offset by the total amount of their pension plan compensation because the employee receives pension distributions from the same multi-employer plan, even when the employee goes to work for a different company. Such an interpretation penalizes the actor or other industry professional for accepting an entertainment industry job to supplement his or her fixed income. The Department is urged to determine whether it can devise an administrative remedy to exempt this group of individuals from this section or whether clarifying legislation will be needed and to report back on its findings and actions to the Committees of jurisdiction by January 15, 1999.

PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $90,000,000, instead of $86,159,000 as proposed by the House and $88,076,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $314,000,000, instead of $312,333,000 as proposed by the House and $311,333,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes $1,000,000 in the Office of Labor-Management Standards to continue the development of a system for the electronic filing of reports required to be filed under the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and for a computer database of the information for all submissions by whatever means that is indexed and easily searchable by the public through the Internet. The conference report fully funds the domestic child labor initiative requested in the budget.

The Department of Labor's Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) is encouraged to continue working with the U.S. Postal Service and other Federal agencies to reduce medical costs under the Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) without detracting from the quality of medical care provided to injured workers. OWCP should give careful consideration to incorporating private sector concepts into management of medical costs of the FECA program where such approaches will improve overall efficiency and are consistent with injured workers' right of first choice of physician and other statutory objectives.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $353,000,000, instead of $348,983,000 as proposed by the Senate and $336,678,000 as proposed by the House. The agreement contains the House amount of $40,943,000 for State consultation grants. It also includes $133,896,000 for Federal enforcement, instead of $123,316,000 as proposed by the House and $133,182,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The agreement does not include an earmark of not less than $300,000 for peer review of safety and health standards as proposed by the House. The Senate had no similar provision.

MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $211,165,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $203,397,000 as proposed by the House. The detailed table at the end of this section of the joint statement of the managers reflects the allocation of funds agreed upon.

Safety training for workers continues to be a high priority for the mining industry and MSHA. The industry (the Coalition for Effective Miner Training) and MSHA both acknowledge that the current training regulations do not address the needs of the industry or of miners in the most effective manner and have agreed to work together to improve safety training. MSHA is directed to work with the affected industries, mine operators, workers, labor organizations, and other affected and interested parties to promulgate final training regulations for the affected industries by September 30, 1999. It is understood that these regulations are to be based on a draft submitted to MSHA by the Coalition no later than February 1, 1999. Furthermore, MSHA is expected to submit a report prior to its appropriations hearing on the FY 2000 budget outlining the progress that has been made and the Coalition is encouraged to submit a similar report prior to the close of the public rulemaking comment period. In addition, MSHA is directed to work with industry representatives and labor representatives during a transition period prior to the effective date of the regulations to ensure that mine operators and miners have sufficient opportunity to become aware of and familiar with the revised training rules. The conference agreement contains a technical amendment to the existing provision to allow MSHA to expend funds to propose and promulgate final training regulations for the workers at the mines affected by the prohibition.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $398,870,000 as proposed by the House instead of $390,889,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $191,131,000, instead of $163,770,000 as proposed by the House and $188,762,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes technical changes proposed by the Senate with respect to appeals of decisions made by the Benefits Review Board under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act.

Of this amount, up to $1,000,000 is for the purpose of awarding grants to one or more private, non-profit organizations for the purpose of developing and publicizing factual information about the use of child labor, creating innovative partnerships to address child labor, and organizing a public dialogue about best-practice solutions to the problem of child labor worldwide.

It is the intent of the conference agreement that the Department of Labor continue its work to establish a methodology and format for reporting regularly on the use of sweatshops in the production of apparel for import into the United States. It is now appropriate for the Department to conduct a pilot study to apply its methodology to working conditions in the apparel industry in a limited number of apparel-exporting countries, based on any indicators that have been developed by the Department.

The agreement includes $500,000 for the funding of the Twenty-First Century Workforce Commission as authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. This Commission is to conduct a study of the information technology workforce in the United States.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

The conference agreement includes two additional legal citations to title 38 of the United States Code as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement appropriates $47,500,000, instead of $46,272,000 as proposed by the House and $48,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

JOB CORPS PAY CAP

The conference agreement includes a general provision limiting the use of Job Corps funds to pay the compensation of an individual at a rate in excess of Level III of the Executive Schedule, instead of $125,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill had no pay cap.

WELFARE-TO-WORK

The conference agreement includes a general provision as proposed by the Senate that has the effect of rescinding certain formula grant funds under the welfare-to-work program where States have not claimed the funds by the end of the fiscal year. The House had no similar provision.

OSHA PEER REVIEW

The conference agreement does not include a general provision proposed by the House that would have required the Occupational Safety and Health Administration to establish peer review panels to review the scientific and economic data which form the basis for any new safety or health standard. The Senate had no similar provision.

BLACK LUNG REGULATIONS

The conference agreement does not include a general provision proposed by the House that would have prohibited any final revisions to the black lung program regulations until the Office of Advocacy of the SBA and the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs of the OMB have certified to the Congress that the revisions comply with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act. The Senate had no similar provision.

It is understood that procedural errors have occurred during the initial proposal process on these regulations and that the Department is currently addressing these. The Department is directed to be in full compliance with the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act prior to finalizing these regulations. In addition, the Department is directed to provide advance notification to the Committees of any publication in the Federal Register having to do with these regulations.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES

The conference agreement includes $4,108,040,000 for Health Resources and Services instead of $3,888,522,000 as proposed by the House and $3,885,900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $65,345,000 for the construction and renovation of health care and other facilities instead of $30,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision. These funds are to be used for the following projects: University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine; Magee-Womens Hospital of Pittsburgh, PA; Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine; Fulton County Medical Center in PA; Mercy Health System of Philadelphia; Heflin Human Genetics Center at University of Alabama; Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, NY; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in NC; University of Colorado Health Sciences Center; Delta Health Center of Mound Bayou, MS; Jackson-Hinds Comprehensive Health Center, Jackson, MS; Alaska Family Practice Residency Program; repair and construction of health centers in Iowa; Lawton and Rhea Chiles Center for Healthy Mothers and Babies at University of South Florida in Tampa; University of South Carolina; National Jewish Hospital in Denver, CO; the National Center for Nanofabrication and Molecular Self-Assembly at Northwestern University, Evanston, IL; Northwestern Memorial Hospital; the Center for Research on Aging at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, IL; the Park DuValle Community Health Center in Louisville, KY; Memorial Hospital Southwest in Houston, TX; Little Flowers Children's Services, Wading River, NY; Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood, NJ; Bowman Gray School of Medicine in Winston-Salem, NC; Clearwater Free Clinic in FL; Residential Treatment Center in Hamburg, NY; Wilberforce University in Ohio; Central State University in Ohio; Children's Hospital in Washington, DC; Dickstein Cancer Treatment Center, White Plains Hospital, White Plains, NY; University of NC at Chapel Hill; Great Brook Valley Community Health Center in Mass; Worcester City Campus Corp. in Mass; Tuskegee University in Alabama; University of Missouri—Columbia; and Oregon Health Sciences University.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $215,000,000 for the family planning program as proposed by the Senate instead of $202,903,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $461,000,000 for the Ryan White Title II State AIDS drug assistance programs. The House bill identified $385,500,000 and the Senate bill identified $311,000,000 to be available in fiscal year 1999 and $150,000,000 to be available in fiscal year 2000. Total funding for the Ryan White programs has been increased by $261,788,000 from the fiscal year 1998 level to a total of $1,411,300,000.

The agency is urged to use the increase provided for Title IV of the Ryan White CARE Act to expand services at existing Title IV projects to prevent perinatal HIV transmission and target services for women and youth. It is expected that training and technical assistance activities related to youth, women, and families affected by HIV will be increased for Title IV projects and Titles I–III according to the terms specified in an existing agreement between HRSA and the AIDS Policy Center for Children, Youth and Families.

The conference agreement provides $12,000,000 in additional funding to be targeted to addressing treatment outcome disparities in communities of color, and will complement existing and previously planned targeted HIV/AIDS minority activities. In allocating these funds, consideration should be given to the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands, where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000. The conference agreement designates $5,000,000 in Title I supplemental funding and directs that these funds be allocated to eligible metropolitan areas that have 30% or more African American and Latino HIV/AIDS cases in an effort to improve the quality of care and health outcomes for African Americans living with HIV/AIDS; $3,000,000 in Title III to be used for targeted planning grants designed to build the HIV primary care capacity of indigenous organizations serving African American communities highly impacted by HIV/AIDS; $2,000,000 in Title IV to address the prevalence of HIV and AIDS among African American children; and $2,000,000 for subcontracts awarded through in AIDS Education and Training Centers to the Historically Black Colleges and Universities for the education of health care providers serving African American communities on the Guidelines for the Use of Antiretroviral Agents in HIV-Infected Adults and Adolescents as developed by the Department of Health and Human Services.

The conference agreement includes bill language designating $107,434,000 of the funds provided for the Maternal and Child Health block grant for special projects of regional and national significance (SPRANS) instead of $105,863,000 as proposed by the Senate and $103,863,000 as proposed by the House. This designation provides $5,000,000 more for SPRANS activities than would otherwise be the case under the statutory formula. It is intended that this amount be used for the continuation of the traumatic brain injury State demonstration projects as authorized by title XII of the Public Health Service Act. It is also expected that the agency will allocate $500,000 of the SPRANS set-aside for the third and final year of the fluoridation program begun in fiscal year 1997 in States with fluoridation levels below 25 percent.

The conference agreement includes bill language designating $2,000,000 for the Center for Sustainable Health Outreach at the University of Southern Mississippi in affiliation with Harrison Institute at Georgetown University for the establishment of demonstration programs that create model health access programs, health-related jobs and sustainability of community-based providers of health services in rural and urban communities and $1,250,000 for the American Federation for Negro Affairs Education and Research Fund.

There are concerns about reports that HRSA may make participation in the Section 340B drug pricing program a requirement for hemophilia treatment centers (HTCs) to receive grants from the Maternal and Child Health program. It is viewed that HTCs that choose to distribute clotting factor to their patients should purchase factor under the 340B program to obtain the lowest possible price; however, HTCs should not be required to distribute clotting factor as a condition of their MCH block grant. In addition, there is concern that some HTCs that distribute clotting factor may be excessively marking-up the cost of the factor to patients and public and private insurers. The Secretary is requested to provide a report within six months which would assess this issue.

The conference agreement provides $925,000,000 for consolidated health centers as proposed by the Senate instead of $924,883,000 as proposed by the House. Existing health centers are showing severe strains due to the growth in the number of uninsured seeking their care and the fact that the majority of centers have not had an increase in their grant funds in the past eight years. The increase provided would alleviate the problem and the Department is expected to allocate a substantial proportion of the increase to existing health centers.

From within the increase provided, HRSA is encouraged to increase its support for an

existing demonstration, which is evaluating the benefits of linking the primary care services of community health centers with substance abuse treatment.

It is intended that $10,000,000 of the funding available for consolidated health centers will be made available for grants to assist health centers in meeting the necessary startup expenses for planning and organizing managed care networks and plans as proposed by the House instead of $6,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement has deferred taking action on the recommendation contained in the Senate report regarding the new interstate nurse licensure compact, pending the resolution of several important issues concerning the compact. It is understood that several States have not endorsed the compact and some State Boards of Nursing and other nursing organizations have raised reservations about the compact.

It is intended that the agency may use up to $3,000,000 of the funding provided for the National Health Services Corps for State offices of rural health.

The conference agreement provides $304,265,000 for health professions instead of $303,818,000 as proposed by the House and $208,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is recognized that one of the barriers to meeting the health care needs of underserved and minority populations in urban areas is the inability to fill critical entry level positions in allied health. Many of these positions could be filled by participants in the Welfare to Work program. The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 within Allied Health Special Projects for the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) to support a program to train and place welfare recipients in the greater Chicago urban area in the allied health fields using distance technology. It is expected that the ICCB will coordinate its efforts with the Illinois Department of Human Services. The conference agreement also includes $200,000 to support the demonstration proposal by the Utah Medical Education Council and Utah Area Health Education Centers.

The conference agreement provides $38,892,000 for rural health outreach grants instead of $32,592,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within the total provided, it is intended that funds be allocated for the following: $3,000,000 to continue the Southwest Alabama Network for Education and Telemedicine project; $500,000 for a proposal by the Children's Health Fund to implement a rural health initiative that would expand the availability and accessibility of comprehensive primary pediatric care to underserved rural communities, especially in rural areas of Mississippi, West Virginia, south Florida, and Arkansas; $250,000 for a project by the Low Country Health Care Systems; $1,000,000 for a proposal by the Louisiana State University Medical Center that would link a school of medicine, a biomedical research center, hospitals, rural clinics, and a strong telecommunications network to provide urgently needed health services, health education regarding genetic diseases, and vital research into hereditary neurodegenerative disorders such as Friedreich's ataxia and Usher syndrome which occur in the rural, medically underserved Acadian population of Louisiana at rates two and a half times the national average; $2,000,000 for a telemedicine proposal by the San Bernardino County Medical Center; $100,000 to allow Southeast Community College to wire and equip a state-of-the-art telelcommunications center on its Cumberland, Kentucky campus; $1,000,000 for the Marshfield Clinic to expand women's health services in rural areas through a mobile health clinic and database network; and $2,000,000 for the Center for Sustainable Health Outreach at the University of Southern Mississippi in affiliation with Harrison Institute at Georgetown University.

The conference agreement provides $21,670,000 for Hansen's Disease Services instead of $18,670,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within the total provided, $3,000,000 is to implement and evaluate Diabetes Lower Extremity Amputation Prevention programs in areas served by community health centers in the States of Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi that also have high incidences of diabetes that result in lower extremity amputations and to include pilot programs in conjunction with the Louisiana State University School of Medicine, the University of South Alabama, and the Roosevelt Warm Springs Institute for Rehabilitation.

The conference agreement provides $25,000,000 to fully fund the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants Program authorized in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997. This program will provide grants to States to help them improve access to essential health care services in rural communities by: (1) developing and implementing a rural health plan; (2) developing networks; (3) designating Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs); and (4) improving rural emergency medical services and other activities. It will provide support for local citizens, employers, and health care providers to conduct the community development activities that are necessary to identify their health care needs and design a local system of care to address them. For hospitals and other providers, this program will provide technical assistance and support to: (1) develop integrated networks of care; (2) examine the conversion to CAHs; and (3) improve information systems, quality assurance programs, and other activities. The conference agreement would provide for the operation of this program as a new activity by HRSA. This activity was included within the Health Care Financing Administration in the Senate bill. The House bill contained no similar provision. The agency is urged to provide assistance to the Bennett County Community Hospital in Martin, South Dakota, in developing innovative ways to improve health care access and outcomes for underserved rural populations, particularly Native Americans.

The conference agreement provides $119,000,000 for program management instead of $114,059,000 as proposed by the House and $120,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within the total provided, it is intended that $1,250,000 will be allocated to continue the efforts of the American Federation for Negro Affairs national education and research fund of Philadelphia and $250,000 is for the University of Northern Iowa Global Health Corps project.

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

The conference agreement includes $100,000,000 for Vaccine Injury Compensation, as proposed by the Senate, for compensation of vaccine-related injuries associated with vaccines administered before October 1, 1988. The House bill contained no similar provision.

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH, AND TRAINING

The conference agreement includes $2,609,520,000 for disease control, research, and training instead of $2,591,433,000 as proposed by the House and $2,366,644,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $17,800,000 for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) buildings and facilities instead of $12,800,000 as proposed by the House and $6,800,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in this amount is $11,000,000 for Phase II of the infectious disease laboratory. The conference agreement also includes bill language not proposed in either House or Senate bills to allow the General Services Administration to enter into a single contract or related contracts for the full scope of this laboratory and that the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause ''availability of funds'' found in the Code of Federal Regulations.

The conference agreement includes a total of $94,573,000 for the National Center for Health Statistics instead of $84,573,000 as proposed by both the House and Senate. The conference agreement also includes bill language designating $67,793,000 of the total to be available to the Center under the Public Health Service one percent evaluation set-aside instead of $59,232,000 as proposed by the House and $84,573,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not include bill language designating $51,000,000 for a civilian stockpile of antidotes, antibiotics, and vaccines as proposed by the House. Funding for this activity is included in the Public Health Emergency Fund as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes bill language designating $51,000,000 for violence against women programs financed from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund as proposed by the House instead of $43,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes funding for the Metropolitan Family Services' Coordinated Community Response to Violence project.

The conference agreement includes bill language not proposed by either House to allow CDC to incur obligations related to agreements with non-Federal entities without receipt of advance payment.

The table accompanying the conference agreement includes a breakout of program costs and salaries and expenses by program as proposed by the House. The Senate report did not include this breakout. Salaries and expenses activities encompass all non-extramural activities with the exception of program support services, centrally managed services, buildings and facilities, and the Office of the Director. It is intended that designated amounts for salaries and expenses are ceilings. The agency may allocate administrative funds for extramural program activities according to its judgment. Funds should be apportioned and allocated consistent with the table, and any changes in funding are subject to the normal notification procedures.

The conference agreement provides $13,500,000 for prevention centers instead of $12,000,000 as proposed by the House and $9,080,000 as proposed by the Senate. It is expected that the agency will fund all previously existing centers and provide them with a modest increase in funding. The conference agreement also provides $1,000,000 within this amount to establish a tobacco prevention research network.

The conference agreement disapproves the plan of the Department to require States to purchase vaccines for the Vaccines for Children Program with section 317 discretionary funds. All Vaccines for Children vaccines should be purchased with mandatory funding provided in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 for that purpose.

CDC is urged to continue working with State and local health agencies to determine the incidence and prevalence of traumatic brain injury and to establish education and prevention programs relating to traumatic brain injury. The conference agreement also supports a study on the cost-effectiveness of trauma systems as described in the House and Senate reports.

CDC is encouraged to collaborate with comprehensive, community based health-related organizations that have successfully developed systems of urban community health care to develop outreach and prevention models which address the needs of disadvantaged and minority populations.

There is support for the efforts by CDC and HRSA to assist in establishing a nationwide toll-free telephone number linking certified poison control centers with a nationwide databank. CDC is encouraged to support an ongoing public service media campaign to familiarize the public with the toll-free number and its services.

There is support for the agencies commitment to improving the health status of minority and disadvantaged individuals. CDC is urged to continue the innovative program being undertaken at Haymarket Center involving the coordination of preventative care with substance abuse treatment.

There is support for the establishment of a CFIDS patient registry at CDC to identify patients for follow-up laboratory and longitudinal studies and to track patterns of morbidity and mortality in this illness.

The conference agreement concurs in language contained in the Senate report regarding promising research on plant-delivered oral vaccines being undertaken at the Thomas Jefferson University Center for Biomedical Research. It is noted that there is other promising research being conducted at the Center involving the treatment and diagnosis of hepatitis B and C viruses and glycoprocessing inhibitors and CDC is encouraged to give consideration to supporting these important areas of research.

The conference agreement includes $30,821,000 over the Administration request for the following chronic and environmental disease prevention program priorities: environmental health lab; radiation; asthma; birth defects; cardiovascular disease; oral health; arthritis; cancer registries; research to the classroom; and chronic fatigue syndrome. Sufficient funds are also included to: continue the community-based diabetes intervention program for the Navajo and other native Americans located at the Indian Diabetes Center in Gallup, New Mexico; provide Marshall University's Autism Training Center an increase of $400,000 to expand services to families with autism; implement the recommendations of the evaluation of the C. Everett Koop Community Health Information Center, to strengthen the center and to disseminate the results of its evaluation to professional medical societies throughout the country; and fully fund the request for prevention and cessation activities related to smoking.

The total amount provided for chronic and environmental disease prevention also includes $25,000,000 for CDC to carry out the American Stop Smoking Intervention Study (ASSIST) as proposed by the House. The Senate report had specified that funds be transferred from the National Cancer Institute to CDC.

Sufficient funds are included within breast and cervical cancer screening to provide $200,000 for the Women Reaching for Wellness: Promoting Breast Health for American Indian Women in Montana and Northern Wyoming program at Saint Vincent Hospital in Billings, Montana and $250,000 for screening activities at the Montgomery County, Pennsylvania Health Department.

Sufficient funds are included within the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health to expand efforts to implement the national occupational research agenda, fully fund the intramural research program at the Morgantown, WV facility, and provide $1,000,000 to augment activities of the Colorado School of Mines.

The conference agreement provides $15,000,000 for prevention research instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for health disparities demonstrations as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement also provides additional funding for health disparities activities in existing programs throughout the Department. It is expected that the Secretary will provide the House and Senate Appropriations Committees with a detailed proposal of how these funds will be coordinated and expended to reduce health disparities in minority populations.

The conference agreement includes $18,000,000 in additional funding to be targeted to addressing urgent HIV prevention needs in the African American community. In allocating the funds, consideration should be given to the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands, where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000. These funds will compliment existing and previously planned targeted HIV/AIDS minority activities, and are to be allocated on the following basis:

—$10,000,000 is included for the Directly Funded Minority Community Based Organization Program to fund grant applications from indigenous organizations with a history of providing services to the African American community to target the high risk populations of women, youth and men;

—$4,000,000 is included for the creation of new community development grants to 20 African American communities highly impacted by HIV/AIDS. The funding will support needs assessments and planning processes to integrate HIV, STD, TB, substance abuse prevention, treatment and care;

—$2,500,000 is for technical assistance to grantees under the Directly Funded Minority Community Based Organizations, to be provided by national, regional, and local minority organizations; and

—$1,500,000 is included for CDC Faith-Based Initiative program to develop HIV and substance abuse prevention training grants and curriculum at the divinity schools of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities; capacity building grants for Faith centered direct service programs; and provide coordination for community planning leadership, and program, development.

The CDC is urged to insitute program guidance and oversight mechanisms to ensure that the Prevention Community Planning Groups priorities are accurately reflected in the state or local plan submitted for grant awards to the CDC, and that the funding awarded corresponds to the demographics of the local epidemic and the identified needs.

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for CDC to implement section 2625 of the Public Health Service Act, CDC Guidelines for Pregnant Women. It is noted that the implementation of voluntary testing and treatment of pregnant women is working exceptionally well and that the vast majority of women agree to be tested on a voluntary basis. In the last three years, the number of newly reported pediatric AIDS cases related to perinatal HIV transmission fell 55 percent. It is believed that priority for funding should be placed on outreach, counseling, and voluntary testing of pregnant women rather than mandatory testing of newborns.

The conference agreement endorses Congress' intent to invest in HIV prevention programs and interventions to stem the tide of new HIV infections. CDC is directed to allocate a significant proportion of the HIV/AIDS program for grants and cooperative agreements for HIV prevention programs.

Knowledge of HIV status is essential because it allows individuals to make informed decisions about treatment and prevention of further transmission. Therefore, CDC is encouraged to undertake activities, in consultation with academic researchers and community groups, that will encourage individuals at risk to be tested. CDC is further encouraged to carefully review any policies that may deter individuals, particularly individuals and groups at highest risk, from knowing their HIV status. Similarly, CDC is urged to undertake activities to improve referral from publicly funded testing sites to primary care.

It is agreed that there is a need for demonstration projects to evaluate the effectiveness of CDC's model death scene protocol for Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

Between 1985 and 1991, 82 percent of Salmonella outbreaks were traced to contaminated shell eggs. It is understood that a new pasteurization technology has been developed employing heat and water which achieves the established FDA standards for the destruction of all strains of Salmonella commonly found in shell eggs. The technology preserves egg quality during extended refrigerated storage without materially changing either the aesthetics or the physical characteristics from those of a fresh raw egg. CDC is urged to work with other Federal agencies to assess various methods to improve egg safety.

NIOSH is to be commended on its commitment to ongoing partnership with the occupational safety and health broader researcher community, public and private. Partnership structures, which are key to the development of NORA, are no less important in the implementation phase. NIOSH is urged to work with its partners to augment resources available to the Institute for NORA research. In particular, NIOSH is encouraged to continue partnering with the NIH to co-sponsor and fund extramural research in relevant NORA priority areas.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The conference agreement includes $2,927,187,000 for the National Cancer Institute as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,787,830,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement deletes without prejudice the Senate bill language specifying $175,000,000 for prostate cancer research at the National Institutes of Health. The House bill contained no similar provision. It is agreed that spending for prostate cancer research over the years has not kept sufficient pace with the scientific opportunities and the proportion of the male population who are afflicted with this disease. This has resulted in significant gaps in scientific and clinical knowledge that contribute to the ongoing morbidity and mortality directly attributable to prostate cancer.

To address this shortcoming, NIH is strongly urged to make prostate cancer a top priority in allocating funding increases. The agency is expected to accelerate spending on prostate cancer, taking into account the recommendation contained in the Senate report and bill. It is further expected that NIH will consult closely with the research community, clinicians, patient advocacy groups, and the Congress to identify promising new avenues of basic and clinical research. The agency is directed to develop a report to be presented to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within six months outlining the professional judgment for prostate cancer research for the next five years. The Secretary and the Director should also be prepared to discuss actions taken in planning, funding, and implementing the agency's prostate cancer research portfolio for fiscal years 1999 and 2000.

Despite impressive NIH progress in the area of brain cancer research and development, there are still concerns with the growth rate of such tumors and NCI should continue to place a high priority on brain tumor research. The conference agreement supports the approach of using centers of excellence to conduct basic, translational, and clinical research to determine the cause, mechanisms of development, and better methods of treatment and prevention of primary and secondary brain tumors.

The conference agreement concurs with Senate report language regarding the need for a comprehensive initiative designed to assist in minority cancer control, prevention, and treatment and notes that the Early Detection Breast Cancer Program consortium in south Florida is currently addressing the needs of the minority population with a concentrated and coordinated research and treatment effort. NCI is encouraged to provide increased funding for a breast cancer research initiative designed to assist in minority cancer control, prevention, and treatment.

The Institute is urged to work with NIOSH to enhance extramural research in relevant NORA priority areas such as cancer research methods, special populations at risk, mixed exposures, risk assessment methods, and exposure assessment methods.

NATIONAL HEART, LUNG AND BLOOD INSTITUTE

The conference agreement includes $1,793,697,000 for the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,720,344,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement concurs with language in the House and Senate reports concerning the importance of the Institute establishing a network of collaborative clinical centers for research into Cooley's anemia.

The conference agreement supports research in the areas of ischemic injury, perioperative medicine, and preventative measures to reduce cardiovascular disease and further support collaborative efforts to expand a comprehensive national cardiopulmonary disease prevention program with particular emphasis on risk assessment, promotion of healthy behavior, and independent quality control and evaluation.

The Institute is urged to enhance research on sleep disorders and continue its support for sleep education programs targeted at elementary and secondary school students.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes $234,338,000 for the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research instead of $228,961,000 as proposed by the House and $233,588,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DIABETES AND DIGESTIVE AND KIDNEY DISEASES

The conference agreement includes $994,218,000 for the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases as proposed by the Senate instead of $951,203,000 as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement concurs with Senate report language regarding the need for expanded research into Type I, or juvenile, diabetes. NIDDK and other NIH Institutes with an interest in diabetes are encouraged to focus additional resources in this critically important area.

The conference agreement provides sufficient funding for NIDDK to expand its efforts into funding special initiatives focusing on higher-risk, innovative research in high priority areas.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND STROKE

The conference agreement includes $903,278,000 for the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke as proposed by the Senate instead of $851,066,000 as proposed by the House.

The Institute is encouraged to expand efforts in the area of epilepsy research, specifically for intractable or uncontrolled epilepsy.

Progressive supranuclear palsy is a rare but distinct neurodegenerative disease affecting approximately 10,000 or more patients. The Institute is urged to support research in this area through all available mechanisms including the testing of neurotrophic factors that delay disease progression.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALLERGY AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The conference agreement includes $1,570,102,000 for the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases instead of $1,540,102,000 as proposed by the Senate and $1,470,460,000 as proposed by the House.

Autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, and lupus affect millions of Americans and disproportionately affect women and minorities. It is believed that enhanced research in this area holds the potential to cure and prevent many diseases. In addition, more needs to be known about the specific environmental agents that are causing the onset of the diseases, genetic susceptibility, and how the body regulates the autoimmune response. Therefore, NIAID is strongly urged to expand its research efforts to capitalize on recent discoveries of autoimmune reactions and newly developed treatments that can suppress immune responses without toxic side effects. It is understood that the NIH Autoimmune Diseases Coordinating Committee should provide greater coordination and renewed focus for autoimmunity research on the NIH campus.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MEDICAL SCIENCES

The conference agreement includes $1,197,825,000 for the National Institute of General Medical Sciences as proposed by the Senate instead of $1,150,840,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement includes $750,982,000 for the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development instead of $728,817,000 as proposed by the House and $748,482,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement concurs with language contained in the House report relating to reading disabilities.

NATIONAL EYE INSTITUTE

The conference agreement includes $395,857,000 for the National Eye Institute instead of $383,447,000 as proposed by the House and $395,261,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

The conference agreement includes $375,743,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences as proposed by the Senate instead of $356,047,000 as proposed by the House.

The Institute and the Office of Research on Minority Health are cooperating to address environmental health effects in underserved and minority populations. NIEHS is urged to enhance support for previously selected environmental health effects/minority health centers. Special emphasis should be given to developing improved capabilities in clinical environmental health and community outreach in the areas of human health and environmental medicine.

The Institute is urged to work with NIOSH to enhance extramural research in relevant NORA priority areas such as indoor environment, fertility and pregnancy abnormalities, hearing loss, mixed exposures, emerging technologies, cancer research methods, exposure assessment methods, and risk assessment methods.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING

The conference agreement includes $596,521,000 for the National Institute on Aging as proposed by the Senate instead of $565,574,000 as proposed by the House.

The Institute, working in collaboration with NINDS and NIMH, is urged to launch a full-scale prevention initiative aimed at stopping Alzheimer's disease among those who may not exhibit symptoms for several years.

It is noted that there has been a significant growth of research on osteoporosis, Paget's disease, and related bone diseases. The Institute is encouraged to further expand and intensify its research programs on these bone diseases.

The Institute is urged to work with NIOSH to enhance extramural research in relevant NORA priority areas such as special populations at risk, hearing loss, low back disorders, traumatic injuries, asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, musculoskeletal disorders of the upper extremities, and organization of work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL AND SKIN DISEASES

The conference agreement includes $308,164,000 for the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases instead of $296,668,000 as proposed by the House and $304,320,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Osteogenesis Imperfecta (OI), more commonly known as Brittle Bone Disease, is a rare genetic disorder for which there is presently no cure. NIH is encouraged to expand its support for research into the causes, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and eventual cure of OI and to coordinate public research efforts on OI with those supported by the private sector.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DEAFNESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATION DISORDERS

The conference agreement includes $229,887,000 for the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders as proposed by the Senate instead of $216,995,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NURSING RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes $69,834,000 for the National Institute of Nursing Research as proposed by the Senate instead of $68,198,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM

The conference agreement includes $259,747,000 for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism as proposed by the Senate instead of $248,778,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE

The conference agreement includes $603,274,000 for the National Institute on Drug Abuse as proposed by the Senate instead of $575,426,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH

The conference agreement includes $861,208,000 for the National Institute of Mental Health as proposed by the Senate instead of $815,707,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The conference agreement includes $264,892,000 for the National Human Genome Research Institute instead of $246,111,000 as proposed by the House and $249,891,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH RESOURCES

The conference agreement includes $554,819,000 for the National Center for Research Resources as proposed by the Senate instead of $513,948,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement also includes bill language designating $30,000,000 for extramural facilities construction grants as proposed by the Senate instead of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The possible use of non-destructive evaluation methods to improve diagnostic capabilities in medicine is encouraging. Research in the area of developing computer simulations, virtual imaging environment, and quantitative characterization for radiology, CT, ultrasound and magnetic resonance and others should be investigated. The Director is encouraged to support research in the area of non-destructive evaluation techniques and medical diagnostics.

JOHN E. FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER

The conference agreement includes $35,426,000 for the John E. Fogarty International Center as proposed by the Senate instead of $30,367,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

The conference agreement includes $181,309,000 for the National Library of Medicine as proposed by the Senate instead of $176,492,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement includes $306,559,000 for the Office of the Director instead of $254,145,000 as proposed by the House and $302,947,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a designation in bill language of $43,493,000 for the operations of the Office of AIDS Research as proposed by the Senate instead of $41,752,000 as proposed by the House. It is understood that within the total funding for NIH provided in the conference agreement, NIH would intend to spend $1,792,916,000 on AIDS research. It is also understood that this total may be modified depending on changing scientific opportunities and the recommendations of various advisory bodies.

The conference agreement includes a designation in bill language of $50,000,000 for the Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also includes language providing that not less than $20,000,000 of the funding made available for the Center shall be for peer reviewed complementary and alternative medicine research grants and contracts that respond to program announcements and requests for proposals issued by the Center as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The Office of Rare Diseases (ORD) is to be commended for its leadership in the development and implementation of databases to match patients with ongoing or planned clinical research projects and in the convening of scientific workshops and symposia to identify and stimulate research on rare diseases. ORD is encouraged to expand initiatives to equip the NIH to respond to inquiries of patients, care givers, research investigators, and health care providers about genetic and rare disorders and to stimulate rare disorders research. ORD is also encouraged, with the assistance of the research Institutes and centers of the NIH, to review the existing infrastructure of biological samples, human cell, and tissue banks supported by the NIH and develop an information program to publicize the availability of these resources and the methods to contribute or gain access to these samples for research purposes. The conference agreement notes the fact that the Report from the Special Emphasis Panel on the Coordination of Research on Rare Diseases is near completion and endorses the collaboration with the Food and Drug Administration to provide support for toxicity studies for gene vectors for rare disorders.

The Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) is encouraged to continue its research into the bioavailability of dietary supplements as it affects the efficacy of these products. In conjunction, it is recommended that ODS ensure this research includes studying the comparative disintegration of such products in the digestive system as a prerequisite for their bioavailability. ODS is also urged to enhance efforts in the areas of chromium supplementation and diabetes and the development of a botanical research initiative.

The conference agreement supports the fiscal year 1999 funding level proposed in NIH budget documents for Parkinson's disease. Consistent with the enactment of the Morris K. Udall Parkinson's Research Act of 1997, NIH is expected to utilize resources for research focused on Parkinson's disease such as where the principal focus of the research is the cause, pathogenesis, and/or potential therapies or treatment for Parkinson's disease.

Stress contributes to a host of medical conditions confronted by health care practitioners. In addition to pharmaceutical and surgical approaches used to treat stress-related illnesses, mind/body approaches such as the relaxation response have been used to successfully treat these disorders. The agency is urged to use all available mechanisms, including establishing two to five mind/body centers, to make more visible the benefits of mind/body medicine. It is also noted that existing centers have expertise to accelerate work in this field, and the Director is encouraged to establish partnerships between new and existing centers to expand the scientific base in the field of mind/body medicine and teach and train health care professionals in these approaches.

There are limited options at the present time for the treatment of multiple sclerosis. A number of investigators and companies are conducting promising research on T-cell receptor vaccines that could be used as therapy for multiple sclerosis and other autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, and psoriasis. The NIH is encouraged to enhance research in this area through all available mechanisms, including clinical trials.

NIH is encouraged to increase funding for Behcet's Syndrome, which is a rare chronic relapsing inflammatory disorder characterized by recurrent mouth ulcers, inflammation of the eyes, genital ulcers, rashes, and/or other symptoms.

From within the total funding provided for the various Institutes, centers and divisions, it is anticipated that funding for the pediatric research initiative will be increased above last year's level. These funds are made available directly to the Institutes through the NIH Areas of Special Emphasis, which target those areas of research opportunity most likely to yield greater returns on the Federal investment in biomedical research. The Director is expected to provide overall leadership for and coordination of these extramural research activities devoted to children's illnesses and conditions.

The conference agreement concurs with House report language regarding the use of contractor assistance in the implementation of the administrative structure and costs report. It is believed that the implementation of the reports recommendations are critical to ensuring that NIH has the capacity to absorb the resources provided efficiently and effectively.

The Director is urged to provide funding to the Office of Research on Minority Health (ORMH) in addition to existing and previously planned activities for the purpose of increasing the number of African American principal investigators funded to conduct HIV behavioral and clinical research targeting the links between substance abuse, sexual behaviors and the extraordinary HIV infection rates in African Americans. Special emphasis should be placed on research into ways of breaking this linkage. Research designed to build a culturally competent community knowledge base in areas hardest hit by HIV/AIDS is also a priority. The ORMH is urged to expand support to non-traditional organizations in the Black Faith community, in particular those which are able to play a critical role in outreach to individuals who live in areas hardest hit by HIV/AIDS would also be a priority. This is an effort to improve the quality of care and health outcomes for African Americans and other minorities that are at risk for and living with HIV/AIDS. In allocating these funds, consideration should be given to the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands, where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000.

The Director is urged to expand and strengthen population based research to more effectively target at-risk persons, address community norms and support the adoption of HIV risk reduction behaviors and sustain behavioral change among high risk populations. Such activities should specifically consider targeting: pregnant and parenting teenagers and their sexually active partners; African American heterosexual men in age specific populations; African American women in age specific populations ranging within the child bearing ages of 15 to 44; and provide for risk reduction for crack cocaine abusing youth who participate in the sex for drugs trade that is associated with such drug use.

The Director is urged to cooperate in completing the Institute of Medicine study on cancer among minorities and the medically undeserved, and to provide timely access to requested data to enable the IOM to complete the study in an expeditiou fashion. The Director is expected to report on the study's progress during the hearings on the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes $237,519,000 instead of $224,599,000 as proposed by the House and $263,822,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement provides for $90,000,000 for the Clinical Research Center in fiscal year 1999 and $40,000,000 in fiscal year 2000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill included funding for the Clinical Research Center only for fiscal year 1999.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The conference agreement provides a program level of $2,488,005,000 for substance abuse and mental health services instead of $2,458,005,000 as proposed by the House and $2,151,643,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement does not include bill language proposed by the House that identified $10,000,000 for grants to rural and Native American projects. The Senate bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement concurs with Senate report language regarding the CSAP and CSAT grants reserved for rural and native communities.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $300,000 for the Philadelphia City-wide Improvement and Planning Agency for a youth mentoring program.

The conference agreement includes a general provision to allow funds allocated to the States for the substance abuse block grant and the mental health block grant to be allocated according to current law which would incorporate the Secretary's decision to change the wage proxy to the use of nonmanufacturing wages. In doing so, it is agreed that, for the substance abuse block grants, each State will receive no less than 30.65 percent of the percentage increase of the overall block grant amount. It is also agreed that small States will receive a minimal allotment of .375 percent of the appropriation for the substance abuse block grant except that no small State's allotment shall be increased in 1999 more than 300 percent of the percentage increase in the overall funding for the block grants. The Senate bill contained language that required each State to receive the same allotment in fiscal year 1999 as it did in fiscal year 1997. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement includes $40,000,000 within the Center for Mental Health KDA program to improve mental health services for children with emotional and behavioral disorders who are at-risk of violent behavior. There are concerns about the recent outbreaks of violence in our Nation's schools and it is believed that one important tool to address this problem is to improve children's mental health services. This additional funding will assist schools in identifying and addressing the mental health needs of children and preventing aggressive behaviors. Schools are an ideal location for children's mental health activities because they facilitate peer-based programs, comprehensive approaches, and access to professionals in a familiar environment where many of the problem behaviors occur. It is intended that SAMHSA will collaborate with the Department of Education to develop a coordinated approach.

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 from the Center for Mental Health Services KDA program and $3,000,000 from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment KDA program for a joint award to fund the development of an integrated service delivery system in the State of Alaska to provide both mental health and substance abuse treatment services.

The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for assistance to rural areas in Alaska to support the expansion of services for women and children as part of the Targeted Capacity Expansion Program.

The conference agreement includes sufficient funds for a national mental health self-help information resource center and recommends that the agency provide funds to support such a center.

The conference agreement supports the initiative to collect State-level substance abuse data, but has not provided separate, line item funding. Instead, consistent with the fiscal year 1998 conference agreement, the agency is expected to fund this project from the five percent set-aside in the substance abuse block grant.

The conference agreement provides $22,000,000 in additional, targeted funding to compliment existing and previously planned targeted HIV/AIDS minority activities to strengthen abuse treatment and prevention programs that include an HIV component. These funds should also be used to address the HIV epidemic in the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000.

Within the total amount provided, $16,000,000 is for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, of which $9,000,000 shall be used for comprehensive residential treatment for women and their children, and $7,000,000 shall be dedicated to treatment programs serving youth and men; and $6,000,000 is for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to be targeted to prevention services for African American Youth.

AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes $100,408,000 in appropriated funds as proposed by the House instead of $50,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement designates $70,647,000 to be available to the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research under the Public Health Service one percent evaluation set-aside as proposed by the House instead of $121,055,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Henry Ford Health System has a proposal to develop a collaborative, interdepartmental effort focused on the advanced use of patient demographic and clinical data. The agency is encouraged to review the proposal's merits.

The Community Health Assessment and Development Program has a proposal to develop an urban improvement program involving integrated data and outcome measures to health care providers in the northeast Ohio area. The agency is encouraged to review the proposal's merits.

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement makes available $1,946,500,000 for program management instead of $1,942,500,000 as proposed by the House and $1,685,550,000 as proposed by the Senate. The Senate bill assumed that the Administration's user fee proposal would be enacted prior to conference. Included within this amount is $4,000,000 to improve the survey and certification and enforcement process to insure that nursing home residents receive the quality of care required by the Nursing Home Reform Act of 1987. An additional appropriation of $560,000,000 has been provided for this account in the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $1,000,000 for the National Bipartisan Commission on the Future of Medicare instead of $600,000 as proposed in both House and Senate bills. The conference agreement also deletes language contained in both bills, but is no longer needed, that directs the Commission to examine the impact health research has on Medicare costs as well as the potential for coordinating Medicare with cost-effective long-term care services.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $45,000,000 for the transition to a single Part A and Part B processing system and Year 2000 century conversion requirements of external contractor systems. The House and Senate bills provided $45,000,000 and $25,000,000, respectively, only for transition to a single Part A and Part B processing system.

The conference agreement includes bill language identifying $2,000,000 of the funds available for research, demonstration, and evaluation activities to continue demonstration projects on Medicaid coverage of community-based attendant care services for people with disabilities which ensure maximum control by the consumer to select and manage their attendant care services. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement provides for the Medicare rural hospital flexibility grants program under the Health Resources and Services Administration instead of HCFA as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 to support research conducted by the Sinclair School's Tiger Place to develop a comprehensive elderly health care delivery model evaluation.

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 within research to conduct a demonstration of residential treatment facilities at the AIDS Healthcare Foundation in Los Angeles.

The agency is encouraged to give strong consideration to reclassifying Iredell County, North Carolina to the large urban area of Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, North Carolina for the purposes of Medicare hospital reimbursement.

The agency is urged to extend the chronic ventilator-dependent unit demonstration at Temple University Hospital for one additional year. It is expected that this project will be permanently authorized after next year and this extension will no longer be needed.

The conference agreement recommends the Secretary base retaining or changing the current requirement of physician supervision of anesthesia services in Medicare on scientifically valid outcomes data. Concern has been expressed regarding HCFA's proposed elimination of this requirement which has been in effect since the inception of the Medicare program. The conference agreement further suggests that the Secretary request the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research to work with HCFA in a design and implementation of an outcome approach that would examine, utilizing existing Medicare operating room anesthesia data, mortality and adverse outcome rates by different anesthesia providers, adjusted to patient acuity, and other relevant scientific variables. This methodology should be developed after consultation with the relevant national professional organizations. Nothing in this report shall be construed as encouraging, discouraging, or delaying HCFA from removing or retaining the current physician supervision requirement.

The conference agreement concurs with language contained in the House report and includes funds to demonstrate and evaluate family and community responses to the care of the elderly.

The Secretary is urged to consider a demonstration program to evaluate the potential savings to the Federal government and the level of quality improvement attainable by using managed care techniques in Federal health care programs relating to clinical laboratory services, including the use of preferred provider networks and selective contracting.

There is concern about the large disparity between the costs incurred by clinical laboratories to provide manual screening Pap tests and the amount currently paid by Medicare. Data from laboratories nationwide that provide service indicates that the cost of providing the test averages $13.00 to $17.00, with the costs in some areas being higher, yet Medicare currently pays $7.15. It is believed that adequate payment is a necessary component of ensuring women's access to quality Pap smears. The agency is urged to act as soon as possible to increase the Medicare payment for the screening Pap smear.

The agency is further urged to provide for a commensurate increase in the payment rate for new cervical cancer screening technologies that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration as significantly more effective than the conventional pap smear. It is recognized that access to the best cervical cancer screening techniques is particularly important to low-income, minority, and elderly women covered by Medicare who in too many cases do not receive regular preventive screenings.

The agency is urged to carry out an outreach campaign to increase utilization of pneumococcal and flu vaccines for Medicare beneficiaries as authorized by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

HCFA should be commended for its efforts in California and elsewhere to develop and disseminate culturally and linguistically appropriate HIV/AIDS-related education models for minority women of childbearing age and health care providers. HCFA is encouraged to continue its efforts to coordinate the broader development and dissemination of multimedia education materials needed to reach this population, including managed care organizations, community health centers, States and community-based organizations.

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES

The conference agreement includes bill language proposed by the Senate to allow reimbursement payments to States under the old Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, subject to the limitations in the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The House had no similar provision.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement does not include the rescission of the fiscal year 1999 appropriation that was contained in the House bill. The Senate bill contained no rescission of these funds which were appropriated in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill. The agreement also includes an emergency appropriation for fiscal year 1999 of $300,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill included no emergency appropriation. The agreement also includes an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2000 in the amount of $1,100,000,000 as contained in both the House and Senate bills.

The conference agreement provides that in both fiscal years 1999 and 2000 up to $27,500,000 is to be used for the leveraging incentive fund.

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement includes $415,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $415,165,000 as proposed by the House. It is understood that approximately $20,000,000 will be available in 1999 from 1997 carryover funds; these funds shall be used under social services to increase educational support to schools with a significant proportion of refugee children and for the development of alternative cash assistance programs that involve case management approaches to improve resettlement outcomes. Such support should include intensive English language training and cultural assimilation programs.

The conference agreement provides $220,698,000 for transitional and medical services, a decrease of $10,000,000 below the House and Senate bills. This reduction reflects lower estimates of 1998 program costs that are continued into 1999. The funding level for transitional and medical services is sufficient to continue the policy of providing eight months of assistance to new arrivals.

The conference agreement provides $139,990,000 for social services, an increase of $5,000,000 over the House and $10,000,000 over the Senate. The conference agreement includes $26,000,000 for increased support to communities with large concentrations of refugees whose cultural differences make assimilation especially difficult justifying a more intense level and longer duration of Federal assistance, and $14,000,000 to address the needs of refugees and communities impacted by the recent changes in Federal assistance programs relating to welfare reform. The agreement includes $19,000,000 for assistance to communities impacted by Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees whose arrivals in recent years have increased.

The conference agreement includes $4,835,000 for preventive health as proposed by the Senate. The House bill consolidated this activity into social services.

CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

The conference agreement appropriates $1,182,672,000 as an advance appropriation for fiscal year 2000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $1,000,000,000 as proposed by the House. The agreement further provides that $19,120,000 shall be for child care resource and referral and school-aged child care activities as proposed by the Senate. The House had no similar provision. The agreement includes language proposed by the Senate modified to require the States to utilize $50,000,000 above the amount required by section 658G of the basic law for activities that improve the quality of infant and toddler child care for fiscal year 1999. The House had no similar provision. The agreement includes language to require the States to utilize $222,672,000 above the amount required by the basic law for activities that improve the quality of child care for fiscal year 2000, including $50,000,000 specifically for infant and toddler child care. The Senate bill specified $50,000,000 for that purpose. The basic law requires that not less than four percent of the appropriation be used for such activities. Finally, the agreement includes $10,000,000 for the Secretary to carry out research, demonstration and evaluation projects in fiscal year 2000.

SOCIAL SERVICES BLOCK GRANT

The conference agreement includes $1,909,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,299,000,000 as proposed by the House. The agreement modifies a provision included in both bills that limits the ability of States to transfer TANF funds to the Social Services Block Grant. The transfer percentage allowed in fiscal years 1999 and 2000 will be 10 percent.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

The conference agreement appropriates $6,137,087,000, instead of $5,946,820,000 as proposed by the House and $6,113,784,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the agreement rescinds $21,000,000 from permanent appropriations as proposed by both the House and Senate.

The agreement does not include an advance appropriation of $1,365,000,000 for Head Start for fiscal year 2000 proposed by the Senate. All Head Start funds in the conference agreement are fiscal year 1999 appropriations.

The agreement appropriates $105,000,000 from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund as proposed by the House instead of $101,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The agreement includes language proposed by the Senate providing that $10,000,000 shall be available for establishing Individual Development Accounts, contingent upon the enactment of authorizing legislation. The House had no similar provision. Also included is an additional citation to the Social Security Act as proposed by the Senate.

Within the amount provided for child abuse discretionary activities, $1,000,000 is available for carrying out activities authorized by section 105(a)(2) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and $2,000,000 is provided to fund a child abuse prevention resource center for the Southeastern region of the United States to be coordinated by the children's trust fund of Alabama.

Sufficient funds are included to enable the Department to give full and fair consideration to a proposal under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act for a national network to increase the safety of children. The Public Children Services Association of Ohio would be especially suited as a model for such a network.

Sufficient funds are available within the runaway and homeless youth activities to fund the Center County Youth Services of State College and Three Rivers Youth of Pittsburgh at the fiscal year 1998 funding level.

The conference agreement concurs with the Senate report language calling for a pilot study to carefully examine information systems issues confronting States as a result of welfare reform, such as data collection and reporting requirements, case management systems, and the integration of multiple systems.

The conference agreement provides $4,000,000 to the Administration on Developmental Disabilities to award competitive grants to conduct training and technical assistance and other national activities designed to address the problems which impede the self-sufficiency of families of children with disabilities.

The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for Community Legal Services, Inc., of Philadelphia, PA, to continue providing legal services for the poor.

The conference agreement provides that $130,000 is to be used for colleges and universities that have enrolled American Indian and/or Alaska Natives in masters degree programs in social work for purposes of providing 20 field practicum placements of masters degree candidates in Indian reservation and rural Indian community settings.

The conference agreement concurs in the Senate Report language concerning the job creation demonstration authorized under section 505 of the Family Support Act of 1988.

The Head Start Bureau is encouraged to coordinate an effort with other agencies aimed at strengthening families and communities in their efforts to reduce the negative effect of substance abuse on the development of young children.

PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement appropriates $3,764,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $3,964,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement does not include a $200,000,000 reserve fund proposed by the Senate.

ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

AGING SERVICES PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $882,020,000, instead of $861,020,000 as proposed by the House and $876,050,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes legal citations as proposed by the House with respect to the Alzheimer's initiative. The agreement funds this initiative in the Administration on Aging as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement provides funding for the Senior Outreach Program as described in the Senate Committee Report.

The conference agreement includes the following amounts under aging research and training:

—$1,000,000 for Family Friends

—$750,000 for a project to monitor and report incidents of elderly abuse and neglect as described in the Senate Committee Report

—$750,000 for using telemedicine and video conferencing to improve the health of rural elderly Americans and to educate health care personnel in rural areas as described in the Senate Committee Report

—$1,000,000 for an outcomes evaluation needed for the Government Performance and Results Act

—$7,000,000 to test different models designed to train retirees in local communities in detection and reporting of Medicare waste and abuse

—$200,000 for a pilot project to coordinate, manage and assure the provision of supportive services, home health, physical therapy, nursing home, and other health care for the elderly and mentally and physically disabled at North Central Community Services of Wausau, Wisconsin.

It is recommended that the Administration on Aging allocate research and training funds equitably to national minority aging organizations with a proven track record in delivering services to low income minority persons.

It is recognized that there is a lack of aging-related service capacity in Native American communities. The Department is urged to review the cooperative agreements with the two previously funded national resource centers at the University of Colorado and the University of North Dakota which are currently serving Native American elders. Further, each center is strongly encouraged to consult with Title VI Directors to assure that each center is providing training and technical support.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $185,902,000, instead of $172,513,000 as proposed by the House and $174,160,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes a legal citation proposed by the Senate for the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House that earmarks $890,000 for a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of available scientific literature on repetitive tasks in the workplace and musculoskeletal disorders. This study is to be conducted in accordance with the instructions contained in the House Committee Report.

The conference agreement contains an increase of $4,000,000 over the President's budget request for traditional departmental management activities. These funds are not intended to be used for any other activity. Should the Secretary decide to use any part of these funds for a different purpose, she must first submit a reprogramming request to the Appropriations Committees.

The conference agreement includes $1,000,000, to be derived from the one-percent evaluation setaside in ASPE, to fund, through a contract with the National Academy of Sciences, the establishment and coordination of a national task force on alcohol-related birth defects. This task force, which will include representation from within, and outside of, the Federal government, shall be charged with developing a national strategy for the prevention of alcohol-related birth defects, including Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Fetal Alcohol Effect, and for the provision and coordination of appropriate interventions for affected individuals and their families.

The conference agreement concurs with the Senate Report language concerning the human services transportation technical assistance program.

The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 to support the activities of the United States-Mexico Border Health Commission as authorized by Public Law 103–400.

The conference agreement includes $6,400,000 in the Office of Minority Health for the minority male initiative as described in the House Committee Report. Also included for that Office is funding for the three projects at the amounts specified in the Senate Committee Report. In addition, the agreement includes $1,000,000 for the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff, an historically black institution, for the purpose of upgrading health-related facilities and equipment.

The conference agreement includes $8,000,000 for the Office of Minority Health to strengthen the role of the OMH in HIV health care promotion and prevention at the state and local level. These funds will complement existing and previously planned targeted HIV/AIDS minority activities. These funds will allow OMH to: initiate an educational campaign to improve knowledge and awareness among HIV-infected racial and ethnic minorities, and the health care providers serving these populations, of the importance of state-of-the-art therapy for HIV/AIDS in improving the length and quality of life; cooperative agreement grantees to work with states to strengthen and monitor state, local and territorial plan for providing HIV services to minorities; collaborate with SAMHSA to fund programs aimed at coordination of services for HIV, drug treatment and metal health; fund state and territory offices of minority health for demonstration projects to improve minority access to information and services and HIV/AIDS treatment; and collaborate with NIH and CDC to fund prevention research studies on HIV-related behaviors.

The OMH is urged to make community development and coordination grants to indigenous organizations with a history of supporting community development efforts in health promotion and disease prevention that would support the development of leadership coalitions to conduct needs assessments and planning processes for the purpose of integrating HIV, STD, TB, substance abuse prevention, treatment and care services. These funds also be used to address the HIV epidemic in the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000.

The conference agreement expects HHS to maintain the current level of support for Meharry Medical College to continue a cooperative agreement to support the development of an integrated health delivery system in a historically underserved community, and that the Office of Minority Health should provide no more than $1,000,000 of the total amount provided for the effort. The remainder shall be provided by other agencies of HHS. the conference agreement includes funds within the Office of Minority Health to continue a study on managed care and historically minority health professions schools.

The Secretary is encouraged to work with Greater Southeast Medical Center in Southeast, Washington, DC to develop a telemedicine network designed to provide access to modern health information systems.

The conference agreement concurs with the Senate Committee Report language in the Office on Women's Health concerning the national public education campaign on osteoporosis.

The Office on Women's Health, the intelligence community and the National Information Display Laboratory (NIDL) are to be commended for their innovative, cooperative technology transfer program begun in 1994. The results of this experimental initial effort have exceeded expectations. Computer-aided diagnoses of mammograms have shown a factor of two improvement in detection of breast microcalcifications. The conference agreement wishes to build upon the success of the initial program, and the Office on Women's Health is strongly urged to continue the technology transfer effort with the NIDL to improve breast cancer detection, conduct clinical evaluations of promising technologies, conduct medical research on topics that show promise for future benefit in breast cancer detection and expand the technology transfer to other priority medical problems.

The Department is expected, with Department of Energy and Nuclear Regulatory Commission consultation and review, to develop and implement an independent scientific and management review and audit of the thyroid and leukemia studies being conducted by the United States and the governments of Belarus and Ukraine. The audit and review should be conducted with input and participation from the Advisory Committee on Energy-Related Epidemiologic Research and other non-governmental organizations.

The Department is expected to provide to Congress plans and recommendations for the development and implementation of guidelines and policies governing the conduct of radiation health effects studies.

With the ongoing development of new therapies for HIV infection, the definition of appropriate treatment of the disease is continually changing. There is concern that many health care practitioners and patients may not have ready access to updated information on treatment of HIV disease. The Secretary is requested to submit to the Appropriations Committees a detailed plan, no later than six months following passage of this bill, which addresses, (1) the role of various Departmental entities in training health care providers and patients in the treatment of HIV disease, and (2) methods by which the Department's HIV treatment guidelines will be integrated into health care services provided through HRSA and HCFA. It is expected that the Department's Office of HIV/AIDS Policy will play a central role in coordinating efforts in this area across Departmental agencies.

There is concern with findings in the HIV Costs, Services and Utilization Study that indicate many individuals with HIV infection are not receiving treatment for the disease consistent with guidelines issued by the

Department. It is understood that a comprehensive system of primary care and support services is needed in order to provide individuals with HIV disease appropriate care and treatment. The Secretary is requested to prepare a report, no later than one year after the passage of this bill, on the accessibility and utilization of recommended HIV-related treatments and prophylactic therapies by people with HIV disease who are served by HRSA and HCFA programs. The report should suggest any program and structural improvements needed in order to improve these rates. The report should also suggest approaches which can encourage Departmental grantees to provide the standard of HIV care outlined in the Department's HIV treatment guidelines.

The Secretary is encouraged to develop mechanisms for timely dissemination of written information related to emerging standards of care for HIV treatment and clinical guidelines for providers and grantee recipients of Federal funds. These mechanisms should be developed in a timely and expedient manner while maintaining standards of appropriate Departmental review and publication.

Over the past decade there have been numerous studies on the possible link between the environment and breast cancer rates. The Secretary of Health and Human Services is encouraged to consult with the National Academy of Sciences to assess the current scientific knowledge on the potential environmental causes of breast cancer, and to identify research needs, establish research priorities, and make recommendations about the implementation of the research plan identified. The consultation should include scientists, outside agencies, and community advocates.

It is recommended that the Aberdeen Area office of the Indian Health Service continue to work with the Bennett County hospital in South Dakota to engage in a comprehensive review of bills for health services provided to Indian people, especially for the period between 1994 and 1998, to ensure that the hospital receives appropriate reimbursement from IHS.

It is expected that the Office of Inspector General will review the indirect provider exclusion rule and report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than March 31, 1999 its rationale for excluding indirect providers.

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 in the Policy Research account in the Office of the Secretary to continue research on the outcomes of welfare reform. It is recommended that this research involve state-specific surveys and data sets, survey data on the impacts of state waiver programs, and administrative data such as Food Stamp, Social Security and Internal Revenue Service records. The research should measure outcomes in both low and high economic growth areas of the country. The Department is urged to continue to involve the National Academy of Sciences to provide guidance on research design and to recommend further research. An interim report is to be submitted to the Appropriations Committees within six months.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY FUND

The conference agreement includes an emergency allocation of $216,922,000 within the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund, to be made available only to the extent that an official budget request for $216,922,000, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. The Senate bill identified $300,000,000 for these activities as emergency funding and the House bill identified $51,000,000 in the Centers for Disease Control only for the pharmaceutical stockpile activity. The fund addresses the Administration request for bioterrorism and related activities as well as for bolstering public health infrastructure, conducting studies regarding health and national security, and combating certain infectious diseases. The conference agreement also includes a provision that would require the Department of Health and Human Services to submit, prior to the obligation of funds, an operating plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

The amount provided includes $154,750,000 for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the following activities: $1,000,000 for the development of an overall preparedness plan; $1,000,000 to enhance technical capabilities to identify certain biological agents; $1,750,000 for conducting independent studies of health and bioterrorism threats specified in the Senate report; $2,000,000 to assist States in developing emergency preparedness and response plans; $2,000,000 to expand the CDC Epidemic Intelligence Service; $2,000,000 for regional laboratories for measuring chemical exposures; $5,000,000 to better identify potential biological and chemical terrorism agents; $5,000,000 to develop new sources and methods for surveillance; $5,000,000 to develop rapid toxic screening; $5,000,000 for the environmental health laboratory; $7,000,000 to strengthen State and local epidemiological and surveillance capacity; $11,000,000 for regional laboratories for detecting and measuring biological and chemical agents; $28,000,000 to establish a national health alert network; $20,000,000 for polio eradication activities; and $8,000,000 for measles eradication activities. The amount also includes bill language designating $51,000,000 to remain available until expended for the CDC to establish a pharmaceutical and vaccine stockpile for civilian populations. The House bill provided for this activity at CDC as non-emergency funding. The Senate bill provided for this activity at the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The amount provided also includes $12,172,000 for the Office of the Secretary for the following activities: $2,500,000 for the Office of Emergency Preparedness for a national disaster medical system; $1,500,000 for developing national response capabilities; $3,000,000 for metropolitan medical response systems; $1,850,000 for a nuclear weapons radiation study described in the Senate report; and $3,000,000 in bill language for the renovation and modernization of Fort McClellan's Noble Army Hospital in Alabama for bioterrorism training activities. The conference agreement also includes $322,000 in bill language to be provided to Calhoun County, Michigan for reimbursement of certain expenses related to food-borne illnesses.

The conference agreement assumes that within the overall increase provided for NIH, $10,000,000 will be allocated for vaccine research and development activities in support of the bioterrorism initiative.

Public Health data indicates that African Americans and other minorities are disproportionately and more severely impacted by HIV/AIDS and experience significantly higher morbidity and mortality rates than do other populations in the United States. The conference agreement includes an additional $50,000,000 to address the HIV/AIDS crisis facing the African American community and other racial and ethnic minority communities due to the changing demographics of the disease. These funds are to be available to address prevention and treatment needs of minority communities that are heavily impacted by HIV/AIDS, and should compliment existing and previously planned targeted HIV/AIDS minority activities. These funds are available for the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to transfer to other agencies to: expand and improve access to state-of-the-art HIV/AIDS therapies; strengthen and expand targeted HIV/AIDS effective prevention and intervention activities; support HIV/AIDS substance abuse activities; provide critical technical assistance in high risk communities; and build and sustain HIV/AIDS infrastructure. In allocating these funds, consideration should be given to the territories, such as in the Virgin Islands, where, for example, the HIV/AIDS case rate is more than twice the national case rate of 24.1 per 100,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

NIH AND SAMHSA SALARY CAP

The conference agreement includes a provision (section 204) limiting the use of the National Institutes of Health and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration funds to pay the salary of an individual, through a grant or other extramural mechanism, at a rate in excess of Level III of the Executive Schedule instead of $125,000 as proposed by both the House and Senate.

ADVISORY BOARDS

The conference agreement makes permanent a provision (section 206) contained in both the House and Senate bills that prohibits the expenditure of funds for the Federal Council on Aging and for the Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.

NIH TRANSIT SUBSIDIES

The conference agreement makes permanent a provision (section 210) contained in both the House and Senate bills that allows the use of funds by the National Institutes of Health for transit subsidies for non-FTE bearing positions including trainees, visiting fellows and volunteers.

PARENTAL PARTICIPATION IN FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

The conference agreement includes a provision (section 211) contained in the House bill prohibiting the funding of family planning grantees unless the grantee certifies that it encourages family participation in the decision of a minor to seek family planning services and that it provides counseling to minors on resisting attempts to coerce them into engaging in sexual activities. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DENTAL AND CRANIOFACIAL RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes a provision (section 212) contained in both the House and Senate bills that renames the National Institute of Dental Research as the National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research.

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

The conference agreement includes amended House bill language (section 213) which: (1) prohibits the April 2, 1998 Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN) final rule from becoming effective for a year; (2) provides a review of existing policies and the April 2, 1998 final rule by the Institute of Medicine (IOM), under contract and subject to review by the Comptroller General; and (3) provides for data collection and analysis activities. The conference agreement directs that professional staff with appropriate expertise, who have not been involved in this regulatory issues, should undertake this work for the IOM.

HOSPITAL NOTIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR ORGAN PROCUREMENT

The conference agreement does not include a provision contained in the House bill that

suspends HCFA regulations requiring, as a condition of participation in Medicare, that hospitals notify local organ procurement networks of all deaths occurring in the hospital. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

LOUIS STOKES LABORATORY

The conference agreement includes a provision contained in the House bill to name the Consolidated Laboratory Building (Building 50) at NIH the Louis Stokes Laboratories. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

MEDICAID FUNDING FOR VIAGRA

The conference agreement does not include sections 218 and 219 of the House bill. The Senate bill contained no similar provisions. There are concerns about clinical and financial abuse of these drugs that could endanger the health of patients and undermine the public support for the Medicaid program that often cannot adequately provide basic health care for all needy individuals. Therefore, HCFA is encouraged to establish a rigorous system to review utilization of these drugs by working with States, clinicians, consumer advocates, and others to assure consistent collection of data necessary to make the exclusion determination under section 1927(d)(3) if the drug is subject to clinical abuse or inappropriate use.

TITLE X COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR PARENTAL CONSENT

The conference agreement does not include a provision contained in the House bill that requires title X clinics to comply with State laws relating to notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape or incest and also requires clinics to notify a parent or guardian prior to the provision of contraceptive drugs or devices to minors. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

MEDICARE+CHOICE

The conference agreement includes a provision contained in both House and Senate bills that assures Medicare+Choice plans are not required to provide abortion services but that such services must be available to beneficiaries outside the plan.

DALE AND BETTY BUMPERS VACCINE RESEARCH FACILITY

The conference agreement includes a provision contained in the Senate bill to name the Vaccine Research Facility (Building 40) at NIH the Dale and Betty Bumpers Vaccine Research Facility. The House bill contained no similar provision.

PROSTATE CANCER RESEARCH

The conference agreement deletes without prejudice a provision contained in the Senate bill that earmarks $175,000,000 for prostate cancer research at NIH. The House bill contained no similar provision.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH BLOCK GRANT FORMULA

The conference agreement includes a provision not contained in either the House or Senate bills that allows funds allocated to the States for the substance abuse block grant and the mental health block grant to be allocated according to current law which would incorporate the Secretary's decision to change the wage proxy to the use of nonmanufacturing wages.

TITLE X COMPLIANCE WITH STATE LAWS

The conference agreement includes a provision contained in the House bill that requires Title X clinics to comply with State laws relating to notification or reporting of child abuse, child molestation, sexual abuse, rape or incest. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION REFORM

The conference agreement includes $1,314,100,000 for Education Reform, instead of the $861,500,000 proposed by the House and $1,244,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Goals 2000

The conference agreement provides $491,000,000 instead of $496,000,000 provided by the Senate and $245,500,000 provided by the House. This amount includes $461,000,000 for state grants instead of $466,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and $220,500,000 as proposed by the House. For parental assistance, the conference agreement includes $30,000,000, the same level as in the Senate bill instead of $25,000,000 in the House.

Education Technology

For education technology, the conference agreement provides $698,100,000 instead of the $623,500,000 proposed by the Senate and the $541,000,000 provided by the House.

Technology Literacy Challenge Fund

For the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, the conference agreement includes $425,000,000, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Technology Innovation Challenge Grants

For the Technology Innovation Challenge Grants, the conference agreement provides $115,100,000 instead of $106,000,000 as proposed by the House and the $126,000,000 proposed by the Senate. Within the amount provided for Technology Innovation Challenge Grants, the conference report specifies funding for the following activities:

$500,000 for a state-of-the-art demonstration of information technology systems to be carried out by Mansfield University, Mansfield, Pennsylvania;

$2,500,000 to allow Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey to carry out the RUNet 2000 project that will establish a comprehensive, integrated voice-video-data communications network;

$1,000,000 for the Krell Institute in Ames, Iowa to help meet the need for a technology-capable workforce through professional development for technology training and summer programs for teachers;

$850,000 for the State of Alaska Department of Education to develop an Internet-based curriculum and to provide professional development to elementary and secondary school teachers;

$2,000,000 for Hawaii Department of Education's ''Magnet E-School'' technology training and curriculum initiative;

$250,000 for the ''Passport to Chicago Community Network'' technology training project in Chicago, Illinois;

$600,000 for the technology in the classroom pilot program for the Green Bay Public School System in Green Bay, Wisconsin to assist four middle schools in enhancing technology access and teacher training;

$1,200,000 for LEARN North Carolina and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; and $1,500,000 for the Iowa Department of Education for grants to Community Colleges to provide technical assistance to low-income school districts for technology.

Within the amount provided for Technology Innovation Challenge Grants, the conference agreement also sets aside $22,000,000 for a broad based competition on promoting the use of advanced technology to improve education for all students and teachers. In administering this initiative, the conference agreement provides that full and fair consideration, consistent with current practices and policies will be given to applications submitted by the institutions identified in the House Report (105–635) and the Senate Report (105–300) and applications submitted by institutions identified under this heading in this statement of managers.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $2,500,000 for a demonstration project on information technology that integrates computer and media technologies with traditional scholastic disciplines for grades K–16. The University of Colorado would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $200,000 for an innovative project to assist parents in technology-based instruction. The Alhambra School District in California would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement contemplates an innovative effort to establish a multi-state demonstration program to guide the development of statewide technology-rich education and learning systems in the United States. The State of Washington, in consortium with Arkansas, Illinois, California and Pennsylvania, would be especially suited for this program and should be given full and fair consideration for funding.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $360,000 for an innovative project designed to engage students in language arts projects using technology as an instruction tool. The Alhambra School District in California would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement contemplates a collaborative teacher development initiative in Minnesota that would include KTCA, a community-based public television station; the Green Institute for Teaching and Learning; and the Minnesota Department of Children, Families and Learning. The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $1,400,000 to this initiative which would demonstrate the potential integrated use of digital television, online computer services and community resources to teachers as both training and educational tools.

The conference agreement urges the Secretary, when awarding educational technology grants, to give consideration to school districts around the country that exemplify: (1) high concentrations of at-risk youth; (2) empowerment zones and enhanced enterprise communities; and (3) significant investment to establish infrastructure with aggressive plans to utilize educational technology. The Houston Independent School District in Houston, Texas is an example of such a school that has made a substantial effort in this area.

Regional technology in education consortia

For Regional technology in education consortia, the conference agreement includes $10,000,000, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

National Activities

The conference agreement includes $87,000,000 for three new national education technology initiatives: $75,000,000 for teacher training in technology, $10,000,000 to establish computer learning centers in low-income communities, and $2,000,000 for national technology leadership activities. The House bill and the Senate bill contained no similar provisions.

Star Schools

For Star Schools, the conference agreement provides $45,000,000, instead of the $46,500,000 in the Senate bill. The House bill provided no funding for this program.

Within the conference agreement, $800,000 shall be provided to the School of Agriculture and Land Resources Management of

the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. These funds are to be used to implement a demonstration project to enhance the distance delivery of natural resources management courses, including soils and forestry, to students in rural areas.

Within the conference agreement, $8,000,000 shall be provided to continue and expand the Iowa Communications Network statewide fiber optic demonstration project and $350,000 for multimedia classrooms for the rural education technology center at Western Montana College in Dillon, Montana.

Within the amount provided for Star Schools, the conference agreement also sets aside $9,850,000 for a broad based competition on utilizing distance education to improve instruction. In administering this initiative, the conference agreement provides that full and fair consideration, consistent with current practices and policies will be given to applications submitted by the institutions identified in House Report 105–635 and Senate Report 105–300 and applications submitted by the institutions identified under this heading in this statement of managers.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $120,000 for a program to bring interactive video network and high-speed data communications to rural schools. The schools in Floyd and Craig Counties in southwestern Virginia would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

Ready To Learn Television

The conference agreement provides $11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. No funds were proposed by the House.

Telecommunications demonstration project for mathematics

The conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for telecommunications demonstration project for mathematics as proposed by the Senate. No funds were proposed by the House.

EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

The conference agreement includes $8,370,520,000 for Education for the Disadvantaged instead of the $8,334,781,000 proposed by the Senate and $8,056,132,000 proposed by the House.

For Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) the agreement provides $7,796,020,000 the same level as provided in the Senate bill. The House bill included $7,495,232,000. Of the funds made available for basic and concentration grants, $6,148,386,000 becomes available on October 1, 1999 for the academic year 1999–00.

The agreement includes $6,574,000,000 for basic state grants and $1,102,020,000 for concentration grants. The conference agreement provides no funding for the targeted grants program. The House bill provided $300,000,000 for this purpose. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes $120,000,000 under Title I (and $25,000,000 under the Office of Educational Research and Improvement) for continuation grants to local educational agencies for the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program. The conference agreement recognizes that small schools may have greater opportunities to implement comprehensive school reform efforts through working in collaboration with other small schools. In order to ensure the maximum opportunity for the participation of small schools in the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Program, the conference agreement clarifies that the minimum award amount applies to individual schools, or to school consortia serving a maximum of 500 students.

IMPACT AID

The conference agreement provides $864,000,000 for the Impact Aid programs instead of $848,000,000 as proposed by the House and $810,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement also includes a legislative provision relating to payments for heavily impacted school districts (section 8003(f)) which changes the method by which payments made under this section are allocated to provide supplemental payments for federally connected students only. It is understood that this provision will result in greater budget stability for school districts that are heavily impacted by the presence of federally connected children. It is further understood that the change has been agreed upon by all school districts that would be affected. No subsequent adjustments will be made for school districts that experience funding shortfalls or losses as a result of this provision. The Department of Education shall report to the Appropriations Committees of both the House and Senate no later than March 1, 1999 on the implementation of this provision.

The conference agreement also includes the following language provisions: eligibility for the Webster School District, Day County, South Dakota; payment calculations for Stanley County, South Dakota; timely filing of applications by the Delaware Valley, Pennsylvania, local educational agency, and Prince Georges County, Maryland; payments for San Diego, California, Centennial, Pennsylvania, and Hatboro-Horsham, Pennsylvania LEAs and Randolph Field Independent School District, Texas; and computing payments for Travis Unified School District in California. Neither the House nor Senate bills contained similar provisions.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $2,811,134,000 for School Improvement Programs, instead of $1,542,334,000 as proposed by the House and $1,655,188,000 as proposed by the Senate. For the Eisenhower professional development activities, the agreement provides $335,000,000 the same level as in the Senate bill. The House provided $285,000,000.

For innovative education program strategies, title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, the agreement provides $375,000,000. The House provided $400,000,000 and the Senate bill included $350,000,000.

The conference agreement includes an additional $1,200,000,000 under the title VI for an initiative to reduce class size. Funding for this activity was included in neither the House nor Senate bills.

The conference agreement recognizes impressive research studies showing improvements in academic achievement and reduction in discipline problem among students attending smaller classes with well-prepared teachers in the early grades. Class-size reduction can be particularly beneficial in those early grades because students in those grades are learning to read and to master the basics in math and other subjects. Accordingly, the conference agreement includes $1,200,000,000 for state formula grants under title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to assist states to reduce class size in their classrooms, particularly in grades 1–3.

The bill provides that the allocation of funds under section 307 to the states shall be based on the proportional share that each state received from the fiscal year 1998 appropriation under the Title 1 program or the Eisenhower Program, whichever is greater. States would allocate their grant funds among local educational agencies based on a formula that reflects both their relative numbers of children in low-income families and their school enrollments. Local educational agencies would use these funds to recruit, hire, and train new teachers, as well as to provide professional development to existing teachers. A local educational agency that has already reduced class size in its regular classrooms in the early grades could use its funds to make further reductions in grades 1–3, reduce class size in kindergarten or other grades, or carry out activities to improve teacher quality, including professional development. In order to provide for effective accountability to parents and the public, the conference agreement provides that individual schools or the local educational agency will provide an annual report card, in easily understandable language, on class size and student achievement.

The conference agreement also includes $566,000,000 for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act. Both the House and Senate bills provided $556,000,000.

Included within this amount is $441,000,000 for state grants, instead of $531,000,000 as proposed by the House and $381,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also includes $125,000,000 for a new school violence prevention initiative under the Safe and Drug Free Schools program, instead of $25,000,000 proposed for national discretionary activities by the House and $175,000,000 proposed by the Senate for national school violence and national discretionary activities.

There is great concern about the frequent occurrence of violence in our nation's schools. The conference agreement provides that the Secretary shall use $90,000,000 under national programs to support activities that promote safe learning environments for students. Such activities should include targeted assistance, through competitive grants, to local educational agencies for developing community-wide approaches to creating safe and drug-free schools; providing alternative education settings for students expelled for disciplinary reasons; improving the assessment of student behavior as a part of the disciplinary process; enhancing the capacity of schools to provide mental health services to troubled youth; providing training for teachers, counselors, school security officers, and other school personnel to identify early warning signs of violent behavior; and responding to disruptive and violent behavior by students.

Further, the conference agreement includes $35,000,000 under national programs for a new Safe and Drug Free Schools coordinator initiative. Funds would be used for competitive grants to local educational agencies to fund the recruitment, training and employment of drug and school safety program coordinators at those middle schools with the worst drug, discipline and violence problems. In addition to these new school violence prevention initiatives under the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, the conference agreement also includes $40,000,000 to improve children's mental health services under the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), for a total of $165,000,000 for new efforts aimed at drug and violence prevention in schools. The conferees encourage the Department to coordinate its school violence initiatives with those at SAMHSA in HHS.

The conference agreement includes $20,000,000 for the Education of Native Hawaiians instead of no funding included in the House bill or the $22,000,000 in the Senate bill. The conference agreement assumes that when allocating these funds, the Secretary of Education fund the following activities as described in more detail in the Report of the Senate Committee (Senate Report No. 105–300):

Curricula development, teacher training, and recruitment programs	$5,000,000

Community Based Learning Centers	1,000,000
Hawaiian Higher Education Programs	2,500,000
Gifted and Talented programs	2,000,000
Special Education	2,000,000
Native Hawaiian Education Councils	300,000
Family-Based Education Centers	5,200,000
Preschool Education of Native Hawaiian Children	2,000,000

The conference agreement includes $100,000,000 for Charter Schools, the same as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed $80,000,000.

For Arts in Education, the conference agreement provides $10,500,000, the same amount provided by the Senate bill and the House bill. The amount recommended will support two awards: $5,746,000 for a grant to Very Special Arts and $4,754,000 for a grant to the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

READING EXCELLENCE

The conference agreement includes $260,000,000 for activities authorized under the Reading Excellence Act. Neither the House nor the Senate provided funding for this activity. The agreement also includes, as a separate title, the text of the Reading Excellence Act, which also was included in neither the House nor Senate reported bills. This title amends Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) to create a two-year competitive grant program to States to assist children having difficulty with reading.

BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

The conference agreement includes $380,000,000 for Bilingual and Immigrant Education programs. Both the House and Senate bills included $354,000,000. For Instructional Services, the agreement includes $160,000,000, the same level as the House and Senate bills. For Support Services, the agreement provides $14,000,000, the same level as in the House and Senate bills. For Professional Development, the agreement provides $50,000,000, $25,000,000 above the level provided in both the House and Senate bills. For immigrant education, the agreement provides $150,000,000, the same level as in the House and Senate bills. The agreement also provides $6,000,000 for foreign language assistance. Both the House and Senate bills provide $5,000,000.

The Waterloo Community School District in Iowa is faced with an unanticipated influx of immigrants into the community, primarily from Bosnia. The Waterloo community schools are committed to transformations that will effectively address the challenge of educating a new and different growing student population. The Department of Education is encouraged to give full consideration to a proposal from the Waterloo school district.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

The conference agreement includes $5,124,146,000 for Special Education, instead of the $5,104,146,000 proposed by the House and $5,112,946,000 as proposed by the Senate. Included in these funds is $4,100,700,000 for Grants to the States, the same as the House level. The Senate provided $4,090,000,000. Including funding from prior years, the total available for state grants is $4,310,700,000, an increase of $509,700,000 over fiscal year 1998.

The conference agreement includes $1,500,000 to be used in connection with the Special Olympics World Summer Games in 1999 to support a symposium and local community based activities in support of the games and $1,500,000 for the preparation and planning for the Special Olympics World Winter Games in 2001. The conference agreement also includes $600,000 for the second year of the Easter Seal Society's Early Childhood Development Project for the Mississippi River Delta Region.

Included in the conference agreement is $33,023,000 for technology and media services, as proposed by the House, instead of the $32,523,000 as proposed by the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes $6,500,000 for Recordings for the Blind and Dyslexic as described in the House and Senate Reports. The FY 1999 budget justification materials submitted by the Department of Education indicated that a continuation award of $6,000,000 would be made in 1999 to the Recordings for the Blind & Dyslexic under the President's proposed budget. The conference agreement increases the amount of this continuation award for RFB&D to $6,500,000 in order for it to serve more blind and print disabled students and to continue development and use of user-friendly digital-audio technology on behalf of these students. The conference agreement contemplates that these funds be distributed to RFB&D as early in the fiscal year as possible.

REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

The conference agreement includes $2,652,584,000 for Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research, instead of $2,646,640,000 as proposed by the House and $2,645,266,000 proposed by the Senate.

For Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, the agreement provides $2,304,411,000, the same as the House level. The Senate provided $2,298,467,000.

The conference agreement also includes $39,629,000 for training personnel to provide rehabilitation services to persons with disabilities. This level is the same as in the Senate bill while the House provided $33,685,000.

The conference agreement also provides $10,894,000 for Protection and Advocacy of Individual Rights, the same level as in the House bill. The Senate provided $9,894,000.

The conference agreement provides $8,550,000 for the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youth and Adults, the same level as in the House bill. The Senate provided $8,176,000.

Within the amount provided for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, the conference agreement contemplates that the Department will give full and fair consideration, consistent with current practices and policies, to applications submitted by the institutions identified in the House Report (105–635), and the Senate Report (105–300) and applications submitted by the institutions identified in this statement of managers. In addition, the conference agreement contemplates similar consideration for applications from the George Mason University's Krasnow Institute for Advanced Studies for a $750,000 grant to support cutting-edge research to treat problems in neurological wiring that slow an affected individual's ability to process sounds and information.

The conference agreement encourages the Department of Education to demonstrate a technology-based approach to preparing researchers to work with the visually impaired, cognitively impaired, speech impaired and severely disabled. The conference agreement contemplates that the Dominican College of Blauvelt would be well suited to administer such a project because of its outstanding accomplishment and expertise in the field of special education.

The conference agreement strongly encourages the Department of Education to consider an application from the California State University, Northridge to construct and equip an adaptive aquatic facility for disabled adults.

The conference agreement strongly encourages the Department of Education to consider an application from the Skating Association for the Blind and Handicapped, Inc. to expand their program to assist people with disabilities succeed at the sport of ice skating.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

The conference agreement provides $45,500,000 for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf as proposed by the Senate instead of $44,791,000 as proposed by the House.

VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

The conference agreement includes $1,539,247,000 for Vocational and Adult Education instead of the $1,532,247,000 as proposed by the House and $1,502,478,000 as proposed by the Senate. $1,030,650,000 is included in the agreement for Vocational Education basic state grants, the same level as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed $1,027,550,000.

For Adult Education the agreement provides $385,000,000, instead of the $378,000,000 provided in the House bill and $355,828,000 in the Senate bill. The conference agreement also provides $20,000,000 for Adult Education National Programs instead of the $13,000,000 provided in the House bill and $10,489,000 provided in the Senate bill.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The conference agreement provides $9,348,000,000 for Student Financial Assistance instead of $9,672,654,000 as proposed by the House and $10,172,551,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement sets the maximum Pell Grant at $3,125 and provides a program level of $7,704,000,000 for current law Pell Grants.

FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $46,482,000 for the Federal Family Education Loan Program Account as proposed by the Senate instead of $48,482,000 as proposed by the House.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The conference agreement provides $1,307,846,000 for Higher Education instead of $944,198,000 as proposed by the House and $1,138,944,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount, the conference agreement sets aside $9,500,000 under the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education for a broad based competition to reform or improve postsecondary education opportunities. The competition shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements applicable in authorizing statutes and the Department's General Administrative Manual. In administering this competition, the Secretary shall give full and fair consideration to applications submitted by the institutions identified in the House Report (105–635) and the Senate Report (105–300). In addition, the Secretary shall give similar consideration to applications from the following:

A project to encourage underrepresented groups to enter careers in technology and business operated by the Center for the Development of Urban Entrepreneurs at Peirce College;

A project to endow a Contracts Chair-of-Excellence program to be administered in cooperation with a consortium of Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Hispanic-Serving Institutions with environmental science and engineering capabilities;

A demonstration to establish a state-of-the-art science and technology program that will explore the application of novel electronic materials that are used in the development of high temperature supercomputers; and

Enhanced distance education and teacher training activities at the Technology Enhancement Initiative at Elmira College in New York.

The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for American Indian Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, recently authorized under Title III of the Higher Education Act, and $5,000,000 for demonstration project to ensure students with disabilities receive a quality education, recently authorized under part D of title VII. The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for Native Alaskan and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions, recently authorized under Title III of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

The conference agreement includes $120,000,000 for the Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP), recently authorized under Chapter 2 of subpart 2 of Part A of Title IV of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 for the Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships, recently authorized under Subpart 8 of part A of Title IV of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

The conference agreement includes $75,000,000 for Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants, recently authorized under Title II of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for Child Care Access Means Parents in School, recently authorized under subpart 7 of Part A of Title IV of the Higher Education Act, and $5,000,000 for demonstration projects to ensure students with disabilities receive a quality education, recently authorized under Part D of title VII. The conference agreement provides $450,000 for a Web-Based Education Commission, recently authorized under part J of Title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. The Commission shall conduct a thorough study to assess the educational software available in retail markets for secondary and post-secondary students who choose to use such software.

The conference agreement also includes $1,750,000 for the Underground Railroad Educational and Cultural Program, recently authorized under part H of Title VIII of the Higher Education Amendments of 1998.

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for the St. Petersburg Junior College for a demonstration of a national method for increasing access to four year degrees and workforce training for students attending community colleges. The conference agreement also includes $2,000,000 for a demonstration project in using high-technology equipment to increase educational achievement at the Technology Assisted Learning Campus in New Rochelle, New York.

The conference agreement includes $250,000 for a demonstration that promotes cooperative educational activities at the Center for Urban Research and Learning at Loyola University of Chicago. The conference agreement also includes $1,150,000 for Southeast Community College in Letcher, Kentucky for the acquisition of telecommunications and networking equipment.

The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for the Oregon State University Distance Education Alliance. The conference agreement also includes $1,000,000 for the Appalachian Center for Economic Networks in Athens, Ohio to implement a technology training program.

The conference agreement includes $6,000,000 for the Robert J. Dole Institute for Public Service and Public Policy on the University of Kansas campus in Lawrence, Kansas. The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 for the Oregon Institute of Public Service and Constitutional Studies at the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government at Portland State University. The conference agreement includes $2,150,000 for technology-enhanced learning at the College of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point.

The conference agreement includes $1,500,000 for Touro Law Center in Central Islip, New York for the use of technology to bridge the gap between legal education and the actual practice of law. The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 for the International Center for Educational Technology and Distance Learning at Empire State College for design, development, production and dissemination of instructional materials to faculty and students worldwide.

The conference agreement includes $500,000 for a national model of adaptive technologies at the National Institute of Technology for Inclusive Education at the University of Northern Iowa. The conference agreement also includes $500,000 for a demonstration project to expand the successful college student preparation and retention programs for academically at-risk students at Prairie View A&M University.

The conference agreement also includes $750,000 for a demonstration project to identify and provide models of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education programs in higher education at the college level. The conference agreement also includes $1,000,000 for the Paul Simon Public Policy Institute. The conference agreement includes $500,000 for a teacher training program in experiential learning to be administered by the Department of Language Teacher Education, School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont.

The conference agreement also includes $4,800,000,000 under Title III, for Salem State College in Salem, Massachusetts to integrate computer technology into an institutional facility to create a smart building.

The Secretary is encouraged to include funding for a demonstration project to fund expansion of a Computer Science and Information Processing Center for undergraduate and graduate degree programs. Montana State University in Billings, Montana would be especially suited for such a project.

The conference agreement includes $4,637,000 for Urban Community Service. This funding will complete the grant cycle for noncompeting project continuations. No further funding will be provided for the Urban Community Service program.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The conference agreement provides $214,489,000 for Howard University as proposed by the House instead of $210,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate that designates for the endowment and makes available until expended not less than $3,530,000. The House bill permitted Howard University to allocate funds for the endowment as authorized by law.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $96,000 for the Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program Account as proposed by the Senate instead of $196,000 as proposed by the House.

EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND IMPROVEMENT

The conference agreement includes $669,867,000 for Education Research, Statistics and Improvement, instead of the $447,667,000 as proposed by the House and $479,338,000 as proposed in the Senate.

Research

The conference agreement provides $82,567,000 for research, instead of $72,567,000 as proposed by both the House and Senate. Within this amount, the conference agreement includes $10,000,000 for the research institutes to support well-designed, rigorous field studies of the student achievement effects of various comprehensive school reform models, and design competition(s) for the development of new models for comprehensive school reform, particularly at the middle and high school levels.

The conference agreement recommends that the Department of Education use the First in the World Consortium as a model to conduct further research on the Consortium's TIMSS data in grades 4, 8 and 12.

Statistics

The conference agreement provides $68,000,000 as proposed by the House, instead of $59,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Regional Education Laboratories

The conference agreement includes $61,000,000 for the regional education laboratories, instead of $56,000,000 as proposed in both the House and Senate bills. The conference agreement provides that $5,000,000 of this amount shall be used to strengthen and expand the capacity of the laboratories to provide technical assistance to states, school districts and schools on implementing comprehensive school reform. Such assistance shall include a focus on helping school districts develop strategies to remove institutional barriers to school-wide reform, reallocate and coordinate resources to support comprehensive school reform, and share ''lessons learned'' among districts. Further, the conference agreement provides that the regional laboratory governing boards set the research and development priorities to guide the work funded and the funds be obligated and distributed in accordance with the fiscal year 1998 allocations by December 1, 1998.

Fund for the Improvement of Education

For the fund for the improvement of education (FIE), the conference agreement provides $147,000,000 instead of the $90,000,000 as proposed by the House and $115,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Within the funds provided, the conference agreement includes $15,000,000 to improve the national dissemination of information on comprehensive school reform, including the establishment of a national clearinghouse, and to ensure that all schools, particularly rural schools, can effectively implement the comprehensive school reform approach of their choice. Of this amount, not less than $12,000,000 shall be used to expand the supply of high quality technical assistance providers through a variety of mechanisms that may include forming partnerships with states, regional service centers, regional education laboratories and consortia of local educational agencies; providing matching funds to technical assistance providers to enable them to serve more schools; and using technology or distance learning approaches to reach rural schools. The conference agreement also provides $25,000,000 for continuation grants for schools in their second year of implementing comprehensive school reform.

The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for a demonstration of full-service community school sites in Charles County, Maryland, Westchester County, New York, Cranston, Rhode Island, and Skagit County, Washington.

The conference agreement also includes $2,000,000 for the First Book program that makes new books available to local literacy programs and $1,750,000 for the Whitaker Center for Science and the Arts in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania to be used for the teaching of science through the arts.

The agreement also includes $350,000 to be awarded to the University of Montana and

the Montana Board of Crime Control for community-based initiatives to promote non-violent behavior in schools. Also included is $1,000,000 for NetDay, to assist in connecting K–12 classrooms to the internet and $1,000,000 for the National Museum of Women in the Arts.

The agreement also includes $1,000,000 for Youth Friends of Kansas City to improve attendance and academic performance, $750,000 for the Thornberry Center for Youth and Families in Kansas City, MO to assist at-risk children and $400,000 for the Bay Shore, New York Literacy Education and Assessment Partnerships.

The agreement also includes $1,150,000 to provide technology assistance for the operation of a math/science learning center in Perry County, Kentucky and $1,000,000 for the Hechkscher Museum of Art, Long Island, New York for incorporating arts into education.

The agreement also includes $1,200,000 for a demonstration project to improve learning among students at all levels of education at the Southeastern Pennsylvania Consortium of Higher Education.

The agreement also includes $1,000,000 for the Dowling College Global Learning Center at the former LaSalle Academy for a master teacher training and education center to improve teacher capabilities in applying technology.

The agreement also includes $100,000 for state-of-the-art library materials and equipment that focus on innovative approaches to learning at the Presidio School District in Texas.

Within FIE, the agreement specifically endorses the language contained in the House report (105–635) relating to the Jump Start program and the Model Youth program and has provided $225,000 for the National Student and Parent Mock Elections.

The conference agreement supports school-based, physician led health education programs as well as a maritime history training project.

The conference agreement also encourages the extension of the Mentoring for School-Age children study. The conference agreement also supports the expanding of the National Crime Prevention Council's violence prevention program in schools and communities.

The conference agreement sets aside $16,000,000 for a broad based competition on innovative programs in education. In administering this competition, the conference agreement contemplates that the Department of Education will provide full and fair consideration, consistent with current practices and policies to applications submitted by the institutions identified in the House Report (105–635) and the Senate Report (105–300). In addition the conference agreement contemplates that similar consideration will be given to applications submitted by the following institutions:

The conference agreement urges the Department to provide $250,000 for a community center program that offers various on-site services, including educational tutoring and parental outreach, consistent with underlying statutes. Yolo and Solano Counties in California would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $600,000 for a program that integrates standards, curricula and assessment development, consistent with underlying statutes. United Teachers-Los Angeles Academy for Integrating Standards, Curricula and Assessments would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to provide $1,000,000 for a pilot program for at-risk and economically disadvantaged youth, consistent with underlying statutes. ''An Achievable Dream'' project in Newport News, Virginia would be especially suited for such a program and should be given full and fair consideration for an award.

The conference agreement encourages the Department to support a non-profit organization with a proven track record as an authority in quality teacher training programs to undertake a comprehensive review of research-based educational programs. The purpose of the review is to identify, assess, synthesize and catalogue educational tools and strategies that have been proven effective through research at teaching students with learning deficits.

Within the funds provided for FIE, there is included $10,000,000 for continuing a demonstration of public school facilities repair and construction administered by the Iowa Department of Education and $10,000,000 for the District of Columbia Public Schools education reform initiative.

International Education

The conference agreement includes $7,000,000 the same as the Senate bill, rather than $5,000,000 included in the House bill. Included within this amount is $1,000,000 to implement cooperative education programs in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and $500,000 to increase support for activities in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Civics Education

For Civics Education, the agreement provides $7,500,000 the same level as in the Senate, rather than the $6,300,000 included in the House bill. The conference agreement concurs with the Senate report language which includes $1,000,000 for a new violence prevention initiative.

Within the amounts provided, the conference agreement includes $50,000 for a feasibility study and initial planning and design by the Center for Educational Technologies of an effective CD ROM product that would enliven the U.S. Constitution and bring knowledge of that esteemed document to the young people of the nation. Such a product should be unique and not duplicative, and should complement the book ''We the People: The Citizen and the Constitution'' which has been authorized by Congress and produced by the Center for Civic Education.

21st Century Learning Centers

The conference agreement includes $200,000,000 for the 21st Century Learning Centers, compared to $60,000,000 in the House bill and $75,000,000 in the Senate bill. The conference agreement is based on the understanding that the Department received applications in fiscal year 1998 far in excess of available funds. Additional funds have been provided to establish new after school learning centers in approximately 1,600 schools. The conference agreement contemplates that these funds will be targeted to high-need rural communities, urban communities and small cities that have low achieving students and lack resources to establish after school centers to ensure the greatest benefit from this federal investment. The conference agreement contemplates that communities with high rates of juvenile crime, school violence, and student drug abuse should also receive a priority for funding. Further, the Secretary is encouraged to consider applications that involve community-based partnerships with business and other agencies that can collaborate to meet the needs of students and other community members.

The conference agreement contemplates that the Secretary will, to the extent practicable, assure that these districts have available to them the technical and other assistance needed to prepare competitive applications. For those that receive grants, the agreement also contemplates that support from the broad array of assistance and information resources will be made available to assure the successful implementation of the after school centers program at the local level.

The conference agreement contemplates that federal funds should be expended for after school programs that are aligned with state and local academic standards, document student progress and utilize trained instructors.

The conference agreement includes $500,000 to provide 3 years of support for the Chippewa Falls Area Unified School System, Wisconsin after school program, $400,000 to provide 3 years of support for the Wausau School System, Wisconsin after school program; $350,000 for the New Rochelle School System after school program; $100,000 for the New York Hall of Science, Queens, New York, after school program; $300,000 for the Bay Shore Community Learning Wellness and Fitness Center for Drug Free Lifestyles in Bay Shore, New York; $400,000 for the Green Bay Public School System, Wisconsin after school program; $2,500,000 for an after school anti-drug pilot program in the Chicago Public Schools; $25,000 for the Louisville Central Community Centers Youth Education Program to support after-school programming; and $25,000 for Canaan's Community Development Corporation in Louisville, Kentucky for the Village Learning Center after school program.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement includes $459,242,000 for Departmental Management, instead of the $453,742,000 as proposed by the House and $456,742,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount, the agreement provides $66,000,000 for the Office of Civil Rights and $31,242,000 for the Office of Inspector General.

The conference agreement recognizes that Public Service Recognition Week has educated America as to the value of the career workforce that carries out the day-to-day operations of government. This program, which has existed for over ten years, plays an important role in educating our nation's youth and providing them with timely information about their government. The agreement contemplates that the Secretary will support the elementary and secondary education projects of Public Service Recognition Week.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL TESTS

The conference agreement includes a provision not contained in either the House or the Senate bills. The House bill prohibited the development, planning, implementation (including pilot testing or field testing) or administration of any national test without specific and explicit statutory authority.

The Senate bill prohibited field testing, implementation and administration of national tests, but would allow pilot testing to go forward in FY 1999. The Senate bill also continued to grant authority to the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB), as opposed to the Department of Education, to oversee limited test development activities.

The conference agreement permits the National Assessment Governing Board to proceed with very limited test development activities, but specifically prohibits any pilot testing, field testing, administration or distribution of individualized national tests that are not specifically and explicitly provided for in authorizing legislation enacted

into law. At the present time, there is no specific and explicit authority in Federal law for individualized national tests.

From the initial announcement of the proposed voluntary national tests until the present, there has been no clear articulation of the purpose of the proposed voluntary national tests. The conference agreement requires NAGB to determine and clearly articulate the purpose and intended use of the proposed national tests, and to report to Congress and the White House no later than September 30, 1999.

Further, the conference agreement requires NAGB to determine and report to Congress and the White House no later than September 30, 1999 on the meaning of the word ''voluntary'' in the context of proposed national tests.

Response to National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report ''Grading the Nation's Report Card: Evaluating NAEP and Transforming the Assessment of Educational Progress''

On September 24, 1998, the National Academy of Sciences released a report entitled ''Grading the Nation's Report Card: Evaluating NAEP and Transforming the Assessment of Educational Progress.'' The report, conducted under the authority of section 411(f) of the National Education Statistics Act, concluded, in part, that the NAEP achievement level-setting procedures remain fundamentally flawed. Because the achievement levels for the proposed national tests are to be modeled upon the NAEP achievement levels, the report's findings have direct implications for national tests.

The conference agreement requires NAGB to develop and submit to Congress and the White House a report which responds to the findings of the NAS on this matter. NAGB shall report to Congress and the White House no later than September 30, 1999.

National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Technical Feasibility Study

The conference agreement authorizes the NAS to conduct a study of the technical feasibility, validity, and reliability of imbedding test items from NAEP or other tests in state and district assessments in fourth grade reading and eighth grade mathematics.

The conference agreement recognizes that including items from one test in another test for the purpose of providing a common measure of individual student performance is, effectively, a form of linking. Therefore, NAS should issue a report not only on the practicality, but also the validity and reliability of interpretations based upon reported scores from the inclusion of test items from NAEP or other tests in state and district assessments.

In looking at the validity and reliability of imbedding test items and the reporting of test results on such items, the NAS should determine whether linking state and district assessments to the NAEP or another national performance standard or scale through the method of imbedded items will result in valid measures of student achievement within states and districts, and in terms of national performance standards or scales.

Further, NAS should consider the issues presented in its report to Congress dated September 3, 1998 and entitled ''Uncommon Measures: Equivalence and Linkage Among Educational Tests,'' and those issues raised by the General Accounting Office report ''Student Testing: Issues Related to Voluntary National Mathematics and Reading Tests'' dated June 1998. The NAS study should take into consideration the validity and reliability of content and standards-based score descriptions of different measurements, comparison of a matrix-sample test to an individual student achievement test, differences in test purposes, stakes and motivation, and the stability of results over time.

The NAS informal progress report (due no later than June 30, 1999), the NAS final report (due no later than September 30, 1999), and the Administration's views on national testing will be considered during the authorization process of the National Assessment of Educational Progress and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in the 106th Congress.

STATE FUNDS FOR INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

The conference agreement deletes a House provision that would have allowed States to use funds under the Goals 2000 and the Eisenhower professional development programs for activities under title VI of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

The House bill included language amending the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to give local educational agencies (LEAs) flexibility to move a child with a disability to an alternative educational setting in situations where a child exhibits intentional violent behavior. The conference agreement deletes the House provision. The Senate had no similar provision.

In order to gain a greater understanding of the difficulties associated with disciplining violent, disabled children, the conference agreement recommends that a General Accounting Office (GAO) study be conducted. The purpose of the study is to determine how IDEA affects the ability of LEAs to maintain safe school environments conducive to learning. The study should address the following issues: 1.) Whether students with disabilities who exhibit violent behavior, carry weapons, and knowingly possess or use illegal drugs or sell or solicit the sale of a controlled substance while at school or at a school function are being disciplined differently than children without disabilities. 2.) The extent to which IDEA affects the ability of LEAs to properly discipline students who exhibit violent behavior, carry weapons, and knowingly possess or use illegal drugs or sell or solicit the sale of a controlled substance while at school or at a school function. 3.) The impact of incidents of serious misconduct committed by children with disabilities in elementary and secondary schools on schools, students, parents, and teachers. 4.) The situations in which LEAs believe they are unable to provide for a safe and orderly environment because of IDEA requirements. GAO is to submit an interim report to the Chairman and ranking member of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than March 1, 1999. The study is to be submitted to the Chairman and ranking member of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees no later than July 30, 1999.

There is grave concern that the Department of Education has not published regulations on the Individuals with Disabilities Act Amendments of 1997. The Secretary of Education shall promulgate, in final form, regulations to implement the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 not later than December 1, 1998.

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT

The conference agreement deletes a House provision that would have clarified penalties for States that fail to serve adult prisoners under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The Senate had no similar provision.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

The conference agreement deletes a House provision that would have removed the 25 percent cap on special alternative instruction projects, limited student participation in federally-funded bilingual education programs to two years with two additional one-year extensions and required the Secretary to give priority for funding multi-year grants to proposals focusing on the most rapid transition to English. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

TITLE IV—RELATED AGENCIES

ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which permits the Armed Forces Retirement Home to contract for planned renovation activities specified in the budget request. The conference agreement also includes a provision proposed by the Senate which would permit construction and renovation funds to remain available until expended.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS, OPERATING EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $276,039,000 for the Domestic Volunteer Service programs instead of $275,039,000 as proposed by the Senate and $251,369,000 as proposed by the House. The Corporation for National and Community Service shall comply with the directive that the use of funding increases in Foster Grandparents Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program and VISTA not be restricted to America Reads activities.

The conference agreement provides $1,080,000 for senior demonstration activities, which may be used for both new and existing demonstration projects. The conference agreement directs that expenditures of all regular FGP, SCP, and RSVP funds for demonstration activities be limited to no more than levels expended in fiscal year 1998 or $1,000,000, whichever is less. None of the increases provided for FGP, SCP, or RSVP in fiscal year 1999 may be used for demonstration activities. The agreement further directs that all future demonstration activities must be funded through allocations made through part E of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act. In addition, the agreement expresses concern over using funds for any demonstration activity which involves paying non-taxable, non-income stipends to people not meeting income guidelines established by Congress.

The conference agreement provides that funds remaining in the Foster Grandparent, Retired and Senior Volunteer and Senior Companion programs above the administrative cost increases of 3 percent shall be used to begin new programs in geographic areas currently unserved.

The conference agreement includes an additional $1,000,000 for program administration above the amount provided in both the House and Senate bills. Recent increases in funding for the VISTA program have resulted in increased workload in state offices. Technological solutions are available which could help alleviate this situation as well as provide significant improvements to the communication among state offices and grantees. The Corporation for National and Community Service shall use this additional $1,000,000 to improve state office program administration throughout the Nation, including improving state office technological support to enhance state office communication with grantees.

Funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999 may not be used to implement or support service collaboration agreements or any other changes in the administration and/or governance of national service programs prior to passage of a bill by the authorizing committees of jurisdiction specifying such changes.

CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate providing an additional $15,000,000 for digitalization, if specifically authorized by subsequent legislation by September 30, 1999. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has mandated that all public television stations be converted from analog to digital transmissions by May 2003. Public broadcasting stations face substantial financial obstacles in meeting this schedule. Digital conversion will cause extreme hardship on small rural stations and the conference agreement encourages that funds provided be targeted to those stations with the most financial need.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate regarding the authority of the Director to accept and use gifts.

INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES

The conference agreement provides $166,175,000 for the Institute of Museum and Library Services instead of $146,340,000 as proposed by the House and $156,340,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this amount, the conference agreement sets aside $25,000,000 for national leadership projects, including $4,000,000 for a broad-based competition on improving the quality of library and museum services. This competition shall be administered in a manner consistent with the requirements applicable in authorizing statutes and the Institute's General Administrative Manual. In administering this competition, the Director shall give full and fair consideration to applications submitted by the institutions identified in the Senate Report (105–300) and in this statement of the managers. The Metropolitan Museum of Art has undertaken an innovative project to record and library digital photographs of a substantial portion of its collection, which is the largest collection in the Western Hemisphere. In order to assist the Museum make its collection available to students and library patrons throughout the Nation, the Director is encouraged to provide $500,000 for this project. In addition, the Director is encouraged to continue a National Leadership grant award to an historic medical library.

The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 for the National Constitution Center for exhibition design, program planning, and operation of the Center to engage all citizens in understanding the Constitution and its history. The conference agreement includes $750,000 for the Digital Geospatial and Numerical Data Library at the University of Idaho. The conference agreement includes $1,250,000 for the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia, PA to maintain and enhance the oldest scientific journal in the United States, to manage an extensive international program and to provide an innovative science education program in the library setting.

The conference agreement also includes $2,000,000 for the New York Public Library to enhance digitization efforts to improve online access to library collections. The conference agreement includes $35,000 for the Children's Museum in Manhattan. The conference agreement includes $300,000 for completing transcription, indexing, cataloging, and microfilming of approximately 1,200 oral history interviews relating to Iowa labor and unions and to process and catalog approximately 800 shelf feet of labor history archival material in order to make the entire collection accessible to researchers and to the public. The conference agreement includes $1,100,000 for the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago, Illinois for a nautical exhibition.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The conference agreement provides $184,451,000 for the National Labor Relations Board as proposed by the Senate instead of $174,661,000 as proposed by the House.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

DUAL BENEFITS PAYMENTS ACCOUNT

The conference agreement provides $189,000,000 for dual benefits payments as proposed by the Senate instead of $191,000,000 as proposed by the House.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement includes a limitation on transfers from the railroad trust funds of $90,000,000 for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of $86,000,000 as proposed by the House.

LIMITATION ON THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes a limitation on transfers from the railroad trust funds of $5,600,000 for the Office of Inspector General as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,400,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement includes a provision by the House prohibiting the use of funds for any audit, investigation or review of the Medicare program. The conference agreement makes this prohibition a permanent change in law.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes $21,552,000,000 for the Supplemental Security Income Program instead of $21,495,000,000 as proposed by the House and $21,538,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes language authorizing the Commissioner of Social Security to use $6,000,000 for Federal-State partnerships to evaluate ways to promote Medicare buy-in programs targeted to elderly and disabled individuals. The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 to be used to conduct policy research to support the goals of the Presidential Task Force on Employment of Adults with Disabilities. In designing and implementing research on the barriers to employment for persons with disabilities, the Social Security Administration shall consult fully with the Presidential Task Force.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a limitation of $5,996,000,000 on transfers from the Social Security and Medicare trust funds and Supplemental Security Income program for administrative activities instead of $5,949,000,000 as proposed by the House and $5,982,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The Social Security Administration operates a unique cooperative training program with the Association of Administrative Law Judges, Inc., which is recognized by State bar associations for continuing legal education credits. It is believed that this unique program will improve SSA's ability to meet its performance goals and SSA is encouraged to continue and expand its support of this program, including reimbursement of conference registration fees for the Association of Administrative Law Judges, Inc. annual training conference, to increase ALJ participation.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement provides $56,000,000 for the Office of Inspector General through a combination of general revenues and limitations on trust fund transfers as proposed by the House instead of $50,212,000 as proposed by the Senate.

UNITED STATES INSTITUTE OF PEACE

The conference agreement provides $12,160,000 for the United States Institute of Peace instead of $11,160,000 as proposed by the House and $11,495,000 as proposed by the Senate. Funding provided above the President's request level shall be used for the Bosnia initiative described in the Congressional budget justification accompanying the fiscal year 1999 budget request.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF STERILE NEEDLES

Both the House and Senate bills contain prohibitions on the use of Federal funds for the distribution of sterile needles for the injection of any illegal drug (section 505). The Senate language allows the Secretary to waive the prohibition to allow a needle exchange program if she determines that such program is effective in preventing the spread of HIV and does not encourage the use of illegal drugs and that the program is operated in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary to ensure those conditions are met. The House bill includes a strict prohibition with no waiver authority. The conference agreement is the same as the House language.

ABORTION RESTRICTION

Both the House and Senate bills contain the Hyde amendment that was revised in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations Act. However, the House bill includes additional clarifying language to ensure that the Hyde amendment applies to all trust fund programs funded in the bill. The conference agreement is the same as the House language.

FUND TRANSFER PROHIBITION

Both the House and Senate bills contain a provision that prohibits transfers of funds from an appropriation account in the Departments of Labor, health and Human Services and Education except as authorized in this or any subsequent appropriations Act or in the Act establishing the program for which funds are contained in this Act. The conference agreement makes this provision permanent.

TEAMSTERS ELECTION

The conference agreement includes a general provision proposed by the House that prohibits the use of funds in this Act for the election of officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

UNOBLIGATED SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes a general provision proposed by the House that would allow salaries and expenses funds in the bill that are unobligated at the end of fiscal year 1999 to remain available for three additional months, provided that the Appropriations Committees are notified before the funds are obligated. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

The conference agreement does not include a general provision proposed by the House that would have amended the National Labor Relations Act to require the National Labor Relations Board to adjust its jurisdictional threshold amounts for the inflation that has occurred since the adoption of the current thresholds an August 1, 1959. The Senate bill had no similar provision.

HEALTH IDENTIFIER

The conference agreement includes a general provision proposed by the Senate modified to provide that none of the funds in this Act may be used to adopt a final standard providing for a unique health identifier for an individual until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard. The House bill had no similar provision.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES REDUCTION

The conference agreement deletes section 515 of the Senate bill that would have reduced salaries and expenses appropriations

for all agencies in the bill by a total of $33,000,000 to be allocated by the Office of Management and Budget. The House had no similar provision.

TITLE VI—NATIONAL CENTER FOR COMPLEMENTARY AND ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE

The conference agreement includes a legislative provision proposed by the Senate that amends title IV of the Public Health Service Act to create a national center for complementary and alternative medicine at the National Institutes of Health. The House bill had no similar provision.

TITLE VII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

CHILD PROTECTION ACT

The conference agreement does not include a new Child Protection Act of 1998 proposed by the House. This would have required any elementary or secondary school or public library that has received any Federal funds for the acquisition or operation of any computer that is accessible to minors and that has access to the Internet to install software on such computer designed to prevent minors from obtaining access to any obscene information using that computer and to ensure that such software is operational whenever that computer is used by minors. The Senate had no similar provision.

PUBLIC BROADCASTING PAY CAP

The conference agreement includes language that was not in either the House or Senate bills that amends title 47 of the U.S. Code to remove the current statutory pay cap for officers and employees of the Public Broadcasting System and National Public Radio and to conform the cap to the limits on compensation set by Congress in 1996 for all other nonprofit organizations.

REFUGEE PROVISION

The conference agreement includes language that was not contained in either the House and Senate bills that amends the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101–167) to extend certain existing adjudication provisions related to qualifying for refugee status once an applicant has proven that he or she is a member of a religious minority group that has historically endured discrimination. This does not determine the number of refugees to be admitted to the United States in a given year. That decision is made separately.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT SPOUSES

The conference agreement includes language that was not contained in either the House or Senate bills that amends the Railroad Retirement Act to restore monthly railroad pension payments to a very small number of surviving divorced spouses of former railroad workers. These divorced widows had their monthly payments mistakenly cut off through an administrative error by the Railroad Retirement Board.

PUERTO RICO CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes language that was not in either the House or Senate bills that appropriates an additional $32,000,000 for fiscal year 1999 for the Children's Health Insurance Program in Puerto Rico.

STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes language that was not in either the House or Senate bills that inserts a technical correction to the formula set forth in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 for the allocation of funds among the States under the State children's health insurance program (SCHIP). This formula relies on the Current Population Survey, in which the data can vary significantly from year to year due to small sample sizes. To prevent wide, unpredictable funding fluctuations in the allocation among the States this year, the same data used to allocate SCHIP funds in FY 1998 will be used again in FY 1999. Each State's share or percentage of the total amount available in FY 1998 will be the same share or percentage of the total amount available in FY 1999 as authorized under Balanced Budget Act.

MEDICAID DSH PAYMENTS

The conference agreement includes language that was not in either the House or Senate bills correcting an error in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 which displayed incorrect information about the level of Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments for the States of Minnesota, New Mexico and Wyoming. The bill corrects these errors only for fiscal year 1999. There is no intention to include this correction in future appropriations bills. It is expected that the authorizing committees will enact the correction on a permanent basis.

COMMISSION ON WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes language that was not in either the House or Senate bills that extends the reporting deadline for the Commission to Assess the Organization of the Federal Government to Combat the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, enlarges the membership of the commission and restricts certain activities of the commission.

PACE PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes a provision not contained in either the House or Senate bills which makes a technical correction to title XIX of the Social Security Act.

ACCESS TO OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SERVICES

The conference agreement deletes section 701 of the House bill which would have provided that any group health plan or health insurer, including managed care plans, must allow obstetricians and gynecologists to be designated by a female enrollee as her primary care physician. The House provision amended several underlying statutes. The Senate had no similar provision.

CIGARETTE LABELING

The conference agreement deletes section 702 of the House bill which would have required additional warning labels for cigarettes with respect to African-Americans. The House provision amended the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act. The Senate had no similar provision.

TITLE VIII—READING EXCELLENCE ACT

The conference agreement includes a new title VIII of the bill which was not included in either the House or Senate bills. This title amends Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.) to create a two-year competitive grant program to States to assist children having difficulty with reading.

TITLE IX—WOMEN'S HEALTH AND CANCER RIGHTS

The conference agreement includes a provision not contained in either the House or Senate bills which would require health insurers to provide coverage of reconstruction of the breast on which mastectomies have been performed and prostheses and complications of mastectomies including lymphedemas.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The following table displays the amounts agreed to for each program, project or activity with appropriate comparison:

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF LABOR									
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION									
TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES (1)									
Grants to States:									
Adult Training	955,000	1,000,000	955,000	950,000	955,000	---	---	+5,000	D
Youth Training	129,965	129,965	129,965	129,965	129,965	---	---	---	D
Summer Youth Program (2)	871,000	871,000	---	871,000	871,000	---	+871,000	---	D
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,350,510	1,450,510	1,350,510	1,405,510	1,405,510	+55,000	+55,000	---	D
Federally administered programs:									
Native Americans	53,815	53,815	53,815	59,315	57,815	+4,000	+4,000	-1,500	D
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	71,017	71,017	71,017	71,517	71,517	+500	+500	---	D
Job Corps:									
Operations	1,127,726	1,157,047	1,157,047	1,150,000	1,157,047	+29,321	---	+7,047	D
Construction and Renovation (3)	118,491	150,572	150,572	150,572	150,572	+32,081	---	---	D
Subtotal, Job Corps	1,246,217	1,307,619	1,307,619	1,300,572	1,307,619	+61,402	---	+7,047	
Veterans' employment	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	---	---	---	D

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

(3) Three year forward funded availability.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
National activities:									
Pilots and Demonstrations	65,717	32,000	25,000	85,000	62,500	-3,217	+37,500	-22,500	D
Research, Demos, evaluation	8,196	10,000	10,000	8,196	9,098	+902	-902	+902	D
Opportunity Areas for Youth									
Advance from prior year (NA)	---	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(+250,000)	---	---	NA
Adjustment	---	---	-250,000	-125,000	---	---	+250,000	+125,000	D
Advance for subsequent year	250,000	250,000	---	250,000	---	-250,000	---	-250,000	D
Other	12,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	9,000	-3,000	+4,000	-1,000	D
Subtotal, National activities	335,913	297,000	-210,000	228,196	80,598	-255,315	+290,598	-147,598	
Current Year: FY98/99	(85,913)	(47,000)	(-210,000)	(-21,804)	(80,598)	(-5,315)	(+290,598)	(+102,402)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Subtotal, Federal activities	1,714,262	1,736,751	1,229,751	1,666,900	1,524,849	-189,413	+295,098	-142,051	
Current Year: FY98/99	(1,464,262)	(1,486,751)	(1,229,751)	(1,416,900)	(1,524,849)	(+60,587)	(+295,098)	(+107,949)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Total, Job Training Partnership Act	5,020,737	5,188,226	3,665,226	5,023,375	4,886,324	-134,413	+1,221,098	-137,051	
Current Year: FY98/99	(4,770,737)	(4,938,226)	(3,665,226)	(4,773,375)	(4,886,324)	(+115,587)	(+1,221,098)	(+112,949)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Women in Apprenticeship (1)	1,000	647	647	1,000	1,000	---	+353	---	D
Skills Standards	8,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	-1,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, National activities, TES	344,913	304,647	-202,353	236,196	88,598	-256,315	+290,951	-147,598	
Current Year: FY98/99	(9,000)	(7,647)	(7,647)	(8,000)	(8,000)	(-1,000)	(+353)	---	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
School-to-Work (2)	200,000	125,000	75,000	125,000	125,000	-75,000	+50,000	---	D
Homeless Veterans (1)	3,000	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	D
Total, Training and Employment Services	5,232,737	5,323,373	3,750,873	5,159,375	5,022,324	-210,413	+1,271,451	-137,051	
Current Year: FY98/99	(4,982,737)	(5,073,373)	(3,750,873)	(4,909,375)	(5,022,324)	(+39,587)	(+1,271,451)	(+112,949)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Welfare-to-work rescission	---	---	---	-137,000	-137,000	-137,000	-137,000	---	D
Community Serv. Employment Older Americans (3)	440,200	440,200	440,200	440,200	440,200	---	---	---	D
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS AND ALLOWANCES									
Trade Adjustment	304,700	312,300	312,300	312,300	312,300	+7,600	---	---	M
NAFTA Activities	44,300	48,400	48,400	48,400	48,400	+4,100	---	---	M
Proposed Legislation -- NAFTA	---	(138,300)	(138,300)	(138,300)	(138,300)	(+138,300)	---	---	NA
Total	349,000	360,700	360,700	360,700	360,700	+11,700	---	---	

(1) Current funded.

(2) 15-month forward funded availability.

(3) The request earmarks $91 million for integrity activities.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATIONS									
Unemployment Compensation (Trust Funds):									
State Operations	(2,114,125)	(2,214,125)	(2,115,125)	(2,115,125)	(2,135,125)	(+21,000)	(+20,000)	(+20,000)	TF
National Activities	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---	---	TF
Year 2000 Computer conversion									
Advance from prior year	---	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	(+40,000)	---	---	NA
Adjustment	(160,000)	---	---	(-40,000)	---	(-160,000)	---	(+40,000)	TF
Subtotal, current year	(160,000)	(40,000)	(40,000)	---	(40,000)	(-120,000)	---	(+40,000)	
Advance (FY99/00)	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	TF
Contingency	(196,333)	(180,933)	(196,333)	(186,333)	(180,933)	(-15,400)	(-15,400)	(-5,400)	TF
Subtotal, Unemployment Comp (trust funds)	(2,520,458)	(2,405,058)	(2,321,458)	(2,271,458)	(2,326,058)	(-194,400)	(+4,600)	(+54,600)	
Current Year: FY98/99	(2,480,458)	(2,405,058)	(2,321,458)	(2,271,458)	(2,326,058)	(-154,400)	(+4,600)	(+54,600)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	
Employment Service:									
Allotments to States:									
Federal Funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(738,283)	(738,283)	(738,283)	(738,283)	(738,283)	---	---	---	TF
Subtotal	761,735	761,735	761,735	761,735	761,735	---	---	---	
National Activities:									
Trust Funds (1)	(54,880)	(54,880)	(54,880)	(59,880)	(59,880)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)	---	TF
Subtotal, Employment Service	816,615	816,615	816,615	821,615	821,615	+5,000	+5,000	---	
Federal funds	23,452	23,452	23,452	23,452	23,452	---	---	---	
Trust funds	(793,163)	(793,163)	(793,163)	(798,163)	(798,163)	(+5,000)	(+5,000)	---	

(1) Figures include $20 million related to the Work Opportunity Tax Credit which is unauthorized for FY98 and FY99.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
One Stop Career Centers									
Federal Funds	163,344	138,645	128,645	138,645	138,645	-24,699	+10,000	---	D
Trust Funds	---	(7,855)	(7,855)	(7,855)	(7,855)	(+7,855)	---	---	TF
Total, One stop centers	163,344	146,500	136,500	146,500	146,500	-16,844	+10,000	---	
Total, State Unemployment	3,500,417	3,368,173	3,274,573	3,239,573	3,294,173	-206,244	+19,600	+54,600	
Federal Funds	186,796	162,097	152,097	162,097	162,097	-24,699	+10,000	---	
Trust Funds	(3,313,621)	(3,206,076)	(3,122,476)	(3,077,476)	(3,132,076)	(-181,545)	(+9,600)	(+54,600)	
Current year	(3,273,621)	(3,206,076)	(3,122,476)	(3,077,476)	(3,132,076)	(-141,545)	(+9,600)	(+54,600)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	
Advances to the UI and Other Trust Funds (1)	392,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	357,000	-35,000	---	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION									
Adult Employment and Training	26,121	28,103	27,688	27,688	28,103	+1,982	+415	+415	D
Trust Funds	(2,259)	(3,129)	(2,395)	(2,395)	(2,395)	(+136)	---	---	TF
Youth Employment and Training	29,925	32,854	31,721	31,721	31,721	+1,796	---	---	D
Employment Security	6,174	4,718	4,718	4,718	4,718	-1,456	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(37,697)	(41,704)	(39,956)	(39,956)	(39,956)	(+2,259)	---	---	TF
Apprenticeship Services	16,448	18,365	17,435	17,435	17,435	+987	---	---	D
Executive Direction	5,729	6,822	6,073	6,073	6,073	+344	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(1,329)	(1,365)	(1,365)	(1,365)	(1,365)	(+36)	---	---	TF
Welfare to Work	5,700	6,400	6,360	6,360	6,360	+660	---	---	D
Subtotal, Program Administration	131,382	143,460	137,711	137,711	138,126	+6,744	+415	+415	
Federal funds	90,097	97,262	93,995	93,995	94,410	+4,313	+415	+415	
Trust funds	(41,285)	(46,198)	(43,716)	(43,716)	(43,716)	(+2,431)	---	---	
Subtotal, Employment & Training Administration	10,045,736	9,992,906	8,321,057	9,557,559	9,475,523	-570,213	+1,154,466	-82,036	
Federal funds	6,690,830	6,740,632	5,154,865	6,436,367	6,299,731	-391,099	+1,144,866	-136,636	
Current Year: FY98/99	(6,440,830)	(6,490,632)	(5,154,865)	(6,186,367)	(6,299,731)	(-141,099)	(+1,144,866)	(+113,364)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Trust funds	(3,354,906)	(3,252,274)	(3,166,192)	(3,121,192)	(3,175,792)	(-179,114)	(+9,600)	(+54,600)	
Current Year: FY98/99	(3,314,906)	(3,252,274)	(3,166,192)	(3,121,192)	(3,175,792)	(-139,114)	(+9,600)	(+54,600)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
PENSION AND WELFARE BENEFITS ADMINISTRATION									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Enforcement and Compliance	66,146	71,660	69,111	69,840	71,106	+4,960	+1,995	+1,266	D
Policy, Regulation and Public Service	12,289	15,555	13,289	14,477	15,216	+2,927	+1,927	+739	D
Program Oversight	3,621	3,759	3,759	3,759	3,678	+57	-81	-81	D
Subtotal, PWBA	82,056	90,974	86,159	88,076	90,000	+7,944	+3,841	+1,924	
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION									
Program Administration subject to limitation (TF)	(10,433)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(+525)	---	---	TF
Termination services not subject to limitation (NA)	(137,376)	(147,724)	(147,724)	(147,724)	(147,724)	(+10,348)	---	---	NA
Subtotal, PBGC new BA	(10,433)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(10,958)	(+525)	---	---	
Subtotal, PBGC (Program level)	(147,809)	(158,682)	(158,682)	(158,682)	(158,682)	(+10,873)	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS ADMINISTRATION									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Enforcement of Wage and Hour Standards	121,347	129,897	127,414	127,414	129,581	+8,234	+2,167	+2,167	D
Office of Labor-Management Standards	26,735	27,648	28,648	27,648	28,148	+1,413	-500	+500	D
Federal Contractor EEO Standards Enforcement	62,344	67,836	65,461	65,461	65,461	+3,117	---	---	D
Federal Programs for Workers' Compensation	77,906	76,759	76,759	76,759	76,759	-1,147	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	---	TF
Program Direction and Support	11,695	12,127	12,127	12,127	12,127	+432	---	---	D
Subtotal, ESA salaries and expenses	301,020	316,191	312,333	311,333	314,000	+12,980	+1,667	+2,667	
Federal funds	300,027	314,267	310,409	309,409	312,076	+12,049	+1,667	+2,667	
Trust funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	---	
SPECIAL BENEFITS (1)									
Federal employees compensation benefits	197,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	175,000	-22,000	---	---	M
Longshore and harbor workers' benefits	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---	---	M
Subtotal, Special Benefits	201,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	-22,000	---	---	

(1) The request and the bill include four earmarks totalling $40.5 million.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
BLACK LUNG DISABILITY TRUST FUND (1)									
Benefit payments and interest on advances	960,650	969,725	969,725	969,725	969,725	+9,075	---	---	M
Employment Standards Adm. S&E	26,147	30,191	30,191	30,191	30,191	+4,044	---	---	M
Departmental Management S&E	19,551	20,422	20,422	20,422	20,422	+871	---	---	M
Departmental Management, Inspector General	296	306	306	306	306	+10	---	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung Disablty. Trust Fund, apprn	1,006,644	1,020,644	1,020,644	1,020,644	1,020,644	+14,000	---	---	
Treasury Adm. Costs (Indefinite)	356	356	356	356	356	---	---	---	M
Total, Black Lung Disability Trust Fund	1,007,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	1,021,000	+14,000	---	---	
Total, Employment Standards Administration	1,509,020	1,516,191	1,512,333	1,511,333	1,514,000	+4,980	+1,667	+2,667	
Federal funds	1,508,027	1,514,267	1,510,409	1,509,409	1,512,076	+4,049	+1,667	+2,667	
Trust funds	(993)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(1,924)	(+931)	---	---	
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Safety and Health Standards	12,091	12,437	12,091	12,323	12,323	+232	+232	---	D
Federal Enforcement	128,886	135,298	123,316	133,182	133,896	+5,010	+10,580	+714	D
State Programs	77,941	81,140	77,941	80,084	80,084	+2,143	+2,143	---	D
Technical Support	17,591	18,504	17,591	18,203	18,203	+612	+612	---	D
Compliance Assistance:									
Federal Assistance	43,927	46,529	43,927	45,670	45,670	+1,743	+1,743	---	D
State Consultation Grants	35,373	38,757	40,943	37,640	40,943	+5,570	---	+3,303	D
Safety and Health Statistics	14,283	15,610	14,283	15,172	15,172	+889	+889	---	D
Executive Direction and Administration	6,586	6,770	6,586	6,709	6,709	+123	+123	---	D
Total, OSHA	336,678	355,045	336,678	348,983	353,000	+16,322	+16,322	+4,017	

(1) The request proposes an indefinite appropriation for this account.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Coal Enforcement	105,271	109,851	105,271	109,851	105,489	+218	+218	-4,362	D
Metal/Non-Metal Enforcement	43,363	44,550	43,363	44,550	43,886	+523	+523	-664	D
Standards Development	1,290	1,509	1,290	1,509	1,509	+219	+219	---	D
Assessments	3,556	3,896	3,556	3,896	3,896	+340	+340	---	D
Educational Policy and Development	17,352	15,838	17,352	15,838	20,864	+3,512	+3,512	+5,026	D
Technical Support	23,747	25,312	23,747	25,312	25,312	+1,565	+1,565	---	D
Program Administration	8,818	10,209	8,818	10,209	10,209	+1,391	+1,391	---	D
Total, Mine Safety and Health Administration	203,397	211,165	203,397	211,165	211,165	+7,768	+7,768	---	
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Employment and Unemployment Statistics	110,975	115,828	115,828	114,227	115,828	+4,853	---	+1,601	D
Labor Market Information (Trust Funds)	(52,848)	(54,146)	(54,146)	(53,718)	(54,146)	(+1,298)	---	(+428)	TF
Prices and Cost of Living	107,059	120,179	120,179	115,849	120,179	+13,120	---	+4,330	D
Compensation and Working Conditions	58,934	61,029	61,029	60,337	61,029	+2,095	---	+692	D
Productivity and Technology	7,251	7,526	7,526	7,435	7,526	+275	---	+91	D
Economic Growth and Employment Projections	4,729	4,905	4,905	4,847	4,905	+176	---	+58	D
Executive Direction and Staff Services	23,317	24,098	24,098	23,317	24,098	+781	---	+781	D
Consumer Price Index Revision (1)	15,430	11,159	11,159	11,159	11,159	-4,271	---	---	D
Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics	380,543	398,870	398,870	390,889	398,870	+18,327	---	+7,981	
Federal Funds	327,695	344,724	344,724	337,171	344,724	+17,029	---	+7,553	
Trust Funds	(52,848)	(54,146)	(54,146)	(53,718)	(54,146)	(+1,298)	---	(+428)	

(1) Two year availability.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT									
SALARIES AND EXPENSES									
Executive Direction	18,004	20,193	19,193	20,193	20,193	+2,189	+1,000	---	D
Legal Services	65,147	66,219	66,219	66,219	66,219	+1,072	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(282)	(299)	(299)	(299)	(299)	(+17)	---	---	TF
International Labor Affairs	12,095	39,385	15,095	40,385	40,385	+28,290	+25,290	---	D
Administration and Management	15,151	15,774	15,774	15,774	15,774	+623	---	---	D
Adjudication	20,688	21,842	21,842	21,842	21,842	+1,154	---	---	D
Promoting Employment of People with Disabilities	4,421	4,679	4,679	4,750	6,750	+2,329	+2,071	+2,000	D
Women's Bureau	7,762	7,802	7,802	7,802	7,802	+40	---	---	D
Civil Rights Activities	4,580	4,929	4,929	4,929	4,929	+349	---	---	D
Chief Financial Officer	4,800	5,538	5,538	5,169	5,538	+738	---	+369	D
Task Force/Employment people w/disabilities	---	2,400	2,400	1,400	1,400	+1,400	-1,000	---	D
Total, Salaries and expenses	152,930	189,060	163,770	188,762	191,131	+38,201	+27,361	+2,369	
Federal funds	152,648	188,761	163,471	188,463	190,832	+38,184	+27,361	+2,369	
Trust funds	(282)	(299)	(299)	(299)	(299)	(+17)	---	---	
VETERANS EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING									
State Administration:									
Disabled Veterans Outreach Program	(80,040)	(80,040)	(80,040)	(80,040)	(80,040)	---	---	---	TF
Local Veterans Employment Program	(77,078)	(77,078)	(77,078)	(77,078)	(77,078)	---	---	---	TF
Subtotal, State Administration	(157,118)	(157,118)	(157,118)	(157,118)	(157,118)	---	---	---	
Federal Administration	(24,861)	(25,601)	(25,601)	(25,601)	(25,601)	(+740)	---	---	TF
Total, Veterans Employment & Training (TF)	(181,979)	(182,719)	(182,719)	(182,719)	(182,719)	(+740)	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL									
Program Activities	36,854	40,043	36,854	39,185	38,377	+1,523	+1,523	-808	D
Trust Funds	(3,645)	(3,772)	(3,645)	(3,725)	(3,648)	(+3)	(+3)	(-77)	TF
Executive Direction and Management	5,773	5,990	5,773	5,590	5,475	-298	-298	-115	D
Total, Office of the Inspector General	46,272	49,805	46,272	48,500	47,500	+1,228	+1,228	-1,000	
Federal funds	42,627	46,033	42,627	44,775	43,852	+1,225	+1,225	-923	
Trust funds	(3,645)	(3,772)	(3,645)	(3,725)	(3,648)	(+3)	(+3)	(-77)	
Total, Departmental Management	381,181	421,584	392,761	419,981	421,350	+40,169	+28,589	+1,369	
Federal funds	195,275	234,794	206,098	233,238	234,684	+39,409	+28,586	+1,446	
Trust funds	(185,906)	(186,790)	(186,663)	(186,743)	(186,666)	(+760)	(+3)	(-77)	
Total, Labor Department	12,949,044	12,997,693	11,262,213	12,538,944	12,474,866	-474,178	+1,212,653	-64,078	
Federal funds	9,343,958	9,491,601	7,842,330	9,164,409	9,045,380	-298,578	+1,203,050	-119,029	
Current Year: FY98/99	(9,093,958)	(9,241,601)	(7,842,330)	(8,914,409)	(9,045,380)	(-48,578)	(+1,203,050)	(+130,971)	
FY99/00	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Trust funds	(3,605,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(3,374,535)	(3,429,486)	(-175,600)	(+9,603)	(+54,951)	
Current Year: FY98/99	(3,565,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(3,374,535)	(3,429,486)	(-135,600)	(+9,603)	(+54,951)	
FY99/00	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
TITLE II - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES									
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION									
HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES									
Consolidated health centers (1)	824,883	839,468	924,883	925,000	925,000	+100,117	+117	---	D
National Health Service Corps:									
Field placements	37,213	37,175	37,244	37,244	37,244	+31	---	---	D
Recruitment	77,857	78,022	78,166	78,166	78,166	+309	---	---	D
Subtotal, National Health Service Corps	115,070	115,197	115,410	115,410	115,410	+340	---	---	
Health Professions									
Grants to Communities for Scholarships	531	---	553	---	---	-531	-553	---	D
Health Professions data systems	236	237	246	---	246	+10	---	+246	D
Research on Health Professions Issues	450	451	468	---	468	+18	---	+468	D
Nurse loan repayment for shortage area service	2,199	---	2,279	---	2,279	+80	---	+2,279	D
Centers of excellence	24,679	24,757	25,642	---	25,642	+963	---	+25,642	D
Health careers opportunity program	26,742	26,825	27,799	---	27,799	+1,057	---	+27,799	D
Exceptional financial need scholarships	11,371	11,352	11,758	---	11,758	+387	---	+11,758	D
Faculty loan repayment	1,060	1,063	1,100	---	1,100	+40	---	+1,100	D
Fin. Assistance for disadvantaged HP students	6,741	6,730	6,957	---	6,957	+216	---	+6,957	D
Scholarships for disadvantaged students	18,647	---	19,384	---	19,384	+737	---	+19,384	D
Family medicine training/departments	49,194	49,342	51,102	---	51,102	+1,908	---	+51,102	D
General internal medicine and pediatrics	17,597	17,649	18,290	---	18,290	+693	---	+18,290	D

(1) Includes $6 million previously allocated for loan guaranty subsidies.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Physician assistants	6,368	6,387	6,623	---	6,623	+255	---	+6,623	D
Public health and preventive medicine	7,986	8,012	8,294	---	8,294	+308	---	+8,294	D
Health administration traineeships/projects	1,094	1,097	1,136	---	1,136	+42	---	+1,136	D
Area health education centers	28,451	28,539	29,561	---	29,561	+1,110	---	+29,561	D
Border health training centers	3,747	3,759	3,889	---	3,889	+142	---	+3,889	D
General dentistry residencies	3,780	3,792	3,919	---	3,919	+139	---	+3,919	D
Allied health special projects	3,505	3,839	3,980	---	4,980	+1,475	+1,000	+4,980	D
Geriatric education centers and training	8,869	8,896	9,206	---	9,206	+337	---	+9,206	D
Rural interdisciplinary traineeships	4,470	4,160	4,314	---	4,314	-156	---	+4,314	D
Podiatric Medicine	675	678	702	---	702	+27	---	+702	D
Chiropractic demonstration grants	1,024	1,027	1,040	---	1,040	+16	---	+1,040	D
Advanced Nurse Education	12,450	12,489	12,943	---	12,943	+493	---	+12,943	D
Nurse practitioners/nurse midwives	17,564	17,617	18,259	---	18,259	+695	---	+18,259	D
Special projects	10,549	10,582	10,968	---	10,968	+419	---	+10,968	D
Nurse disadvantaged assistance	3,860	3,872	4,010	---	4,010	+150	---	+4,010	D
Professional nurse traineeships	15,918	15,968	16,528	---	16,528	+610	---	+16,528	D
Nurse anesthetists	2,761	2,769	2,868	---	2,868	+107	---	+2,868	D
Loans for Disadvantaged Students	---	18,706	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Consolidated Title VIII programs	---	---	---	208,000	---	---	---	-208,000	D
Subtotal, Health professions	292,518	290,595	303,818	208,000	304,265	+11,747	+447	+96,265	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Other HRSA Programs:									
Hansen's Disease Services (1)	17,094	17,020	18,670	18,670	21,670	+4,576	+3,000	+3,000	D
Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	681,079	681,740	700,000	683,000	700,000	+18,921	---	+17,000	D
Healthy Start	95,526	95,805	95,526	105,000	105,000	+9,474	+9,474	---	D
Organ Transplantation	2,778	4,111	4,116	10,000	10,000	+7,222	+5,884	---	D
Health Teaching Facilities Interest Subsidies	224	150	150	150	150	-74	---	---	D
Bone Marrow Program	15,270	15,270	18,000	15,270	18,000	+2,730	---	+2,730	D
Rural outreach grants	32,436	32,532	32,592	32,592	38,892	+6,456	+6,300	+6,300	D
Emergency medical services for children	12,941	10,976	13,000	15,000	15,000	+2,059	+2,000	---	D
Black lung clinics	4,976	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	+24	---	---	D
Alzheimer's demonstration grants (2)	---	---	---	6,000	---	---	---	-6,000	D
Payment to Hawaii, treatment of Hansen's	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	2,045	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Other HRSA programs	864,369	864,649	889,099	892,727	915,757	+51,388	+26,658	+23,030	

(1) Proposed for consolidation.

(2) House bill transfers funding to Admin on Aging.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Ryan White AIDS Programs:									
Emergency Assistance	464,736	488,974	500,200	478,000	505,200	+40,464	+5,000	+27,200	D
Comprehensive Care Programs	542,783	668,870	670,000	588,000	738,000	+195,217	+68,000	+150,000	D
AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) (NA)	(285,500)	(385,500)	(385,500)	(311,000)	(461,000)	(+175,500)	(+75,500)	(+150,000)	NA
Advance Funding ADAP 99/00	---	---	---	150,000	---	---	---	-150,000	D
Subtotal, ADAP	285,500	385,500	385,500	461,000	461,000	+175,500	+75,500	---	
Early Intervention Program	76,211	86,154	91,300	82,000	94,300	+18,089	+3,000	+12,300	D
Pediatric Demonstrations	40,803	43,926	44,000	44,000	46,000	+5,197	+2,000	+2,000	D
AIDS Dental Services	7,763	7,787	7,800	7,800	7,800	+37	---	---	D
Education and Training Centers	17,216	17,271	17,300	18,000	20,000	+2,784	+2,700	+2,000	D
Subtotal, Ryan White AIDS programs	1,149,512	1,312,982	1,330,600	1,367,800	1,411,300	+261,788	+80,700	+43,500	
Family Planning	202,903	218,077	202,903	215,000	215,000	+12,097	+12,097	---	D
Rural Health Research	11,656	11,691	7,500	11,713	11,713	+57	+4,213	---	D
Health Care and Other Facilities	27,957	---	---	30,000	65,345	+37,388	+65,345	+35,345	D
Buildings and Facilities	2,498	250	250	250	250	-2,248	---	---	D
Rural Hospital Flexibility Grants	---	---	---	---	25,000	+25,000	+25,000	+25,000	D
National Practitioner Data Bank	8,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	+4,000	---	---	D
User Fees	-8,000	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000	-12,000	-4,000	---	---	D
Program Management	114,059	114,059	114,059	120,000	119,000	+4,941	+4,941	-1,000	D
Total, Health resources and services	3,605,425	3,766,968	3,888,522	3,885,900	4,108,040	+502,615	+219,518	+222,140	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
MEDICAL FACILITIES GUARANTEE AND LOAN FUND:									
Interest subsidy program	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-5,000	---	---	M
HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOANS PROGRAM (HEAL):									
New loan subsidies	1,020	---	---	---	---	-1,020	---	---	M
Liquidating account (NA)	(29,566)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(37,000)	(+7,434)	---	---	NA
HEAL loan limitation (NA)	(85,000)	---	---	---	---	(-85,000)	---	---	NA
Program management (1)	3,675	3,688	3,688	3,688	3,688	+13	---	---	D
Total, HEAL	4,695	3,688	3,688	3,688	3,688	-1,007	---	---	
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION PROGRAM TRUST FUND:									
Post-FY88 claims (TF)	42,600	51,600	51,600	51,600	51,600	+9,000	---	---	M
HRSA administration (TF)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	M
Subtotal, Vaccine injury compensation trust fund	45,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	54,600	+9,000	---	---	
VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION:									
Pre-FY89 claims (appropriation)	---	---	---	100,000	100,000	+100,000	+100,000	---	M
Total, Vaccine inquiry	45,600	54,600	54,600	154,600	154,600	+109,000	+100,000	---	
Total, Health Resources & Services Admin	3,661,720	3,826,256	3,947,810	4,045,188	4,267,328	+605,608	+319,518	+222,140	

(1) The FY98 APT displayed an appropriation for this appropriation of $2.688 million and a $1 million scorekeeping adjustment.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION									
DISEASE CONTROL, RESEARCH AND TRAINING									
Preventive Health Services Block Grant Program	147,362	146,566	152,132	120,000	147,753	+391	-4,379	+27,753	D
Salaries and Expenses	1,730	2,247	2,247	---	2,247	+517	---	+2,247	D
Subtotal, Preventive Health Services Block Grant	149,092	148,813	154,379	120,000	150,000	+908	-4,379	+30,000	
Prevention Centers Program	7,730	7,872	11,836	9,080	13,000	+5,270	+1,164	+3,920	D
Salaries and Expenses	321	164	164	---	500	+179	+336	+500	D
Subtotal, Prevention Centers	8,051	8,036	12,000	9,080	13,500	+5,449	+1,500	+4,420	
Bioterrorism Stockpile	---	---	51,000	---	---	---	-51,000	---	D
CDC/HCFA vaccine program:									
Childhood immunization Program	361,983	350,659	372,568	405,900	372,568	+10,585	---	-33,332	D
Salaries and Expenses	48,175	48,909	48,909	---	48,909	+734	---	+48,909	D
Subtotal, Childhood immunization	410,158	399,568	421,477	405,900	421,477	+11,319	---	+15,577	
HCFA vaccine purchase (NA)	437,104	566,278	566,278	566,278	566,278	+129,174	---	---	NA
Subtotal, CDC/HCFA vaccine program level	847,262	965,846	987,755	972,178	987,755	+140,493	---	+15,577	
Communicable Diseases									
AIDS Program	505,080	497,497	505,080	631,779	534,964	+29,884	+29,884	-96,815	D
Salaries and Expenses	119,864	124,727	120,406	---	122,036	+2,172	+1,630	+122,036	D
Subtotal, HIV/AIDS	624,944	622,224	625,486	631,779	657,000	+32,056	+31,514	+25,221	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Tuberculosis									
Program	113,316	112,912	115,224	119,236	114,777	+1,461	-447	-4,459	D
Salaries and Expenses	4,655	4,738	4,738	---	5,185	+530	+447	+5,185	D
Subtotal, Tuberculosis	117,971	117,650	119,962	119,236	119,962	+1,991	---	+726	
Sexually Transmitted Diseases									
Program	99,694	108,904	111,076	113,671	110,656	+10,962	-420	-3,015	D
Salaries and Expenses	12,423	12,677	12,677	---	13,097	+674	+420	+13,097	D
Subtotal, Sexually Transmitted Diseases	112,117	121,581	123,753	113,671	123,753	+11,636	---	+10,082	
Chronic Diseases									
Chronic and Environmental Disease Prevention									
Program	160,249	211,694	230,505	258,568	236,378	+76,129	+5,873	-22,190	D
Salaries and Expenses	51,728	51,874	51,874	---	58,011	+6,283	+6,137	+58,011	D
Subtotal, Chronic and Environmental Disease	211,977	263,568	282,379	258,568	294,389	+82,412	+12,010	+35,821	
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening									
Program	135,306	135,064	150,650	145,000	149,091	+13,785	-1,559	+4,091	D
Salaries and Expenses	7,473	8,421	8,421	---	9,980	+2,507	+1,559	+9,980	D
Subtotal, Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening	142,779	143,485	159,071	145,000	159,071	+16,292	---	+14,071	
Infectious Diseases									
Program	54,742	95,179	70,300	115,215	70,300	+15,558	---	-44,915	D
Salaries and Expenses	58,115	67,336	67,336	---	67,336	+9,221	---	+67,336	D
Subtotal, Infectious diseases	112,857	162,515	137,636	115,215	137,636	+24,779	---	+22,421	
Lead Poisoning Prevention									
Program	31,324	31,212	31,212	38,205	31,457	+133	+245	-6,748	D
Salaries and Expenses	6,540	6,686	6,686	---	6,748	+208	+62	+6,748	D
Subtotal, Lead Poisoning Prevention	37,864	37,898	37,898	38,205	38,205	+341	+307	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Injury Control									
Program	36,994	33,711	48,772	50,765	38,756	+1,762	-10,016	-12,009	D
Salaries and Expenses	12,770	15,625	15,625	---	18,825	+6,055	+3,200	+18,825	D
Subtotal, Injury Control	49,764	49,336	64,397	50,765	57,581	+7,817	-6,816	+6,816	
Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) (1)									
Program	72,823	65,610	65,838	200,000	78,744	+5,921	+12,906	-121,256	D
Salaries and Expenses	114,390	119,954	119,954	---	121,256	+6,866	+1,302	+121,256	D
Subtotal, Occupational Safety and Health	187,213	185,564	185,792	200,000	200,000	+12,787	+14,208	---	
Epidemic Services									
Program	14,767	39,432	30,432	69,844	30,432	+15,665	---	-39,412	D
Salaries and Expenses	52,578	55,484	55,484	---	55,484	+2,906	---	+55,484	D
Subtotal, Epidemic Services	67,345	94,916	85,916	69,844	85,916	+18,571	---	+16,072	
Office of the Director									
Budget Authority	32,964	29,581	29,707	21,581	30,450	-2,514	+743	+8,869	D
1% Set Aside	(697)	(1,439)	(1,439)	(1,439)	(696)	(-1)	(-743)	(-743)	NA
Office of the Director, program level	(33,661)	(31,020)	(31,146)	(23,020)	(31,146)	(-2,515)	---	(+8,126)	
National Center for Health Statistics									
Program Operations									
Budget Authority	10,020	---	10,762	---	9,523	-497	-1,239	+9,523	D
1% Set Aside	---	(9,323)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Administration									
Budget Authority	16,018	---	16,018	---	17,257	+1,239	+1,239	+17,257	D
1% evaluation funds (NA)	(58,535)	(75,250)	(57,793)	(84,573)	(67,793)	(+9,258)	(+10,000)	(-16,780)	NA
Subtotal, Health Statistics program level	(84,573)	(84,573)	(84,573)	(84,573)	(94,573)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)	

(1) Includes Mine Safety and Health.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Buildings and Facilities	41,504	6,792	12,800	6,800	17,800	-23,704	+5,000	+11,000	D
Prevention research									
Program	---	24,969	10,000	---	12,000	+12,000	+2,000	+12,000	D
Salaries and Expenses	---	---	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000	+3,000	D
Subtotal, Prevention research	---	24,969	10,000	---	15,000	+15,000	+5,000	+15,000	
Health disparities demonstration									
Program	---	29,963	---	10,000	9,400	+9,400	+9,400	-600	D
Salaries and Expenses	---	---	---	---	600	+600	+600	+600	D
Subtotal, Health disparities demonstration	---	29,963	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	+10,000	---	
Crime activities not funded from Crime Trust Fund	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Centers for Disease Control	2,332,638	2,454,459	2,540,433	2,315,644	2,558,520	+225,882	+18,087	+242,876	
Crime Bill Activities:									
Crime Trust Fund									
Rape Prevention and Education	45,000	36,945	45,000	37,000	45,000	---	---	+8,000	D
Domestic Violence Community Demonstrations	6,000	5,993	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Crime bill activities	51,000	42,938	51,000	43,000	51,000	---	---	+8,000	
Rape Prevention -- General Revenue	---	---	---	8,000	---	---	---	-8,000	D
Subtotal, rape prevention	45,000	36,945	45,000	45,000	45,000	---	---	---	
Total, Crime activities incl general revenue	51,000	50,938	51,000	51,000	51,000	---	---	---	
Total, Disease Control	2,383,638	2,497,397	2,591,433	2,366,644	2,609,520	+225,882	+18,087	+242,876	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH									
National Cancer Institute	2,542,559	2,528,760	2,787,830	2,927,187	2,927,187	+384,628	+139,357	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(239,454)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NCI	(2,542,559)	(2,768,214)	(2,787,830)	(2,927,187)	(2,927,187)	(+384,628)	(+139,357)	---	
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	1,582,924	1,641,524	1,720,344	1,793,697	1,793,697	+210,773	+73,353	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(67,804)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NHLBI	(1,582,924)	(1,709,328)	(1,720,344)	(1,793,697)	(1,793,697)	(+210,773)	(+73,353)	---	
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	209,026	213,969	228,961	233,588	234,338	+25,312	+5,377	+750	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(14,898)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIDR	(209,026)	(228,867)	(228,961)	(233,588)	(234,338)	(+25,312)	(+5,377)	(+750)	
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	872,231	924,702	951,203	994,218	994,218	+121,987	+43,015	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(16,792)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIDDK	(872,231)	(941,494)	(951,203)	(994,218)	(994,218)	(+121,987)	(+43,015)	---	
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	779,257	813,192	851,066	903,278	903,278	+124,021	+52,212	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(28,547)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NINDS	(779,257)	(841,739)	(851,066)	(903,278)	(903,278)	(+124,021)	(+52,212)	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.	1,349,135	703,723	1,470,460	1,540,102	1,570,102	+220,967	+99,642	+30,000	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(766,217)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIAID	(1,349,135)	(1,469,940)	(1,470,460)	(1,540,102)	(1,570,102)	(+220,967)	(+99,642)	(+30,000)	
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	1,063,959	1,111,439	1,150,840	1,197,825	1,197,825	+133,866	+46,985	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(30,555)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIGMS	(1,063,959)	(1,141,994)	(1,150,840)	(1,197,825)	(1,197,825)	(+133,866)	(+46,985)	---	
National Institute of Child Health & Human Development	673,509	654,248	728,817	748,482	750,982	+77,473	+22,165	+2,500	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(72,042)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NICHD	(673,509)	(726,290)	(728,817)	(748,482)	(750,982)	(+77,473)	(+22,165)	(+2,500)	
National Eye Institute	355,026	373,198	383,447	395,261	395,857	+40,831	+12,410	+596	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(9,945)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NEI	(355,026)	(383,143)	(383,447)	(395,261)	(395,857)	(+40,831)	(+12,410)	(+596)	
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	329,492	349,021	356,047	375,743	375,743	+46,251	+19,696	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(6,749)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIEHS	(329,492)	(355,770)	(356,047)	(375,743)	(375,743)	(+46,251)	(+19,696)	---	
National Institute on Aging	518,312	554,391	565,574	596,521	596,521	+78,209	+30,947	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(1,967)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIA	(518,312)	(556,358)	(565,574)	(596,521)	(596,521)	(+78,209)	(+30,947)	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	274,248	290,176	296,668	304,320	308,164	+33,916	+11,496	+3,844	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(4,509)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIAMS	(274,248)	(294,685)	(296,668)	(304,320)	(308,164)	(+33,916)	(+11,496)	(+3,844)	
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	200,321	213,184	216,995	229,887	229,887	+29,566	+12,892	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(1,893)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIDCD	(200,321)	(215,077)	(216,995)	(229,887)	(229,887)	(+29,566)	(+12,892)	---	
National Institute of Nursing Research	63,478	62,229	68,198	69,834	69,834	+6,356	+1,636	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(5,903)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NINR	(63,478)	(68,132)	(68,198)	(69,834)	(69,834)	(+6,356)	(+1,636)	---	
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	226,752	229,551	248,778	259,747	259,747	+32,995	+10,969	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(15,440)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIAAA	(226,752)	(244,991)	(248,778)	(259,747)	(259,747)	(+32,995)	(+10,969)	---	
National Institute on Drug Abuse	526,192	393,934	575,426	603,274	603,274	+77,082	+27,848	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(180,633)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIDA	(526,192)	(574,567)	(575,426)	(603,274)	(603,274)	(+77,082)	(+27,848)	---	
National Institute of Mental Health	748,841	699,679	815,707	861,208	861,208	+112,367	+45,501	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(107,579)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NIMH	(748,841)	(807,258)	(815,707)	(861,208)	(861,208)	(+112,367)	(+45,501)	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
National Human Genome Research Institute	217,297	236,275	246,111	249,891	264,892	+47,595	+18,781	+15,001	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(3,138)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NHGRI	(217,297)	(239,413)	(246,111)	(249,891)	(264,892)	(+47,595)	(+18,781)	(+15,001)	
National Center for Research Resources	453,035	421,721	513,948	554,819	554,819	+101,784	+40,871	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(91,572)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NCRR	(453,035)	(513,293)	(513,948)	(554,819)	(554,819)	(+101,784)	(+40,871)	---	
John E. Fogarty International Center	28,236	19,045	30,367	35,426	35,426	+7,190	+5,059	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(11,271)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, FIC	(28,236)	(30,316)	(30,367)	(35,426)	(35,426)	(+7,190)	(+5,059)	---	
National Library of Medicine	160,885	170,738	176,492	181,309	181,309	+20,424	+4,817	---	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(3,462)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, NLM	(160,885)	(174,200)	(176,492)	(181,309)	(181,309)	(+20,424)	(+4,817)	---	
Office of the Director	241,101	212,306	254,145	302,947	306,559	+65,458	+52,414	+3,612	D
AIDS (NA)	---	(41,629)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal, OD	(241,101)	(253,935)	(254,145)	(302,947)	(306,559)	(+65,458)	(+52,414)	(+3,612)	
Buildings and facilities:									
Current year	206,570	218,209	224,599	223,822	197,519	-9,051	-27,080	-26,303	D
Advance	---	40,000	---	40,000	40,000	+40,000	+40,000	---	D
Office of AIDS Research	---	1,728,099	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Total N.I.H.:									
Current Year: FY98/99	13,622,386	14,763,313	14,862,023	15,582,386	15,612,386	+1,990,000	+750,363	+30,000	
FY99/00	---	40,000	---	40,000	40,000	+40,000	+40,000	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION									
Mental Health:									
Knowledge development and application	57,964	57,964	57,964	57,964	97,964	+40,000	+40,000	+40,000	D
Mental Health Performance Partnership	275,420	275,420	288,816	275,420	288,816	+13,396	---	+13,396	D
Children's Mental Health	72,927	72,927	78,000	72,927	78,000	+5,073	---	+5,073	D
Grants to States for the Homeless (PATH)	23,000	23,000	26,000	25,000	26,000	+3,000	---	+1,000	D
Protection and Advocacy	21,957	21,957	21,957	22,957	22,957	+1,000	+1,000	---	D
Additional Knowledge Development and Application	---	---	40,000	---	---	---	-40,000	---	D
Subtotal, mental health	451,268	451,268	512,737	454,268	513,737	+62,469	+1,000	+59,469	
Substance Abuse Treatment:									
Knowledge Development and Application	155,868	115,427	155,868	155,868	171,868	+16,000	+16,000	+16,000	D
Substance Abuse Performance Partnership	1,310,107	1,505,107	1,585,000	1,310,107	1,585,000	+274,893	---	+274,893	D
Subtotal, Substance Abuse Treatment (BA)	1,465,975	1,620,534	1,740,868	1,465,975	1,756,868	+290,893	+16,000	+290,893	
Substance Abuse Prevention:									
Knowledge Development and Application	151,000	117,441	151,000	151,000	157,000	+6,000	+6,000	+6,000	D
High Risk Youth Grants	6,000	10,000	---	7,000	7,000	+1,000	+7,000	---	D
Subtotal, Substance abuse prevention	157,000	127,441	151,000	158,000	164,000	+7,000	+13,000	+6,000	
Program Management and Buildings and Facilities	54,913	53,400	53,400	55,400	53,400	-1,513	---	-2,000	D
Data Collection	18,000	22,000	---	18,000	---	-18,000	---	-18,000	D
Total, Substance Abuse and Mental Health	2,147,156	2,274,643	2,458,005	2,151,643	2,488,005	+340,849	+30,000	+336,362	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
RETIREMENT PAY AND MEDICAL BENEFITS FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS									
Retirement payments	149,217	159,251	159,251	159,251	159,251	+10,034	---	---	M
Survivors benefits	11,643	11,531	11,531	11,531	11,531	-112	---	---	M
Dependents' medical care	27,470	28,541	28,541	28,541	28,541	+1,071	---	---	M
Military services credits	2,409	2,312	2,312	2,312	2,312	-97	---	---	M
Total, Retirement pay and medical benefits	190,739	201,635	201,635	201,635	201,635	+10,896	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH									
Research on Health Care Systems Cost and Access:									
Federal Funds	88,074	98,067	98,067	47,659	98,067	+9,993	---	+50,408	D
1% evaluation funding (NA)	(19,906)	(42,847)	(42,847)	(93,255)	(42,847)	(+22,941)	---	(-50,408)	NA
Subtotal	(107,980)	(140,914)	(140,914)	(140,914)	(140,914)	(+32,934)	---	---	
Health insurance and expenditure surveys									
1% evaluation funding (NA)	(36,300)	(27,800)	(27,800)	(27,800)	(27,800)	(-8,500)	---	---	NA
Program Support	2,230	2,341	2,341	2,341	2,341	+111	---	---	D
Total, AHCPR	146,510	171,055	171,055	171,055	171,055	+24,545	---	---	
Federal Funds	90,304	100,408	100,408	50,000	100,408	+10,104	---	+50,408	
1% evaluation funding (non-add)	(56,206)	(70,647)	(70,647)	(121,055)	(70,647)	(+14,441)	---	(-50,408)	
Total, Public Health Service	22,095,943	23,703,652	24,161,314	24,437,496	25,319,282	+3,223,339	+1,157,968	+881,786	
Current Year: FY98/99	(22,095,943)	(23,663,652)	(24,161,314)	(24,247,496)	(25,279,282)	(+3,183,339)	(+1,117,968)	(+1,031,786)	
FY99/00	---	(40,000)	---	(190,000)	(40,000)	(+40,000)	(+40,000)	(-150,000)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION									
GRANTS TO STATES FOR MEDICAID									
Medicaid current law benefits	95,263,000	101,710,700	101,710,700	101,710,700	101,710,700	+6,447,700	---	---	M
State and local administration	5,209,314	5,639,666	5,639,666	5,639,666	5,639,666	+430,352	---	---	M
Vaccines for Children	487,245	566,278	566,278	566,278	566,278	+79,033	---	---	M
Subtotal, Medicaid program level, FY 1998 / 1999	100,959,559	107,916,644	107,916,644	107,916,644	107,916,644	+6,957,085	---	---	
Carryover balance	-6,890,359	-5,522,222	-5,522,222	-5,522,222	-5,522,222	+1,368,137	---	---	M
Less funds advanced in prior year	-27,988,993	-27,800,689	-27,800,689	-27,800,689	-27,800,689	+188,304	---	---	M
Total, request, FY 1998 / 1999	66,080,207	74,593,733	74,593,733	74,593,733	74,593,733	+8,513,526	---	---	
New advance 1st quarter, FY 99/00	27,800,689	28,733,605	28,733,605	28,733,605	28,733,605	+932,916	---	---	M
PAYMENTS TO HEALTH CARE TRUST FUNDS									
Supplemental medical insurance	60,739,000	62,171,000	62,171,000	62,171,000	62,171,000	+1,432,000	---	---	M
Hospital insurance for the uninsured	-52,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	555,000	+607,000	---	---	M
Federal uninsured payment	86,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	97,000	+11,000	---	---	M
Program management	131,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	-1,000	---	---	M
Total, Payments to Trust Funds, current law	60,904,000	62,953,000	62,953,000	62,953,000	62,953,000	+2,049,000	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT									
Research, demonstration, and evaluation:									
Regular Program	(51,500)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(75,000)	(50,000)	(-1,500)	---	(-25,000)	TF
Medicare Contractors	(1,216,141)	(1,104,200)	(1,269,700)	(1,081,700)	(1,269,700)	(+53,559)	---	(+188,000)	TF
User Fee legislative proposal	---	165,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	TF
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(500,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(+60,000)	---	---	NA
(Year 2000 conversion)	---	---	---	(22,500)	---	---	---	(-22,500)	NA
Subtotal, Medicare Contractors limit'n on new BA	(1,216,141)	(1,269,700)	(1,269,700)	(1,081,700)	(1,269,700)	(+53,559)	---	(+188,000)	
Subtotal, Contractors program level	(1,716,141)	(1,829,700)	(1,829,700)	(1,664,200)	(1,829,700)	(+113,559)	---	(+165,500)	
State Survey and Certification	(154,000)	(104,700)	(167,000)	(124,700)	(171,000)	(+17,000)	(+4,000)	(+46,300)	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	(62,300)	---	---	---	---	---	---	TF
Federal Administration									
(Year 2000 conversion)	---	---	---	(15,000)	---	---	---	(-15,000)	NA
Federal Administration	(369,200)	(421,084)	(457,784)	(406,084)	(457,784)	(+88,584)	---	(+51,700)	TF
User Fees	(-1,934)	(-1,984)	(-1,984)	(-1,934)	(-1,984)	(-50)	---	(-50)	TF
User fee legislative proposal	---	(36,700)	---	---	---	---	---	---	TF
Subtotal, Federal Administration	(367,266)	(455,800)	(455,800)	(404,150)	(455,800)	(+88,534)	---	(+51,650)	
Total, Program management	(1,788,907)	(1,942,500)	(1,942,500)	(1,685,550)	(1,946,500)	(+157,593)	(+4,000)	(+260,950)	
Total, current law	(1,788,907)	(1,942,500)	(1,942,500)	(1,685,550)	(1,946,500)	(+157,593)	(+4,000)	(+260,950)	
Total, user fee legislative proposals	(500,000)	(560,000)	(560,000)	(597,500)	(560,000)	(+60,000)	---	(-37,500)	
Total, Program Management limitation on new BA	(2,288,907)	(2,502,500)	(2,502,500)	(2,283,050)	(2,506,500)	(+217,593)	(+4,000)	(+223,450)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Medicare Trust Fund Activity:									
Hospital Insurance TF (1)	(-7,700,000)	(-6,800,000)	(-6,800,000)	(-6,800,000)	(-6,800,000)	(+900,000)	---	---	NA
Supplemental Medical Ins. TF (2)	(-2,000,000)	(-300,000)	(-300,000)	(-300,000)	(-300,000)	(+1,700,000)	---	---	NA
Total, Health Care Financing Administration	156,573,803	168,222,838	168,222,838	167,965,888	168,226,838	+11,653,035	+4,000	+260,950	
Federal funds	154,784,896	166,280,338	166,280,338	166,280,338	166,280,338	+11,495,442	---	---	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(126,984,207)	(137,546,733)	(137,546,733)	(137,546,733)	(137,546,733)	(+10,562,526)	---	---	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY 1999 / 2000	(27,800,689)	(28,733,605)	(28,733,605)	(28,733,605)	(28,733,605)	(+932,916)	---	---	
Trust funds	(1,788,907)	(1,942,500)	(1,942,500)	(1,685,550)	(1,946,500)	(+157,593)	(+4,000)	(+260,950)	

(1) Intermediate estimates: Page 40 of the 1998 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund.

(2) Intermediate estimates: Page 39 of the 1998 Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Supplementary Medical Insurance Trust Fund.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES									
FAMILY SUPPORT PAYMENTS TO STATES									
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC).....	---	35,000	---	35,000	35,000	+35,000	+35,000	---	M
Quality control liabilities.....	---	-25,000	---	-25,000	-25,000	-25,000	-25,000	---	M
Payments to territories.....	---	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	+21,000	---	---	M
Emergency assistance.....	---	65,000	---	65,000	65,000	+65,000	+65,000	---	M
Repatriation.....	---	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	+1,000	---	---	M
Subtotal, Welfare payments.....	---	97,000	22,000	97,000	97,000	+97,000	+75,000	---	
Child Support Enforcement:									
State and local administration.....	---	2,073,000	2,073,000	2,073,000	2,073,000	+2,073,000	---	---	M
Federal incentive payments.....	---	469,000	469,000	469,000	469,000	+469,000	---	---	M
Access and visitation.....	---	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000	---	---	M
Subtotal, Welfare payments.....	---	2,552,000	2,552,000	2,552,000	2,552,000	+2,552,000	---	---	
Total, Payments, FY 1998 / 1999 program level...	---	2,649,000	2,574,000	2,649,000	2,649,000	+2,649,000	+75,000	---	
Less funds advanced in previous years.....	---	-660,000	-660,000	-660,000	-660,000	-660,000	---	---	M
Total, payments, current request, FY98/99...	---	1,989,000	1,914,000	1,989,000	1,989,000	+1,989,000	+75,000	---	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY99/00.....	660,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000	+90,000	---	---	M

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM									
Advance from prior year (NA)	(1,000,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(+100,000)	---	---	NA
Adjustment	---	---	-1,100,000	---	---	---	+1,100,000	---	D
FY 1998 / 1999 program level	(1,000,000)	(1,100,000)	---	(1,100,000)	(1,100,000)	(+100,000)	(+1,100,000)	---	
New Emergency Allocation (NA)	(300,000)	(300,000)	---	(300,000)	(300,000)	---	(+300,000)	---	NA
Emergency Release	(150,000)	---	---	---	---	(-150,000)	---	---	NA
Advance funding (FY99/00)	1,100,000	1,087,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	---	---	---	D
REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE (1)									
Transitional and Medical Services	230,698	230,698	230,698	230,698	220,698	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000	D
Social Services	129,990	129,990	134,990	129,990	139,990	+10,000	+5,000	+10,000	D
Preventive Health	4,835	4,835	---	4,835	4,835	---	+4,835	---	D
Targeted Assistance	49,477	49,477	49,477	49,477	49,477	---	---	---	D
Total, Refugee and entrant assistance (BA)	415,000	415,000	415,165	415,000	415,000	---	-165	---	
CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT:									
Advance funding from prior year (NA)	(937,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(+63,000)	---	---	NA
Adjustment (current funding) (2)	65,672	176,672	---	---	---	-65,672	---	---	D
Current year program level (FY98/99)	(1,002,672)	(1,176,672)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)	(-2,672)	---	---	
Advance funding FY2000	1,000,000	1,182,672	1,000,000	1,182,672	1,182,672	+182,672	+182,672	---	D
Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)	2,299,000	1,909,000	2,299,000	1,909,000	1,909,000	-390,000	-390,000	---	M

(1) The request does not include traditional bill language permitting the use of carryover funds in FY98 and FY99.

(2) The request includes a $180 million legislative proposal for later transmittal.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SERVICES PROGRAMS									
Programs for Children, Youth, and Families:									
Head Start	4,347,433	4,660,000	4,500,000	3,295,000	4,660,000	+312,567	+160,000	+1,365,000	D
Advance funding (FY99/00)	---	---	---	1,365,000	---	---	---	-1,365,000	D
Subtotal, Head start	4,347,433	4,660,000	4,500,000	4,660,000	4,660,000	+312,567	+160,000	---	
Runaway and Homeless Youth	43,574	43,653	43,574	44,653	43,653	+79	+79	-1,000	D
Runaway Youth -- Transitional Living	14,922	14,949	14,922	14,949	14,949	+27	+27	---	D
Subtotal, runaway	58,496	58,602	58,496	59,602	58,602	+106	+106	-1,000	
Child Abuse State Grants	20,988	21,026	25,000	21,026	21,026	+38	-3,974	---	D
Child Abuse Discretionary Activities	14,128	14,154	---	14,154	14,154	+26	+14,154	---	D
Abandoned Infants Assistance	12,229	12,251	12,229	12,251	12,251	+22	+22	---	D
Child Welfare Services	291,458	291,989	291,458	291,989	291,989	+531	+531	---	D
Child Welfare Training	5,989	6,000	5,989	8,000	7,000	+1,011	+1,011	-1,000	D
Adoption Opportunities	22,958	27,363	27,363	25,000	25,000	+2,042	-2,363	---	D
Adoption Incentive	---	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	+20,000	---	---	D
Family Violence	9,982	---	---	---	---	-9,982	---	---	D
Social Services and Income Maintenance Research	25,953	10,000	26,000	21,000	27,000	+1,047	+1,000	+6,000	D
Community Based Resource Centers	32,775	32,835	32,775	32,835	32,835	+60	+60	---	D

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Developmental disabilities program:									
State Councils	64,803	64,575	64,803	64,803	64,803	---	---	---	D
Protection and Advocacy	26,718	26,624	26,718	26,718	26,718	---	---	---	D
Developmental Disabilities Special Projects	5,042	5,232	5,042	5,250	10,250	+5,208	+5,208	+5,000	D
Developmental Disabilities University Affiliated	17,461	17,399	17,461	17,461	17,461	---	---	---	D
State support system (1)	---	4,982	---	6,000	---	---	---	-6,000	D
Subtotal, Developmental disabilities	114,024	118,812	114,024	120,232	119,232	+5,208	+5,208	-1,000	
Native American Programs	34,869	34,933	34,869	34,933	34,933	+64	+64	---	D
Community services:									
Grants to States for Community Services	489,685	489,100	500,000	490,600	500,000	+10,315	---	+9,400	D
Community initiative program:									
Economic Development	30,009	---	30,009	30,065	30,065	+56	+56	---	D
Individual Development Account Initiative (2)	---	---	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000	D
Rural Community Facilities	3,493	---	3,493	3,500	3,500	+7	+7	---	D
Subtotal, discretionary funds	33,502	---	33,502	33,565	43,565	+10,063	+10,063	+10,000	
National Youth Sports	14,000	---	15,000	14,000	15,000	+1,000	---	+1,000	D
Community Food and Nutrition	3,993	---	---	6,000	5,000	+1,007	+5,000	-1,000	D
Subtotal, Community services	541,180	489,100	548,502	544,165	563,565	+22,385	+15,063	+19,400	
Program Direction	143,597	145,115	145,115	143,597	144,500	+903	-615	+903	D
Total, Children and Families Services Programs	5,676,059	5,942,180	5,841,820	6,008,784	6,032,087	+356,028	+190,267	+23,303	

(1) P.L. 105-17 repeals this program effective October 1, 1998.

(2) Funds are provided subject to authorization.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS:									
Crime Trust Funds									
Runaway Youth Prevention	14,973	11,000	15,000	11,000	15,000	+27	---	+4,000	D
Domestic Violence Hotline	1,198	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	+2	---	---	D
Battered Women's Shelters	76,660	88,800	88,800	88,800	88,800	+12,140	---	---	D
Total: Crime Trust Fund	92,831	101,000	105,000	101,000	105,000	+12,169	---	+4,000	
Runaway Youth Prevention -- General Revenues	---	4,000	---	4,000	---	---	---	-4,000	D
Total, Violent crime reduction programs	92,831	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	+12,169	---	---	
Rescission of permanent appropriations	-21,000	---	-21,000	-21,000	-21,000	---	---	---	D
Family Support and Preservation	255,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	+20,000	---	---	M

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE									
Foster Care	3,540,300	3,982,700	3,982,700	3,982,700	3,982,700	+442,400	---	---	M
Adoption Assistance	700,700	868,800	868,800	868,800	868,800	+168,100	---	---	M
Independent living	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	---	---	---	M
Unspecified request (1)	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	M
Adoption Assistance unspecified proposal	---	200,000	---	200,000	---	---	---	-200,000	M
Total, Program level: Payments to States	4,311,000	5,141,500	4,921,500	5,121,500	4,921,500	+610,500	---	-200,000	
Less Advances from Prior Year	-1,111,000	-1,157,500	-1,157,500	-1,157,500	-1,157,500	-46,500	---	---	M
Total, request, FY 1998 / 1999	3,200,000	3,984,000	3,764,000	3,964,000	3,764,000	+564,000	---	-200,000	
New Advance, 1st quarter, FY 1999/2000	1,157,500	1,355,000	1,355,000	1,355,000	1,355,000	+197,500	---	---	M
Total, Administration for Children and Families	15,900,062	19,170,524	17,697,985	19,032,456	18,855,759	+2,955,697	+1,157,774	-176,697	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(11,982,562)	(14,795,852)	(13,492,985)	(13,279,784)	(14,468,087)	(+2,485,525)	(+975,102)	(+1,188,303)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(3,917,500)	(4,374,672)	(4,205,000)	(5,752,672)	(4,387,672)	(+470,172)	(+182,672)	(-1,365,000)	

(1) The budget justification indicates a request of $3,964,000,000. The President's actual budget request is $3,984,000,000 (see p. 428 Appendix).

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
ADMINISTRATION ON AGING									
Grants to States:									
Supportive Services and Centers	309,500	300,319	300,319	300,319	300,319	-9,181	---	---	D
Preventive Health	16,123	16,123	16,123	16,123	16,123	---	---	---	D
Title VII / ombudsman	---	9,181	9,181	12,181	12,181	+12,181	+3,000	---	D
Nutrition:									
Congregate Meals	374,412	374,412	374,412	374,412	374,412	---	---	---	D
Home Delivered Meals	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	112,000	---	---	---	D
Frail Elderly In-Home Services	9,763	9,763	9,763	9,763	9,763	---	---	---	D
Grants to Indians	18,457	18,457	18,457	18,457	18,457	---	---	---	D
Aging Research, Training and Special Projects	10,000	10,000	---	18,000	18,000	+8,000	+18,000	---	D
Alzheimer's Initiative (1)	5,970	6,000	5,970	---	5,970	---	---	+5,970	D
Program Administration	14,795	14,795	14,795	14,795	14,795	---	---	---	D
Total, Administration on Aging	871,020	871,050	861,020	876,050	882,020	+11,000	+21,000	+5,970	

(1) Senate bill provides funding in the HRSA account.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY									
GENERAL DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT:									
Federal Funds	102,123	100,761	100,419	101,000	107,351	+5,228	+6,932	+6,351	D
Trust Funds	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	---	---	---	TF
1% Evaluation funds (ASPE) (NA)	(20,552)	(20,552)	(20,552)	(20,552)	(20,552)	---	---	---	NA
Subtotal	(128,526)	(127,164)	(126,822)	(127,403)	(133,754)	(+5,228)	(+6,932)	(+6,351)	
Adolescent Family Life (Title XX)	16,671	4,709	16,671	16,709	17,700	+1,029	+1,029	+991	D
Physical Fitness and Sports	996	1,005	1,005	1,005	1,005	+9	---	---	D
Minority health	29,034	23,100	29,100	24,500	36,000	+6,966	+6,900	+11,500	D
Office of women's health	12,467	12,517	12,467	15,495	15,495	+3,028	+3,028	---	D
Anti-Terrorism	9,977	70,000	7,000	9,600	10,500	+523	+3,500	+900	D
Total, General Departmental Management	177,119	217,943	172,513	174,160	193,902	+16,783	+21,389	+19,742	
Federal funds	171,268	212,092	166,662	168,309	188,051	+16,783	+21,389	+19,742	
Trust funds	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	(5,851)	---	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL:									
Federal Funds	31,855	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	-2,855	---	---	D
H.R. 3103 funding (NA)	(84,650)	(97,350)	(97,350)	(97,350)	(97,350)	(+12,700)	---	---	NA
Total, Inpsector General (BA)	31,855	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	-2,855	---	---	
Total, Inpsector General program level	(116,505)	(126,350)	(126,350)	(126,350)	(126,350)	(+9,845)	---	---	
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS:									
Federal Funds	16,345	17,345	17,345	17,345	17,345	+1,000	---	---	D
Trust Funds	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	---	---	---	TF
Total, Office for Civil Rights	19,659	20,659	20,659	20,659	20,659	+1,000	---	---	
Federal funds	16,345	17,345	17,345	17,345	17,345	+1,000	---	---	
Trust funds	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	(3,314)	---	---	---	
Policy Research	13,974	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	+26	---	---	D
Public Health and Social Service Emergency fund	---	---	---	(300,000)	(216,922)	(+216,922)	(+216,922)	(-83,078)	NA
Total, Office of the Secretary	242,607	281,602	236,172	237,819	257,561	+14,954	+21,389	+19,742	
Federal funds	233,442	272,437	227,007	228,654	248,396	+14,954	+21,389	+19,742	
Trust funds	(9,165)	(9,165)	(9,165)	(9,165)	(9,165)	---	---	---	
Total, Department of Health and Human Services	195,683,435	212,249,666	211,179,329	212,549,709	213,541,460	+17,858,025	+2,362,131	+991,751	
Federal Funds	193,885,363	210,298,001	209,227,664	210,854,994	211,585,795	+17,700,432	+2,358,131	+730,801	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(162,167,174)	(177,149,724)	(176,289,059)	(176,178,717)	(178,424,518)	(+16,257,344)	(+2,135,459)	(+2,245,801)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(31,718,189)	(33,148,277)	(32,938,605)	(34,676,277)	(33,161,277)	(+1,443,088)	(+222,672)	(-1,515,000)	
Trust funds	(1,798,072)	(1,951,665)	(1,951,665)	(1,694,715)	(1,955,665)	(+157,593)	(+4,000)	(+260,950)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
TITLE III - DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1)									
EDUCATION REFORM (2)									
Goals 2000: Educate America Act:									
State Grants forward funded	464,500	474,000	219,000	464,500	459,500	-5,000	+240,500	-5,000	D
State Grants current funded	1,500	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	D
Parental Assistance (3)	25,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	+5,000	---	D
Subtotal, Goals 2000	491,000	501,000	245,500	496,000	491,000	---	+245,500	-5,000	
School-to-Work Opportunities	200,000	125,000	75,000	125,000	125,000	-75,000	+50,000	---	D
Education Technology: (3)									
Technology for Education	541,000	591,000	541,000	561,000	550,100	+9,100	+9,100	-10,900	D
National Activities									
Technology Leadership Activities	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	+2,000	+2,000	+2,000	D
Preservice Teacher Training	---	75,000	---	---	75,000	+75,000	+75,000	+75,000	D
Community-Based Technology	---	10,000	---	---	10,000	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000	D
Subtotal	541,000	678,000	541,000	561,000	637,100	+96,100	+96,100	+76,100	
Star Schools	34,000	34,000	---	46,500	45,000	+11,000	+45,000	-1,500	D
Ready to Learn Television	7,000	7,000	---	11,000	11,000	+4,000	+11,000	---	D
Telcom Demo Project for Mathematics	2,035	2,000	---	5,000	5,000	+2,965	+5,000	---	D
Subtotal, Education technology	584,035	721,000	541,000	623,500	698,100	+114,065	+157,100	+74,600	
Total	1,275,035	1,347,000	861,500	1,244,500	1,314,100	+39,065	+452,600	+69,600	
Subtotal, Forward funded	(664,500)	(599,000)	(294,000)	(589,500)	(584,500)	(-80,000)	(+290,500)	(-5,000)	

(1) FY98 library funding was provided through the Department of Education. Comparable figures are now displayed in the Institute for Museum and Library Services account.

(2) Forward funded except where noted.

(3) Current funded.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (1)									
Grants to Local Education Agencies (LEAs):									
Basic Grants									
Advance from prior year	(1,298,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(+150,000)	---	---	NA
Forward funded	4,821,326	4,822,114	4,498,094	4,070,500	422,114	-4,399,212	-4,075,980	-3,648,386	D
Current funded	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Basic grants	6,123,212	6,274,000	5,949,980	5,522,386	1,874,000	-4,249,212	-4,075,980	-3,648,386	
Advance FY99/2000 (3)	1,448,386	1,448,386	1,448,386	2,500,000	6,148,386	+4,700,000	+4,700,000	+3,648,386	D
Concentration Grants	1,102,020	1,200,000	1,125,252	1,102,020	1,102,020	---	-23,232	---	D
Targeted Grants	---	293,000	300,000	---	---	---	-300,000	---	D
Comprehensive School Reform	120,000	150,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Grants to LEAs	7,495,232	7,917,000	7,495,232	7,796,020	7,796,020	+300,788	+300,788	---	
Capital Expenses for Private School Children	41,119	10,000	10,000	35,000	24,000	-17,119	+14,000	-11,000	D
Even Start	124,000	114,992	135,000	124,000	135,000	+11,000	---	+11,000	D
State agency programs:									
Migrant	305,473	354,689	354,689	320,473	354,689	+49,216	---	+34,216	D
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	39,311	40,311	40,311	40,311	40,311	+1,000	---	---	D
Evaluation (2)	6,977	8,900	8,900	6,977	7,500	+523	-1,400	+523	D
Transition to School Demonstrations (2)	---	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Total, ESEA	8,012,112	8,480,892	8,044,132	8,322,781	8,357,520	+345,408	+313,388	+34,739	

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

(3) Advance applies to Basic and Concentration Grants.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Migrant education:									
High School Equivalency Program (1)	7,634	10,000	9,000	8,000	9,000	+1,366	---	+1,000	D
College Assistance Migrant Program (1)	2,081	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	+1,919	+1,000	---	D
Subtotal, migrant education	9,715	15,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	+3,285	+1,000	+1,000	
Total, Compensatory education programs	8,021,827	8,495,892	8,056,132	8,334,781	8,370,520	+348,693	+314,388	+35,739	
Current Year FY98/99	(6,573,441)	(7,047,506)	(6,607,746)	(5,834,781)	(2,222,134)	(-4,351,307)	(-4,385,612)	(-3,612,647)	
FY99/00	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(2,500,000)	(6,148,386)	(+4,700,000)	(+4,700,000)	(+3,648,386)	
Subtotal, forward funded	(6,553,249)	(6,985,106)	(6,583,346)	(5,812,304)	(2,198,134)	(-4,355,115)	(-4,385,212)	(-3,614,170)	
IMPACT AID									
Basic Support Payments	662,000	626,000	704,000	662,000	704,000	+42,000	---	+42,000	D
Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	---	---	---	D
Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts (Sec. f)	62,000	20,000	70,000	62,000	70,000	+8,000	---	+8,000	D
Subtotal	774,000	686,000	824,000	774,000	824,000	+50,000	---	+50,000	
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	3,000	10,000	---	5,000	5,000	+2,000	+5,000	---	D
Construction (Sec. 8007)	7,000	---	---	7,000	7,000	---	+7,000	---	D
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	24,000	---	24,000	24,000	28,000	+4,000	+4,000	+4,000	D
Total, Impact aid	808,000	696,000	848,000	810,000	864,000	+56,000	+16,000	+54,000	

(1) Current funded.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS									
Professional development (1)	335,000	335,000	285,000	335,000	335,000	---	+50,000	---	D
Program innovation (1)	350,000	---	400,000	350,000	375,000	+25,000	-25,000	+25,000	D
Class size reduction (1)	---	---	---	---	1,200,000	+1,200,000	+1,200,000	+1,200,000	D
Safe and drug-free schools:									
State Grants (1)	531,000	526,000	531,000	381,000	441,000	-90,000	-90,000	+60,000	D
National Programs	25,000	30,000	25,000	175,000	90,000	+65,000	+65,000	-85,000	D
Coordinator Initiative	---	50,000	---	---	35,000	+35,000	+35,000	+35,000	D
Subtotal, Safe and drug-free schools	556,000	606,000	556,000	556,000	566,000	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000	
Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)	12,000	13,000	18,000	14,000	18,000	+6,000	---	+4,000	D
Arts in Education	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	---	---	---	D
Other school improvement programs:									
Magnet Schools Assistance	101,000	101,000	101,000	104,000	104,000	+3,000	+3,000	---	D
Education for Homeless Children & Youth (1)	28,800	30,000	30,000	28,800	28,800	---	-1,200	---	D
Women's Education Equity	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	D
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,334	8,300	7,334	7,334	7,334	---	---	---	D
Ellender Fellowships/Close Up (1)	1,500	---	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	D
Education for Native Hawaiians	18,000	18,000	---	22,000	20,000	+2,000	+20,000	-2,000	D
Alaska Native Education Equity	8,000	8,000	---	12,000	10,000	+2,000	+10,000	-2,000	D
Charter Schools	80,000	100,000	100,000	80,000	100,000	+20,000	---	+20,000	D
Subtotal, other school improvement programs	247,634	268,300	242,834	258,634	274,634	+27,000	+31,800	+16,000	

(1) Forward funded.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers	27,054	40,000	30,000	27,054	28,000	+946	-2,000	+946	D
Advanced Placement Fees	3,000	3,000	---	4,000	4,000	+1,000	+4,000	---	D
Education Opportunity Zones (proposed legislation)	---	200,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Education Infrastructure	---	---	---	100,000	---	---	---	-100,000	D
Total, School improvement programs	1,541,188	1,475,800	1,542,334	1,655,188	2,811,134	+1,269,946	+1,268,800	+1,155,946	
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,246,300)	(891,000)	(1,247,500)	(1,096,300)	(2,381,300)	(+1,135,000)	(+1,133,800)	(+1,285,000)	
READING EXCELLENCE									
Advance from prior year (1)	---	(210,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA
Adjustment, forward funded	---	50,000	---	---	260,000	+260,000	+260,000	+260,000	D
Total	---	260,000	---	---	260,000	+260,000	+260,000	+260,000	

(1) Reflects transfer of $210 million to Special Education enacted in the FY98 bill. The President proposes to retain the funding in this account.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
INDIAN EDUCATION									
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	59,750	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	+2,250	---	---	D
Special Programs for Indian Children	---	3,265	3,265	3,265	3,265	+3,265	---	---	D
National Activities	---	735	735	735	735	+735	---	---	D
Total, Indian Education	59,750	66,000	66,000	66,000	66,000	+6,250	---	---	
BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION									
Bilingual education:									
Instructional Services	160,000	168,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	---	---	---	D
Support Services	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	---	---	---	D
Professional Development	25,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	+25,000	+25,000	+25,000	D
Immigrant Education	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	---	---	---	D
Foreign Language Assistance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	+1,000	+1,000	+1,000	D
Total, Bilingual and Immigrant Education	354,000	387,000	354,000	354,000	380,000	+26,000	+26,000	+26,000	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SPECIAL EDUCATION (1)									
State grants:									
Advance from prior year	---	---	(210,000)	(210,000)	(210,000)	(+210,000)	---	---	NA
Grants to States Part B	3,801,000	3,810,700	4,100,700	4,090,000	4,100,700	+299,700	---	+10,700	D
Preschool Grants	373,985	373,985	373,985	373,985	373,985	---	---	---	D
Grants for Infants and Families	350,000	370,000	350,000	370,000	370,000	+20,000	+20,000	---	D
Evaluation forward funded	5,000	---	---	---	---	-5,000	---	---	D
Evaluation current funded (2)	1,700	---	---	---	---	-1,700	---	---	D
Subtotal, State grants program level	(4,531,685)	(4,554,685)	(5,034,685)	(5,043,985)	(5,054,685)	(+523,000)	(+20,000)	(+10,700)	
IDEA National Programs (P.L. 105-17):									
State Program Improvement Grants	35,200	45,200	35,200	35,200	35,200	---	---	---	D
Research and Innovation to Improve Services (2)	64,508	64,508	64,508	64,508	64,508	---	---	---	D
Technical Assistance and Dissemination (2)	44,556	44,556	44,556	44,556	44,556	---	---	---	D
Personnel Preparation (2)	82,139	82,139	82,139	82,139	82,139	---	---	---	D
Parent Information Centers (2)	18,535	20,535	18,535	18,535	18,535	---	---	---	D
Technology and Media Services (2)	32,523	34,023	33,023	32,523	33,023	+500	---	+500	D
Public Telecom Info/Training Dissemination (2)	1,500	---	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, IDEA special programs reauthorization	278,961	290,961	279,461	278,961	279,461	+500	---	+500	
Total, Special education	4,810,646	4,845,646	5,104,146	5,112,946	5,124,146	+313,500	+20,000	+11,200	
Subtotal, Forward funded	(4,565,185)	(4,599,885)	(4,859,885)	(4,869,185)	(4,879,885)	(+314,700)	(+20,000)	(+10,700)	

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH									
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,246,888	2,304,411	2,304,411	2,298,467	2,304,411	+57,523	---	+5,944	M
Client Assistance State grants	10,714	10,928	10,928	10,928	10,928	+214	---	---	M
Training	39,629	33,685	33,685	39,629	39,629	---	+5,944	---	M
Special demonstration programs	15,942	18,942	18,942	18,942	18,942	+3,000	---	---	M
Migratory workers	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	---	---	---	M
Recreational programs	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	---	---	---	M
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	9,894	9,894	10,894	9,894	10,894	+1,000	---	+1,000	M
Projects with industry	22,071	22,071	22,071	22,071	22,071	---	---	---	M
Supported employment State grants	38,152	38,152	38,152	38,152	38,152	---	---	---	M
Independent living:									
State grants	21,859	22,296	22,296	22,296	22,296	+437	---	---	M
Centers	45,205	46,109	46,109	46,109	46,109	+904	---	---	M
Services for older blind individuals	10,950	11,169	11,169	11,169	11,169	+219	---	---	M
Subtotal, Independent living	78,014	79,574	79,574	79,574	79,574	+1,560	---	---	
Program Improvement	2,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	-1,000	---	---	M
Evaluation	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,587	---	---	---	M
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths & Adults	7,549	8,176	8,550	8,176	8,550	+1,001	---	+374	M
National Institute for Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)	76,800	81,000	81,000	81,000	81,000	+4,200	---	---	M
Subtotal, mandatory programs	2,555,086	2,615,266	2,616,640	2,615,266	2,622,584	+67,498	+5,944	+7,318	
Assistive Technology	36,109	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-6,109	---	---	D
Total, Rehabilitation services	2,591,195	2,645,266	2,646,640	2,645,266	2,652,584	+61,389	+5,944	+7,318	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES									
AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND.....	8,186	8,256	8,661	8,661	8,661	+475	---	---	D
NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF.....	44,141	44,791	44,791	45,500	45,500	+1,359	+709	---	D
GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY.....	81,000	83,480	83,480	83,480	83,480	+2,480	---	---	D
Total, Special Inst for Persons with Disabilities.	133,327	136,527	136,932	137,641	137,641	+4,314	+709	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION (1)									
Vocational education:									
Basic State Grants	1,027,550	1,030,650	1,030,650	1,027,550	1,030,650	+3,100	---	+3,100	D
Tech-Prep Education	103,000	106,000	106,000	103,000	106,000	+3,000	---	+3,000	D
Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Vocational Institutions (2)	3,100	---	4,100	4,100	4,100	+1,000	---	---	D
National Progams: Research	13,497	13,497	13,497	12,000	13,497	---	---	+1,497	D
Subtotal, Vocational education	1,147,147	1,150,147	1,154,247	1,146,650	1,154,247	+7,100	---	+7,597	
Adult education:									
State Programs	345,339	361,000	365,000	345,339	365,000	+19,661	---	+19,661	D
National programs:									
Evaluation and Technical Assistance	4,998	27,000	7,000	4,998	14,000	+9,002	+7,000	+9,002	D
National Institute for Literacy	5,491	6,000	6,000	5,491	6,000	+509	---	+509	D
Subtotal, National programs	10,489	33,000	13,000	10,489	20,000	+9,511	+7,000	+9,511	
Literacy Programs for Prisoners	4,723	---	---	---	---	-4,723	---	---	D
Subtotal, adult education	360,551	394,000	378,000	355,828	385,000	+24,449	+7,000	+29,172	
Total, Vocational and adult education	1,507,698	1,544,147	1,532,247	1,502,478	1,539,247	+31,549	+7,000	+36,769	
Subtotal, forward funded	(1,504,598)	(1,544,147)	(1,528,147)	(1,498,378)	(1,535,147)	(+30,549)	(+7,000)	(+36,769)	

(1) Forward funded except where noted.

(2) Current funded.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE									
Pell Grant -- maximum grant (NA)	(3,000)	(3,100)	(3,150)	(3,100)	(3,125)	(+125)	(-25)	(+25)	NA
Pell Grants -- Regular Program	7,344,934	7,594,000	8,178,654	8,527,551	7,704,000	+359,066	-474,654	-823,551	D
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	614,000	619,000	614,000	619,000	619,000	+5,000	+5,000	---	D
Federal Work Study	830,000	900,000	850,000	900,000	870,000	+40,000	+20,000	-30,000	D
Federal Perkins loans:									
Capital Contributions	135,000	60,000	---	60,000	100,000	-35,000	+100,000	+40,000	D
Loan Cancellations	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, Federal Perkins loans	165,000	90,000	30,000	90,000	130,000	-35,000	+100,000	+40,000	
State Student Incentive Grants (LEAP)	25,000	---	---	36,000	25,000	---	+25,000	-11,000	D
Total, Student financial assistance	8,978,934	9,203,000	9,672,654	10,172,551	9,348,000	+369,066	-324,654	-824,551	
FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM									
Federal Administration	46,482	48,482	48,482	46,482	46,482	---	-2,000	---	D

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
HIGHER EDUCATION									
Aid for institutional development:									
Strengthening Institutions	55,450	60,000	55,450	55,450	60,250	+4,800	+4,800	+4,800	D
Hispanic Serving Institutions	12,000	28,000	16,000	17,000	28,000	+16,000	+12,000	+11,000	D
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	118,495	134,500	130,000	122,495	134,500	+16,005	+4,500	+12,005	D
Strengthening historically black graduate insts	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	+5,000	---	---	D
Strengthening Alaska / Native Hawaiian Instit	---	---	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000	+3,000	D
Strengthening Tribal Colleges	---	5,000	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000	+3,000	D
Subtotal, Institutional development	210,945	252,500	231,450	224,945	258,750	+47,805	+27,300	+33,805	
Program development:									
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	25,200	22,500	22,500	22,500	50,000	+24,800	+27,500	+27,500	D
Minority Teacher Recruitment (1)	2,212	67,000	2,212	2,212	2,212	---	---	---	D
Minority Science Improvement	5,255	7,500	7,500	5,255	7,500	+2,245	---	+2,245	D
International educ & foreign language studies:									
Domestic Programs	53,581	53,581	60,000	53,581	60,000	+6,419	---	+6,419	D
Overseas Programs	5,770	6,536	6,536	6,536	6,536	+766	---	---	D
Institute for International Public Policy	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	D
Subtotal, International education	60,351	61,117	67,536	61,117	67,536	+7,185	---	+6,419	
Urban Community Service	4,900	---	---	4,637	4,637	-263	+4,637	---	D
Subtotal, Program development	97,918	158,117	99,748	95,721	131,885	+33,967	+32,137	+36,164	

(1) The purposes for which the additional funding is requested for this program have never been specifically authorized in law.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Interest Subsidy Grants for Prior Year Construction...	13,700	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	-700	---	---	D
Special grants:									
Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center.....	6,620	---	---	---	---	-6,620	---	---	D
Federal TRIO Programs.....	529,667	583,000	600,000	554,667	600,000	+70,333	---	+45,333	D
National Early Intervention Scholarships and Partn	3,600	---	---	3,600	---	-3,600	---	-3,600	D
GEAR UP.....	---	140,000	---	75,000	120,000	+120,000	+120,000	+45,000	D
Scholarships:									
Byrd Honors Scholarships.....	39,288	39,288	---	39,288	39,288	---	+39,288	---	D
Graduate fellowships:									
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.....	30,000	37,500	---	31,000	31,000	+1,000	+31,000	---	D
Youth Offender Grants.....	12,000	---	---	16,723	16,723	+4,723	+16,723	---	D
Early Awareness Information.....	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.....	---	30,000	---	10,000	10,000	+10,000	+10,000	---	D
Access and Retention Studies.....	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Improving Teacher Quality:									
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants.....	---	---	---	37,500	75,000	+75,000	+75,000	+37,500	D
Teacher training partnership grants (1).....	---	---	---	37,500	---	---	---	-37,500	D
Child Care Access Means Parents in School.....	---	---	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000	+5,000	D
Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education..	---	---	---	---	5,000	+5,000	+5,000	+5,000	D
Web Based Education Commission.....	---	---	---	---	450	+450	+450	+450	D
Underground Railroad Program.....	---	---	---	---	1,750	+1,750	+1,750	+1,750	D
Total, Higher education.....	943,738	1,288,405	944,198	1,138,944	1,307,846	+364,108	+363,648	+168,902	

(1) The Higher Education Act Amendments of 1998 specify that this program will receive 45% of Teacher Quailty Enhancement Grants.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
HOWARD UNIVERSITY									
Academic Program	180,511	176,981	185,000	176,981	181,470	+959	-3,530	+4,489	D
Endowment Program	---	3,530	---	3,530	3,530	+3,530	+3,530	---	D
Howard University Hospital	29,489	29,489	29,489	29,489	29,489	---	---	---	D
Total, Howard University	210,000	210,000	214,489	210,000	214,489	+4,489	---	+4,489	
COLLEGE HOUSING & ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS PROGRAM:									
Federal Administration	698	698	698	698	698	---	---	---	D
HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY CAPITAL FINANCING, PROGRAM ACCOUNT									
Federal Administration	104	96	196	96	96	-8	-100	---	D

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT									
Research and statistics:									
Research	72,567	72,567	72,567	72,567	82,567	+10,000	+10,000	+10,000	D
Regional Education Laboratories	56,000	56,000	56,000	56,000	61,000	+5,000	+5,000	+5,000	D
Statistics	59,000	68,000	68,000	59,000	68,000	+9,000	---	+9,000	D
Interagency Research Initiative	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
Assessment:									
National Assessment	32,000	36,000	36,000	32,000	36,000	+4,000	---	+4,000	D
National Assessment Governing Board	3,471	4,000	4,000	3,471	4,000	+529	---	+529	D
Subtotal, Assessment	35,471	40,000	40,000	35,471	40,000	+4,529	---	+4,529	
Subtotal, Research and statistics	223,038	286,567	236,567	223,038	251,567	+28,529	+15,000	+28,529	
Fund for the Improvement of Education	108,100	105,000	90,000	115,000	147,000	+38,900	+57,000	+32,000	D
International Education Exchange	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	+2,000	+2,000	---	D
21st Century Community Learning Centers	40,000	200,000	60,000	75,000	200,000	+160,000	+140,000	+125,000	D
Civics Education	5,500	6,300	6,300	7,500	7,500	+2,000	+1,200	---	D
Eisenhower Professional Dvp. National Activities	23,300	50,000	23,300	23,300	23,300	---	---	---	D
Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia	15,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	---	D
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	D
National Writing Project	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	+2,000	+2,000	---	D
Total, ERSI	431,438	689,367	447,667	479,338	664,867	+233,429	+217,200	+185,529	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT									
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	343,914	362,000	362,000	362,000	362,000	+18,086	---	---	D
OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS	61,500	68,000	61,500	63,500	66,000	+4,500	+4,500	+2,500	D
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL	30,242	31,242	30,242	31,242	31,242	+1,000	+1,000	---	D
Total, Departmental management	435,656	461,242	453,742	456,742	459,242	+23,586	+5,500	+2,500	
STUDENTAnnual Loan Volume (including consolidation):									
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(20,461,000)	(21,932,000)	(21,932,000)	(21,932,000)	(21,932,000)	(+1,471,000)	---	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(11,204,000)	(12,002,000)	(12,002,000)	(12,002,000)	(12,002,000)	(+798,000)	---	---	NA
Total Outstanding Loan Volume:									
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	(119,189,182)	(126,602,699)	(126,602,699)	(126,602,699)	(126,602,699)	(+7,413,517)	---	---	NA
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	(33,565,504)	(45,363,630)	(45,363,630)	(45,363,630)	(45,363,630)	(+11,798,126)	---	---	NA
Total, Department of Education	32,149,716	33,590,568	32,930,057	34,367,651	35,561,092	+3,411,376	+2,631,035	+1,193,441	
Current year FY98/99	(30,701,330)	(32,142,182)	(31,481,671)	(31,867,651)	(29,412,706)	(-1,288,624)	(-2,068,965)	(-2,454,945)	
FY99/FY00	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(2,500,000)	(6,148,386)	(+4,700,000)	(+4,700,000)	(+3,648,386)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
TITLE IV - RELATED AGENCIES									
ARMED FORCES RETIREMENT HOME									
Operations and Maintenance: TF	55,452	55,028	55,028	55,028	55,028	-424	---	---	D
Capital Program: TF	13,217	15,717	15,717	15,717	15,717	+2,500	---	---	D
Total, AFRH	68,669	70,745	70,745	70,745	70,745	+2,076	---	---	
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (1)									
Domestic Volunteer Service Programs:									
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	65,235	73,000	60,000	73,000	73,000	+7,765	+13,000	---	D
National Senior Volunteer Corps:									
Foster Grandparents Program	87,593	94,162	87,593	94,162	93,256	+5,663	+5,663	-906	D
Senior Companion Program	35,368	35,368	35,368	35,368	36,573	+1,205	+1,205	+1,205	D
Retired Senior Volunteer Program	40,279	43,300	40,279	43,300	43,001	+2,722	+2,722	-299	D
Senior Demonstration Program	---	1,080	---	1,080	1,080	+1,080	+1,080	---	D
Subtotal, Senior Volunteers	163,240	173,910	163,240	173,910	173,910	+10,670	+10,670	---	
Program Administration	28,129	31,512	28,129	28,129	29,129	+1,000	+1,000	+1,000	D
Total, Domestic Volunteer Service Programs	256,604	278,422	251,369	275,039	276,039	+19,435	+24,670	+1,000	
Corporation for Public Broadcasting:									
FY01 (current request) with FY00 comparable	300,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	+40,000	---	---	D
FY00 advance with FY99 comparable (NA)	(250,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(300,000)	(+50,000)	---	---	NA
FY99 advance with FY98 comparable (NA)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---	---	NA
Digitalization program (2)	---	50,000	---	15,000	15,000	+15,000	+15,000	---	D
Subtotal, FY99 appropriation	250,000	300,000	250,000	265,000	265,000	+15,000	+15,000	---	

(1) The request earmarks $59.573 million for America Reads. Appropriations for Americorps are provided in VA-HUD bill.

(2) Unauthorized. Funding is subject to enactment of authorization by Sept. 30, 1999.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	33,481	34,620	34,620	34,620	34,620	+1,139	---	---	D
Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission	6,060	6,060	6,060	6,060	6,060	---	---	---	D
Institute of Museum and Library Services (1)	146,340	146,340	146,340	156,340	166,175	+19,835	+19,835	+9,835	D
Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (TF)	(7,015)	(7,015)	(7,015)	(7,015)	(7,015)	---	---	---	TF
National Commission on Libraries and Info Science	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	D
National Council on Disability	1,793	2,344	2,344	2,344	2,344	+551	---	---	D
National Education Goals Panel	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	+100	---	---	D
National Labor Relations Board	174,661	184,451	174,661	184,451	184,451	+9,790	+9,790	---	D
National Mediation Board	8,600	8,400	8,400	8,400	8,400	-200	---	---	D
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	7,900	8,050	8,100	8,100	8,100	+200	---	---	D
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD									
Dual Benefits Payments Account	205,500	191,000	191,000	189,000	189,000	-16,500	-2,000	---	D
Less Income Tax Receipts on Dual Benefits	-12,000	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000	-11,000	+1,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, Dual Benefits	193,500	180,000	180,000	178,000	178,000	-15,500	-2,000	---	
Federal Payment to the RR Retirement Accounts	50	150	150	150	150	+100	---	---	M
Limitation on administration:									
Administative expenses	(87,228)	(86,000)	(86,000)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(+2,772)	(+4,000)	---	TF
Inspector General	(5,794)	(5,400)	(5,400)	(5,600)	(5,600)	(-194)	(+200)	---	TF

(1) FY98 library funding was provided in the Department of Education. Comparable figures are displayed here for purposes of comparison.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION									
Payments to Social Security Trust Funds.....	20,308	19,689	19,689	19,689	19,689	-619	---	---	M
SPECIAL BENEFITS FOR DISABLED COAL MINERS									
Benefit payments.....	581,470	538,183	538,183	538,183	538,183	-43,287	---	---	M
Administration.....	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,620	4,620	---	---	---	M
Subtotal, Black Lung, FY98/99 program level.....	586,090	542,803	542,803	542,803	542,803	-43,287	---	---	
Less funds advanced in prior year.....	-160,000	-160,000	-160,000	-160,000	-160,000	---	---	---	M
Total, Black Lung, current request, FY98/99.....	426,090	382,803	382,803	382,803	382,803	-43,287	---	---	
New advances, 1st quarter FY99/00.....	160,000	141,000	141,000	141,000	141,000	-19,000	---	---	M

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME									
Federal benefit payments	23,710,300	28,020,000	28,020,000	28,020,000	28,020,000	+4,309,700	---	---	M
Beneficiary services	46,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	+15,000	---	---	M
Research and demonstration	16,700	30,000	30,000	37,000	37,000	+20,300	+7,000	---	M
Administration	2,027,000	2,064,000	2,064,000	2,100,000	2,114,000	+87,000	+50,000	+14,000	D
Automation investment initiative	50,000	---	---	---	---	-50,000	---	---	D
Subtotal, SSI FY98/99 program level	25,850,000	30,175,000	30,175,000	30,218,000	30,232,000	+4,382,000	+57,000	+14,000	
Less funds advanced in prior year	-9,690,000	-8,680,000	-8,680,000	-8,680,000	-8,680,000	+1,010,000	---	---	M
Subtotal, regular SSI current year, FY 1998 / 1999	16,160,000	21,495,000	21,495,000	21,538,000	21,552,000	+5,392,000	+57,000	+14,000	
Additional CDR funding (1)	75,000	177,000	177,000	227,000	177,000	+102,000	---	-50,000	D
User Fee Activities	35,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	+40,000	---	---	D
Non-disability redeterminations (1)	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	D
SSI reforms (welfare) (1)	100,000	---	---	---	---	-100,000	---	---	D
Total, SSI, current request, FY 1998 / 1999	16,370,000	21,797,000	21,747,000	21,840,000	21,804,000	+5,434,000	+57,000	-36,000	
New advance, 1st quarter, FY99/00	8,680,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	9,550,000	+870,000	---	---	M

(1) Two year availability.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES									
OASDI Trust Funds	(2,899,640)	(2,931,400)	(2,931,400)	(2,928,400)	(2,928,400)	(+28,760)	(-3,000)	---	TF
HI/SMI Trust Funds	(965,000)	(952,000)	(952,000)	(952,000)	(952,000)	(-13,000)	---	---	TF
Social Security Advisory Board	(1,600)	(1,600)	(1,600)	(1,600)	(1,600)	---	---	---	TF
SSI	(2,027,000)	(2,064,000)	(2,064,000)	(2,100,000)	(2,114,000)	(+87,000)	(+50,000)	(+14,000)	TF
Subtotal, regular LAE	(5,893,240)	(5,949,000)	(5,949,000)	(5,982,000)	(5,996,000)	(+102,760)	(+47,000)	(+14,000)	
User Fee Activities	(35,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(+40,000)	---	---	TF
SSI non-disability redeterminations (1)	---	(50,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---	TF
Claimant representative payments	---	(19,000)	---	---	---	---	---	---	TF
Automation Initiative (1)									
OASDI Automation	(140,000)	---	---	---	---	(-140,000)	---	---	TF
SSI Automation	(50,000)	---	---	---	---	(-50,000)	---	---	TF
Subtotal, automation initative	(190,000)	---	---	---	---	(-190,000)	---	---	
TOTAL, REGULAR LAE	(6,118,240)	(6,093,000)	(6,024,000)	(6,057,000)	(6,071,000)	(-47,240)	(+47,000)	(+14,000)	
Additional CDR funding (1)									
OASDI	(115,000)	(178,000)	(178,000)	(178,000)	(178,000)	(+63,000)	---	---	TF
SSI	(75,000)	(177,000)	(177,000)	(227,000)	(177,000)	(+102,000)	---	(-50,000)	TF
Subtotal, CDR funding	(190,000)	(355,000)	(355,000)	(405,000)	(355,000)	(+165,000)	---	(-50,000)	
SSI reforms (welfare) (1)	(100,000)	---	---	---	---	(-100,000)	---	---	TF
TOTAL, LAE	(6,408,240)	(6,448,000)	(6,379,000)	(6,462,000)	(6,426,000)	(+17,760)	(+47,000)	(-36,000)	

(1) Two year availability.

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL									
Federal Funds	10,164	12,000	12,000	11,082	12,000	+1,836	---	+918	D
Trust Funds	(39,060)	(40,000)	(44,000)	(39,130)	(44,000)	(+4,940)	---	(+4,870)	TF
Total, Office of the Inspector General	49,224	52,000	56,000	50,212	56,000	+6,776	---	+5,788	
Adjustment: Trust fund transfers from general revenues	(-2,287,000)	(-2,366,000)	(-2,316,000)	(-2,402,000)	(-2,366,000)	(-79,000)	(-50,000)	(+36,000)	TF
Total, Social Security Administration	29,826,862	36,024,492	35,959,492	36,043,704	36,013,492	+6,186,630	+54,000	-30,212	
Federal funds	25,666,562	31,902,492	31,852,492	31,944,574	31,909,492	+6,242,930	+57,000	-35,082	
Current year FY 1998 / 1999	(16,826,562)	(22,211,492)	(22,161,492)	(22,253,574)	(22,218,492)	(+5,391,930)	(+57,000)	(-35,082)	
New advances, 1st quarter FY 1999 / 2000	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---	---	
Trust funds	(4,160,300)	(4,122,000)	(4,107,000)	(4,099,130)	(4,104,000)	(-56,300)	(-3,000)	(+4,870)	
United States Institute of Peace	11,160	11,495	11,160	11,495	12,160	+1,000	+1,000	+665	D
Total, Title IV, Related Agencies	31,138,717	37,447,084	37,294,956	37,440,163	37,421,451	+6,282,734	+126,495	-18,712	
Federal Funds (all years)	26,878,380	33,226,669	33,089,541	33,238,418	33,214,836	+6,336,456	+125,295	-23,582	
Current year, FY 1998 / 1999	(17,738,380)	(23,195,669)	(23,058,541)	(23,207,418)	(23,183,836)	(+5,445,456)	(+125,295)	(-23,582)	
FY 1999 / 2000	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---	---	
FY 2000 / 2001	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---	---	
Trust funds	(4,260,337)	(4,220,415)	(4,205,415)	(4,201,745)	(4,206,615)	(-53,722)	(+1,200)	(+4,870)	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
SUMMARY									
Title I - Department of Labor:									
Federal Funds	9,343,958	9,491,601	7,842,330	9,164,409	9,045,380	-298,578	+1,203,050	-119,029	
Current year	(9,093,958)	(9,241,601)	(7,842,330)	(8,914,409)	(9,045,380)	(-48,578)	(+1,203,050)	(+130,971)	
2000 advance	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	(250,000)	---	(-250,000)	---	(-250,000)	
Trust Funds	(3,605,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(3,374,535)	(3,429,486)	(-175,600)	(+9,603)	(+54,951)	
Current year	(3,565,086)	(3,506,092)	(3,419,883)	(3,374,535)	(3,429,486)	(-135,600)	(+9,603)	(+54,951)	
2000 advance	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	
Title II - Department of Health and Human Services:									
Federal Funds	193,885,363	210,298,001	209,227,664	210,854,994	211,585,795	+17,700,432	+2,358,131	+730,801	
Current year	(162,167,174)	(177,149,724)	(176,289,059)	(176,178,717)	(178,424,518)	(+16,257,344)	(+2,135,459)	(+2,245,801)	
2000 advance	(31,718,189)	(33,148,277)	(32,938,605)	(34,676,277)	(33,161,277)	(+1,443,088)	(+222,672)	(-1,515,000)	
Trust Funds	(1,798,072)	(1,951,665)	(1,951,665)	(1,694,715)	(1,955,665)	(+157,593)	(+4,000)	(+260,950)	
Title III - Department of Education:									
Federal Funds	32,149,716	33,590,568	32,930,057	34,367,651	35,561,092	+3,411,376	+2,631,035	+1,193,441	
Current year	(30,701,330)	(32,142,182)	(31,481,671)	(31,867,651)	(29,412,706)	(-1,288,624)	(-2,068,965)	(-2,454,945)	
2000 advance	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(1,448,386)	(2,500,000)	(6,148,386)	(+4,700,000)	(+4,700,000)	(+3,648,386)	
Title IV - Related Agencies:									
Federal Funds	26,878,380	33,226,669	33,089,541	33,238,418	33,214,836	+6,336,456	+125,295	-23,582	
Current year	(17,738,380)	(23,195,669)	(23,058,541)	(23,207,418)	(23,183,836)	(+5,445,456)	(+125,295)	(-23,582)	
2000 advance	(8,840,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(9,691,000)	(+851,000)	---	---	
2001 advance	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---	---	
Trust Funds	(4,260,337)	(4,220,415)	(4,205,415)	(4,201,745)	(4,206,615)	(-53,722)	(+1,200)	(+4,870)	
Administrative offset	---	---	---	-33,000	---	---	---	+33,000	
Total, all titles:									
Federal Funds	262,257,417	286,606,839	283,089,592	287,592,472	289,407,103	+27,149,686	+6,317,511	+1,814,631	
Current year	(219,700,842)	(241,729,176)	(238,671,601)	(240,135,195)	(240,066,440)	(+20,365,598)	(+1,394,839)	(-68,755)	
2000 advance	(42,256,575)	(44,537,663)	(44,077,991)	(47,117,277)	(49,000,663)	(+6,744,088)	(+4,922,672)	(+1,883,386)	
2001 advance	(300,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(+40,000)	---	---	
Trust Funds	(9,663,495)	(9,678,172)	(9,576,963)	(9,270,995)	(9,591,766)	(-71,729)	(+14,803)	(+320,771)	
Current year	(9,623,495)	(9,678,172)	(9,576,963)	(9,270,995)	(9,591,766)	(-31,729)	(+14,803)	(+320,771)	
2000 advance	(40,000)	---	---	---	---	(-40,000)	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
BUDGET ENFORCEMENT ACT RECAP									
Federal Funds (all years)	262,257,417	286,606,839	283,089,592	287,592,472	289,407,103	+27,149,686	+6,317,511	+1,814,631	
Mandatory, total in bill	190,473,289	210,857,181	210,953,555	210,944,181	210,751,499	+20,278,210	-202,056	-192,682	
Less advances for subsequent years	-38,458,189	-40,529,605	-40,529,605	-40,529,605	-40,529,605	-2,071,416	---	---	
Plus advances provided in prior years	38,458,189	38,458,189	38,458,189	38,458,189	38,458,189	---	---	---	
NAFTA activities	---	---	---	---	-44,000	-44,000	-44,000	-44,000	
Total, mandatory, current year	190,473,289	208,785,765	208,882,139	208,872,765	208,636,083	+18,162,794	-246,056	-236,682	
Discretionary, total in bill	71,784,128	75,749,658	72,136,037	76,648,291	78,655,604	+6,871,476	+6,519,567	+2,007,313	
Less advances for subsequent years	-4,098,386	-4,348,058	-3,888,386	-6,927,672	-8,811,058	-4,712,672	-4,922,672	-1,883,386	
Plus advances provided in prior years	4,258,386	4,258,386	4,258,386	4,258,386	4,258,386	---	---	---	
Scorekeeping adjustments:									
Trust funds considered budget authority	9,663,495	9,678,172	9,576,963	9,270,995	9,591,766	-71,729	+14,803	+320,771	
Less TF advances for subsequent years	-40,000	---	---	---	---	+40,000	---	---	
Plus TF advances provided in prior years	---	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	+40,000	---	---	
Adjustment to balance with 1998 bill	-522	---	---	---	---	+522	---	---	
Childcare welfare reform rescission	-3,000	---	---	---	---	+3,000	---	---	
Adjustment for leg cap on Title XX SSBGs	-81,000	-471,000	-81,000	-471,000	-471,000	-390,000	-390,000	---	
SSA User Fee Collection	-35,000	-75,000	-75,000	-75,000	-75,000	-40,000	---	---	
MN/WY Disproportionate Share Hospitals	8,000	---	---	---	---	-8,000	---	---	
NIH Foundation	1,000	---	---	---	---	-1,000	---	---	
Guaranty Reserve Recapture	-280,000	---	---	---	---	+280,000	---	---	
Student Aid Income Protection Allowance	10,000	---	---	---	---	-10,000	---	---	

	FY 1998 Comparable	FY 1999 Request	House	Senate	Conference	Conference vs FY 1998	Conference vs House	Conference vs Senate	Mand Disc
Social Security claimant representative offset	---	-19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Projected HCFA user fee collections.....	---	-264,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Viagra limitation.....	---	---	-40,000	---	---	---	+40,000	---	
NAFTA activities.....	---	---	---	---	44,000	+44,000	+44,000	+44,000	
Total, discretionary, current year.....	81,187,101	84,548,658	81,927,000	82,744,000	83,232,698	+2,045,597	+1,305,698	+488,698	
Crime trust fund.....	143,831	143,938	156,000	144,000	156,000	+12,169	---	+12,000	
General purposes.....	81,043,270	84,404,720	81,771,000	82,600,000	83,076,698	+2,033,428	+1,305,698	+476,698	
Grand total, current year.....	271,660,390	293,334,423	290,809,139	291,616,765	291,868,781	+20,208,391	+1,059,642	+252,016	

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimate, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$262,257,417,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	286,606,839,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	283,089,592,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	287,592,472,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	289,403,103,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+27,145,686,000
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	+2,796,264,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+6,313,511,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+1,810,631,000

SECTION 101(g): DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions of H.R. 4328, the Department of Transportation and related agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittee of both the House and Senate with jursidiction over H.R. 4328.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES

Executive Branch propensities cannot substitute for Congress' own statements concerning the best evidence of Congressional intentions; that is, the official reports of the Congress. Report language included by the House (House Report 105–648) or the Senate (Senate Report 105–249 accompanying the companion measure S. 2307) that is not changed by the conference is approved by the committee of conference. The statement of the managers, while repeating some report language for emphasis, is not intended to negate the language referred to above unless expressly provided herein.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

During fiscal year 1999, for the purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–177), as amended, with respect to funds provided for the Department of Transportation and related agencies, the terms ''program, project, and activity'' shall mean any item for which a dollar amount is contained in an appropriations Act (including joint resolutions providing continuing appropriations) or accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, or accompanying conference reports and joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference. In addition, the reductions made pursuant to any sequestration order to funds appropriated for ''Federal Aviation Administration, Facilities and equipment'' and for ''Coast Guard, Acquisition, construction, and improvements'' shall be applied equally to each ''budget item'' that is listed under said accounts in the budget justifications submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations as modified by subsequent appropriations Acts and accompanying committee reports, conference reports, or joint explanatory statements of the committee of conference. Adjustments to the above allocations may be required due to changing program requirements or priorities. Such adjustments, if required, are expected to be accomplished only through the normal reprogramming process.

STAFFING INCREASES PROVIDED BY CONGRESS

The Department of Transportation is directed to fill expeditiously any positions added in this bill, without regard to agency-specific staffing targets which may have been previously established to meet the mandated government-wide staffing reductions. Staffing reductions have been made in the bill which more than offset staffing increases provided for a small number of specific activities.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides a total program level of $60,490,000 for the salaries and expenses of the various offices comprising the Office of the Secretary. The department has indicated that this aggregate funding level shall be sufficient to avoid any personnel reductions in fiscal year 1999. A consolidated appropriations request for these various offices has not been approved, rather individual appropriations have been provided for each of the offices within the Office of the Secretary, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a provision (sec. 361) which authorizes the Secretary to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary, provided that no appropriation shall be increased or decreased by more than twelve percent by all such transfers and that any such transfers shall be submitted for approval to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. None of the funds provided in this Act for any office within the Office of the Secretary shall be available for any new position not specifically requested in the budget and approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The conference agreement provides $1,624,000 for expenses of the Immediate Office of the Secretary, instead of $1,623,800 as proposed by the House and $1,768,600 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement deletes a provision proposed by the Senate that would permit the crediting of up to $1,000,000 in funds received from user fees. The House bill contained no similar provision.

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SECRETARY

The conference agreement provides $585,000 for expenses of the Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary as proposed by the House instead of $554,700 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

The conference agreement provides $8,750,000 for expenses of the Office of the General Counsel instead of $8,895,000 as proposed by the House and $8,645,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY

The conference agreement provides $2,808,000 for expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy instead of $2,667,200 as proposed by the House and $2,479,500 as proposed by the Senate.

The department is encouraged to exercise its authority under the National Service Act to enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with qualified urban youth corps to perform appropriate service projects. The department is further encouraged to report back to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on its activities in this area in its budget justifications in support of the fiscal year 2000 request.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR AVIATION AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $7,650,300 for expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs instead of $7,002,200 as proposed by the House and $6,686,300 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes a provision that permits the crediting to this appropriation of $1,000,000 received in user fees as proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that would prohibit the use of funds to maintain custody of airline tariffs that are already available for public and departmental access at no cost; to secure them against detection, alteration, or tampering; and to open them to inspection by the department. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Aviation competition guidelines.—The department is encouraged to consider a process in which the department, upon receiving a complaint, would consider within a specified time period whether alleged activity should be referred to the Department of Justice or whether it was a permissible competitive activity. Further, the department is encouraged to implement existing laws, regulations and enforcement practices to protect the economy from anti-competitive conduct by the airlines, and to monitor the dynamics of the airline ticketing industry.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR BUDGET AND PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $6,349,000 for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs instead of $6,069,300 as proposed by the House and $5,687,800 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $1,940,600 for expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs instead of $1,672,000 as proposed by the House and $1,600,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION

The conference agreement provides $19,721,600 for expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration instead of $19,147,100 as proposed by the House and $19,570,200 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have deleted funds for the office of acquisition. While the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations once supported the department's intended aggressive initiative to improve acquisition oversight at the departmental level, there is little, if any, value added by limited, informal secretarial reviews.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The conference agreement provides $1,565,500 for expenses of the Office of Public Affairs instead of $1,377,600 as proposed by the House and $1,656,600 as proposed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

The conference agreement provides $1,046,900 for expenses of the Executive Secretariat as proposed by the House instead of $1,088,500 as proposed by the Senate.

BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

The conference agreement provides $561,100 for expenses of the Board of Contract Appeals instead of $675,500 as proposed by the House and $460,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

The conference agreement provides $1,020,400 for expenses of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization instead of $839,200 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The department is encouraged to increase opportunities and participation in small, minority, and women-owned businesses in DOT-related procurements.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY

The conference agreement provides $1,036,100 for expenses of the Office of Intelligence and Security instead of $961,000 as proposed by the House and $935,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The conference agreement provides $4,874,600 for expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer instead of $4,400,000 as proposed by the House and $4,652,700 as proposed by the Senate.

The position of the chief information officer has been vacant for more than one year and a half and there has not been a permanent incumbent in the position since the office was established. The need for such an office under these circumstances is questionable. Elimination of the office shall be considered in fiscal year 2000 if the position is not filled permanently by May 1, 1999.

OFFICE OF INTERMODALISM

The conference agreement provides $956,900 for expenses of the Office of Intermodalism instead of $1,018,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

The conference agreement provides $6,966,000 for expenses of the Office of Civil Rights as proposed by the House instead of $5,562,000 as proposed by the Senate.

TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $9,000,000 for transportation planning, research, and development instead of $3,035,000 as proposed by the House and $8,328,400 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement includes funding for the following activities:

1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games planning and assistance	$1,000,000
2001 Special Olympics World Summer Games planning and assistance	900,000
2002 Winter Olympics security and training and assistance	1,000,000
Drexel University intelligent transportation institute	500,000
Freight mobility study, Puget Sound area, Washington	40,000
Flood project alternatives research, I–5, Centralia/Chehalis, Washington	250,000
New Jersey State Police enforcement equipment	1,275,000

The conference agreement also includes funding for a collaboration of industry, education, and government activities to develop a skilled workforce for the transportation industry within the amounts appropriated, provided that total federal government support for this activity not exceed $1,000,000 in total.

The department is encouraged to submit a report by January 1, 1999 to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing how the department could develop a multimedia acoustic noise model that encompasses all transportation related noise sources by incorporating propagation phenomena that affect community noise, such as atmospheric effects.

The department is encouraged to work with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the transportation industry to identify and implement initiatives to increase the involvement of the transportation industry in the effort to locate missing children, and to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than March 31, 1999 on the initiatives and actions taken to implement these efforts.

New Jersey State Police video camera equipment.—The conference agreement includes $1,275,000 to enable the Secretary to make a grant to the New Jersey State Police for the procurement of video camera equipment for police vehicles. Such equipment shall be used for law enforcement purposes including the prosecution of drunk drivers.

TRANSPORTATION ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE CENTER

The conference agreement includes a limitation on activities financed through the transportation administrative service center at $124,124,000 instead of $109,124,000 as proposed by the House and $158,468,000 as proposed by the Senate. Language is included in the conference agreement that stipulates that the limitation shall not apply to non-DOT entities and that services provided by the transportation administrative service center to entities within the department shall be provided on a competitive basis. In addition, the conference agreement includes two language provisions, as proposed by both the House and Senate. The first provision limits activities transferred to the transportation administrative service center to only those approved by the agency modal administrator; the second limits special assessments or reimbursable agreements levied against those assessments or reimbursable agreements presented to and approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Lastly, the conference agreement includes a provision that exempts from the obligation limitation departmental activities related to Year 2000 conversion activities.

The department shall submit with the annual department's Congressional budget submission an approved annual operating plan of the transportation administrative service center and provide quarterly reports for the Committees' review. Quarterly reports and approvals of the Secretary's management council shall also be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in a timely manner.

The transportation administrative service center management is directed to establish a mechanism that ensures that the transportation administrative service center's budget corresponds to the budget of each of the modes responsible for paying transportation administrative service center bills, guaranteeing that transportation administrative service center charges to the modes are reduced to correspond to Congressional reductions.

Transportation computer center.—The conference agreement restores funding necessary to continue operations of the transportation computer center (TCC) within the transportation administrative service center in fiscal year 1999. The House had proposed to eliminate the transportation computer center based upon findings of the Inspector General. The Inspector General's report, upon which the House based its recommendations, may have been based on an out-dated independent analysis of the TCC's utility and cost-effectiveness. In restoring the reduction proposed by the House, the director of the transportation administrative service center is directed to contract out for an independent analysis to determine whether the transportation computer center is currently capable of operating at levels that OMB considers cost-effective. In addition, the Inspector General is directed to review the center's cost effectiveness, utility and value added to the department, as well as to provide an assessment of departmental users that have indicated an interest in obtaining data processing services elsewhere. Both the independent analysis and the Inspector General's updated audit shall be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography.—The conference agreement disallows the proposed transfer of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Aeronautical Charting and Cartography to the transportation administrative service center, as proposed by the House. The conference agreement provides funding for this activity within the Federal Aviation Administration.

MINORITY BUSINESS RESOURCE CENTER

The conference agreement includes a limitation on direct loans of $13,775,000 and provides subsidy and administrative costs totaling $1,900,000, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH

The conference agreement provides $2,900,000 for minority business outreach activities, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

AMTRAK REFORM COUNCIL

The conference agreement deletes an appropriation of $450,000 for the Amtrak Reform Council proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conferees have agreed to provide an appropriation of $450,000 directly to the Amtrak Reform Council in section 349 of this Act.

COAST GUARD

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $2,700,000,000 for Coast Guard operating expenses as proposed by the House instead of $2,761,603,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement assumes that an additional $71,705,000 will be provided for fiscal year 1999 in order to improve the Coast Guard's readiness posture. The agreement specifies that $300,000,000 of the total is available only for ''defense-related'' activities, as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed a similar amount for ''national security'' activities. The agreement accepts the House and Senate language regarding new user fees, and deletes Senate language allocating funds for enhanced counter-drug operations around Hispaniola.

Caribbean support tender.—The conference agreement deletes House language allocating funds for a Caribbean support tender.

Flexibility provision.—The agreement modifies the Senate proposal to allow the transfer of funding from FAA's operating account to augment Coast Guard drug interdiction operations. The agreement allows the transfer of up to $71,705,000 instead of $60,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This is the difference between the level contained in this bill and the President's budget request.

The following table compares the House and Senate bills and the conference agreement for items in conference:

COAST GUARD—OPERATING EXPENSES

[Fiscal Year 1999: Conference Agreement]

	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Personnel Resources:			
Budget estimate	$1,762,471,000	$1,762,471,000	$1,762,471,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Eliminate new officer billets	−5,736,000	0	−5,736,000
Restore FY 1998 FTE savings	−15,000,000	0	−15,000,000
College fund recruiting	−545,000	0	0
Headquarters staffing	−1,000,000	0	−1,000,000
PCS reassignment moves	−1,370,000	0	−1,370,000
Overseas billet eliminations	−560,000	0	−560,000
Military pay and benefits	−10,000,000	−2,377,000	−10,000,000
Civilian pay and benefits	0	−3,077,000	−3,075,000
Health care	0	−2.036,000	0
PCS moves	0	−2,308,000	0
Amount recommended	1,728,260,000	1,752,673,000	1,725,730,000
Operating Funds & Unit Level Maintenance:			
Budget estimate	619,593,000	619,593,000	619,593,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
GSA rent for OSC	−1,448,000	0	0
17th district—FY98 level	0	+888,000	+1,768,000
Headquarters directorates	0	−1,156,000	−1,156,000
Other activities—FY98 level	0	−36,000	0
Amount recommended	618,145,000	619,289,000	620,205,000
Depot Level Maintenance:			
Budget estimate	389,641,000	389,641,000	389,641,000
Adjustments to budget estimate	0	0	.....
Amount recommended	389,641,000	389,641,000	389,641,000
Account-Wide Adjustments:			
Departmental initiatives	−498,000	0	−498,000
Non-pay inflation	−10,000,000	0	−10,000,000
Non-operational travel	−2,500,000	0	−2,500,000
Advisory/assistance services	−2,000,000	0	−2,000,000
Capitalizable projects	−8,000,000	0	−8,000,000
User fee/reimbursable program	−3,500,000	0	−3,500,000
WLB PCAF	−548,000	0	−78,000
Defense OPTEMPO	−9,000,000	0	−9,000,000
Amount recommended	−36,046,000	0	−35,576,000
Total appropriation	2,700,000,000	2,761,603,000	2,700,000,000

Nationwide ballast water management program.—The conferees agree that the Coast Guard should allocate not less than $3,000,000 to the nationwide ballast water management program.

Concord, CA marine safety detachment.—The conference agreement accepts the House's concern about the Coast Guard's planned closure of the marine safety detachment in Concord, California and its impact on the protection of the local marine environment from significant oil and chemical traffic and on timely and efficient response to oil and chemical accidents in the sensitive and busy waterways of the Carquinez Strait and other Bay and Delta waterways. The conference agreement agrees with the House's direction that the Coast Guard shall not obligate any funds to begin the closure or termination of this unit until: (1) the Coast Guard enters into discussions with Contra Costa County officials concerning the impact of the closure; (2) the Coast Guard submits a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that explains how the Coast Guard will assure the timely and efficient response to oil and chemical accidents in the area and continue to perform other critical oversight functions concerning oil and chemical traffic in these waterways; and (3) the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have had thirty legislative days to review the Coast Guard report.

Nationwide differential global positioning system.—Within the ''Acquisition, construction, and improvements'' account, the conferees have provided $7,500,000 for differential global positioning system (DGPS) equipment, of which $5,500,000 is for electronic equipment costs, site preparation and construction work, and installation of conversion software at Air Force ground wave emergency network transmitter sites throughout the continental United States under the nationwide DGPS program. The conference agreement directs that, of funds made available under Coast Guard ''Operating expenses'', sufficient operating funds be made available to support this NDGPS activity. The agreement notes that, in the future, these sites may be operated by other DOT personnel through a memorandum of agreement between the Coast Guard and the Federal Railroad Administration or the Federal Highway Administration.

Distribution of funds.—The conferees do not agree with the House proposal to reduce funds for polar icebreaking and fisheries enforcement missions in order to finance additional drug interdiction activities. After development of the House bill, the Coast Guard raised its estimated fiscal year 1999 funding for drug interdiction activities from $372,000,000 to $440,000,000—an increase of $68,000,000 (18 percent) since submission of the President's budget. The Coast Guard believes this increased level can be accomplished without lowering performance in other mission areas. With this development, the conferees agree that it is no longer necessary to reallocate funding from other missions.

Channel marking, Timbalier and Terrebonne Bays, LA.—The conferees direct the Coast Guard to provide adequate navigational markings in the east-west channel from the Houma Navigational Canal to the Havoline Canal in the vicinity of Timbalier and Terrebonne bays, Louisiana to ensure the safe and efficient navigation of maritime vessels. The conferees understand that the existing buoy and lights placed by the Coast Guard in this channel are insufficient. In addition, the conferees expect the Coast Guard to work with the Army Corps of Engineers to address the feasibility of upgrading the channel over the long term.

Container inspection program.—The DOT Inspector General recently reported that the Coast Guard container inspection program was failing to uniformly and aggressively utilize its own targeting system to prioritize and select hazardous material containers for inspection. The IG audit of ten shipping terminals found that fully 68 percent of the containers selected for inspection would have been identified as low risk under the Coast Guard targeting system and should not have been chosen for inspection. Indeed, the audit revealed that Coast Guard inspectors regularly used alternative methods that did not identify containers posing the highest risks to human life, the safety of port areas, or the environment. The conferees are concerned that the Coast Guard's failure to abide by its own targeting criteria has undermined the effectiveness of the container inspection program and potentially compromised the safety of U.S. ports. Accordingly, the conferees concur in the directive of the Senate Committee regarding staffing of the container inspection program and expect this action will serve to rejuvenate this program. Toward that end, the conferees direct the Commandant to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations detailing the measures he has taken to address the deficiencies cited in the IG audit. This report shall also identify the location and rank of each Coast Guard container inspector.

Military health care.—The conferees are concerned about the structure of the current health care delivery system for service personnel and their dependents in remote or isolated communities with higher than average health care costs. The Coast Guard should explore additional means of assuring that health care services are accessible for Coast Guard personnel and their dependents at an out-of-pocket cost not substantially in excess of that paid by Coast Guard personnel and their dependents stationed in larger communities which have health care costs closer to system-wide average medical costs.

Seasonal search and rescue facility, Southern Lake Michigan.—The conference agreement directs the Commandant to establish an additional seasonal search and rescue facility on Southern Lake Michigan, to better serve the Chicago metropolitan area and the surrounding environment. The conferees understand that this will require the Coast Guard to make arrangements to acquire, refurbish, or otherwise obtain additional helicopter assets for this purpose. The conferees understand that the Coast Guard has two damaged

HH–65 helicopters which could potentially be refurbished to serve this mission. The conference agreement directs the Coast Guard not to close or downsize any other facility to accommodate this additional seasonal capability. The Coast Guard is further directed to study Illinois sites in the Chicago metropolitan area, including Waukegan, Illinois, and to submit a report to the Congress recommending a site from within these options before proceeding.

Reductions.—While some of the reductions in this bill are due largely to budget constraints, others are due to programmatic objections to the levels of funding proposed by the Coast Guard for specific activities. This bill assumes that additional funding for Coast Guard operations will be provided for fiscal year 1999. None of these additional funds may be used to augment funding in this bill for the following items which are being reduced in this conference report:

Activity	*Reduction*
Eliminate new officer billets	−$5,736,000
Non-operational travel	−2,500,000

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The conference agreement includes $395,465,000 for acquisition, construction, and improvement programs of the Coast Guard instead of $389,000,000 proposed by the House and $426,173,000 proposed by the Senate. Consistent with past years and the House and Senate bills, the conference agreement distributes funds in the bill by budget activity.

The bill assumes offsetting collections of $1,000,000 from sale or lease of real property as proposed by the Senate instead of $3,000,000 as proposed by the House.

The bill includes the provision proposed by the Senate which authorizes the Secretary to enter into a long-term agreement with the City of Homer, Alaska for dedicated pier space on the municipal dock for Coast Guard vessels.

Roles and missions study.—The conferees agree to allow funding for the operation of an advisory council on Coast Guard roles and missions in fiscal year 1999, but direct that those obligations be limited to not more than $1,000,000. The House bill provided a like amount for a blue-ribbon panel; the Senate bill deferred funding for any such panel until a future fiscal year. The conferees are concerned about the long-term affordability of recapitalizing the Coast Guard, given the current and projected budget environment and the current array of Coast Guard missions. The administration's proposal to finance a portion of those capital improvements with specific user fees this year was strongly denied by both the House and Senate. This roles and missions process should not be used to delay the deepwater capability replacement program, which is only in the concept exploration and design phase.

A table showing the distribution of this appropriation by project as included in the fiscal year 1999 budget estimate, House bill, Senate bill, and the conference agreement follows:

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1999

Program name	Fiscal year 1999—			Conference agreement
	Estimate	House	Senate	
Vessels	$269,573,000	$227,913,000	$234,553,000	$219,923,000
Survey and design—cutters and boats	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Seagoing buoy tender (WLB) replacement	105,000,000	81,790,000	45,000,000	72,600,000
Coastal buoy tender (WLM) replacement	31,000,000	27,000,000	31,000,000	27,000,000
47-foot motor lifeboat (MLB) replacement project	20,800,000	20,800,000	20,800,000	20,800,000
Buoy boat replacement project (BUSL)	11,773,000	7,073,000	11,773,000	11,773,000
Polar icebreaker replacement follow-on	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Configuration management	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
Surface search radar replacement project	12,900,000	8,450,000	12,900,000	8,450,000
Polar class icebreaker reliability improvement program	6,100,000	0	4,000,000	0
Barracuda coastal patrol boat (CPB)	37,600,000	47,600,000	37,600,000	37,600,000
Mackinaw replacement	0	6,000,000	4,000,000	5,300,000
Deepwater capability concept exploration	28,000,000	20,000,000	28,000,000	20,000,000
ATS–1 conversion	10,000,000	2,000,000	14,000,000	10,000,000
Reactivate 2 T–AGOS vessels	0	9,900,000	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer	0	−9,100,000	0	0
Drug interdiction assets	0	0	19,080,000	0
Aricraft	37,131,000	39,400,000	55,131,000	35,700,000
HC–130 engine conversion	9,941,000	4,100,000	9,941,000	4,100,000
HH–65A helicopter kapton rewiring	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
HH–65A helicopter mission computer replacement	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
HH–65A engine control program	0	0	9,000,000	6,000,000
Long range search aircraft capability preservation	1,590,000	0	1,590,000	0
HC–130 aircraft sensor upgrade	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000
HU–25SLAR radar upgrade	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
HU–25 A avionics improvements	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
HH–60J navigation upgrade	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
HU–25 engine overhaul	0	9,100,000	0	0
Low signature aircraft	0	2,000,000	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer (TCAS)	0	−1,400,000	0	0
Drug interdiction assets	0	0	9,000,000	00
Other Equipment	33,969,000	30,314,000	44,789,000	36,569,000
Fleet logistics system	4,669,000	4,669,000	4,669,000	4,669,000
Ports and waterways safety system (PAWSS)	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000	6,600,000
Marine information for safety and law enforcement (MISLE)	6,100,000	4,100,000	4,000,000	4,100,000
Aviation logistics management information system (ALMIS)	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
National distress system modernization	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Communication systems 2000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Personnel MIS/Jt uniform military pay system	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
Local notice to manners automation	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Defense message system implementation	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Differential GPS	2,600,000	0	9,520,000	7,500,000
Commercial satellite communications	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Drug interdiction sensors, cutter or aircraft	0	9,000,000	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer	0	−7,055,000	0	0
Drug interdiction assets	0	0	9,400,000	0
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	53,650,000	42,923,000	43,250,000	54,823,000
Survey and design—shore projects	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Minor AC&I shore construction projects	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Public family quarters	18,600,000	2,300,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
Waterways ATON projects	5,000,000	4,073,000	5,000,000	4,073,000
Group/Station New Orleans, LA—relocation	0	4,000,000	0	4,000,000
Air Station Cape Cod, MA-replace electric distribution system	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Air Station Miami, FL-renovate fixed wing hanger	7,100,000	3,600,000	7,100,000	3,600,000
ISC Boston, MA-waterfront rehabilitation	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Station Oswego-47' MLB improvements	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
Station Neah Bay-waterfront renovation	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Station Cape Disappointment-47' MLB improvements	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
Coast Guard training infrastructure-optimize	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
Capitalizable projects	0	8,000,000	0	8,000,000
Asset sales	0	−2,000,000	0	0
Station Dauphin Island	0	0	3,200,000	3,200,000
Personnel and Related Support	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000
Personnel and related support.				
Direct personnel costs	47,700,000	47,700,000	47,700,000	47,700,000
Core acquisition costs	750,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
Total gross appropriation	442,773,000	389,000,000	426,173,000	395,465,000

Seagoing buoy tender.—The conference agreement provides $72,600,000 for construction of two new seagoing buoy tenders (WLBs) and standardization of prior vessels, which includes a reduction of $1,000,000 in Coast Guard administrative costs. The WLB program has been subject to vascillating vessel cost. Therefore, the Coast Guard is directed to aggressively manage this program

to take full advantage of the new procurement award. The conferees anticipate that, due to the maturity of the program, there should be few—if any—change orders for the balance of the vessel procurement.

Group/Station New Orleans.—The conferees agree to provide $4,000,000 for this project, as proposed by the House. Of these funds, the conferees direct that $2,500,000 is only to improve the condition of the waterway adjoining the relocation site.

Mackinaw replacement program.—The conferees agree that the Congressionally directed study on this program is to be submitted by January 1, 1999, as proposed by the House.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

The conference agreement includes $21,000,000 for environmental compliance, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

ALTERATION OF BRIDGES

The conference agreement includes $14,000,000 for alteration of bridges instead of $12,000,000 proposed by the House and $20,000,000 proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement distributes these funds as follows:

Bridge and location:	*Conference agreement*
New Orleans, LA, Florida Avenue RR/HW Bridge	$7,000,000
Brunswick, GA, Sidney Lanier HW Bridge	5,000,000
Charleston, SC, Limehouse Bridge	1,000,000
Boston, MA, Chelsea Street Bridge	1,000,000
Total	14,000,000

Florida Avenue Bridge.—-The conferees agree to provide $7,000,000 for this project, and direct that $300,000 of this funding shall be made available to the Port of New Orleans to cover the federal portion of a study of the feasibility of development of the Millennium Port in south Louisiana.

RETIRED PAY

The conference agreement includes $684,000,000 for Coast Guard retired pay, as recommended by both the House and the Senate.

RESERVE TRAINING

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides $69,000,000 for reserve training as proposed by the House instead of $67,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement also includes a provision restricting the assessment of direct charges on the reserves, as proposed by the House.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

The conference agreement provides $12,000,000 for Coast Guard research, development, test, and evaluation as proposed by the House instead of $17,461,000 as proposed by the Senate. The agreement includes language proposed by the House stipulating that funds received from non-federal sources may be credited to ''and used for the purposes of'' this appropriation. The conference agreement assumes that an additional $5,000,000 will be provided for fiscal year 1999.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

The conference agreement provides $5,562,558,000 for operating expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration instead of $5,532,558,000 as proposed by the House and $5,538,259,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds are in addition to amounts made available as a mandatory appropriation of user fees in the Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–264). However, due to agency delays in addressing legal concerns over the proposed fees, the FAA is not expected to realize any income from this source during fiscal year 1999. Of the total amount provided, $4,112,174,000 is to be derived from the airport and airway trust fund.

Contract tower cost-sharing program.—The conferees agree to the proposal of the Senate which allocates $6,000,000 for the contract tower cost-sharing program.

Transportation administrative service center limitation.—The conference agreement includes the limit of $28,600,000 on FAA's fiscal year 1999 contribution to the transportation administrative service center (TASC) proposed by the House.

Multiyear leases.—The conference agreement includes, with modification, a provision proposed by the House which provides certain restrictions on multiyear leases signed by the FAA. The final bill restricts funds for leases five years or longer in term; the House bill had proposed such restrictions on leases three years or longer.

Contribution to essential air service program.—The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the House which would have prohibited the FAA from transferring funds to the essential air service (EAS) and rural airport program from the agency's operating account in the event of a shortfall in overflight user fee collections. Current law stipulates that the FAA must pay these costs if a shortfall in collections would cause funding to drop below $50,000,000 for the EAS program.

Satellite leases.—The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House requiring a certification from the FAA Administrator before signing a lease for satellite services for the wide area augmentation system.

The following table compares the conference agreement to the levels proposed in the House and Senate bills by budget activity:

FAA OPERATIONS FISCAL YEAR 1999 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

	House	Senate	Conference
Air Traffic Services:			
Budget estimate	$4,380,866,000	4,380,866,000	$4,380,966,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Air traffic-NAS handoff	−4,600,000	0	−4,600,000
Air traffic-aeronautical charting	0	−2,500,000	
Air traffic-annualize FY98 hires	−5,000,000	0	−5,000,000
Air traffic—MARC	+1,700,000	0	+1,700,000
Systems maintenance	+12,584,000	−10,000,000	+5,000,000
Leased telecomm—reduction	−5,000,000	0	−5,000,000
Leased telecomm—WAAS	−22,700,000	0	−22,700,000
Leased telecomm—LAAS	−675,000	0	−675,000
General reduction	0	−62,100,000	0
Contract tower cost sharing	0	+6,000,000	+6,000,000
Technical noise assistance grant	0	+100,000	+100,000
National airspace redesign	0	+11,000,000	0
Amount recommended	4,352,175,000	4,325,866,000	4,353,191,000
Aviation Regulation/Certification:			
Budget estimate	636,027,000	636,027,000	636,027,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Flight stds—new staffing	−425,000	0	−425,000
Flight stds—av. safety pgm	+500,000	0	+500,000
Rulemaking—FY98 level	−684,000	0	−684,000
General reduction	0	−11,148,000	−5,000,000
Amount recommended	635,418,000	624,879,000	630,418,000
Aviation Security:			
Budget estimate	128,821,000	128,821,000	128,821,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Provide smaller increase	0	−17,392,000	−6,180,000
Amount recommended	128,821,000	111,429,000	122,641,000
Research and Acquisition:			
Budget estimate	94,202,000	94,202,000	94,202,000
Adjustments to budget estimate			
Hold to FY98 level	−1,862,000	−1,862,000	−1,862,000
Amount recommended	92,340,000	92,340,000	92,340,000
Administration of Airports:			
Budget estimate	49,854,000	49,954,000	49,854,000
Adjustment to budget estimate:			
DOT-wide grants mgmt syst	−300,000	0	−300,000
Hold to FY98 level	0	−1,963,000	−1,000,000
Amount recommended	49,554,000	47,891,000	48,554,000

FAA OPERATIONS FISCAL YEAR 1999 CONFERENCE AGREEMENT—Continued

	House	Senate	Conference
Comm. Space Transportation:			
Budget estimate	6,275,000	6,275,000	6,275,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Hold to FY98 level	0	−107,000	−107,000
Amount recommended	6,275,000	6,168,000	6,168,000
Administration:			
Budget estimate	259,014,000	259,014,000	259,014,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Washington flight program	−649,000	0	0
Hold to FY98 level	0	−2,521,000	−1,500,000
Amount recommended	258,365,000	256,493,000	257,514,000
Staff Offices:			
Budget estimate	76,071,000	76,071,000	76,071,000
Adjustments to budget estimate:			
Office of safety assessment	+1,000,000	0	+1,000,000
Hold to FY98 level	0	−2,878,000	−878,000
Amount recommended	77,071,000	73,193,000	76,193,000
Account-Wide Adjustments:			
Advisory and assistance svs	−179,000	0	−179,000
TASC	−2,000,000	0	−2,000,000
Contractual studies	−1,000,000	0	−1,000,000
Acquisition staffing	−17,440,000	0	–17,440,000
Offset, misc user fees	−3,842,000	0	−3,842,000
Amount recommended	−24,461,000	0	−24,461,000
Total appropriation	5,575,558,000	5,538,259,000	5,562,558,000
(Appropriation in this bill)	(5,532,558,000)	(5,538,259,000)	(5,562,558,000)
(Mandatory user fees)	(43,000,000)		

Aircraft firefighting training.—The conferees do not agree with Senate direction allocating $1,500,000 for aircraft firefighting training at the Rocky Mountain Emergency Services Training Center.

Technical noise assistance.—The conference agreement directs that the $100,000 provided to a local citizens group to retain the services of a technical expert in order to facilitate the involvement of local citizens during the FAA's airspace redesign effort shall go to the New Jersey Citizens for Environmental Research.

Contract tower program.—The conferees do not agree with Senate direction requiring the establishment of an air traffic control tower in Salisbury, Maryland. However, it is the conferees' understanding that the contract towers listed in the Senate report, including Salisbury, Maryland, are eligible for the existing contract tower program or for the new cost-sharing element of this program and should receive consideration for funding. In addition, the conferees understand that Phoenix Goodyear Airport in Arizona, Waukesha County Airport in Wisconsin, and Sugarland Airport in Texas are eligible for these programs and should also receive consideration for funding.

The conferees note that the FAA contract tower program was recently validated by the DOT Inspector General as a cost-effective way to enhance aviation safety. The conferees direct the FAA to fully fund the base contract tower program at the level requested. Furthermore, the FAA is directed to conduct a study of extending the contract tower program to existing air traffic control towers without radar capability. The study should identify potential cost savings and other benefits, including the positive impact on controller staffing at busier FAA air traffic facilities. The FAA Administrator should provide this study to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 90 days after enactment of this Act. This study should include a plan and timeline for expanding the contract tower program to these facilities by the year 2000.

Air traffic controller training.—The conference agreement includes $40,438,000 for air traffic controller training, including $15,500,000 for the controller training contract and $24,938,000 for technical training at the FAA Academy in Oklahoma. The FAA is directed not to reprogram any of these funds without prior Congressional approval.

Airspace redesign.—The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 specifically for the redesign of the New York/New Jersey metropolitan airspace. The agreement also concurs in the directive of the Senate concerning quarterly reports on initiatives to minimize delays at Newark International Airport.

Fort Sill/Lawton, OK air traffic control tower.—The conferees note that the Army has announced its intention to discontinue operation of the Fort Sill ARAC at Henry Post Army Airfield in Lawton, Oklahoma. Funding is provided within the recommended level to continue the operation of the Fort Sill ARAC until such time as the staff study to determine the most cost-effective method of continuing air traffic services is concluded. The Administrator should consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on alternatives for continuing the necessary air traffic services provided by the Fort Sill ARAC before implementing any modifications to the current operations.

Secret Service.—The conferees reiterate the concern expressed in the Senate report about the relative treatment of Secret Service agents in the pending policy guidelines regarding the authority of law enforcement officials to carry weapons aboard aircraft. Special agents and officers of the Secret Service should be included among those law enforcement officers with the most unrestricted access within any guidelines in this regard. The FAA has recently indicated that the proposed policy guidelines have been revised consistent with the guidance provided in the Senate report.

MARC.—The conferees direct the FAA to continue the current contractual relationship with the Mid-America Aviation Resource Consortium, as proposed by the House. In addition, funding of $1,700,000 is provided in the bill, as proposed by the House.

University-based center for training.—The conferees do not agree with Senate direction requiring the establishment of a university-based center for training, academics and research.

New York/New Jersey controller pay.—The conference agreement recognizes that an agreement has been reached between the FAA and the National Air Traffic Controllers Association to re-classify the compensation structure for air traffic controllers nationwide. However, the agreement as currently structured will create a pay gap between controllers serving the three major towers in the New York/New Jersey metropolitan region—Newark International Airport, Kennedy Airport, and LaGuardia Airport—and the New York TRACON and the New York en route center. Controllers could rapidly leave the towers seeking higher wages at the TRACON and the center. Indeed, history has shown that such controller migration is a recurring problem in the region. The FAA may not be able to attract and retain the most qualified and seasoned controllers to serve the towers in this busy region. The conference agreement directs the Administrator to submit a report by April 1, 1999, proposing a plan to minimize this pay disparity using financial incentives and other tools as well as exploring other options, including those within the existing pay agreement, to ensure that there will be adequate staffing of well experienced controllers at the towers. In preparing this plan, the Administrator must consult with the air traffic controllers serving the New York/New Jersey metropolitan region.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $1,900,000,000 for facilities and equipment instead of $2,000,000,000 as proposed by the House and $2,044,683,269 as proposed by the Senate. The bill provides that funds for programs in budget activities one through four have an obligational availability of three years and funds for programs in budget activity five are available for two years, as proposed by the House. The Senate bill made the entire appropriation available for three years. The conference agreement assumes that an additional $100,000,000 will be provided for fiscal year 1999.

Explosive detection systems.—The agreement modifies language proposed by the House prohibiting the obligation of funds for explosive detection systems until thirty days after the FAA Administrator makes certain certifications regarding the use of, and funding for, these systems. The modification covers funds provided in this Act or any other appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999.

Instrument landing system, Louisville Standiford Field.—The agreement deletes language proposed by the House which would have reimbursed the sponsor of Louisville Standiford Field for costs relating to acquisition of an instrument landing system. The conferees understand that FAA has now reimbursed the sponsor out of other available funds.

Outlay cap.—The conference agreement deletes the provisions proposed by the Senate which would have limited outlays under this account during fiscal year 1999, specified penalties for violations of such cap, and required monthly reports on compliance.

Wide area augmentation system.—The conference agreement modifies language proposed by the Senate on the GPS wide area augmentation system (WAAS). The proponents of this system have argued vigorously that restrictions imposed in the Senate bill would cause the termination of this development program—an outcome not desired at this time by either the House or Senate. Therefore, the conference agreement provides total funding of $85,000,000 to continue the WAAS program.

However, those proponents have not been able to provide compelling assurances that this program will be cost-effective beyond the initial phase, which is expected to become operational early next year. The serious and persistent technical concerns expressed in both the House and Senate reports await resolution by the FAA at an unknown cost and in an unknown timeframe. Because of these concerns, and the need to fund other critical FAA programs in the near term, the agreement includes a provision which prohibits the use of funds under the ''Next generation navigation systems'' program for any WAAS activities beyond phase I. The conferees intend for FAA to take a ''time out'' at this point to reassess the justification for the program beyond phase one. The FAA has also expressed some interest in taking a ''time out'' before proceeding to further phases in this program.

FAA has not appropriately or fairly considered all technology combinations for next generation navigation and landing systems. The extant WAAS benefit-cost study assumes costs for competing systems which may no longer be valid, while benefits for WAAS technology may be overstated. Congress will be unable to adequately judge the need for future appropriations for the wide-area and local-area augmentation systems (WAAS and LAAS, respectively) until FAA completes an up-to-date alternatives analysis which looks at various combinations of existing and new, ground-based and satellite-based technologies.

The following table provides a breakdown of the House and Senate bills and the conference agreement by program:

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1999

[In thousands of dollars]

Title	FY 1999 estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Engieering development, test and evaluation:				
Advanced technology development and prototyping	[135,857,000]	45,857.0		52,566.0
Subtotal—ADV Dev/prototyping	[135,857,000]	45,857.0		52,566.0
Aviation weather services improvements	26,300.0	26,300.0	26,300.0	26,300.0
En route automation	118,000.0		113,000.0	
Oceanic automation system	13,700.0		3,237.0	
Aeronautical data link (ADL) applications	16,500.0		23,000.0	39,000.0
Next generation VHF A/G communication system	500.0		4,706.0	
Air traffic management (ATM)	47,800.0		64,300.0	51,200.0
Conflict probe	[46,000.0]			41,000.0
Host replacement	[72,000.0]			20,000.0
Traffic flow management			3,287.0	
Subtotal—En Route Programs	222,800.0	26,300.0	237,830.0	177,500.0
Terminal digital radar (ASR–11)				
Terminal automation (START)	74,700.0	74,700.0	74,700.0	99,200.0
Free flight phase I	39,200.0	168,200.0		
Runway incursion reduction			9,168.0	
Airport technology			5,000.0	
Subtotal—Terminal Programs	113,900.0	242,900.0	88,868.0	99,200.0
Local area augmentation system for GPS (LAAS)	6,500.0		6,500.0	
Wide area augmentation system (WAAS)	101,500.0		117,500.0	
Next generation navigation systems		129,875.0		92,000.0
Next generation landing systems				34,175.0
Navigation and surveillance			13,285.0	
Loran-C upgrades			10,000.0	
Subtotal—Landing/NAVAIDS	108,000.0	129,875.0	147,285.0	126,175.0
FAA technical center facility—building lease	5,290.0	5,290.0	5,290.0	5,290.0
NAS improvement of system support laboratory	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Technical center facilities	7,000.0	7,000.0	7,000.0	7,000.0
Independent operational test support	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0
Subtotal—RDT and E Equipment and Facilities	17,790.0	17,790.0	17,790.0	17,790.0
Total Activity 1	462,490.0	462,722.0	491,773.0	473,231.0
Air traffic control facilities and equipment:				
Long range radar (LRR) program—replace/establish	5,700.0	5,700.0	5,700.0	5,700.0
En route automation	195,300.0	166,700.0	196,400.0	194,692.4
Next generation weather radar (NEXRAD)	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,900.0	4,900.0
Air traffic operations management	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Weather and radar processor (WARP)	20,000.0		22,200.0	20,000.0
Aeronautical data link (ADL) applications	600.0	600.0	600.0	600.0
ARTCC building improvements/plant improvements	63,931.6	49,800.0	63,931.6	54,000.0
Voice switching and control system (VSCS)	14,500.0	7,500.0	12,500.0	10,000.0
Air traffic management	44,600.0	29,403.3	47,600.0	35,000.0
Critical communications support	1,850.0	1,850.0	1,850.0	1,850.0
DOD base closure—facility transfer	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Back-up emergency communications (BUEC)	8,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0	8,500.0
Air/ground communication RFI elimination	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0	1,600.0
Volcano monitor			2,000.0	2,000.0
ATC beacon interrogator (ATCBI) replacement	14,800.0	14,800.0	14,800.0	14,800.0
ATC en route radar facilities	4,100.0	4,100.0	5,300.0	4,100.0
En route comms and control facilities improvement	3,126.7	3,126.7	2,000.0	2,000.0
Subtotal—En route programs	385,508.3	300,580.0	391,881.6	361,742.4
Terminal Doppler weather radar (TDWR)—provide	4,300.0	4,300.0	1,800.0	4,300.0
Terminal automation	135,300.0	121,600.0	135,300.0	100,000.0
Terminal air traffic control facilities—replace	82,300.0	58,725.0	82,300.0	63,625.0
Control tower/tracon facilities—improve	17,722.3	17,722.2	22,722.3	17,722.2
Terminal voice switch replacement (TVSR)/ETVS	11,500.0	9,000.0	10,300.0	10,300.0
Employee safety/OSHA and environmental compliances	22,000.0	22,000.0	22,000.0	22,000.0
Chicago Metroplex	500.0		500.0	
New Austin Airport at Bergstrom	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0
Potomac Metroplex	11,900.0	11,900.0		
Denver Metroplex				
Northern California Metroplex	27,600.0	21,700.0	17,900.0	17,900.0
Atlanta Metroplex	18,200.0	18,200.0	12,200.0	15,000.0
NAS infrastructure management system (NIMS)	22,000.0	18,000.0	22,000.0	20,000.0
Airport surveillance radar (ASR–9)	6,300.0	2,500.0	6,300.0	5,000.0

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT—FISCAL YEAR 1999—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Title	FY 1999 estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Airport surface detection equipment (ASDE–3)	5,600.0	5,600.0	5,600.0	5,600.0
Airport movement area safety system (AMASS)	9,800.0	9,800.0	9,800.0	9,800.0
Voice Recorder Replacement Program	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0
Terminal facilities integration	5,600.0			
Terminal digital radar (ASR–11)	66,100.0	62,200.0	76,100.0	62,200.0
Weather systems processor	16,100.0	13,200.0	11,900.0	11,900.0
DOD/FAA ATC facilities transfer	3,600.0	3,600.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Precision runway monitors	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,300.0	3,300.0
Terminal radar (ASR)—improve	2,773.4	2,773.4	2,773.4	2,773.4
Terminal communications improvements	1,119.8	1,119.8	1,119.8	1,119.8
Subtotal—terminal programs	479,115.5	412,740.4	450,415.5	379,040.4
Automated surface observing system (ASOS)	9,900.0	9,900.0	20,977.0	9,900.0
Oasis	25,500.0	22,500.0	16,000.0	19,250.0
Flight service facilities improvement	1,364.4	1,364.4	1,364.4	1,364.4
Flight service station modernization	1,000.0	2,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Subtotal—flight service programs	37,764.4	35,764.4	39,341.4	32,514.4
VOR/DME/TACAN network plan	1,000.0	4,700.0	1,000.0	4,700.0
Instrument landing system (ILS)—Establish/upgrade	8,000.0	16,500.0	18,000.0	
ILS—replace Mark 1A, 1B, and 1C	2,100.0	2,100.0	2,100.0	2,100.0
Low level windshear alert system (LLWAS)	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0
Runway visual range (RVR)	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Gulf of Mexico Offshore Program	2,400.0	2,400.0	2,400.0	2,400.0
Wide area augmentation system (WAAS)	16,000.0			
NDB sustain	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Navigational and landing aids—improve	2,761.8	2,000.0	8,761.8	2,761.8
Approach lighting system improvement (ALSIP)	1,000.0	6,000.0	2,500.0	5,000.0
Precision approach path indicators (PAPI)		3,000.0		2,500.0
Distance measuring equipment	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,200.0
Visual NAVAIDS	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
Tactical landing systems			3,000.0	3,000.0
Subtotal—Landing and navigational aids	40,861.8	44,300.0	45,361.8	30,061.8
Alaskan NAS interfacility comm system (ANICS)	3,500.0	3,500.0	6,000.0	3,500.0
Fuel storage tank replacement and monitoring	10,600.0	10,600.0	10,600.0	10.600.0
FAA buildings and equipment—improve/modernize	5,000.0	5,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0
Electrical power systems—sustain/support	20,400.0	20,400.0	15,000.0	17,500.0
Air NAVAIDS and ATC facilities (local projects)	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Aircraft related equipment program	3,900.0	3,900.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Computer aided eng graphics (CAEG) replacement	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Subtotal—other ATC facilities	46,400.0	46,400.0	40,600.0	40,600.0
Total activity 2	989,650.0	837,784.8	967,600.3	843,959.0
Non-ATC facilities and equipment:				
NAS Management Automation Program (NASMAP)	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0
Hazardous materials management	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0	17,000.0
Aviation safety analysis system (ASAS)	11,600.0	11,600.0	11,600.0	11,600.0
Operational data management system (ODMS)	1,200.0	1,200.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
FAA employee housing—provide	8,000.0	8,000.0	8,000.0	8,000.0
Logistics support system and facilities	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0	2,300.0
Test equipment—maintenance support	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0
Integrated flight quality assurance	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0
Safety performance analysis subsystem (SPAS)	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0
National aviation safety data center	1,800.0	1,800.0	1,800.0	1,800.0
Performance enhancement system	9,700.0	9,700.0	9,700.0	9,700.0
Explosive detection systems	100,000.0	100,000.0		
Facility security risk management	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0
Information security	2,000.0	7,000.0	2,000.0	4,000.0
Subtotal—support equipment	162,400.0	167,400.0	62,200.0	64,200.0
Aeronautical center training and support facilities	12,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0
National airspace system (NAS) training facilities	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0
DSR training simulator (MARC)		4,000.0		4,000.0
Subtotal—training equipment and facilities	12,400.0	16,400.0	12,400.0	16,400.0
Total activity 3	174,800.0	183,800.0	74,600.0	80,600.0
Mission support:				
System engineering and development support	29,800.0	29,800.0	28,960.0	28,960.0
Program support leases	29,100.0	29,100.0	27,500.0	27,500.0
Logistics support services	5,600.0	5,600.0	5,600.0	5,600.0
Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center—lease	14,800.0	14.800.0	14.800.0	14.800.0
In-plant NAS contract support services	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Transition engineering support	41,800.0	41,800.0	41,800.0	41,800.0
Frequency and spectrum engineering—provide	2,700.0	2,700.0	1,500.0	1,500.0
Permanent change of station moves	3,500.0	3,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0
FAA system architecture	1,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0	1,000.0
Technical services support contract (TSSC)	47,550.0	47,550.0	47,550.0	47,550.0
Resource tracking program	500.0	1,000.0	500.0	500.0
Center for advanced aviation system dev. (MITRE)	57,000.0	64,093.2	57,000.0	57,000.0
Y2K computer issues	36,000.0	21,600.0	36,000.0	25,000.0
Support contracts—general	−1,500.0	−1,500.0		−1,500.0
NAS modernization integration			8,000.0	
Total activity 4	269,850.0	263.043.2	275,710.0	254,210.0
Personnel and related expenses:				
Personnel and related expenses	233,210.0	250,650.0	235.000.0	248,000.0
Total activity 5	233,210.0	250,550.0	235.000.0	248,000.0
Total	2,130,000.0	2,000,000.0	2,044,683.3	1,900,000.0

Advanced technology development and prototyping.—The conference agreement includes $52,566,000 for advanced technology development and prototyping, to be distributed as follows:

Project	Budget estimate	House bill	Senate bill	Conference agreement
Capacity and ATM technology:				
Air traffic management technology	3,287,000	3,287,000	3,287,000	3,287,000
Oceanic automation program	3,237,000	3,237,000	3,237,000	3,237,000
Runway incursion reduction	3,168,000	3,168,000	9,168,000	3,168,000
System capacity, planning & imps.	4,044,000	4,044,000	7,000,000	3,000,000
Cockpit technology	1,642,000	1,642,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
General aviation/vertical flt tech.	2,902,000	2,902,000	2,902,000	2,902,000
Flight 2000	90,000,000			
Operations concept validation	6,818,000	6,818,000	6,818,000	6,818,000
Software engineering R&D	1,605,000	1,605,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Communications, navigation and surveillance:				
Communications	5,869,000	5,869,000	5,869,000	5,869,000
Navigation	8,995,000	8,995,000	8,995,000	12,995,000
Surveillance	4,290,000	4,290,000	4,290,000	4,290,000
Airport technology	7,383,000	7,215,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	143,240,000	53,072,000	58,566,000	52,566,000

Navigation.—The conference agreement includes $8,995,000 as requested by the administration and $4,000,000 for low-cost, next generation precision gyroscope technology proposed by the Senate.

Aeronautical datalink applications.—The conference agreement provides $39,000,000 for development of aeronautical datalink applications. This includes $23,000,000 as requested by the administration, $11,000,000 for the Capstone Initiative in the State of Alaska, and $5,000,000 for prototype testing and demonstration of automatic dependent surveillance—broadcast (ADS–B) systems involving the use of cargo aircraft in the Ohio Valley.

Host replacement.—The conferees agree to provide $20,000,000 for replacement of the host computer system. The conference agreement assumes that, if necessary, the balance of the $72,000,000 required can be made available by the Office of Management and Budget from emergency supplemental funds for Year 2000 (Y2K) programs. If these funds are not forthcoming from OMB, the conferees expect FAA to submit a reprogramming request for any additional funding needs. Since submission of the budget request in January 1998, the FAA has concluded that the host computer system is no longer expected to be vulnerable to year 2000 problems.

Runway incursion reduction.—The conference agreement provides the $3,168,000 requested by the administration and included in the House bill, instead of $9,168,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees are concerned that the FAA move expeditiously to develop and deploy advanced technologies to prevent runway incursions. For this reason, the conferees direct the FAA to give funding priority to advancing runway incursion technologies to the pre-production phase.

Next generation navigation systems.—The conference agreement provides $92,000,000 for next generation navigation systems, which includes $85,000,000 for further development of the GPS wide area augmentation system (WAAS) and $7,000,000 for further development of the LORAN–C navigation system. The FAA is directed not to reprogram any of the LORAN–C funding to the WAAS program. Further discussion of the conference agreement on WAAS is provided in an earlier section of this report.

Next generation landing systems.—The conference agreement provides $34,175,000 for next generation landing systems, to be distributed as follows:

Project	*Amount*
LAAS research & development	$6,500,000
LAAS telecommunications costs	675,000
Instrument landing systems (ILS)	24,000,000
Transponder landing systems (TLS)	3,000,000
Total	34,175,000

Instrument landing systems.—Funding provided for instrument landing systems (ILS) shall be distributed as follows:

Project	*Amount*
Installation of previously procured systems	$7,800,000
Fresno, CA: upgrade cat I to cat II	3,000,000
Stanly County, NC: obstruction zone	1,000,000
Everett-Stewart, TN: ILS & DME	200,000
Zanesville, OH: ILS	300,000
March Airfield, CA: upgrade cat I to II	3,700,000
Burlington Alamance, NC	1,750,000
North Las Vegas, NV	500,000
McCarran International, NV	1,000,000
Bessemer Airport, AL	1,750,000
Clovis Airport, NM	500,000
Olive Branch Airport, MS	1,500,000
Hays Municipal Airport, KS	500,000
Stennis International Airport, MS	500,000
Total	24,000,000

Transponder landing systems.—The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for transponder landing systems (TLS) as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the House. The FAA should give priority consideration to those locations cited in the Senate report and also to Central Wisconsin Airport in Mosinee, Wisconsin.

Volcano monitor.—The conferees agree to provide $2,000,000 for this program as proposed by the Senate.

ANICS.—The conference agreement provides $3,500,000 for the ANICS program. The FAA is directed to explore alternative means of providing the phase II capabilities of the ANICS program prior to the obligation of any fiscal year 1999 funding. If more cost effective means of realizing the same capabilities as envisioned in phase II exist, the conferees will consider a reprogramming of the funds. The FAA should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations about alternatives to FAA construction and ownership of phase II ANICS facilities by March 31, 1999 and should not obligate any additional funding for phase II prior to consultation with the House and Senate Appropriations Committees after delivering the report.

Terminal air traffic control facilities replacement.—The conference agreement includes $63,625,000 for replacement of air traffic control towers and other terminal facilities. The agreement includes the following adjustments to the budget estimate:

Location	*Amount*
Port Columbus, OH	+$700,000
LaGuardia, NY	−10,000,000
Lambert-St. Louis, MO	+1,900,000
Paine Field, WA	+1,000,000
Logan International, MT	+1,000,000
North Las Vegas, NV	+1,000,000

In addition, the agreement deletes $14,275,000 in requested funding for a tower which received a similar amount of funds in fiscal year 1998. These funds are no longer necessary at that location during fiscal year 1999.

The conferees do not agree to Senate language requiring FAA to initiate replacement of the control tower at Martin State Airport in Maryland.

Terminal digital radar.—The conferees do not agree with Senate direction requiring site surveys for the terminal digital radar (ASR–11). Instead, the conferees direct FAA to submit a report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no later than January 31, 1999, demonstrating the requirements and benefit-cost ratios for each of the sites listed in the Senate report and proposing a schedule for the site surveys for those sites meeting the benefit-cost threshold.

Advanced surface observing system.—The conference agreement includes $9,900,000 for this program as proposed by the House instead of $20,977,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds were included in the budget request, and are only for the commissioning of previously-acquired systems, not to acquire new systems.

Visual navigation aids.—The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for preliminary work necessary for the installation of two localizer directional aids and a precision runway monitor at Newark International Airport, as proposed by the Senate.

Air traffic management.—The conference agreement concurs in the directive of the Senate regarding the installation of the passive final approach spacing tool (FAST) at the New York TRACON.

Aircraft-related equipment.—The conferees are aware that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) utilizes FAA aircraft in the execution of the FEMA mission. In several instances, the aircraft in the FAA inventory lack landing gear equipment that would allow the aircraft to land at smaller fields. The FAA should report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by January 31, 1999 on landing gear and communication systems modifications which would enhance the ability of FAA aircraft to execute FEMA, NASA, and FAA missions.

Explosive detection systems.—The conference agreement includes no funding for explosive detection systems. The House bill contained $100,000,000 to continue this program. The Senate bill deleted funding, but made such programs eligible for grants under the Airport Improvement Program. The Senate received correspondence from the Vice President on September 15, 1998 which stated: ''The terrorist attacks against our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania remind us of the global nature of terrorism . . . These events provide strong evidence of the need to recognize aviation security as a national security issue and to provide substantial federal funds for aviation security improvements as a major element of our overall national security counterintelligence policy''. Consistent with this view, the conferees believe these

activities are more appropriate to be funded in the diplomatic security supplemental. The conferees assume that $100,000,000 will be provided for airport security systems in that Act.

Y2K computer issues.—The conference agreement provides $25,000,000 for resolution of Year 2000 (Y2K) computer issues, instead of $21,600,000 as proposed by the House and $36,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement also assumes that additional funding will be made available by the Office of Management and Budget from emergency supplemental funding. If those funds are not forthcoming from OMB, the FAA should submit a reprogramming request for any additional required funding.

Personnel and related expenses.—The conference agreement provides $248,000,000, including the transfer of $17,440,000 in acquisition staffing from the ''Operations'' appropriation as proposed by the House.

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $150,000,000 for FAA research, engineering, and development instead of $145,000,000 as proposed by the House and $173,627,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following table shows the distribution of funds in the House and Senate bills and the conference agreement:

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT—CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

[Fiscal Year 1999]

Program name	Budget estimate	Fiscal Year 1999 House	Fiscal Year 1999 Senate	Conference agreement
System Development and Infrastructure	16,768,000	12,775,000	15,784,000	15,784,000
System planning & resource management	2,148,000	1,164,000	2,164,000	1,164,000
Technical laboratory facility	9,730,000	6,721,000	9,730,00	9,730,000
Center for Advanced Aviation System Development	4,890,000	4,890,000	4,890,000	4,890,000
Capacity and Air Traffic Management Technology	116,703,000	0	11,902,000	0
Air traffic management technology	3,287,000	0	0	0
Oceanic automation program	3,237,000	0	0	0
Runway incursion reduction	3,168,000	0	0	0
System capacity, planning and improvements	4,044,000	0	7,000,000	0
Cockpit technology	1,642,000	0	1,000,000	0
General aviation/vertical flight technology	2,902,000	0	2,902,000	0
Flight 2000	90,000,000	0	0	0
Operations concept validation	6,818,000	0	0	0
Software engineering R&D	1,605,000	0	1,000,000	0
Communications, Navigation & Surveillance	19,154,000	0	0	0
Communications	5,869,000	0	0	0
Navigation	8,995,000	0	0	
Surveillance	4,290,000	0	0	0
Weather	12,284,000	15,284,000	19,284,000	18,684,000
Airport Technology	7,383,000	7,215,000	0	0
Aircraft Safety Technology	34,886,000	34,886,000	46,114,000	34,886,000
Aircraft systems fire safety	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000	4,750,000
Advanced materials/structural safety	1,734,000	1,734,000	1,734,000	1,734,000
Propulsion and fuel systems	2,831,000	2,831,000	5,000,000	2,831,000
Flight safety/atmospheric hazards research	2,619,000	2,619,000	2,619,000	2,619,000
Aging aircraft	14,694,000	14,694,000	21,540,000	14,694,000
Aircraft catastrophic failure prevention research	1,787,000	787,000	4,000,000	1,787,000
Aviation safety risk analysis	6,471,000	6,471,000	6,471,000	6,471,000
System Security Technology	54,872,000	44,225,000	53,423,000	51,690,000
Explosives and weapons detection	39,545,000	34,200,000	42,200,000	41,700,000
Airport security technology integration	5,396,000	2,485,000	3,941,000	2,708,000
Aviation security human factors	5,282,000	5,540,000	5,282,000	5,282,000
Aircraft hardening	4,649,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Human Factors & Aviation Medicine	22,229,000	26,615,000	22,229,000	25,065,000
Flight deck/maintenance/system integration human factors	9,903,000	12,550,000	9,903,000	11,000,000
Air traffic control/airway facilities human factors	8,297,000	10,000,000	8,297,000	10,000,000
Aeromedical research	4,029,000	4,065,000	4,029,000	4,065,000
Environment and Energy	3,391,000	3,000,000	2,891,000	2,891,000
Innovative/Cooperative Research	2,330,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Total appropriation	290,000,000	145,000,000	173,627,000	150,000,000

Weather research.—The conferees agree to provide $18,684,000 for aviation weather research instead of $15,284,000 as proposed by the House and $19,284,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct that, of these funds, $9,118,000 is available for the national laboratory program, $3,000,000 is available to continue Project Socrates, and $3,600,000 is to continue the turbulence and windshear reseach project at Juneau, Alaska. The conferees also agree with the proposal of the House to create a weather research integrated product team under the FAA's communications, navigation, and surveillance organization.

Explosives and weapons detection.—The conference agreement includes $41,700,000 instead of $34,200,000 as proposed by the House and $42,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, $2,500,000 is for development of the pulsed fast neutron analysis (PFNA) cargo inspection system; $4,500,000 is for pulsed fast neutron transmission spectroscopy; and $500,000 is for research and development of explosives and chemical or biological agents currently being conducted by the Institute of Biological Detection Systems.

Human factors research.—The conferees agree with the proposal of the House to allocate $1,000,000 for an agency-wide comprehensive survey of air traffic controller personnel to evaluate the effects of fatigue, and up to $703,000 to continue and expand the work done at the Civil Aeromedical Institute regarding fatigue in the controller workforce.

Aging aircraft.—The conference agreement provides $14,694,000 for this program as proposed by the House instead of $21,540,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees do not agree with Senate direction to allocate a specific amount for the engine titanium inspection project, but do agree with the Senate's direction requiring FAA to assess options regarding the replacement or rehabilitation of the existing hanger for the Aging Aircraft Nondestructive Inspection Validation Center.

Blended winglet technology.—The conferees encourage the FAA to support flight testing of winglet technology. Blended winglet technology involves a special series of patented devices called blended winglets and spiroids. These relatively low cost devices can essentially be bolted onto the wingtips. A series of tests using this new type of winglet on two very different airplanes, including the newest large airliner, has shown gain in cruise and climb performance without adversely affecting controllability. Fuel consumption was also reduced by an average of seven percent during these flight tests. Preliminary tests show that the wake turbulence behind an aircraft may be reduced considerably by blended winglets, perhaps enough to safely reduce the spacing of aircraft. This could lead to significant enhancement in the ability of an airport to handle increased takeoffs and landings. The implications of this technology on system capacity could be considerable. Much more work is needed to evaluate the overall implications of this development.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement includes a liquidating cash appropriation of $1,600,000,000, as proposed by the House and the Senate.

Obligation limitation.—The conferees agree to an obligation limitation of $1,950,000,000 for the ''Grants-in-aid for airports'' program instead of $1,800,000,000 as proposed by the House and $2,100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Caps on individual formula programs.—The conference agreement deletes the limitations on the noise planning and mitigation program and the military airport program proposed by the Senate. The conferees hope that the current imbalance will be addressed by the legislative committees of jurisdiction in the AIP reauthorization bill.

Discretionary grants award process.—Between November 1997 and May 1998, the General Accounting Office (GAO) issued two reports which raised questions about the project selection process for discretionary highway projects. The conferees direct the GAO to conduct a similar analysis for AIP discretionary grant awards over fiscal years 1996 through 1998, excluding awards made pursuant to letters of intent signed before that timeframe.

Regional airport.—The conference agreement directs the FAA to study the feasibility of establishing a gulf coast regional airport, working with the University of South Alabama for the research, the necessary demographic projections, and an assessment of the economic impact.

Priority consideration.—The conferees agree that the FAA should give priority consideration to grant applications for the projects listed in the House or Senate reports, or in this statement of the managers, in the categories of discretionary grants for which they are eligible. In addition to those airports and projects listed in the House and Senate reports, the conferees agree to the following:

Cleveland Hopkins International Airport, OH.—The conferees do not agree with the House language to give priority consideration for site and engineering studies for a proposed runway expansion at the Cleveland Hopkins International Airport in Ohio. Rather, the conferees agree that priority consideration should be given to a request for discretionary funding for site and engineering studies at this airport.

Greater St. Tammany Regional Airport, LA.—The conferees agree that the FAA should give priority consideration to capital development projects at Greater St. Tammany Regional Airport in Abita Springs, Louisiana.

New Orleans International Airport, LA—The conferees concur in the House language regarding major capacity enhancement projects and priority consideration to the purchase of property in priority six as part of the noise mitigation buyout program at this airport. The conferees expect the FAA to allow the use, as a first priority, of a navigational easement as a voluntary option to residents as an alternative to soundproofing. The conferees direct that, except for safety reasons, the FAA shall enforce compliance with existing, informal noise policies, to ensure noise abatement over the City of Kenner during late evening and early morning hours.

Letters of intent.—The conferees urge the FAA to award letters of intent for multiyear capital projects at the following airports:

Location: Salt Lake City International, UT; Orlando International, FL; New Orleans International, LA; Southwest Florida International, FL; and Miami International, FL.

Southwest Florida International Airport, FL—The conferees commend the FAA for initiating funding for the expansion program at Southwest Florida International Airport. The airport continues to exceed all passenger projections and is the third-fastest growing airport in terms of passengers, according to the FAA. The conferees understand that an application for multiyear funding is pending for capital expansion of this airport. The conferees urge the FAA to give priority consideration to awarding a letter of intent for this project.

AVIATION INSURANCE REVOLVING FUND

The conference agreement includes language authorizing the expenditure of funds for aviation insurance activities as proposed in the House and Senate bills. This legislative language has been carried in appropriations Acts for many years, and is expected to result in no budget authority or outlays during fiscal year 1999.

AIRCRAFT PURCHASE LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM

The conference agreement prohibits funds in this Act from being used for the Aircraft Purchase Loan Guarantee Program during fiscal year 1999, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES FRANCHISE FUND

The conference agreement deletes a limitation proposed by the House which would have terminated operations of FAA's administrative services franchise fund in fiscal year 1999. The conferees will continue to monitor the management of this activity to help achieve cost savings wherever possible.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES

The conference agreement limits general operating expenses of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to $327,413,000, instead of $318,733,000 as proposed by the House and $320,413,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The recommended distribution by program and activity of the funding provided for general operating expenses is as follows:

FHWA administrative expenses (excluding OMC) ..	$267,038,000
National Parks transportation needs study	2,000,000
Advanced vehicle technology consortia program	5,000,000
Subtotal, FHWA administrative expenses	274,038,000
Motor carrier administrative expenses	53,375,000
Total	327,413,000

Office of Motor Carriers.—Within the funds provided for the administrative expenses of the office of motor carriers, the conference agreement provides $375,000 for Operation Respond. These funds are intended to increase the efficiency of and ensure greater safety for law enforcement officers, firefighters, and emergency medical personnel responding to hazardous materials incidents and passenger rail accidents.

Transportation needs in the national parks.—The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 to carry out section 3039 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA21). Within the funds provided, the Secretary is directed to undertake a comprehensive study of alternative transportation needs in the national parks and related public lands managed by federal land management agencies, and to implement activities and contracts associated with the memorandum of understanding between the departments of Interior and Transportation. FHWA and the Federal Transit Administration shall review the transportation alternatives considered by the National Park Service in the Grand Canyon and Yosemite national parks to determine if all necessary and appropriate transportation planning, development, environmental and alternative analyses have been conducted to support the alternatives selected by the National Park Service. The results of the assessment are to be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by April 1, 1999.

Administrative expenses for the Appalachian Regional Commission.—The conference agreement does not provide additional resources for administrative expenses associated with the Appalachian development highway system program. Should additional funding requirements occur in fiscal year 1999, the FHWA may be permitted to transfer from the FHWA's administrative takedown authorized by section 104(a) of title 23 after justification of those requirements and approval by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Audit cost reimbursement.—The conference agreement provides $750,000 for Inspector General audit cost reimbursements. These funds are to be transferred from the FHWA's administrative takedown as authorized under section 104(a) of title 23 to the Office of Inspector General.

Advanced vehicle technology consortia program.—The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for the advanced vehicle technology consortia program. The House bill included an appropriation within the Research and Special Programs Administration. No similar appropriation was included in the Senate bill. These funds shall be available to support a public/private partnership to design, develop, and deploy alternative fuel and propulsion systems focusing on medium and heavy vehicles.

LIMITATION ON TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

The conference agreement deletes the limitation on transportation research of $409,150,000 proposed by the House. The Senate bill contained no similar limitation under this heading. Funding for transportation research programs and activities is included within the overall limitation on federal-aid highways, as proposed by the Senate.

APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

The conference agreement deletes the appropriation of $200,000,000 for Appalachian development highway system proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar appropriation.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement limits obligations for the federal-aid highways program to $25,511,000,000 as proposed by both the House and Senate. The conference agreement also includes the following limitations within the overall limitation on obligations for the federal-aid highways program as proposed by the Senate: $200,000,000 for intelligent transportation systems; $178,150,000 for transportation research; $38,000,000 for the ferry boat and ferry terminal facility program; $15,000,000 for the magnetic levitation transportation technology deployment program; and $31,000,000 for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The House bill contained no similar sub-limitations.

The conference agreement deletes the provision proposed by the Senate providing $700,000 for the United States Army Corps of Engineers to study rural access issues in Alaska and $1,500,000 for improvements to the Crooked Creek access road in the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Montana, from funds provided in fiscal year 1999 for refuge roads. The House bill contained no similar provision. The conference agreement addresses these set-asides under the federal lands highway program.

The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate that transfers $4,000,000 of the amounts made available as contract authority under section 1221(e) of Public Law 105–178 to carry out section 5113 of that Act, relating to commercial remote sensing products and spatial information technologies. The House bill contained no similar provision.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

Within the funds provided for surface transportation research, the conference agreement includes $65,000,000 for highway research and development for the following activities:

Safety	$12,535,000
Pavements	13,150,000
Structures	16,100,000
Environment	5,300,000
Real estate services	365,000
Policy	5,400,000
Planning	4,000,000
Motor carrier	6,400,000
Advanced research	1,000,000
Highway operations	750,000
Total	65,000,000

Within the funds provided for highway research and development, the FHWA is encouraged to provide sufficient resources to continue the air quality study in southern

California and to support ongoing university intelligent transportation systems research.

Safety.—Within the funds provided for safety, the FHWA is encouraged to support efforts to educate new drivers on the dangers of road construction work zones by developing appropriate driver training programs.

Pavements.—Within the funds provided for pavements, the FHWA is encouraged to support research into geosynthetic material, the use of polymer additives for pavements, lithium-based technologies, and composite bridge systems. The FHWA is also encouraged to develop second generation composite bridge deck systems and technologies that may lead to better-constructed and longer-lasting pavements. In addition, the Administrator of the FHWA is encouraged to evaluate and promote the benefits of using silica fume high performance concrete and to report on such findings to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than September 30, 2001.

Structures.—Within the funds provided for structures, the FHWA is encouraged to explore new technologies in advanced composite materials, including wood composites, and to support research into high performance materials; bridge systems; the cleaning of existing structures of paints and other coatings or corrosion and the application of metal coatings to cleaned structures; and appraisals of nondestructive evaluations of bridges.

Unique opportunities exist at this time to conduct research and detailed analyses into load capacities of deteriorated bridge structures, seismic retrofitting, and new nondestructive evaluation techniques, as extensive interstate reconstruction projects are planned and underway, particularly in the state of Utah. FHWA is encouraged to work with appropriate federal, state and local officials to make use of these unique research opportunities while major interstate projects are under construction.

Environment.—Within the funds provided for environment research, the FHWA is encouraged to support regional noise level and air studies.

Policy.—Sufficient funds are provided for policy research to support ongoing activities associated with the national personal transportation survey. Within the funds provided for policy research, the FHWA is encouraged to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than March 31, 1999, on the viability of existing fuel tagging technologies developed through research at the national energy laboratories.

Planning.—Within the funds provided for planning research, sufficient funds are provided to modify the transportation simulation model for intelligent transportation purposes. None of the funds made available in the surface transportation research subaccount shall be used to conduct research related to sustainability and its role in transportation planning. The conferees assert that contract funds provided under section 1221 of TEA21 can be used to support research pertaining to the role of transportation in community and system preservation, including research on the interface between transportation and sustainability, and are sufficient to support research in community preservation and sustainability.

Motor carrier.—The conference agreement provides $6,400,000 for motor carrier research. The office of motor carriers is directed to report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not later than December 1, 1998, documenting the potential safety advantages of a federal rule to require a uniform national display policy for inspection stickers on commercial motor vehicles.

Technology and assessment.—Within the funds provided for technology assessment and deployment activities, the FHWA is encouraged to support university transportation management programs. Sufficient funds are included for key safety initiatives, as requested in the budget.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

The conference agreement provides a total of $200,000,000 for intelligent transportation systems (ITS), of which $105,000,000 is available for ITS deployment and $95,000,000 for ITS research and development. Within the funds made available for intelligent transportation systems, the conference agreement provides that not less than the following sums shall be available for intelligent transportation projects in these specified areas:

Amherst, Massachusetts	$1,000,000
Arlington County, Virginia	750,000
Atlanta, Georgia	2,000,000
Brandon, Vermont	375,000
Buffalo, New York	500,000
Centre Valley, Pennsylvania	500,000
Cleveland, Ohio	1,000,000
Columbus, Ohio	1,000,000
Corpus Christi, Texas	900,000
Dade County, Florida	1,000,000
Del Rio, Texas	1,000,000
Delaware River, Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Fairfield, California	1,000,000
Fitchburg, Massachusetts	500,000
Greater metropolitan capital region, DC	5,000,000
Hammond, Louisiana	4,000,000
Houston, Texas	2,000,000
Huntington Beach, California	1,000,000
Huntsville, Alabama	1,000,000
Inglewood, California	1,500,000
Jackson, Mississippi	1,000,000
Kansas City, Missouri	500,000
Laredo, Texas	1,000,000
Middlesboro, Kentucky	3,000,000
Mission Viejo, California	1,000,000
Mobile, Alabama	2,500,000
Monroe County, New York	400,000
Montgomery, Alabama	1,250,000
Nashville, Tennessee	500,000
New Orleans, Louisiana	1,500,000
New York City, New York	2,500,000
New York/Long Island, New York	2,300,000
Oakland County, Michigan	1,000,000
Onandaga County, New York	400,000
Port Angeles, Washington	500,000
Raleigh-Wake County, North Carolina	2,000,000
Riverside, California	1,000,000
San Francisco, California	1,500,000
Scranton, Pennsylvania	1,000,000
Silicon Valley, California	1,500,000
Spokane, Washington	450,000
Springfield, Virginia	500,000
St. Louis, Missouri	750,000
State of Alaska	1,500,000
State of Idaho	1,000,000
State of Maryland	2,500,000
State of Minnesota	7,100,000
State of Mississippi	1,000,000
State of Missouri	500,000
State of Montana	700,000
State of Nevada	575,000
State of New Jersey	3,000,000
State of New Mexico	1,000,000
State of New York	2,500,000
State of North Dakota	1,450,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	14,000,000
State of Texas	1,000,000
State of Utah	3,600,000
State of Washington	2,000,000
State of Wisconsin	1,500,000
Temucula, California	250,000
Tucson, Arizona	1,000,000
Volusia County, Florida	1,000,000
Warren County, Virginia	250,000
Wausau-Stevens Point-Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin	1,000,000
Westchester and Putnam Counties, New York	500,000
White Plains, New York	1,000,000

Projects selected for funding shall contribute to the integration and interoperability of intelligent transportation systems, consistent with the criteria set forth in TEA21.

The conference agreement provides $95,000,000 for intelligent transportation systems (ITS) research and development activities, to be distributed by activity as follows:

Research and development	$38,000,000
Operational tests	17,000,000
Evaluation	6,500,000
Architecture and standards	18,000,000
Mainstreaming	6,000,000
Program support	9,500,000
Total	95,000,000

Research and development.—The conference agreement supports the plans of the department to allocate most of the IVI funds to advance crash avoidance technologies that promote the safety of passenger vehicles. Consistent with that objective, the department is encouraged to complete performance criteria and safety evaluations of various crash avoidance technologies for passenger vehicles, to conduct various operational tests in passenger vehicles, and to advance human factors research related to the interactions of multiple crash avoidance technologies installed in passenger vehicles. The department is encouraged not to dilute funds reserved for the IVI among lower priority objectives, especially those that offer minimal potential safety benefits. Before June 1, 1999, the Director of the Joint Program Office shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a five-year agenda outlining the future direction and projected timelines for IVI research and testing, paying particular attention to delineating activities regarding the light vehicle platform.

The Administrator and the Director of the JPO are encouraged to work with George Washington University and Louisiana State University in its research into crash avoidance and to utilize the strengths of the University of Alabama's Transportation Research Institute in carrying out ITS and other highway research.

Operational tests.—Within the funding provided for ITS operational tests, the conference agreement includes ample funds for operational testing of intelligent passenger vehicles, and limited funds for IVI work on commercial vehicles.

Evaluation.—Within the funding provided for ITS evaluations, the conference agreement includes limited funds for policy assessments.

The Joint Program Office (JPO) is directed to have final budgetary authority over the allocation of ITS funds among the various modes and projects and not less than seventeen positions are to be allocated to the JPO in fiscal year 1999.

National advanced driving simulator.—Within the funds provided for ITS research and development and other surface transportation research contract authority programs, sufficient funds are included for ongoing activities of the national advanced driving simulator.

Reprogramming guidelines.—The FHWA is fully expected to adhere to the funding allocations provided in this Act for specific surface transportation research activities, such as highway research and development and intelligent transportation systems activities. Any deviations from the allocations provided

in this Act shall be consistent with the established reprogramming guidelines and may require the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations before execution.

DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS

The conference agreement deletes the Senate references of priority designations and set-asides within the Federal Highway Administration's discretionary grant programs and the Bureau of Transportation Statistics, except as specifically provided in this conference report.

MAGNETIC LEVITATION TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The conference agreement provides $15,000,000 for the magnetic levitation technology deployment program, of which not more than $500,000 shall be available to the Federal Railroad Administration for administrative expenses and technical assistance. Within the funds made available under this heading, the conference agreement provides $5,000,000 for a high-speed intercity magnetic levitation project between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and $2,000,000 for a magnetic levitation project in Blacksburg, Virginia. Funding allocated to the Blacksburg project shall be conditioned upon the financial participation of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

FEDERAL LANDS PROGRAM

Funds provided for the federal lands program in fiscal year 1999 shall be available for the following activities:

Improvements to roadways on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	$3,500,000
Restoration of the Columbia River Highway in Oregon	500,000
Highway improvements in Hanalei National Wildlife Refuge, Haleakala and Hawaii National Parks	3,000,000
Lake Camp Road, Valley Road, and Beaver Pond Terrace Road, near the Brooks River area, Arkansas	1,000,000
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study of rural access in Alaska	700,000
Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Montana	1,000,000
Construction of Highway 323 between Alzada and Ekalaka, Montana	2,000,000
Glacier National Park, Going-to-the-Sun Road engineering study, Montana	1,000,000
Routes 25 and 58, Cumberland Gap National Park	3,000,000
Route 80, Daniel Boone National Forest	2,000,000
Baltimore-Washington Parkway	4,000,000
Manassas National Battlefield Park Improvements, Virginia	2,000,000

Glacier National Park, Going-to-the-Sun Road.—The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for engineering studies on Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park. Funds will be used to conduct and support an independent engineering study assessing the best available technology to reduce costs and mitigate impacts; an updated economic analysis taking into account the economic impact of the road on the park and the surrounding communities; and a citizen advisory committee with which the National Park Service and the Federal Highway Administration would consult in making recommendations regarding the reconstruction of Going-to-the-Sun Road.

Highway 93, Montana.—The Conferees concur with the direction of the Senate regarding Highway 9 in Montana.

Manassas National Battlefield Park, Virginia.—The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for improvements to the U.S. Route 29 and State Route 234 intersection in the Manassas National Battlefield Park, Prince William County, Virginia. In April 1998, a task force of federal, state and local participants was created to address the unsafe conditions associated with this intersection which is used by local residents and park visitors. As a result of several task force meetings, a memorandum of understanding is being developed outlining improvements which improve safety and preserve the historical integrity of the battlefield. The funds provided in this Act shall be made available to implement improvements to the intersection consistent with the memorandum of understanding.

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Proceeds from the sale or lease of real property.—The language in section 156 of title 23 of the United States Code, relating to the proceeds from the sale or lease of real property, can be applied to providing parking for the Louisiana Stadium and Exposition District.

DeSoto County, Mississippi.—For the purposes of constructing an underpass to improve access and to enhance highway/rail safety and economic development along Star Landing Road in DeSoto County, Mississippi, the State of Mississippi may use funds previously allocated to it under the transportation enhancements program, provided that the state would otherwise be unable to use the funds for transportation enhancement projects consistent with current law.

Georgia I–285.—The revised concept for the East-West Connector, Phase V and I–285 Interchange in Cobb County, Georgia (submitted on April 15, 1998 to the Georgia Department of Transportation, which in turn submitted it to the Federal Highway Administration on May 22, 1998) improves the level of service and operations of the interchange without increasing the capacity of this segment of I–285. The revised concept for the interchange will dramatically improve access to the communities adjoining the interchange without adversely affecting air quality in the Atlanta region. Therefore, FHWA is encouraged to approve the revised concept and allow preliminary design on the interchange to continue.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides a liquidating cash appropriation of $24,000,000,000 for the federal-aid highways program, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement includes a liquidating cash appropriation of $100,000,000 for motor carrier safety grants as proposed by the Senate. The House included a liquidating cash appropriation of $100,000,000 for motor carrier safety grants within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement includes the limitation on obligations of $100,000,000 for motor carrier safety grants proposed by the Senate. The House bill included a limitation on obligations of $100,000,000 for motor carrier safety grants is within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

This agreement allocates the funding in the following manner:

Basic grants to states	$80,000,000
Border assistance	4,500,000
Priority initiatives	4,500,000
Administrative costs	1,000,000
Information systems and planning	10,000,000
Total	100,000,000

Border assistance.—The conference agreement has provided $4,500,000 for border assistance, as proposed by the House. Funding has not been provided to the second tier states because Mexican commercial motor vehicles cannot operate beyond Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas until the year 2000.

Information systems and planning.—Of the $10,000,000 provided for information systems and strategic planning, $3,000,000 shall be provided to states to improve information systems and computer and evaluation capabilities; $1,000,000 shall be for driver safety activities to improve the commercial drivers license programs or judicial outreach of the various states; and $5,000,000 shall be for the PRISM project to increase the number of states participating in this program.

Transfer of OMC to NHTSA.—The conference agreement does not include the transfer of the office of motor carriers (OMC) from the Federal Highway Administration to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) proposed by the House. In proposing this transfer, the House believed that moving motor carriers under NHTSA's umbrella would strengthen and consolidate the department's vehicle safety programs. A single modal administration could provide a more consistent and synchronous safety program and agenda by focusing on reducing all highway accidents instead of having two organizations focusing on reducing components (passenger vehicles and commercial motor vehicles) of the 42,000 annual highway fatalities. The House intends to further review the possible consolidation of the office of motor carriers within NHTSA during its fiscal year 2000 budget hearings.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $159,400,000 from the Highway Trust Fund for operations and research. The Senate provided $161,400,000 for operations and research and the National Driver Register from the Highway Trust Fund. The House provided $72,000,000 for operations and research from the Highway Trust Fund and $87,400,000 from the general fund. Of the total, $58,558,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2001 as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

To comply with the levels authorized under TEA21, the conference agreement includes the following adjustments to the budget estimate:

Do not fund 10 new staff positions	−$780,000
Do not fund new consumer information program	−814,000
Hold NCAP testing to 1998 level	−2,226,000
Delete funding for fuel economy program	−60,000
Slight reduction in vehicle safety compliance	−40,000
Reduce funding for defects investigation	−360,000

Delete funding for the safe communities program	−2,800,000
Delete funding for prelicensure demonstration project	−600,000
Slight reduction in EMS research	−40,000
Slight reduction in records and licensing	−73,000
Head injury management prevention project	+1,000,000
Hold PNGV to 1998 level	−1,004,000
Reduce increase for biomechanics simulation and analysis	−225,000
Reduce increase for crash avoidance research	−340,000
Fund occupant protection survey under Grant Administration	−300,000
Slight reduction in Office of the Administrator	−331,000
Increase Grant Administration reimbursement	−4,509,000

Aggressive driving.—NHTSA, in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, should conduct a 2–year pilot project to utilize and demonstrate the effectiveness of enforcement devices, such as speed management and imaging devices, in reducing aggressive driving. The project should take place within one or more federal jurisdictions that have experienced high profile crashes, such as the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

Emergency medical services.—Within the emergency medical services program, $250,000 shall be used to complete the second phase of the head injury prehospital protocols with Aitken Neuroscience Center. The conference agreement also includes $1,000,000 for a head injury prevention project at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. The initial focus of this effort will be on the prehospital aspect of trauma research involving causative factors of the injury.

Older driver research.—NHTSA should continue demonstrating technologies and practices to improve the driving performance of older drivers and other special groups. Ongoing work at Pennsylvania State University in this area is recognized.

Red light running initiative.—Failure to obey traffic signals is one of the leading causes of urban crashes. NHTSA should evaluate an innovative program initiated by Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office in Jefferson County, Louisiana, to combat this problem and determine if this program could be deployed nationwide.

Prelicensure demonstration project.—For the same reasons detailed last year, the conference agreement deletes funds for the prelicensure demonstration project.

Bill language is included that prohibits NHTSA from obligating or expending funds to plan, finalize, or implement any rulemaking that would add requirements pertaining to tire grading standards that are different from those standards already in effect. This language was contained in both the House and Senate bills.

NATIONAL DRIVER REGISTER

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 for the National Driver Register as proposed by the House. The Senate provided $2,000,000 for this program within NHTSA's operations and research account. Within the total amount appropriated, up to $250,000 can be used to begin the technology assessment authorized under section 2006 of TEA21.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $200,000,000 to liquidate contract authorizations for highway traffic safety grants, as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement limits obligations for highway traffic safety grants to $200,000,000 as proposed by both the House and Senate. A total of $9,943,000 has been provided for administration of the grant programs as proposed by the House instead of $5,334,000 as proposed by the Senate. New bill language is included to specify that not more than $7,500,000 of the funds made available for section 402, not more than $500,000 of the funds made available for section 405, not more than $1,750,000 of the funds made available for section 410, and not more than $193,000 of the funds made available for section 411 shall be available to NHTSA for administering highway safety grants under chapter 4 of title 23. This language is necessary to insure that each grant program does not contribute more than five percent of the total administrative costs.

The conference agreement retains bill language, proposed by both the House and Senate, that limits technical assistance to states from section 410 to $500,000.

The conference agreement prohibits the use of funds for construction, rehabilitation or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings and fixtures for State, local, or private buildings or structures, as proposed by both the House and Senate.

The bill includes separate obligation limitations with the following funding allocations:

State and community grants	$150,000,000
Occupant protection incentive grants	10,000,000
State highway safety data grants	5,000,000
Alcohol incentive grants	35,000,000

Occupant protection.—The effectiveness of the occupant protection grant on improving safety, saving lives, and preventing injuries along the Route 2 corridor between Gardner and Greenfield, Massachusetts is recognized, and the conference agreement encourages continued funding of this initiative.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The conference agreement appropriates $21,215,000 for the Office of the Administrator instead of $21,367,000 as proposed by the House and $21,020,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total amount, $1,784,000 shall remain available until expended, as proposed by the House instead of $1,389,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The following adjustments were made to the budget estimate:

Delete funding for electronic grant management	−$200,000
Delete funding for acquisition management training	−6,000
Reduce travel increase	−52,000
Reduce increase in vendor inflation	−100,000
Net reduction to budget estimate	−358,000

Funding for the light rail density pilot project is not included in the Office of the Administrator, as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar appropriation.

Valley trains and trails.—Within the funds appropriated to the Office of the Administrator, FRA should work with the Norfolk Southern Railroad, Valley Trains and Trails, and the Commonwealth of Virginia to help develop a scenic passenger train service plan in Shenandoah County, Virginia. This study is contingent upon participation by Norfolk Southern.

Bill language is included that authorizes the Secretary to receive payments from the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation, credit them to the first deed of trust, and make payments on the first deed of trust. These funds may be advanced by the Administrator from unobligated balances available to the Federal Railroad Administration and must be reimbursed from payments received by the Union Station Redevelopment Corporation. Both the House and Senate bills contained these provisions.

RAILROAD SAFETY

The conference agreement provides $61,488,000 for railroad safety instead of $60,948,000 as proposed by the House and $61,876,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of the total amount, $3,825,000 shall remain available until expended. The following adjustments were made to the budget estimate:

Hire 24 instead of 32 new inspectors	−$420,000
Provide 5 percent increase in travel	−351,000
Increase funding for Operation Lifesaver	+300,000
Net adjustment	−471,000

Bill language is included in this conference report that permits the reimbursement of out-of-state travel and per diem costs incurred by employees of State governments directly supporting the Federal railroad safety program, including regulatory development and compliance-related activities. Both the House and Senate bills contained this provision.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The conference agreement provides $22,364,000 for railroad research and development instead of $20,477,000 as proposed by the House and $25,760,000 as proposed by the Senate and includes the following adjustments to the budget estimate:

Delete funding for assessment of current magnetic levitation systems	−$150,000
Delete funding for Transportation Test Center site facilities	−130,000
Fund full-scale crash test of rail passenger equipment	+2,000,000
Half-year funding for track specialist	−117,000
Net adjustment to budget estimate	+1,607,000

Track and vehicle-track interaction.—Within funding allocated for track and vehicle-track interaction, $500,000 shall be used to develop an automatic traffic control and monitoring system and $500,000 shall be used to evaluate carbon composites in railroad bridges, as specified by the Senate. The GAO recently reported on the safety risk posed by the deteriorating structural integrity of the nation's 100,700 rail bridges. Aging rail bridges are increasingly being required to handle heavier axial loads and higher train speeds. To better address this safety risk, funding has been provided to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate the use of carbon composites for strengthening aging steel railroad bridges. These funds shall be made available to a constructed facilities center with extensive experience in this area.

New full-time employees.—The conference agreement provides half-year funding for the new track specialist position because the Administration has made a convincing case for

this position. No funding is provided for the new communications position.

Bill language is included that allows FRA to sell old aluminum reaction rail currently located at the Transportation Test Center (TTC) and use any proceeds for physical improvements at TTC as proposed by both the House and Senate.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The conference agreement modifies bill language included in the House bill specifying that no new direct loans or loan guarantee commitments can be made using federal funds for the payment of any credit premium amount during fiscal year 1999. The Senate bill did not have any bill language for this program.

NEXT GENERATION HIGH-SPEED RAIL

The conference agreement provides $20,494,000 for the next generation high-speed rail program instead of $15,294,000 as proposed by the House and $28,494,000 as proposed by the Senate. The following table summarizes the conference agreement by budget activity:

	Conference
Train control systems	$4,300,000
Illinois positive train control demonstration	(1,300,000)
Alaska railroad	(3,000,000)
Non-electric locomotives	9,800,000
ALPS	(2,800,000)
Prototype locomotive	(7,000,000)
Grade crossings and innovative technologies	4,600,000
Sealed corridor	(1,000,000)
Mitigating hazards	(2,500,000)
Low-cost HSR crossing	(1,100,000)
Track and structures	1,200,000
Administration	594,000
Total	20,494,000

Positive train control.—A total of $4,300,000 has been provided for positive train control activities in Illinois and Alaska. Funding has not been provided for a positive train control study recommended by the Senate because the goals of this study are being undertaken in the Illinois positive train control demonstration. It is anticipated that the system engineer for the joint AAR, Illinois DOT and FRA project on the Chicago to St. Louis corridor will decisively characterize the common elements required for interoperability, in order to develop an open system architecture. An open architecture is necessary to ensure that different positive train control technologies can communicate and interact effectively with one another.

FRA and the AAR have entered into a cooperative program to develop, test, and demonstrate positive train control capabilities between Springfield and Chicago, Illinois. This project is estimated to cost approximately $60,000,000 over a four-year period. AAR has committed $20,000,000 to the project. The conference agreement provides $1,300,000 to this project in fiscal year 1999 to continue federal support.

The conference agreement provides $3,000,000 for Alaska Railroad to continue its ongoing efforts to implement a collision avoidance positive train control system over the entire system. These funds will help fund a GPS satellite-based communications and tracking system that will provide positive train separation for all locomotives and track vehicles, and precision train control with movement-pass planning capabilities.

In conjunction with FRA, eastern railroads are developing positive train control, capable of operating with present and future technologies to adapt to the various types of railroad infrastructure. As the first step, interoperable locomotive platform prototypes are being built at the present time. As the next step, the wayside portion of the positive train separation pilot will be developed and tested on the rail line between Manassas, Virginia through Hagerstown, Maryland to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This project, funded jointly by FRA and the railroads, was begun two years ago. FRA should continue funding this pilot project.

Rail-highway crossing hazard eliminations.—Under section 1103 of TEA21, an automatic set-aside of $5,250,000 a year is made available for the elimination of rail-highway crossing hazards. A limited number of rail corridors are eligible for these funds. Of these set-aside funds: $1,000,000 shall be used to mitigate grade crossing hazards on the Gulf Coast corridor; $1,000,000 shall be used along North Carolina's sealed corridor; $250,000 shall be used between Kalamazoo and Grand Beach, Michigan; and $250,000 shall be used between Milwaukee and the Wisconsin-Illinois border.

ALASKA RAILROAD REHABILITATION

The conference agreement provides $10,000,000 for the Alaska Railroad as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar appropriation.

RHODE ISLAND RAIL DEVELOPMENT

Total funding for the Rhode Island rail development project is $5,000,000 instead of $2,000,000 as proposed by the House and $7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement deletes Senate bill language that requires, as a condition of accepting such funds, the Providence and Worcester Railroad to reimburse Amtrak and/or the Federal Railroad Administration, on a dollar-for-dollar basis, up to the first $28,000,000, if damages occur in vertical clearances in excess of those required for present freight operations. The House bill contained no similar provision.

CAPITAL GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

The conference agreement provides $609,230,000 for Capital grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) as proposed by the House instead of $555,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. All funding is to remain available until expended as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement deletes a number of language provisions included in either the House or the Senate bills. These include: (1) language that allocates not less than $200,000,000 for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program and $355,000,000 for capital grants as proposed by the Senate; (2) language that limits the availability of funding for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program to September 30, 2001 as proposed by the Senate; (3) language proposed by the House that requires the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations to approve Amtrak's capital plan prior to the release of this capital appropriation and funding made available from section 977 of the Taxpayer Relief Act; (4) language proposed by the Senate which identifies those activities on which capital grants may be expended; and (5) language proposed by the Senate that prohibits Amtrak from obligating more than $222,000,000 prior to September 30, 1999.

Northeast Corridor improvement program.—The conference agreement does not provide a specific earmark for the Northeast Corridor Improvement Program. Amtrak has the flexibility to allocate whatever amount it believes is necessary for this project in fiscal year 1999.

Amtrak shall work closely with the Northeast Corridor communities, as well as state transit officials and owners of the track, to identify danger spots and install perimeter fencing along the Corridor, wherever it is needed. In particular, Amtrak should focus on increased community coordination in urbanized areas where there have been problems or where community concerns have been expressed, such as Attleboro, Foxboro, Mansfield, and Sharon, Massachusetts.

Capital definition.—The conference agreement considered, but rejected as too broad, the expanded capital definition. However, Amtrak should be permitted to expend its fiscal year 1999 appropriated capital grant on maintenance of existing equipment as well as for capital improvements. Amtrak is already authorized to expend funds received under section 977 of the Taxpayer Relief Act for maintenance of equipment. Since this authority was already granted in a previous Act, there is a legislative precedent for Amtrak to expend its appropriated capital grants for equipment maintenance.

Rail signalization upgrade in Vermont.—Signaling on the main rail line between Brattleboro and White River Junction, Vermont needs to be upgraded. Amtrak is currently negotiating with the State of Vermont and the New England Central Railroad to upgrade the pole line signal system to an electronic control system. The entire system is estimated to cost $500,000. Amtrak is urged to continue negotiating with the affected parties. However, these costs should be shared among the users of the system and the state, and not be borne solely by Amtrak.

Erie, Pennsylvania station improvements.—Amtrak currently leases a small portion of a train station in Erie, Pennsylvania to provide service for the Lake Shore Limited. This station is in need of repairs to the platforms, canopies, and lights and requires better access to the tracks to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act. This work is not currently included within Amtrak's capital plan; however, Amtrak has a set-aside of $15,000,000 for leveraging state and local partnerships. Amtrak is strongly encouraged to consider funding rehabilitation and renovations at the Erie, Pennsylvania station when selecting projects for state and local partnerships in fiscal year 1999.

High-speed rail improvements outside the Northeast Corridor.—Amtrak has been working with the Commonwealth of Virginia to identify improvements necessary on track between Washington, D.C. and Richmond, Virginia so that passenger trains could operate at higher speeds. Amtrak is directed to report its findings and the estimated costs to do this work to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999.

Las Vegas to Los Angeles service.—Amtrak has been working with the freight railroads, and the states of California and Nevada to begin passenger rail service between Las Vegas and Los Angeles early in 1999. The conferees are supportive of this project and expect that the number of capitalization issues surrounding necessary infrastructure upgrades for Amtrak to operate on this route will be quickly resolved.

FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $54,000,000 for administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within this total, the conference agreement appropriates $10,800,000 from the general fund and $43,200,000 from the Highway Trust Fund, as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

The agreement includes a provision that transfers $800,000 from funds made available for project management oversight activities

to the Inspector General to reimburse costs associated with audit and financial reviews of major transit projects, instead of $750,000 as proposed by the House and $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Full-time equivalent (FTE) staff years.—The conference agreement provides that the FTE level in fiscal year 1999 shall not rise in excess of 485 FTE. This level shall be sufficient to cover the additional administrative requirements imposed upon the Federal Transit Administration by TEA21. The House and Senate Committees on Appropriations will consider personnel increases above this level on an annual basis.

Project management oversight.—Within the funds provided for section 23, the FTA shall increase its financial management oversight activities and perform financial capacity reviews to identify critical funding deficiencies or inadequate financing plans before such funding deficiencies materialize. In addition, the FTA shall more fully utilize new and existing management tools, like the triennial review information system and the oversight tracking system; identify and monitor regional office performance of grant management and that of individual grantees; and report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations by December 1, 1999 the steps taken to comply with the directives contained in the House report.

The conference agreement includes sufficient funds for the continued development of the electronic grant making and management system.

FORMULA GRANTS

The conference agreement provides a total program level of $2,850,000,000 for transit formula grants, as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within this total, the conference agreement appropriates $570,000,000 from the general fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate that would have made available up to $10,000,000 of funds provided for the clean fuel formula grant program for projects that include payments for incremental costs of biodiesel fuels, and that such incremental costs shall be limited to the cost difference between the cost of alternative fuels and their petroleum-based alternatives. The House bill contained no similar provisions.

The conference agreement provides that funding made available for the clean fuel formula grant program under this heading shall be transferred to and merged with funding provided for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities under ''Federal Transit Administration, Capital investment grants''.

The FTA, when evaluating the local financial commitment of new rail extension or busway projects, shall consider the extent to which the projects' sponsors have used the appreciable increases in the formula grants apportionments for alternative analyses and preliminary engineering activities of such systems.

Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority.—Of the funds apportioned to Los Angeles, California, $25,000,000 is expected to be expended in the most cost effective manner for the purchase of new and reliable clean fuel vehicles (as defined in 49 U.S.C. 5308(a)(1)) to comply with the bus consent decree.

San Francisco, California and the Presidio.—The City of San Francisco and the municipal transportation authority is expected to ensure that necessary and ample public transportation services are available to the Presidio, its visitors and workers, and the surrounding community.

Coordination between public transit agencies and human service agencies.—The Secretary of Transportation, working with the Secretary of Health and Human Services through the DOT/HHS Coordinating Council, should work to advance joint efforts to create State and regional planning guidelines which promote transportation coordination between public transit agencies and human service transportation providers. The joint planning guidelines taskforce is encouraged to work with Madison METRO and the coalition for paratransit solutions to ensure timely public transit agency input and dissemination of planning guidelines.

UNIVERSITY TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides a total program level of $6,000,000 for university transportation research as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within the total, the conference agreement appropriates $1,200,000 from the general fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

TRANSIT PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The conference agreement provides a total program level of $98,000,000 for transit planning and research as proposed by the House and the Senate. Within the total, the conference agreement appropriates $10,800,000 from the general fund as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

Within the funds appropriated for transit planning and research, $5,250,000 is provided for rural transportation assistance; $4,000,000 is provided for the National Transit Institute; $8,250,000 is provided for transit cooperative research; $43,841,600 is provided for metropolitan planning; $9,158,400 is provided for state planning and research; and $27,500,000 is provided for national planning and research.

Within the funding level provided for national planning and research, the Federal Transit Administration shall make available the following amounts for the programs and activities listed below:

City of Branson, Missouri congestion study	$450,000
Skagit County, Washington North Sound connecting communities project, Skagit County Council of Governments	50,000
Desert air quality comprehensive analysis, Las Vegas, Neveda	1,000,000
Vegetation control on rail rights-of-way survey	250,000
Zinc-air battery bus technology demonstration	1,500,000
North Orange-South Seminole County, Florida fixed guideway technology	750,000
Galveston, Texas fixed guideway activities	750,000
Washoe County, Nevada transit technology	1,250,000
MBTA, Massachusetts advanced electric transit buses and related infrastructure	1,500,000
Palm Springs, California fuel cell buses	1,000,000
Gloucester, Massachusetts intermodal technology center	1,500,000
SEPTA, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania advanced propulsion control system	2,000,000
Project ACTION	3,000,000
Advanced transportation and alternative fueled vehicle technology consortium (CALSTART)	2,000,000
Rural transportation assistance program	750,000
JOBLINKS	1,000,000
Fleet operations, including bus rapid transit	1,500,000
Northern tier community transportation, Massachusetts	500,000
Hennepin County community transportation, Minnesota	1,000,000
Seattle, Washington livable city	200,000

Fuel cell bus and bus facilities program.—None of the funds available under this heading shall supplement funding provided under section 3015(b) of Public Law 105–178 for the fuel cell bus and bus facilities program.

Advanced transportation and alternative fueled vehicle technology consortium (CALSTART).—Of the funds made available for the advanced transportation and alternative fueled vehicle technology program (CALSTART), not less than $500,000 shall be available to the Santa Barbara electric transportation institute.

The conference agreement provides sufficient funding for developmental work for the electronic grants making and management system and critical safety programs.

TRUST FUND SHARE OF EXPENSES

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $4,251,800,000 in liquidating cash for the trust fund share of transit expenses instead of $2,446,200,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. This amount provides liquidating cash for new TEA 21 programs.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement provides a total program level of $2,257,000,000 for capital investment grants, as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Within the total, the conference agreement appropriates $451,400,000 from the general fund as proposed by both the House and Senate. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

Within the total program level, $902,800,000 is provided for fixed guideway modernization; $451,400,000 is provided for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities; and $902,800,000 is provided for new fixed guideway systems, as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Funds derived from the formula grants program totaling $50,000,000 are to be transferred and merged with funds provided for the replacement, rehabilitation, and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities under this heading.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate that would have required the Administrator of the Federal Transit Administration, not later than sixty days after the enactment of this Act, to individually submit to the congressional transit appropriations and authorization committees the recommended grant funding levels for the respective bus and bus-related facilities projects listed in the Senate bill.

The House bill contained no similar provision.

The conference agreement includes a provision that makes funds provided in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for the Strawberry Hill/Diamond Branch rail project available for the Laurel rail line project in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

Three-year availability of section 5309 discretionary funds.—The FTA shall not reallocate funds provided in the fiscal years 1995 or 1996 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts for the Whitehall ferry terminal, or funds provided in fiscal year 1996 for the Memphis, Tennessee medical extension project, the Burlington-Gloucester commuter rail project, or the New Orleans Canal Street corridor project.

Further, should additional funds from previous appropriations Acts be available for reallocation, the FTA is directed to reprogram these funds after notification to and approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and only to the extent that those projects are able to fully obligate additional resources in the course of fiscal year 1999. With respect to reallocation of discretionary bus funds, the FTA is directed to reallocate funds only to those projects identified in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, after notification to and approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

Reprogrammings.—The conference agreement approves the department's request to reprogram fiscal year 1997 section 5309 bus funds originally provided for Reston, Virginia's internal bus system and to make them available for continued construction of the western regional park and ride lot in Loudoun County, Virginia. The conference agreement also approves the department's request to reprogram fiscal year 1989 rail modernization funds originally provided for the University City Station in Philadelphia to the Eastwick Intermodal Center project.

Bus and bus-related facilities.—The conference agreement provides $451,400,000, together with $50,000,000 transferred from ''Federal Transit Administration, Formula grants'' and merged with funding provided under this heading for the replacement, rehabilitation and purchase of buses and related equipment and the construction of bus-related facilities, to be distributed as follows:

Bus and Bus Facilities Project Designations for Fiscal Year 1999

State and Project	*Conference*
Alaska:	
Anchorage Ship Creek intermodal facility	$4,300,000
Fairbanks intermodal rail/bus transfer facility	2,000,000
North Slope Borough buses	500,000
Whittier intermodal facility and pedestrian overpass	700,000
Alabama:	
Birmingham intermodal facility	2,000,000
Birmingham-Jefferson County, buses	1,250,000
Dothan Wiregrass Transit Authority demand response shuttle vehicles and transit facility	500,000
Huntsville, intermodal space centers	5,000,000
Huntsville, transit facility	1,000,000
Jasper buses	50,000
Lee-Russell Council buses	790,000
Mobile, GM&O building	5,000,000
Montgomery Union Station intermodal center and buses	5,000,000
Pritchard, bus transfer facility	500,000
Tuscaloosa, intermodal center	1,950,000
University of North Alabama pedestrian walkways	800,000
Arkansas:	
Arkansas Highway and Transit Department buses	200,000
Fayetteville, University of Arkansas Transit System buses	500,000
Hot Springs, transportation depot and plaza	560,000
Little Rock, Central Arkansas Transit buses	300,000
Statewide bus needs	1,500,000
Arizona:	
Phoenix bus and bus facilities	4,000,000
Tucson alternatively fueled buses	2,000,000
Tucson intermodal facility	1,000,000
California:	
Central Contra Costa County transit vans	200,000
Culver City, CityBus buses	1,250,000
Davis, Unitrans transit maintenance facility	625,000
Davis/Sacramento area hydrogen bus technology program	950,000
Folsom multimodal facility	1,000,000
Healdsburg, intermodal facility	1,000,000
Humboldt, intermodal facility	1,000,000
Huntington Beach buses	200,000
I–5 corridor intermodal transit centers	2,500,000
Lake Tahoe intermodal transit center	500,000
Livermore automatic vehicle locator program	1,000,000
Los Angeles County Metropolitan transportation authority buses	3,000,000
Los Angeles Foothills Transit maintenance facility	1,000,000
Los Angeles municipal transit operators consortium	2,500,000
Los Angeles, Union Station Gateway Intermodal Transit Center	1,250,000
Modesto, bus maintenance facility	1,355,000
Monterey, Monterey-Salinas buses	625,000
Morongo Basin, Transit Authority bus facility	650,000
North San Diego County transit district buses	1,750,000
Perris, bus maintenance facility	1,250,000
Riverside Transit Agency buses and facilities and ITS applications	1,000,000
Sacramento, CNG buses	1,250,000
San Bernardino buses	1,000,000
San Diego City College multimodal center (12th Avenue/College Station)	1,000,000
San Fernando Valley smart shuttle buses	300,000
San Francisco, Islais Creek maintenance facility	1,250,000
San Joaquin (Stockton) buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
Santa Clarita transit maintenance facility	2,250,000
Santa Cruz metropolitan bus facilities	625,000
Santa Cruz transit facility	1,000,000
Santa Rosa/Cotati, and Rohnert Park facilities	750,000
Santa Rosa/Cotati, intermodal transportation facilities	750,000
Solano Links intercity transit consortium	1,000,000
Ukiah Transit Center	500,000
Windsor, Intermodal Facility	750,000
Woodland Hills, Warner Center Transportation Hub	325,000
Yolo County, bus facility	1,200,000
Colorado:	
Boulder/Denver, RTD buses	625,000
Colorado buses and bus facilities	6,800,000
Denver, Stapleton Intermodal Center	1,250,000
Connecticut:	
Hartford, Transportation Access Project	800,000
New Haven, bus facility	2,250,000
Norwich, buses	2,250,000
Waterbury, bus facility	2,250,000
District/Columbia:	
Fuel cell bus and bus facilities program (section 3015(b))	4,850,000
Washington, D.C. Intermodal Transportation Center	2,500,000
Delaware: Delaware statewide buses	1,000,000
Florida:	
Broward County, buses	1,000,000
Clearwater multimodal facility	2,500,000
Daytona Beach, Intermodal Center	2,500,000
Gainesville buses and equipment	1,500,000
Jacksonville buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
Lakeland, Citrus Connection transit vehicles and related equipment	1,250,000
Lynx buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
Miami, bus security and surveillance	1,000,000
Miami Beach multimodal transit center	1,000,000
Miami Beach, Electric Shuttle Service	750,000
Miami-Dade, buses	2,250,000
Orlando, Intermodal Facility	2,500,000
Tampa Hartline buses	1,250,000
Georgia:	
Atlanta, MARTA buses	12,000,000
Savannah/Chatham Area transit bus transfer centers and buses	3,500,000
Hawaii: Honolulu, bus facility and buses	3,250,000

Bus and Bus Facilities Project Designations for Fiscal Year 1999—Continued

State and Project	Conference
Illinois:	
Illinois statewide buses and bus-related equipment	6,800,000
Rock Island, buses	2,500,000
Indiana:	
City of East Chicago buses	200,000
Gary, Transit Consortium buses	1,250,000
Indianapolis, buses	5,000,000
South Bend, Urban Intermodal Transportation Facility	1,250,000
Iowa:	
Fort Dodge, Intermodal Facility (Phase II)	885,000
Iowa statewide buses and bus facilities	3,000,000
Iowa/Illinois Transit Consortium bus safety and security	1,000,000
Sioux City park and ride bus facility	1,800,000
Kansas: Johnson County bus maintenance/operations facility	2,000,000
Kentucky:	
Louisville, Kentucky University of Louisville and River City buses	3,000,000
Northern Kentucky Area Development District senior citizen buses	100,000
Owensboro buses	200,000
Southern and eastern Kentucky buses and bus facilities	2,000,000
Louisiana: Statewide buses and bus-related facilities	11,000,000
Massachusetts:	
Essex and Middlesex buses	3,128,000
New Bedford/Fall River Mobile Access to health care	250,000
Pittsfield intermodal center	4,600,000
Springfield, Union Station	1,250,000
Westfield intermodal center	2,000,000
Worcester, Union Station Intermodal Transportation Center	2,500,000
Maryland: Maryland statewide bus facilities and buses	10,000,000
Michigan:	
Lansing, CATA bus technology improvements	600,000
Michigan statewide buses	10,000,000
Minnesota:	
Duluth, Transit Authority community circulation vehicles	1,000,000
Duluth, Transit Authority intelligent transportation systems	500,000
Duluth, Transit Authority Transit Hub	500,000
Northstar Corridor, Intermodal Facilities and buses	6,000,000
Twin Cities area metro transit buses and bus facilities	9,500,000
Missouri:	
Kansas City Union Station redevelopment	2,500,000
OATS Transit	2,500,000
Southwest Missouri State University park and ride facility	1,000,000
St. Louis, Bi-state Intermodal Center	1,250,000
Statewide bus and bus facilities	4,500,000
Mississippi:	
Harrison County multimodal center/hybrid electric shuttle buses	1,900,000
High Street, Jackson intermodal center	2,000,000
Jackson buses and facilities	1,600,000
Montana: Butte bus replacements	1,500,000
Nevada:	
Clark County Regional Transportation Commission buses and bus facilities	2,615,000
Reno, RTC transit passenger and facility security improvements	1,250,000
Washoe County, transit improvements	2,250,000
:New Hampshire:	
Berlin Tri-County Community Action transit garage	120,000
Carroll County transportation alliance buses	200,000
Concord Area Transit buses	750,000
Greater Laconia Transit Agency buses	450,000
Keene HCS community care buses and equipment	100,000
Lebanon advance transit buses	150,000
Statewide transit systems	1,000,000
New Jersey:	
New Jersey Transit jitney shuttle buses	1,750,000
Newark, Morris & Essex Station access and buses	1,250,000
South Amboy, Regional Intermodal Transportation Initiative	1,250,000
Statewide alternatively fueled vehicles	7,500,000
New Mexico:	
Albuquerque, buses, paratransit vehicles, and bus facility	3,750,000
Northern New Mexico park and ride facilities	2,000,000
New York:	
Babylon, Intermodal Center	1,250,000
Brookhaven Town, elderly and disabled buses and vans	225,000
Brooklyn-Staten Island, Mobility Enhancement buses	800,000
Broome County buses and fare collection equipment	900,000
Buffalo, Auditorium Intermodal Center	3,000,000
Dutchess County, Loop System buses	521,000
East Hampton, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
Ithaca, TCAT bus technology improvements	1,250,000
Long Beach central bus facility	750,000
Long Island, CNG transit vehicles and facilities and bus replacement	1,250,000
Mineola/Hicksville, LIRR Intermodal Centers	1,250,000
Nassau County CNG buses	1,000,000
New York City Midtown West Ferry Terminal	1,500,000
New York, West 72nd St. Intermodal Station	1,750,000
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority Hublink	500,000
Rensselaer intermodal bus facility	1,000,000
Riverhead, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
Rochester central bus facility	1,000,000
Rome, Intermodal Center	400,000
Shelter Island, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
Smithtown, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
Southhampton, elderly and disabled buses and vans	125,000
Southold, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
Suffolk County, elderly and disabled buses and vans	100,000
Syracuse CNG buses and facilities	2,000,000
Ulster County bus facilities and equipment	1,000,000
Utica and Rome, bus facilities and buses	500,000
Utica, Union Station	2,100,000
Westchester County, Bee-Line transit system fareboxes	979,000
Westchester County, Bee-Line transit system shuttle buses	1,000,000
Westchester County, DOT articulated buses	1,250,000
North Carolina:	
Greensboro, Multimodal Center	3,340,000
Greensboro, Transit Authority buses	1,500,000
Greensboro, Transit Authority small buses and vans	321,000
Statewide buses and bus facilities	5,000,000
North Dakota:	
Statewide buses and bus-related facilities	2,000,000
Ohio:	
Cleveland, Triskett Garage bus maintenance facility	625,000
Dayton, Multimodal Transportation Center	625,000
Statewide buses and bus facilities	12,000,000
Toledo Mud Hens transit center study	200,000
Oklahoma:	
Oklahoma statewide bus facilities and buses	5,000,000
Oregon:	
Lane County, Bus Rapid Transit	4,400,000
Portland, Tri-Met buses	1,750,000
Rogue Valley transit district bus purchase	1,000,000
Salem area mass transit system buses	1,000,000
Wilsonville, buses and shelters	400,000
Pennsylvania:	
Altoona bus testing facility (section 3009)	3,000,000

Bus and Bus Facilities Project Designations for Fiscal Year 1999—Continued

State and Project	Conference
Altoona, Metro Transit Authority buses and transit system improvements	842,000
Altoona, Metro Transit Authority Logan Valley Mall Suburban Transfer Center	80,000
Altoona, Metro Transit Authority Transit Center improvements	424,000
Altoona, pedestrian crossover	800,000
Armstrong County-Mid County, 'PA bus facilities and buses	150,000
Beaver County bus facility	1,000,000
Bradford County, Endless Mountain Transportation Authority buses	1,000,000
Cambria County, bus facilities and buses	575,000
Centre Area, Transportation Authority buses	1,250,000
Chambersburg, Transit Authority buses	300,000
Chambersburg, Transit Authority Intermodal Center	1,000,000
Chester County, Paoli Transportation Center	1,000,000
Crawford Area, Transportation buses	500,000
Erie, Metropolitan Transit Authority buses	1,000,000
Fayette County, Intermodal Facilities and buses	1,270,000
Lackawanna County, Transit System buses	600,000
Mercer County, buses	750,000
Monroe County, Transit Authority buses	1,000,000
Philadelphia, Frankford Transportation Center	5,000,000
Philadelphia, Intermodal 30th Street Station	1,250,000
Philadelphia, Regional Transportation System for Elderly and Disabled	750,000
Reading, BARTA Intermodal Transportation Facility	1,750,000
Red rose, Transit Bus Terminal	1,000,000
Robinson, Towne Center Intermodal Facility	1,500,000
Schuylkill County buses	220,000
Somerset County, bus facilities and buses	175,000
Towamencin Township, Intermodal Bus Transportation Center	1,500,000
Washington County, Intermodal Facilities	630,000
Westmoreland County, Intermodal Facility	200,000
Wilkes-Barre, Intermodal Facility	1,250,000
Williamsport, Bus Facility	1,200,000
Puerto Rico:	
San Juan Intermodal access	950,000
Rhode Island:	
Providence, buses and bus maintenance facility	2,250,000
Rhode Island Public Transit Authority buses	3,200,000
South Carolina:	
Columbia Bus replacement	1,100,000
Pee Dee buses and facilities	1,250,000
South Carolina statewide Virtual Transit Enterprise	1,220,000
Spartanburg buses and facilities	1,000,000
South Dakota:	
Computerized bus dispatch system, radios, money boxes, and lift replacements	800,000
Sioux Falls buses	1,000,000
South Dakota statewide bus facilities and buses	3,500,000
Tennessee: Statewide buses and bus facilities	2,000,000
Texas:	
Austin, buses	2,250,000
Brazos Transit Authority buses and facilities	1,500,000
Corpus Christi transit authority buses and facilities	1,000,000
Dallas Area Rapid transit buses	2,750,000
Fort Worth bus and paratransit vehicle project	2,500,000
Galveston buses and bus facilities	1,000,000
Texas statewide small urban and rural buses	6,000,000
Utah:	
Ogden, Intermodal Center	800,000
Utah Hybrid electric vehicle bus purchase	1,500,000
Utah Transit Authority, Intermodal Facilities	1,500,000
Utah Transit Authority/Park City Transit, buses	6,500,000
Vermont:	
Brattleboro Union Station multimodal center	2,500,000
Burlington intermodal center	1,000,000
Deerfield Valley Transit authority	500,000
Virginia:	
Alexandria, bus maintenance facility and Crystal City canopy project	1,000,000
Alexandria, King Street Station access	1,100,000
Harrisonburg, buses	200,000
Lynchburg, buses	200,000
Richmond, GRTC bus maintenance facility	1,250,000
Roanoke, buses	200,000
Statewide buses and bus facilities	10,000,000
Washington:	
Anacortes ferry terminal information system	500,000
Ben Franklin transit operating facility	1,000,000
Bremerton transportation center	1,000,000
Central Puget Sound Seattle bus program	8,000,000
Chelan-Douglas multimodal center	900,000
Everett, Multimodal Transportation Center	1,950,000
Grant County, buses and vans	600,000
Mount Vernon, Multimodal Center	1,750,000
Port Angeles center	1,000,000
Seattle, Intermodal Transportation Terminal	1,250,000
Snohomish County, Community transit buses	1,000,000
Tacoma Dome, buses and bus facilities	1,750,000
Thurston County intercity buses	1,000,000
Vancouver, Clark County (C-Tran) bus facilities	1,000,000
Wisconsin:	
Milwaukee County, buses	4,000,000
Wisconsin statewide bus facilities and buses	12,875,000
West Virginia:	
Huntington, Intermodal Facility	8,000,000
West Virginia statewide Intermodal Facility and buses	6,500,000

Alexandria, Virginia, bus maintenance facility and Crystal City canopy project.—The relocation of the bus depots in Arlington and Alexandria is required to serve more efficiently the changing employment and population locations within Northern Virginia. Several depot sites have been identified for design and construction analysis and the Crystal City canopy project has been selected for construction to provide enhanced intermodal transfer opportunities and greater transit access to and integration with existing and reconfigured bus routes to benefit transit patrons in surrounding communities. The $1,000,000 provided in this Act for the Alexandria bus maintenance facility shall be used to analyze depot sites and related bus route configurations, as well as the canopy project.

Buffalo, New York.—Funds provided in the fiscal years 1995, 1996 and 1997 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts for the Crossroads Intermodal Station shall be available for the Buffalo Auditorium Intermodal Center.

State of Colorado.—Of the amount provided for buses and bus facilities in the State of Colorado, no more than $1,250,000 shall be available for the Denver Stapleton intermodal center, and no more than $625,000 shall be available for Boulder/Denver RTD buses.

Fuel cell bus and bus facilities program.—Funds provided in this Act for the fuel cell bus and bus facilities program shall be available only for research and development of fuel cell buses and directly related support facilities and equipment in accordance with FTA policy and regulation.

Galveston, Texas.—The $2,000,000 provided in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for alternatively fueled vehicles for Galveston, Texas shall also be available for alternative fueling stations, standard paratransit vehicles, the downtown multimodal transportation terminal and eligible costs of contracting out of private sector transportation providers.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—The FTA is directed to make available funding provided in the fiscal year 1996 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for the Kuakini medical facility parking garage in Honolulu, Hawaii to the City of Honolulu for buses and bus facilities.

Lackawanna, Pennsylvania.—Funds provided in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for Lackawanna, Pennsylvania paratransit vans shall be available for an intermodal bus facility in Lackawanna, Pennsylvania.

State of Louisiana.—The conference agreement includes $11,000,000 for buses and bus-related facilities for the State of Louisiana to be distributed as follows: Baton Rouge, $200,000; Jefferson Parish, $350,000; Lafayette,

$425,000; Louisiana DOTD, including the purchase of vans, $650,000; Monroe, $450,000; New Orleans, $8,075,000; Shreveport, $400,000; state infrastructure bank, transit account, $350,000; and St. Tammany Parish, $100,000.

Nashville, Tennessee.—Funds provided in the fiscal year 1996 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for electric buses in Nashville, Tennessee shall be available for the purchase of alternatively fueled buses or bus-related facilities.

Saint Barnard Parish, Louisiana.—The FTA is directed not to reprogram funds provided in the fiscal year 1996 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for an intermodal facility in Saint Barnard Parish, Louisiana. The conference agreement provides that this project shall be eligible for funding under section 5309(m)(1)(c) of title 49 U.S.C.

State of Tennessee.—Of the funds allocated to the State of Tennessee, $1,000,000 shall be for the City of Chattanooga for alternatively fueled buses.

Commonwealth of Virginia.—The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 for the Commonwealth of Virginia for buses and bus facilities of which $5,955,000 shall be distributed as follows: Falls Church electric bus and bus facilities, $400,000; Franconia-Springfield bus and bus facilities, $650,000; Manassas Transit Depot park and ride lot expansion, $280,000; Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission fleet replacement, $1,600,000; Richmond Main Street Station, $2,000,000; Stringfellow Road/Interstate 66 park and ride lot improvements, $1,000,000; and Warrenton Circuit Rider, $25,000.

State of Wisconsin.—The conference agreement includes $12,875,000 for the State of Wisconsin, of which $4,875,000 shall be distributed as follows: $2,075,000 for the Appleton, Green Bay, Shawano, Menominee Tribe and Oneida Tribe; $1,000,000 for the LaCross, Onalaska, Prairie DuChien, Rice Lake, Viroqua and Ho Chuck Nation; $300,000 for Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Ladysmith, Marchfield, Rhinelander, Rusk County, Stevens Point, Wausau and Wisconsin Rapids; $1,000,000 for the Milwaukee intermodal facility rehabilitation; and $500,000 for the Waukesha transit center. In addition, $4,000,000 is provided for Milwaukee County.

New fixed guideway systems.—The conference agreement provides for the following distribution of the recommended funding for new fixed guideway systems as follows:

Project	*Conference*
Alaska or Hawaii ferry projects	$10,400,000
Albuquerque light rail project	5,000,000
Atlanta-North Springs project	52,110,000
Austin Capital metro project	1,000,000
Baltimore central downtown transit alternatives major investment study	500,000
Baltimore light rail double track project	1,000,000
Birmingham, Alabama alternatives analysis study and preliminary engineering	1,000,000
Boston North-South rail link project	500,000
Boston urban ring project	750,000
Burlington-Essex, Vermont commuter rail project	2,000,000
Canton-Akron-Cleveland commuter rail project	2,200,000
Charleston, South Carolina monobeam rail project	2,200,000
Charlotte, North Carolina south-North corridor transitway project	3,000,000
Chicago Meta commuter rail extensions and upgrades project	6,000,000
Chicago Transit Authority Ravenswood and Douglas branch lines project	3,000,000
Cincinnati Northeast/Northern Kentucky rail line project	1,800,000
Clark County, Nevada fixed guideway project	4,000,000
Cleveland Berea Red Line extension to the Hopkins International Airport project	1,000,000
Cleveland Euclid corridor improvement project	2,000,000
Colorado-North Front Range corridor feasibility study	500,000
Dallas-Fort Worth RAILTRAN project	12,000,000
DART North Central light rail extension project	16,000,000
Dayton, Ohio light rail study	1,000,000
Denver Southwest Corridor project	40,000,000
Denver Southeast Corridor multimodal corridor	500,000
Dulles corridor project	17,000,000
Fort Lauderdale, Florida Tri-County commuter rail project	4,000,000
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania capital area transit/corridor one project	1,000,000
Hartford, Connecticut light rail project	1,500,000
Honolulu, Hawaii major investment analysis of transit alternatives	3,000,000
Houston advanced regional transit program	2,000,000
Houston regional bus project	2,000,000
Johnson County; Kansas I–35 commuter rail project	1,000,000
Kansas City, Missouri commuter rail study	500,000
Kenosha-Racine-Milwaukee, Wisconsin commuter rail project	500,000
King County, Washington Elliot Bay water taxi	250,000
Knoxville, Tennessee electric transit project	1,500,000
Largo, Maryland Metro Blue Line extension project	1,000,000
Long Island Railroad East Side access project, New York	24,000,000
Little Rock, Arkansas Arkansas River rail project	1,000,000
Los Angeles MOS–3 project	38,000,000
Massachusetts North Shore corridor project	1,000,000
MARC commuter rail project	17,041,000
Maryland Route 5 corridor	1,000,000
Memphis, Tennessee Medical Center rail extension project	2,200,000
Miami Metro-Dade Transit east-west corridor project	3,000,000
Miami Metro-Dade North 27th Avenue corridor project	3,000,000
Mid-City and East Side projects, Los Angeles	8,000,000
Morgantown, West Virginia fixed guideway modernization	4,000,000
Nashville, Tennessee regional commuter rail project	1,000,000
New Jersey urban core Hudson-Bergen LRT project	70,000,000
New Jersey urban core Newark-Elizabeth rail link project	6,000,000
New London, Connecticut waterfront access project	500,000
New Orleans Canal Street corridor project	22,000,000
New Orleans Desire Streetcar project	2,000,000
Norfolk-Virginia Beach regional rail project	8,000,000
Northeast Ohio commuter rail study, Phase 2	500,000
Northern Indiana South Shore commuter rail project	3,000,000
Oceanside-Escondido passenger rail project	3,000,000
Old Saybrook-Hartford, Connecticut project	500,000
Omaha, Nebraska trolley system	1,000,000
Orange County, California transitway project	2,500,000
Orlando Lynx light rail project	17,500,000
Philadelphia-Reading SEPTA Schuykill Valley Metro project	3,000,000
Philadelphia SEPTA Cross County Metro project	1,000,000
Phoenix metropolitan area transit project	5,000,000
Pittsburgh Allegheny County Stage II light rail project	4,000,000
Pittsburgh North Shore central business district transit options MIS	1,000,000
Portland-Westside/Hillsboro project	25,718,000
Puget Sound RTA Link light rail project	5,000,000
Puget Sound RTA Sounder commuter rail project	41,000,000
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill Triangle Transit project	10,000,000
Sacramento south corridor LRT project	23,480,000
Salt Lake City South LRT project	70,000,000
Salt Lake City/Airport to University (West-East) light rail project	5,000,000
San Bernardino Metrolink extension project	1,000,000
San Diego Mid-Coast corridor project	2,000,000
San Diego Mission Valley East light rail transit project	1,500,000
San Francisco BART extension to the airport project	40,000,000
San Jacinto-Branch Line (Riverside County) project	500,000
San Jose Tasman LRT project	27,000,000
San Juan Tren Urbano	20,000,000
Savannah, Georgia water taxi	500,000
Sioux City micro rail trolley system	250,000
South Boston Piers MOS–2 project	53,983,000
South Dekalb-Lindburgh corridor LRT project	1,000,000
Southeast Michigan commuter rail viability project	200,000
Spokane, Washington light rail project	1,000,000

Project	Conference
St Louis-Jefferson City-Kansas City, Missouri commuter rail project	500,000
St. Louis-St. Clair LRT extension project	35,000,000
Stamford, Connecticut fixed guideway connector	1,000,000
Tampa Bay regional rail project	1,000,000
Twin Cities Transitways project	17,000,000
Virginia Rail Express Woodbridge station improvements project	2,000,000
West Trenton, New Jersey rail project	1,000,000

Birmingham, Alabama transit project.—The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for an alternatives analysis study and preliminary engineering in Birmingham, Alabama. Birmingham is the most congested city in the state and has been declared an EPA non-attainment area.

Charlotte, North Carolina South-North corridor transitway project.—The conference agreement includes $3,000,000 for the Charlotte, North Carolina South-North corridor transitway project, which extends 36.4 miles from Davidson, North Carolina to Interstate 485 near Pineville, North Carolina.

Chicago Transit Authority Ravenswood and Douglas Branch lines.—The conferees have provided $3,000,000 for the Chicago Transit Authority's (CTA) Ravenswood and Douglas Branch lines. Funds are to be allocated to the individual projects at the discretion of the CTA. The conference agreement provides that, because of the nature of these projects, of the requirements of 49 U.S.C. Sec. 5309(e), only sections 5309(e)(1)(C) and 5309(e)(4) shall apply.

Los Angeles MOS–3.—For fiscal year 1999, the conference agreement provides new appropriations of $38,000,000 for the North Hollywood segment, together with the $24,000,000 provided in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. In total, $62,000,000 shall be available for North Hollywood construction in fiscal year 1999. In the conference report accompanying the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, the conferees then directed that the funds appropriated for the Los Angeles Metro Rail project be made available only after the LACMTA satisfied certain conditions, including the development of a financially constrained rail recovery plan. The LACMTA has satisfied the relevant conditions, and in particular the FTA has accepted the MTA's recovery (restructuring) plan, the DOT Inspector General has concurred in that decision, and both the Inspector General and the GAO have commented favorably on the MTA's progress.

The LACMTA is expected to provide quarterly reports during fiscal year 1999 to the FTA, the General Accounting Office, the Inspector General, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that document the MTA's progress in implementing the recovery (restructuring) plan, and that specifically address: (1) the status, cost and funding sources for completing the North Hollywood extension of the MOS–3; (2) the status, cost and funding sources of current and planned activities (e.g., bus purchases) designed to comply with the bus consent decree; (3) the cost and funding sources for other capital and operating activities described in the plan, including the identification of any potential capital or operating shortfalls and strategies for addressing these shortfalls; and (4) the progress of the MTA's efforts to develop transportation alternatives for the Mid-City and East Side corridors.

The recovery (restructuring) plan identifies federal, state, and local funding for the North Hollywood project, the bus consent decree, the Alameda Corridor, and other major capital and operating projects, but the plan also reflects capital and operating shortfalls over the six year period covered by the plan. The LACMTA is expected to adhere to the budgets and funding schedules established in the plan for the funding of major capital activities, particularly the North Hollywood project and the bus consent decree. If financial shortfalls occur in the future, it is expected that those shortfalls will be addressed in the context of other MTA capital projects. It is also expected that the MTA will, to the maximum extent feasible, implement the business plans identified in its fiscal year 1998–99 budget.

Miami Metro-Dade Transit Agency Metrorail Palmetto extension project.—The FTA is directed to reprogram excess funds from the Miami Metromover Stage 1 project to the Palmetto extension project.

Mid-City and East Side corridor projects, Los Angeles.—The conference agreement provides $8,000,000 for continued development of transportation alternatives in the Mid-City and East Side corridors. None of the funds provided in this Act may be expended for construction of heavy rail subway envisioned in parts 1B and 1C of the full funding grant agreement.

New Orleans Desire Streetcar project.—The conference agreement includes $2,000,000 for the New Orleans Desire Streetcar project. Within the funds appropriated, up to $500,000 shall be available for preliminary engineering and environmental assessments for an upriver extension of the New Orleans Riverfront Streetcar project.

Portland-Westside/Hillsboro project.—The conference agreement includes $25,718,000 for the Portland-Westside/Hillsboro project. Not more than $3,000,000 may be used for ongoing activities of the South-North light rail project.

Salt Lake City/Airport to University (West-East) project.—The conference agreement includes language that provides that, for purposes of determining the local share for funding provided in this Act for the Salt Lake City/Airport to University (West-East) project, this project shall be considered to be a program of interrelated projects. The Senate proposed that funds provided in this Act and in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for the Salt Lake City South LRT project and the Salt Lake City/Airport to University (West-East) project shall be considered to be a program of interrelated projects. The House bill contained no similar provision.

San Bernardino, California MetroLink project.—The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 for the San Bernardino MetroLink project. Funds may be used to extend the MetroLink track one mile from the San Bernardino train station to a point opposite the San Bernardino stadium as well as for the Fontana siding project. Funding shall be allocated solely at the discretion of the Southern California Regional Rail Authority.

The FTA is directed to make available funding provided for the San Bernardino MetroLink project in the fiscal year 1998 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for activities related to track extensions from the San Bernardino train station.

South Transitway project, Houston, Texas.—The FTA is directed to make funds in excess of the full funding grant agreement for Houston's South Transitway available for construction and related activities of segment five of the South Transitway.

MASS TRANSIT CAPITAL FUND

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000,000 in liquidating cash for mass transit capital programs, instead of $1,805,600,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The liquidating cash in the Mass Transit Capital Fund will be used to pay previous obligations in the trust-funded Discretionary Grants account.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND, MASS TRANSIT ACCOUNT)

(RESCISSION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The conference agreement includes under separate title the rescission of $392,000,000 in contract authorization as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar rescission.

JOB ACCESS AND REVERSE COMMUTE GRANTS

The conference agreement includes a total program level of $75,000,000 for job access and reverse commute grants. Within this total, the conference agreement appropriates $35,000,000 from the general fund. The conference agreement provides that the general fund appropriation shall be available until expended.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate references of set-asides within the FTA's job access and reverse commute grants program. However, the conferees are concerned about the lack of transportation access in many rural areas for welfare recipients and persons with lower incomes. According to a recent Community Transportation Association of America survey, two of every five rural counties have no public transportation whatsoever. Another 25 percent of the rural counties had service equal to one trip per month. Therefore, within the $10,000,000 allocated for non-urban areas in section 3037(l)(3)(C) of Public Law 105–178, the conferees direct that the FTA shall give high priority to applications that address the transportation access needs of counties that are not served or are underserved by public transportation systems. The FTA shall take into consideration factors identified in the program's authorization, including: the percentage of population that are welfare recipients; the need for transportation services to move people from their homes to employment centers; and coordination with existing transportation providers and other agencies providing transportation assistance.

The Chicago area transportation system is directed to work with the Regional Transportation Authority, Metra, the Chicago Transit Authority, the Northeastern Illinois Regional Planning Commission and members of the public to study and report on the feasibility, costs, and benefits of building additional Metra stops at the points Metra tracks either cross or are near Chicago Transit Authority tracks and where Metra stations can be better connected to each other or to urban passengers.

The FTA is directed to publish in the Federal Register by February 28, 1999 its selection of Job Access and Reverse Commute applications in each authorized award category and within each award category. In this award announcement, FTA shall specify the amounts awarded applicants that represent general reverse commute grant projects. The FTA shall also specify which awards reflect applications where proposed services are located in counties which are without public transportation services or which are significantly underserved.

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

The conference agreement provides $50,000,000 to complete the construction of

the Washington, D.C. Metrorail system as proposed by both the House and the Senate. This appropriation concludes the federal share of the costs to construct the Metrorail system.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

(HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement appropriates $11,496,000 for operations and maintenance of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation as proposed by both the House and the Senate. The only specified reduction from the budget estimate is a decrease in the annual pilotage function costs, which was included in both the House and Senate bills.

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH AND SPECIAL PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $29,280,000 for research and special programs instead of $34,379,000 as proposed by the House and $29,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this total, $3,460,000 is available until September 30, 2001, as proposed by the Senate instead of $8,460,000 as proposed by the House. The House bill provided $5,000,000 for the advanced vehicle technologies program. This funding is included elsewhere in the conference agreement. The following adjustments were made to the budget estimate:

Increase funding for hazardous materials research and development	+$200,000
Slight reduction in research and technology program	−175,000
Delete funding for Garrett Morgan program	−200,000
Slight reduction IRM contract support	−75,000
Delete funding for electronic grants project	−100,000
Delete funding for acquisition training resources	−25,000
Net adjustment to budget estimate	−$375,000

Bill language is retained that permits up to $1,200,000 in fees be collected and deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as offsetting receipts. Also, bill language is included that permits funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities and private sources for expenses incurred for training, reports publication and dissemination, and travel expenses incurred in the performance of hazardous materials exemptions and approval functions. Both of these provisions were contained in the House and Senate bills.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

The conference agreement provides total funding of $33,248,000 for the pipeline safety program, instead of $33,448,000 as proposed by the House and $32,500,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within this total, $16,219,000 is available until September 30, 2001 instead of $16,919,000 as proposed by both the House and the Senate.

In addition, $1,400,000 has been provided from the reserve fund for one-call notification, public education and damage control activities, instead of $1,300,000 for one-call, public education and emergency notification activities as proposed by the House and $1,659,000 for one-call activities and some contract programs as proposed by the Senate. The following table reflects the total allocation for pipeline safety in fiscal year 1999:

Budget activity	Pipeline Safety Fund	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	Reserve fund [1]	Total
Personnel, compensation, and benefits	$7,947,000	$260,000		$8,207,000
Operating expenses	3,613,000	45,000		3,658,000
Information systems	800,000	400,000		1,200,000
Risk assessment and technical studies	800,000	400,000		1,200,000
Compliance	200,000	100,000		300,000
Training and information dissemination	821,000	100,000		921,000
Emergency notification	100,000			100,000
Public education and damage control			($400,000)	(400,000)
Oil Pollution Act		2,443,000		2,443,000
Research and development	1,719,000			1,719,000
State grants	12,500,000	500,000		13,000,000
Risk management	500,000			500,000
One-call notification			(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Total	29,000,000	4,248,000	(1,400,000)	34,648,000

[1] Funding derived from the reserve fund is not included in the subtotal because it is not directly appropriated.

Budget submissions for fiscal year 2000.—For the past two years, the department has submitted a budget estimate that, in total, is below the authorized levels but exceeds the authorized levels for fees. The department is directed to submit a fiscal year 2000 budget estimate that falls within the authorized levels, both in their components (Pipeline Safety Fund, Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and reserve account) and in total.

Recently enacted legislation authorizing appropriations for improving one-call notification systems (section 6107 of title 49) prohibits the use of interstate pipeline user fees to fund this promising new program. Future budgets submitted by the department shall allocate funding for this program from general revenues.

Public education.—The conference agreement has increased funding for public education to $400,000. The additional funds shall be used for two purposes: (1) to provide funds that will be used to leverage private sector funds to advance the national one-call campaign and (2) to conduct a new joint public meeting with the NTSB on one-call systems.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

The conference agreement provides $200,000 for emergency preparedness grants as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Also, bill language is included that limits obligations for emergency preparedness to $11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of $9,600,000 as proposed by the House.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $43,495,000 for the office of inspector general as proposed by the House instead of $42,720,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement directs the Inspector General not to initiate new audits or analyses which are expected to exceed $750,000 in cost without prior notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $16,000,000 for salaries and expenses of the Surface Transportation Board as proposed by the House instead of $13,853,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conference agreement includes language proposed by the House that allows the Board to offset $2,600,000 of its appropriation from fees collected during the fiscal year. The Senate bill allowed the Board to collect $2,000,000 in fees to augment its appropriation. Any fees received in excess of $2,600,000 in fiscal year 1999 shall not be available for obligation until October 1, 1999, as proposed by the House. The Senate bill proposed that fees in excess of $2,000,000 shall not be available until October 1, 1999.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

ARCHITECTURAL AND TRANSPORTATION BARRIERS COMPLIANCE BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $3,847,000 for expenses of the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board as proposed by both the House and Senate.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $53,473,000 for salaries and expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board as proposed by the Senate instead of $53,300,000 as proposed by the House. Per diem rates are authorized at the GS–15 level as proposed by the House instead of at the GS–18 level as proposed by the Senate.

TWA flight 800 accident investigation.—To further assist and support the State of New York with the costs incurred during the investigation of the TWA flight 800 accident, the conferees require the NTSB to issue its draft report and allow the state and localities an opportunity to address the cost issues.

EMERGENCY FUND

The conference agreement provides $1,000,000 to the National Transportation Safety Board's emergency fund, as proposed by both the House and the Senate. Language proposed by the Senate to expand the emergency fund to include costs associated with family assistance activities is not included. Per diem rates are authorized at the GS–15 level as proposed by the House instead of at the GS–18 level as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Sec. 301 allows funds for aircraft; motor vehicles; liability insurance, uniforms, or allowances, as authorized by law as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 302 requires pay raises to be funded within appropriated levels in this Act or previous appropriations Acts as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 303 allows funds for expenditures for primary and secondary schools and transportation for dependents of Federal Aviation Administration personnel stationed outside

the continental United States as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 304 limits appropriations for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 to the rate for an executive level IV as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 305 prohibits funds in this Act for salaries and expenses of more than 100 political and Presidential appointees in the Department of Transportation instead of 91 political and Presidential appointees as proposed by the Senate and 88 political and Presidential appointees as proposed by the House. Sec. 305 also includes a provision as proposed by both the Senate and House that prohibits political and Presidential personnel to be assigned on temporary detail outside the Department of Transportation.

Sec. 306 prohibits pay and other expenses for non-Federal parties in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 307 prohibits obligations beyond the current fiscal year and prohibits transfers of funds unless expressly so provided herein as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 308 allows the Secretary of the Department of Transportation to enter into grants, cooperative agreements, and other transactions involving the Technology Reinvestment Project as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 309 limits consulting service expenditures of public record in procurement contracts as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 310 pertains to the distribution of the Federal-aid highways obligation authority as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 311 exempts previously made transit obligations from limitations on obligations as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed exempting previously made transit obligations under the discretionary grants program from limitations on obligations.

Sec. 312 prohibits funds for the National Highway Safety Advisory Commission as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 313 prohibits funds to establish a vessel traffic safety fairway less than five miles wide between Santa Barbara and San Francisco traffic separation schemes as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 314 allows airports to transfer to the Federal Aviation Administration instrument landing systems as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 315 deletes the word ''or'' before ''(2) includes'' proposed by the Senate. Sec. 315 prohibits funds to award multiyear contracts for production end items that include certain specified provisions as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 316 allows the State of Alaska to utilize allocated highway funds for projects of international origin or implications as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 317 allows funds for discretionary grants of the Federal Transit Administration for specific projects, except for fixed guideway modernization projects, not obligated by September 30, 2001, and other recoveries to be used for other projects under 49 U.S.C. 5309 as proposed by the Senate instead of allowing funds for discretionary grants not obligated by September 30, 2001, as proposed by the House.

Sec. 318 allows transit funds appropriated before October 1, 1998, and that remain available for expenditure to be transferred as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 319 prohibits funds to compensate in excess of 350 technical staff-years under the federally funded research and development contract between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Center for Advanced Aviation Systems Development as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 320 reduces funding by $15,000,000 for activities of the transportation administrative service center of the Department of Transportation and limits obligation authority of the center to $109,124,000. The House proposed reducing funding by $20,000,000 for activities of the center and limiting obligation authority to $89,124,000. The Senate proposed reducing funding by $17,247,000 for activities of the center and limiting obligation authority to $165,215,000.

Sec. 321 allows funds received by the Federal Highway Administration, Federal Transit Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training to be credited to each agency's respective accounts as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed allowing funds received by only the Federal Highway Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration.

Sec. 322 prohibits funds to be used to prepare, propose, or promulgate any regulation pursuant to title V of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act prescribing corporate average fuel economy standards for automobiles as defined in such title, in any model year that differs from standards promulgated for such automobiles prior to enactment of this section as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 323 conveys Coast Guard lights in Tangipahoa Parish and Madisonville in Louisiana to non-federal parties as proposed by the House. the Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 324 prohibits the use of funds to promulgate or enforce any regulation that has the effect of requiring two attendants during unloading of liquefied compressed gases as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 325 allows funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics to be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways and highway safety construction as proposed by the House instead of such funds not being subject to the obligation limitation as proposed by the Senate.

Sec. 326 prohibits the use of funds for any type of training which: (1) does not meet needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly on the performance of official duties; (2) could be highly stressful or emotional to the students; (3) does not provide prior notification of content and methods to be used during the training; (4) contains any religious concepts or ideas; (5) attempts to modify a person's values or lifestyle; or (6) is for AIDS awareness training, except for raising awareness of medical ramifications of AIDS and workplace rights as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 327 prohibits the use of funds in this Act for activities designed to influence Congress on legislation or appropriations except through proper, official channels as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 328 limits necessary expenses of advisory committees to $1,000,000 of the funds provided in this Act to the Department of Transportation as proposed by both the House and Senate. The conference agreement also includes a new provision that excludes advisory committees established for conducting negotiated rulemaking in accordance with the Negotiated Rulemaking Act or the Coast Guard's advisory council on roles and missions from the limitation.

Sec. 329 provides authority to mitigate leaking aboveground storage tanks in Alaska as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 330 prohibits funds to be used for conducting the activities of the Surface Transportation Board other than those appropriated or from fees collected by the Board as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 331 requires compliance with the Buy American Act as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 332 allows receipts collected from users of Department of Transportation fitness centers to be available to support operation and maintenance of those facilities as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 333 prohibits funds to implement or enforce regulations that would result in slot allocations of international operations to any carrier at O'Hare International Airport in excess of the number of slots allocated to and scheduled by that carrier as of October 31, 1993, if that slot is withdrawn from an air carrier under existing regulations as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 334 limits the number of communities that receive essential air service funding by excluding points in the 48 contiguous United States that are located 70 highway miles from the nearest large or medium hub airport, or that require a subsidy in excess of $200 per passenger, unless such a point is more than 210 miles from the nearest large or medium hub airport as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 335 credits to appropriations of the Department of Transportation rebates, refunds, incentive payments, minor fees and other funds received by the Department from travel management centers, charge card programs, the subleasing of building space, and miscellaneous sources as proposed by both the House and Senate. Such funds received shall be available until December 31, 1999.

Sec. 336 authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to allow issuers of any preferred stock to redeem or repurchase preferred stock sold to the Department of Transportation as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 337 rescinds unobligated balances of funds made available in previous appropriations Acts for the National Civil Aviation Review Commission and for Urban Mass Transportation Administration's ''Urban discretionary grants'' as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 338 conveys land from the former Coast Guard reserve training facility in Jacksonville, Florida, to non-federal parties as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 339 provides $250,000 for activities and operations of a Centennial of Flight Commission as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 340 requires the Secretary to waive repayment of any federal-aid highway funds expended on the construction of high occupancy lanes or auxiliary lanes on I–287 in the State of New Jersey. Similar but differing provisions were proposed by the House and Senate.

Sec. 341 authorizes the conveyance of Coast Guard Station Ocracoke in North Carolina to the State of North Carolina as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 342 allows funds appropriated in this or any other Act intended for highway demonstration projects, railroad-highway crossing demonstration projects or railroad relocation projects in Augusta, Georgia, to be available for other projects in Augusta, Georgia, as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed that only previously appropriated funds for a railroad-highway crossing project in Augusta, Georgia, be available for other projects in Augusta, Georgia.

Sec. 343 prohibits the Coast Guard from enforcing regulations regarding animal fats

and vegetable oils as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 344 makes emergency railroad rehabilitation and repair funding available for natural disasters occurring from September 1996 through July 10, 1998 as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 345 requires the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration and other participating federal agencies to consider certain alternatives in evaluating environmental impacts of the toll road in Orange and San Diego counties, California. The provision also requires the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration to retain and exercise all authority regarding the environmental impact statement and record of decision regarding the toll road. The House proposed requiring only the Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration to consider certain alternatives in evaluating environmental impacts of the toll road in Orange and San Diego counties, California. The Senate proposed no similar provision. This provision is necessary given the unique nature of this project.

Sec. 346 provides for the conveyance of a decommissioned Coast Guard vessel to the University of South Alabama that is determined to be appropriate by the Commandant and the University as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 347 amends item 1132 of Public Law 105–178 by striking ''Pirate Cove'' and inserting ''Pirates' Cove and 4–lane connector to Mississippi Highway 468'' as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 348 conveys the Coast Guard Long Branch Rear Range Light in Jacksonville, Florida, to Jacksonville University as proposed by the House. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 349 appropriates $450,000 for necessary expenses of the Amtrak Reform Council, to remain available until September 30, 2000, as proposed by both the House and Senate. Both the House and Senate proposed funding through the Office of the Secretary; however, consistent with the Amtrak Reform and Accountability Act authorization (Public Law 105–134), the conference agreement provides these funds as a separate appropriation. The duties of the Amtrak Reform Council are expanded in the provision, as proposed by the Senate, to include the identification of Amtrak routes which are candidates for closure or realignment in the Council's annual report to Congress, which is required in section 203(h) of Public Law 105–134. The Department of Transportation is expected to provide the ARC with administrative support, consisting of space, telecommunications, computers, and supplies. This support shall be provided without cost to the ARC. Sec. 349 also prohibits the use of funds for payment to outside consultants as proposed by both the House and Senate.

Sec. 350 provides a complete waiver from the application of all federal statutes for any project to construct new entrances and exits between existing exits 57 and 58 on Interstate 495 in Suffolk County, New York. The scope of the waiver in the provision, which states that ''the Secretary shall approve and the State of New York is authorized to proceed with final design, engineering, and construction'', means that notwithstanding all federal statutes not otherwise determined in the provision to apply, the state may proceed with all remaining phases of the project. No other federal agency approval or permit is required unless such approval or permit is specified in the provision. The phrase ''the Secretary shall approve'' means that the Secretary of Transportation may only approve the plans, specifications and engineering for the project and release funding for the project. The phrase was included to ensure that the Secretary would approve any application for releasing a request for funding for the project since he has a unique responsibility among all federal agencies with respect to a highway project to approve funding. It should not be read to give other federal agencies authority over the project indirectly by any authority they might otherwise have with respect to decisions of the Secretary, nor should the phrase in any way be construed to permit other federal agencies authority over the project since their involvement in the project is waived unless specifically reserved. The provision specifically permits the Secretary to review any final design of such project. This is intended to ensure that the project meets design and geometric criteria for the Interstate system. The New York State Department of Transportation will be the agency responsible for the planning, design and construction of the project. All State laws shall still apply. The Senate proposed a similar provision. The House proposed no similar provision. This provision is necessary given the unique nature of this project.

Sec. 351 provides that bumper standards are within the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's exemption discretion for case-by-case determinations as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 352 provides funds for the Transportation Research Institute at the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 353 allows discretionary bus funds in this Act and funds previously made available for the Virtual Transit Enterprise integration of information project in South Carolina to be used for any aspect of the project instead of allowing only discretionary bus funds previously made available as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 354 amends Public Law 105–178 to allow the State of Vermont to utilize the State's transit formula funds for Amtrak capital investment and operating support as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 355 clarifies the Delaware River Port Authority toll collection authority as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 356 amends Public Law 105–178 to provide the states of Idaho, Alaska, and West Virginia highway project funding flexibility within the state instead of providing the states of West Virginia and Idaho highway project funding flexibility as proposed by the Senate. The House proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 357 allows Economic Development Administration funds obligated and awarded in fiscal year 1994 to the City of Pittsburg, Kansas to be disbursed to the City in accordance with the project description in the award documents. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 358 allows funding provided in a previous appropriations Act to be used for the Saint Barnard Parish intermodal facility in Louisiana. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 359 authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to transfer appropriations among the offices of the Office of the Secretary. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 360 amends section 3027 of Public Law 105–178 to allow transit providers of services to the elderly and disabled that operate 20 or fewer vehicles and are located in urbanized areas with a population of at least 200,000 to use federal funds to finance up to $1,000,000 of the operating costs of equipment and facilities annually. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 361 provides the Commonwealth of Virginia with exclusive authority to determine the high-occupancy vehicle restrictions on Interstate Highway 66 in Virginia. In the coming years, commuters in Northern Virginia will see additional congestion associated with improvements to Interstate 66, the Woodrow Wilson Bridge and the Interstate 95 and Capital Beltway ''Mixing Bowl'' interchange. As a result, the Commonwealth will require the flexibility to determine high-occupancy vehicle requirements on Interstate Highway 66. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 362 prohibits funds to be used to issue a final standard under docket number NHTSA 98–3945 (relating to section 656(b) of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Responsibility Act of 1996). The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 363 amends section 1602 of Public Law 105–178 relating to construction of a multimodal transportation corridor along GA 400 in Georgia. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 364 allows the State of Georgia to use federal transportation funds to retrofit sound barriers along Interstate 20 in Atlanta, Georgia. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 365 provides a complete waiver from the application of federal environmental statutes to the specified project for the East Foley corridor highway project between Baldwin County Highway 20 and State Highway 59 in the State of Alabama. The scope of the waiver in the provision, which states that ''the Secretary shall approve and the State of Alabama is authorized to proceed with construction'', means notwithstanding all federal statutes not otherwise determined in the provision to apply, the state may proceed with all remaining phases of the project. No other federal agency approval or permit is required unless such approval or permit is specified in the provision. In this provision, all federal requirements which do not relate to federal environmental laws, such as disadvantaged business enterprise requirements or the Davis-Bacon Act, are reserved and shall still apply to the project. The phrase ''the Secretary shall approve'' means that the Secretary of Transportation may only determine if all other federal non-environmental statutes are being complied with. If he makes such a determination, then the Secretary shall approve the plans, specifications and engineering for the project and release funding for the project. The phrase was included to ensure that the Secretary would approve any application for releasing a request for funding for the project since he has a unique responsibility among all federal agencies with respect to a highway project to approve funding. It should not be read to give other federal agencies authority over the project indirectly by an authority they might otherwise have with respect to decisions of the Secretary, nor should the phrase in any way be construed to permit other federal agencies authority over the project since their involvement in the project is waived unless specifically reserved. Finally, the provision provides that environmental reviews already performed by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management and the Mobile District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers satisfy all federal environmental laws. Any analysis and mitigation measures provided in those reviews, but no others, must remain in effect. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision. This provision is necessary given the unique nature of this project.

Sec. 366 amends high priority project number 1083 of Public Law 105–178 related to the

Winters Freeway in Abilene, Texas. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 367 allows the State of Minnesota to obligate funds apportioned pursuant to section 117 of title 23, United States Code, for highway projects in St. Paul, Minnesota. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 368 amends item number 577 in section 1602 of Public Law 105–178 to provide funds to improve marine dry dock and facilities in Ketchikan, Alaska. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 369 amends section 5117(b)(6) of Public Law 105–178 to provide grants to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to establish an advanced traffic monitoring and response center. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 370 amends Public Law 105–178 regarding intelligent transportation system projects in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 371 conveys land held by the United States Coast Guard to the town of New Castle, New Hampshire, while retaining such easements and rights-of-way as the Commandant considers necessary to protect the interests of the United States. The House and Senate proposed no similar provision.

Sec. 372 prohibits the Department of Transportation from creating ''peanut-free'' zones aboard domestic aircraft or otherwise implementing its interpretation of regulations governing this matter until 90 days after submission to the Congress and the Secretary of a peer-reviewed scientific study that determines that there are severe reactions by passengers to peanuts as a result of contact with very small airborne peanut particles of the kind that passengers might encounter in an aircraft. The Department is also directed to study the impact of all allergens which air passengers may come into contact with during flights and to develop alternative methodologies to mitigate the potential impact of allergens on susceptible, or ''at-risk'', air travelers, including requiring supervision of small children with life-threatening allergies. The conferees are concerned with the Department's recent interpretation of the Air Carrier Access Act, pursuant to 14 CFR Part 382. The Department has taken the position that in certain circumstances, airlines should be required to provide ''peanut-free'' buffer zones on certain flights, despite the fact that, out of the hundreds of millions of air travelers each year, there has not been a single confirmed report of a peanut allergy-related incident on a domestic air carrier. The Department's actions place an undue burden on the airline industry, unnecessarily restrict the rights of air travelers, and pose serious economic consequences to American workers employed in the domestic peanut industry. The conferees are concerned that the Department has taken this action without any scientific justification to support its position. Nothing in this provision should be interpreted to limit efforts by air carriers to protect passengers with severe allergies through self-directed means. If, upon the submission of the above-mentioned study, the Secretary determines that further advisory or regulatory action is warranted, the conferees expect the Secretary to consult extensively with air carriers, the peanut industry, medical specialists, and concerned citizen groups before taking such action.

Sec. 373 amends Public Law 105–178 to require consultation with local government officials in Wisconsin on an interstate substitution project in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the House provision that establishes a blue-ribbon panel to study the future capital requirements, roles, and missions of the Coast Guard. The Senate proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the House provision that prohibits funds for improvements to the Miller Highway in New York City except for funds resulting from obligations pursuant to sections 1601 and 1602 of Public Law 105–178. The conference agreement also deletes the Senate provision that provides that the funds within Public Law 105–178 for Miller Highway in New York City shall be available to the State of New York subject to the State and local planning and environmental review process.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that requires Amtrak to publish the national average per passenger loss on each ticket sold; requires commercial airlines to display on each ticket sold a per passenger subsidy rate based on the general treasury funds appropriated to the Federal Aviation Administration and number of seats sold in fiscal year 1997; and requires the Federal Highway Administration to ensure the placement of signs on federal-aid highways that display the total general fund appropriation provided by the federal government for State and local highway construction and maintenance in fiscal year 1997. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that provides that the Secretary of Transportation shall enter into agreements with the New York State Department of Transportation that would allow automotive service stations or other commercial establishments for serving motor vehicle users to be sited and constructed in the vicinity of exit 51 and either exit 66, 67, or 68 of the Long Island Expressway (Interstate 495) in Suffolk County. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that provides that of the funds made available for capital investment grants $20,000,000 is provided for the Norfolk-Virginia Beach corridor project; $1,500,000 is provided for the Massachusetts North Shore Corridor project; $5,000,000 is provided for the San Diego Mission Valley and Mid-Coast corridor projects; $3,300,000 is provided for the Hartford, Connecticut light rail project; $200,000 is provided for the Southeast Michigan commuter rail viability study; $2,000,000 is provided for major investment analysis of Honolulu transit alternatives; $2,700,000 is provided for the Stamford, Connecticut fixed guideway connector; $3,500,000 is provided for the Providence-Boston commuter rail project; and $500,000 is provided for the Old Saybrook-Hartford rail extension project. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that amends Public Law 96–487 to permit the use of helicopters in Alaskan wilderness areas. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes without prejudice the Senate provision clarifying that the Reno Transportation Corridor project is eligible for assistance under the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (TIFIA) program under section 1503 of Public Law 105–178. The Federal Highway Administrator has confirmed through correspondence that this project is eligible for such assistance. This meritorious project and other rail-highway crossing mitigation projects should be considered for loan financing under the TIFIA program. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that prohibits smoking on scheduled domestic and foreign airline flight segments taking off from or landing in the United States. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that allows for intra-state transportation of agricultural production materials under State hazardous material transportation laws that are inconsistent with federal hazardous material transportation laws in fiscal year 1999 only. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that requires the National Transportation Safety Board to reimburse the State of New York and local counties in New York for certain costs associated with the crash of TWA flight 800. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that requires the Secretary of Transportation to ensure that there is sufficient signage directing visitors to cemeteries of the National Cemetery System. The House proposed no similar provision.

The conference agreement deletes the Senate provision that provides for the expedited judicial review to ensure constitutionality of the disadvantaged business enterprise program in Public Law 105–178. The House proposed no similar provision.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$12,725,298,766
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	13,415,171,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	13,739,599,900
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	13,721,823,569
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	13,736,889,000
Conference agreement compared less with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+1,011,590,234
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	+321,718,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	−2,710,900
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	+15,065,431

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE I - DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION						
Office of the Secretary						
Salaries and expenses	61,000,000	61,930,000	.....	.....	.....	-61,000,000
Immediate Office of the Secretary	.....	.....	1,623,800	1,768,600	1,624,000	+1,624,000
Immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary	.....	.....	585,000	554,700	585,000	+585,000
Office of the General Counsel	.....	.....	8,895,000	8,645,000	8,750,000	+8,750,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy	.....	.....	2,667,200	2,479,500	2,808,000	+2,808,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs	.....	.....	7,002,200	6,686,300	7,650,300	+7,650,300
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs	.....	.....	6,069,300	5,687,800	6,349,000	+6,349,000
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs	.....	.....	1,672,000	1,600,000	1,940,600	+1,940,600
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration	.....	.....	19,147,100	19,570,200	19,721,600	+19,721,600
Office of Public Affairs	.....	.....	1,377,600	1,656,600	1,565,500	+1,565,500
Executive Secretariat	.....	.....	1,046,900	1,088,500	1,046,900	+1,046,900
Board of Contract Appeals	.....	.....	675,500	460,000	561,100	+561,100
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	.....	.....	839,200	1,000,000	1,020,400	+1,020,400
Office of Intelligence and Security	.....	.....	961,100	935,000	1,036,100	+1,036,100
Office of the Chief Information Officer	.....	.....	4,400,000	4,652,700	4,874,600	+4,874,600
Office of Intermodalism	.....	.....	1,018,000	1,000,000	956,900	+956,900
Subtotal	61,000,000	61,930,000	57,979,900	57,784,900	60,490,000	-510,000
Office of civil rights	5,574,000	6,966,000	6,966,000	5,562,000	6,966,000	+1,392,000
Transportation planning, research, and development	4,400,000	4,710,000	3,035,000	8,328,400	9,000,000	+4,600,000
Transportation Administrative Service Center	(121,800,000)	.....	(109,124,000)	(158,468,000)	(124,124,000)	(+2,324,000)
Payments to Air Carriers (rescission)	(-2,500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+2,500,000)
Payments to air carriers (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
Rescission of contract authorization	(-41,600,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+41,600,000)
Minority business resource center program	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	.....
(Limitation on direct loans)	(15,000,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(13,775,000)	(-1,225,000)
Minority business outreach	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	.....
Amtrak Reform Council	2,450,000	.....	450,000	450,000	.....	-2,450,000
Total, Office of the Secretary	78,224,000	78,406,000	73,230,900	76,925,300	81,256,000	+3,032,000

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(TRCONF.DOC October 16 3:13 P. 1)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Coast Guard						
Operating expenses	2,415,400,000	2,462,705,000	2,400,000,000	2,461,603,000	2,400,000,000	-15,400,000
Defense function (050)	300,000,000	309,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	.....
Acquisition, construction, and improvements:						
Offsetting collections	-9,000,000	-1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	+9,000,000
Vessels	212,100,000	234,573,000	227,913,000	234,553,000	219,923,000	+7,823,000
Aircraft	25,800,000	37,131,000	39,400,000	55,131,000	35,700,000	+9,900,000
Other equipment	44,650,000	33,969,000	30,314,000	44,789,000	36,569,000	-8,081,000
Shore facilities & aids to navigation facilities	68,300,000	53,650,000	42,923,000	43,250,000	54,823,000	-13,477,000
Personnel and related support	47,000,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	48,450,000	+1,450,000
Subtotal, A C & I appropriations	388,850,000	406,773,000	389,000,000	426,173,000	395,465,000	+6,615,000
Environmental compliance and restoration	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	21,000,000	.....
Alteration of bridges	17,000,000	.....	12,000,000	20,000,000	14,000,000	-3,000,000
Retired pay	653,196,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	+30,804,000
Reserve training	67,000,000	67,000,000	69,000,000	67,000,000	69,000,000	+2,000,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation	19,000,000	18,300,000	12,000,000	17,461,000	12,000,000	-7,000,000
Boat safety (Aquatic Resources Trust Fund)	35,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-35,000,000
Total, Coast Guard	3,916,446,000	3,968,778,000	3,887,000,000	3,997,237,000	3,895,465,000	-20,981,000
Federal Aviation Administration						
Operations	5,301,934,000	5,588,130,000	5,532,558,000	5,538,259,000	5,562,558,000	+260,624,000
Facilities and equipment (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	1,900,477,000	2,130,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,044,683,269	1,900,000,000	-477,000
Research, engineering, & development (Airport & Airway Trust Fund)	199,183,000	290,000,000	145,000,000	173,627,000	150,000,000	-49,183,000
Grants-in-aid for airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,100,000,000)	(1,950,000,000)	(+250,000,000)
Rescission of contract authorization	(-707,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+707,000,000)
Facilities, equipment and development (rescission)	(-500,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+500,000)
Total, Federal Aviation Administration	7,401,594,000	8,008,130,000	7,677,558,000	7,756,569,269	7,612,558,000	+210,964,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,700,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,100,000,000)	(1,950,000,000)	(+250,000,000)
Total budgetary resources	(9,101,594,000)	(9,708,130,000)	(9,477,558,000)	(9,856,569,269)	(9,562,558,000)	(+460,964,000)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Federal Highway Administration						
Limitation on general operating expenses	(552,266,000)	(521,883,000)	(318,733,000)	(320,413,000)	(327,413,000)	(-224,853,000)
Limitation on transportation research	.....	.....	(409,150,000)	.....	.....	.....
Appalachian Development Highway system	300,000,000	.....	.....	200,000,000	.....	-300,000,000
Federal-aid highways (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(21,500,000,000)	(21,500,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(+4,011,000,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(20,800,000,000)	(23,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(24,000,000,000)	(+3,200,000,000)
Emergency relief program (emergency funding)	(259,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-259,000,000)
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(85,000,000)	(100,000,000)	.....	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+15,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations)	(84,825,000)	(100,000,000)	.....	(100,000,000)	(100,000,000)	(+15,175,000)
State infrastructure banks (Highway Trust Fund)	.....	150,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation infrastructure credit enhancement program (Highway Trust Fund)	.....	100,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Highway Administration	300,000,000	250,000,000	.....	200,000,000	.....	-300,000,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(21,584,825,000)	(21,600,000,000)	(25,511,000,000)	(25,611,000,000)	(25,611,000,000)	(+4,026,175,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Total budgetary resources	(23,481,825,000)	(23,115,000,000)	(26,722,614,000)	(27,018,903,000)	(26,822,614,000)	(+3,340,789,000)
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration						
Operations and research (general fund)	74,901,000	.....	87,400,000	.....	.....	-74,901,000
Operations and research (Highway Trust Fund)	.....	.....	.....	87,400,000	87,400,000	+87,400,000
Subtotal	74,901,000	.....	87,400,000	87,400,000	87,400,000	+12,499,000
Operations and research (highway trust fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(72,061,000)	(172,902,000)	(72,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(72,000,000)	(-61,000)
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(72,000,000)	.....	(72,000,000)	(+72,000,000)
National Driver Register (highway trust fund)	.....	.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000
Subtotal, Operations and research	(146,962,000)	(172,902,000)	(161,400,000)	(161,400,000)	(161,400,000)	(+14,438,000)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Highway traffic safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	(186,000,000)	(197,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(+14,000,000)
(Limitation on obligations):						
Highway safety programs (Sec. 402)	(149,700,000)	(166,700,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)	(+300,000)
National Driver Register (Sec. 402)	2,300,000	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	-2,300,000
Occupant protection incentive grants (Sec. 405)	.....	(20,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(+10,000,000)
Drugged driving incentive grants	.....	(5,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alcohol-impaired driving countermeasures grants (Sec. 410)	(34,500,000)	(39,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(35,000,000)	(+500,000)
State Highway safety data grants (Sec. 411)	.....	.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(+5,000,000)
Motor carrier safety grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	.....	(100,000,000)	.....	.....	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(100,000,000)	.....	.....	.....
Total, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	77,201,000	2,300,000	89,400,000	89,400,000	89,400,000	+12,199,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(256,261,000)	(403,602,000)	(372,000,000)	(272,000,000)	(272,000,000)	(+15,739,000)
Total budgetary resources	(333,462,000)	(405,902,000)	(461,400,000)	(361,400,000)	(361,400,000)	(+27,938,000)
Federal Railroad Administration						
Office of the Administrator	20,290,000	21,573,000	21,367,000	21,020,000	21,215,000	+925,000
Railroad safety	57,067,000	61,959,000	60,948,000	61,876,000	61,488,000	+4,421,000
Nationwide differential global positioning system	.....	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad research and development	20,758,000	20,757,000	20,477,000	25,760,000	22,364,000	+1,606,000
Northeast corridor improvement program	250,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-250,000,000
(Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project)	(12,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-12,000,000)
Next generation high-speed rail	20,395,000	12,594,000	15,294,000	28,494,000	20,494,000	+99,000
Alaska Railroad rehabilitation	15,280,000	.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	-5,280,000
Rhode Island Rail Development	10,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	7,500,000	5,000,000	-5,000,000
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation:						
Operations	344,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	-344,000,000
Capital	199,000,000	.....	.....	555,000,000	.....	-199,000,000

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Capital grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	.....	.....	609,230,000	.....	609,230,000	+609,230,000
Highway Trust Fund	.....	621,476,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Northeast corridor improvements)	.....	(200,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project)	.....	(11,746,530)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Grants to Amtrak	543,000,000	621,476,000	609,230,000	555,000,000	609,230,000	+66,230,000
Emergency railroad rehab & repair (emergency funding)	(9,800,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-9,800,000)
Conrail Labor protection (rescission)	(-508,234)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(+508,234)
Total, Federal Railroad Administration	936,790,000	751,359,000	729,316,000	709,650,000	749,791,000	-186,999,000
Federal Transit Administration						
Administrative expenses (general fund)	45,738,000	.....	10,800,000	10,800,000	10,800,000	-34,938,000
Administrative expenses (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)	.....	48,142,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(43,200,000)	(43,200,000)	(43,200,000)	(+43,200,000)
Subtotal, Administrative expenses	(45,738,000)	(48,142,000)	(54,000,000)	(54,000,000)	(54,000,000)	(+8,262,000)
Formula grants (general fund)	240,000,000	.....	570,000,000	570,000,000	570,000,000	+330,000,000
Formula grants (Highway Trust Fund):						
(Limitation on obligations)	(2,260,000,000)	.....	(2,280,000,000)	(2,280,000,000)	(2,280,000,000)	(+20,000,000)
Operating assistance grants	(150,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....	(-150,000,000)
Subtotal, Formula grants	(2,500,000,000)	.....	(2,850,000,000)	(2,850,000,000)	(2,850,000,000)	(+350,000,000)
Formula programs (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account):						
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	(3,709,235,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Liquidation of contract authorization)	.....	(1,500,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
University transportation research (general fund)	6,000,000	.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	-4,800,000
University transportation research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)	(4,800,000)	(+4,800,000)
Subtotal, University transportation research	(6,000,000)	.....	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	.....

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Transit planning and research (general fund)	92,000,000	.....	19,800,000	19,800,000	19,800,000	-72,200,000
Transit planning and research (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)	.....	91,900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(78,200,000)	(78,200,000)	(78,200,000)	(+78,200,000)
Subtotal, Transit planning and research	(92,000,000)	(91,900,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
Rural transportation assistance	(4,500,000)	(6,000,000)	(5,250,000)	(5,250,000)	(5,250,000)	(+750,000)
National transit institute	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(+1,000,000)
Transit cooperative research	.....	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(+8,250,000)
Metropolitan planning	(39,500,000)	(39,500,000)	(43,841,600)	(43,841,600)	(43,841,600)	(+4,341,600)
State planning and research	(8,250,000)	(8,250,000)	(9,158,400)	(9,158,400)	(9,158,400)	(+908,400)
National planning and research	(36,750,000)	(26,900,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(27,500,000)	(-9,250,000)
Subtotal	(92,000,000)	(91,900,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(98,000,000)	(+6,000,000)
Trust fund share of expenses (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2,210,000,000)	.....	(2,446,200,000)	(2,446,200,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(+2,041,800,000)
Capital investment grants (general fund)	.....	.....	451,400,000	451,400,000	451,400,000	+451,400,000
Capital investment grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(-194,400,000)
Subtotal, Capital investment grants	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(+257,000,000)
(Fixed guideway modernization)	(800,000,000)	.....	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(+102,800,000)
(Buses and bus-related facilities)	(400,000,000)	.....	(451,400,000)	(451,400,000)	(451,400,000)	(+51,400,000)
(New starts)	(800,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(902,800,000)	(+102,800,000)
Subtotal	(2,000,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(2,257,000,000)	(+257,000,000)
Major capital investments (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (liquidation of contract authority)	.....	(1,900,000,000)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mass transit capital fund (Highway Trust Fund) (liquidation of contract authorization)	(2,350,000,000)	.....	(1,805,600,000)	(1,805,600,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(-350,000,000)
Discretionary grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (rescission of contract authorization)	.....	.....	.....	-392,000,000	.....	.....

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Job access and reverse commute grants (general fund)	.....	.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	35,000,000	+35,000,000
(Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) (limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	(+40,000,000)
Subtotal, Job access and reverse commute grants	.....	.....	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	(75,000,000)	(+75,000,000)
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (general fund)	200,000,000	.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-150,000,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account)	.....	50,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Federal Transit Administration	583,738,000	190,342,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,138,200,000	+554,462,000
(Limitations on obligations)	(4,260,000,000)	(4,585,349,857)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(-8,200,000)
Total budgetary resources	(4,843,738,000)	(4,775,691,857)	(5,365,000,000)	(5,365,000,000)	(5,390,000,000)	(+546,262,000)
Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						
Operations and maintenance (Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	11,200,000	.....	11,496,000	11,496,000	11,496,000	+296,000
Research and Special Programs Administration						
Research and special programs:						
Hazardous materials safety	15,342,000	15,863,000	15,863,000	15,863,000	16,063,000	+721,000
Emergency transportation	2,443,000	997,000	997,000	997,000	997,000	-1,446,000
Research and technology	3,446,000	3,851,000	3,700,000	3,651,000	3,676,000	+230,000
Program and administrative support	8,219,000	8,944,000	8,819,000	8,489,000	8,544,000	+325,000
Advanced vehicle technology consortia	.....	.....	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, research and special programs	29,450,000	29,655,000	34,379,000	29,000,000	29,280,000	-170,000
Pipeline safety:						
Pipeline Safety Fund	28,000,000	32,163,000	28,973,000	29,000,000	29,000,000	+1,000,000
Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund	3,300,000	3,300,000	4,475,000	3,500,000	4,248,000	+948,000
Pipeline safety reserve	(1,465,000)	.....	(1,300,000)	(1,859,000)	(1,400,000)	(-65,000)
Subtotal, Pipeline safety	31,300,000	35,463,000	33,448,000	32,500,000	33,248,000	+1,948,000

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
Emergency preparedness grants:						
Emergency preparedness fund	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	.....
(Limitation on obligations)	.....	.....	(9,600,000)	.....	(11,000,000)	(+11,000,000)
Total, Research and Special Programs Administration	60,950,000	65,318,000	68,027,000	61,700,000	62,728,000	+1,778,000
(Limitations on obligations)	.....	.....	(9,600,000)	.....	(11,000,000)	(+11,000,000)
Total budgetary resources	(60,950,000)	(65,318,000)	(77,627,000)	(61,700,000)	(73,728,000)	(+12,778,000)
Office of Inspector General						
Salaries and expenses	42,000,000	42,491,000	43,495,000	42,720,000	43,495,000	+1,495,000
Surface Transportation Board						
Salaries and expenses	13,853,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	13,853,000	16,000,000	+2,147,000
Offsetting collections	.....	-16,000,000	-2,600,000	.....	-2,600,000	-2,600,000
General Provisions						
Transportation Administrative Service Center reduction	-3,000,000	.....	-20,000,000	-17,247,000	-15,000,000	-12,000,000
National Aviation Review Commission (rescission)	.....	.....	-752,000	.....	-752,000	-752,000
Amtrak Reform Council	.....	.....	.....	.....	450,000	+450,000
Urban discretionary grants (rescission)	.....	.....	-3,918,000	.....	-3,918,000	-3,918,000
Net total, title I, Department of Transportation	12,666,887,766	13,357,124,000	13,681,452,900	13,663,503,569	13,678,569,000	+1,011,681,234
Appropriations	(13,418,996,000)	(13,357,124,000)	(13,686,122,900)	(14,055,503,569)	(13,683,239,000)	(+264,243,000)
Rescissions	(-752,108,234)	.....	(-4,670,000)	(-392,000,000)	(-4,670,000)	(+747,438,234)
(Limitations on obligations)	(27,801,086,000)	(28,288,951,857)	(31,944,400,000)	(32,234,800,000)	(32,095,800,000)	(+4,294,714,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Net total budgetary resources	(42,064,973,766)	(42,911,075,857)	(46,837,466,900)	(47,106,206,569)	(46,985,983,000)	(+4,921,009,234)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
TITLE II - RELATED AGENCIES						
Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board						
Salaries and expenses	3,640,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	3,847,000	+207,000
National Transportation Safety Board						
Salaries and expenses	53,771,000	47,200,000	53,300,000	53,473,000	53,473,000	-298,000
Appropriation of user fees	.....	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emergency fund	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....
Total, National Transportation Safety Board	54,771,000	54,200,000	54,300,000	54,473,000	54,473,000	-298,000
Total, title II, Related Agencies	58,411,000	58,047,000	58,147,000	58,320,000	58,320,000	-91,000
Net total appropriations	12,725,298,766	13,415,171,000	13,739,599,900	13,721,823,569	13,736,889,000	+1,011,590,234
Scorekeeping adjustments:						
Pipeline safety (OSLTF)	1,000,000	.....	1,300,000	1,659,000	1,400,000	+400,000
Coast Guard adjustment	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
FAA adjustment	.....	43,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Provision (sec. 328)	.....	.....	.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	+4,000,000
Total, adjustments	1,000,000	44,000,000	1,300,000	5,659,000	5,400,000	+4,400,000
Net grand total	12,726,298,766	13,459,171,000	13,740,899,900	13,727,482,569	13,742,289,000	+1,015,990,234
Appropriations	(13,478,407,000)	(13,459,171,000)	(13,745,569,900)	(14,119,482,569)	(13,746,959,000)	(+268,552,000)
Rescissions	(-752,108,234)	.....	(-4,670,000)	(-392,000,000)	(-4,670,000)	(+747,438,234)
(Limitations on obligations)	(27,801,086,000)	(28,288,951,857)	(31,944,400,000)	(32,234,800,000)	(32,095,800,000)	(+4,294,714,000)
(Exempt obligations)	(1,597,000,000)	(1,265,000,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(1,207,903,000)	(1,211,614,000)	(-385,386,000)
Net grand total budgetary resources	(42,124,384,766)	(43,013,122,857)	(46,896,913,900)	(47,170,185,569)	(47,049,703,000)	(+4,925,318,234)

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Estimate	House	Senate	Conference	Conference compared with enacted
RECAP						
Total mandatory and discretionary	12,726,298,766	13,459,171,000	13,740,899,900	13,727,482,569	13,742,289,000	+1,015,990,234
Mandatory	653,196,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	684,000,000	+30,804,000
Discretionary:						
Highway category:						
(Limitation on obligations)	(21,841,086,000)	(21,998,602,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(25,883,000,000)	(+4,041,914,000)
Mass Transit category	583,738,000	140,042,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	+529,462,000
(Limitation on obligations)	(4,260,000,000)	(876,114,857)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(4,251,800,000)	(-8,200,000)
Total, Mass Transit category	4,843,738,000	1,016,156,857	5,365,000,000	5,365,000,000	5,365,000,000	+521,262,000
Budget scoring	583,738,000	140,042,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	1,113,200,000	+529,462,000
General purposes:						
Defense (050)	300,000,000	309,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	.....
Nondefense	11,189,364,766	12,326,129,000	11,643,699,900	11,630,282,569	11,645,089,000	+455,724,234
Total, Discretionary	12,073,102,766	12,775,171,000	13,056,899,900	13,043,482,569	13,058,289,000	+985,186,234

SECTION 101(h): TREASURY AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

The conferees on H.R. 4328 agree with the matter inserted in this subsection of this conference agreement and the following description of this matter. This matter was developed through negotiations on the differences in the House and Senate versions of H.R. 4104, the Department of Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, by members of the appropriations subcommittee of both the House and Senate with jurisdiction over H.R. 4104.

The conference agreement on the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999, incorporates some of the language and allocations set forth in House Report 105–592 and Senate Report 105–251. The language in these reports should be complied with unless specifically addressed in the accompanying statement of managers.

Senate Amendment: The Senate deleted the entire House bill after the enacting clause and inserted the Senate bill. The conference agreement includes a revised bill.

Throughout the accompanying explanatory statement, the managers refer to the Committee and the Committees on Appropriations. Unless otherwise noted, in both instances the managers are referring to the House Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government and the Senate Subcommittee on Treasury and General Government.

REPROGRAMMING AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS GUIDELINES

Due to continuing issues associated with agency requests for reprogramming and transfer of funds and use of unobligated balances, the conferees have agreed to reprogramming guidelines included in House Report 105–592. Those guidelines shall be complied with by all agencies funded by the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 1999:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $123,151,000 for Departmental Offices instead of $122,889,000 as proposed by the House and $120,671,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount appropriated includes: $3,704,000 for mandatory cost increases; an additional $470,000 for the Office of Tax Policy; an additional $255,000 for the Office of Economic Policy; an additional $499,000 for International Affairs Policies and Programs; an additional $801,000 for Enforcement Policies and Programs; an additional $866,000 for the Office of Foreign Assets Control; an additional $239,000 for Fiscal and Financial Policies and Programs; and an additional $300,000 for Treasury-wide management policies and practices. The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $1,238,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance. The conference agreement also includes funding to allow the Department to provide no more than $500,000 in contract awards to the National Law Center for Inter-American Free Trade as proposed by the House.

The conferees have agreed to provide an additional $1,200,000 within this account for the Under Secretary of Enforcement to continue the operations of the Office of Professional Responsibility, should he so desire, as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement includes language which provides that the Office of Foreign Assets Control shall be funded at no less than $6,560,800 as proposed by the Senate instead of $5,517,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have included language authorizing the Department to charge both direct and indirect costs to the Office of Foreign Assets Control in the implementation of this floor.

The Senate bill included language in this and a number of other accounts which provides that funds appropriated in this Act may be used for Year 2000 computer conversion costs pending the availability of funding for that purpose in a separate appropriation. The conferees have deleted that language in each instance in which it occurs and have instead included a new general provision (Section 513) to permit the use of funds provided in this Act to initiate or continue projects or activities to the extent necessary to achieve Year 2000 computer conversion until such time as supplemental appropriations are provided for those activities.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the House which provides compensation for losses incurred due to the denial of entry into the United States of certain firearms. The conferees have included language in Title VI (Section 646) of the bill to provide for this relief through the use of the Judgement Fund, as proposed by the Senate.

TREASURY LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLES

No later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations directives to implement the management of law enforcement vehicle usage in the Department. These directives shall include: development of a Department-wide vehicle management system to ensure adequate oversight of vehicle usage; standards and procedures for full compliance with home-to-work regulations on vehicle use; verifiable determination that vehicle use throughout the Department is in support of law enforcement purposes only; and implementation of a log tracking system by activity and specific use of law enforcement vehicles.

UNDER SECRETARY FOR ENFORCEMENT

The conferees direct the Department of the Treasury to submit, with its fiscal year 2000 budget request, detailed budget justification materials for the Office of the Under Secretary for Enforcement.

OFFICE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide no separate funding for the Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) in fiscal year 1999 as proposed by the Senate, but instead have provided adequate funding within the Departmental Offices appropriations for the Under Secretary for Enforcement to continue the work of this office should he so desire. The conferees expect that the Department also will use approximately $350,000 in reprogramming authority, the anticipated share of the unobligated balance of funds at the end of fiscal year 1998, to augment this appropriation.

In fiscal year 1998, the Under Secretary for Enforcement was charged with tasking OPR to conduct a comprehensive review of integrity issues and other matters related to the potential vulnerability of the United States Customs Service to corruption, to include examination of charges of professional misconduct and corruption as well as analysis of the efficacy of departmental and bureau internal affairs systems. The conferees expect that this work will continue, and that it will be in conjunction with related efforts funded through the Customs Integrity Awareness Program.

AUTOMATION ENHANCEMENT

The conferees agree to provide $28,690,000 for Automation Enhancement instead of $31,190,000 as proposed by the House and $28,990,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided shall be transferred as follows:

Customs Service.—$8,000,000 for the Automated Commercial Environment.

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

Departmental Offices.—$16,990,000, of which $5,400,000 is for the International Trade Data System, of which $6,577,000 is for Department-wide human resources re-engineering program management and implementation, of which $3,813,000 is for Departmental Offices productivity enhancement, of which $1,000,000 is for the Treasury Vehicle Management System, and of which $200,000 is for Department-wide implementation of the Treasury Information System Architecture Framework.

The conferees agree that the funds provided shall remain available until September 30, 2000, as proposed by the House rather than remain available until expended as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $2,762,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance.

AUTOMATED COMMERCIAL ENVIRONMENT

The conferees agree to provide $8,000,000 for the Customs Service ACE project, with the

proviso that $6,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the Treasury's Chief Information Officer, through the Treasury Investment Review Board, concurs on the plan and milestone schedule for the deployment of the system. Furthermore, $6,000,000 shall not be obligated until the Commissioner of Customs provides to the Committees on Appropriations an Enterprise Information Systems Architecture (EISA) for Customs that covers all Customs' areas of business—not just trade compliance. For the EISA to be acceptable, it must comply with the Treasury Information Systems Architecture Framework, include measures to enforce compliance, and be approved by the Treasury Investment Review Board.

The conferees are pleased with the efforts made by the Treasury Department to exercise some management responsibility for the ACE project, which represents an enormous information technology investment for the Department and Customs. Clear benefits are already being seen in the quality of analysis applied to investment decisions, and coordination with other information technology projects such as the International Trade Data System (ITDS). The conferees support the continued exercise of strong oversight by the Treasury Department over this project.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

The conferees agree to provide $24,000,000 as proposed by the House instead of $23,670,000 as proposed by the Senate. In addition, the conferees agree that the funds shall be available with no earmark for the GATEWAY program, as had been proposed by the Senate.

TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

The conferees expect that the super surplus for the Treasury Forfeiture Fund will continue to be large in fiscal year 1999, and direct the Department to provide the Committees its plan for intended use of these resources in a timely fashion, as well as in its presentation of the fiscal year 2000 budget request.

The conferees support the use of the super surplus to further advance Treasury Department law enforcement programs, and acknowledge the Department's plan to use its surplus for a variety of activities. The conferees direct the Department to use $11,012,000 as follows: $5,512,000 for the construction of a P–3 hangar in Corpus Christi, Texas, for the United States Customs Service; $4,000,000 for the CEASEFIRE/IBIS program, and $1,500,000 for the Global Transpark Customs Information Project. The conferees also agree that super surplus funds may be used for replacement of law enforcement vehicles, instead of the prohibition proposed by the Senate.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The conferees agree to provide $132,000,000 as proposed by the House and Senate. This amount is to be used as follows:

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms:	
GREAT administration/training	$3,000,000
GREAT Program Grants	13,000,000
Customs Service:	
Narcotics detection technology	54,000,000
Passenger processing initiative	9,500,000
Canopy construction	972,000
Child pornography investigation	1,000,000
Subtotal, Customs Service	65,472,000
Secret Service:	
Counterfeiting investigations	5,000,000
Forensic technology and assistance	2,000,000
NCMEC assistance	1,196,000
2000 campaign protection	7,732,000
Vehicle replacement	6,700,000
Subtotal, Secret Service	22,628,000
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network:	
Cyberpayment studies	800,000
Suspicious Activity Report analysis	300,000
Support for State & local GATEWAY	200,000
Money laundering regulations	100,000
Subtotal, FinCEN	1,400,000
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	24,000,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy:	
Model State Drug Law Conferences	1,000,000
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	1,500,000
Subtotal, ONDCP	2,500,000

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

The conferees agree to provide $3,000,000 to ATF for the management of the GREAT program as proposed by the House rather than in the ATF Salaries and Expenses appropriation as proposed by the Senate. The funding proposed by the Senate for laboratory and investigative support is funded under ATF's Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The conferees agree to provide $13,000,000 to ATF, instead of $10,000,000 as proposed by the House and $13,239,000 as proposed by the Senate for grants to local law enforcement organizations for the Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program. The GREAT program has been enthusiastically endorsed by communities in Colorado, North Carolina and Wisconsin. The conferees direct that qualified law enforcement and prevention organizations from these areas be funded under GREAT.

The conferees are aware of concerns about the lack of a long-term evaluation of the impact of this program. Therefore, the conferees urge ATF to contract with the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Law and Justice, to conduct an independent evaluation of the GREAT program.

CUSTOMS SERVICE

The conferees agree to provide $65,472,000, instead of $66,472,000 as proposed by the House and $54,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within these funds, the conferees include $54,000,000 for narcotics detection technology, $9,500,000 for passenger processing, $972,000 for canopy construction, and $1,000,000 for additional technologies associated with the child pornography cyber-smuggling initiative. The conferees agree that $2,400,000 of the Customs Salaries and Expenses account should be used for the cyber-smuggling initiative, as proposed by the Senate.

SECRET SERVICE

The conferees agree to provide $22,628,000, instead of $14,528,000 as proposed by the House and $15,403,000 as proposed by the Senate. Within these funds, the conferees include $5,000,000 for counterfeiting investigations, $7,732,000 for campaign protection activities, $6,700,000 for vehicle replacement, and $3,196,000 for forensic and related support of investigations of missing and exploited children. Of the amounts provided for missing and exploited children, the conferees agree to provide $1,196,000 for the continued operations of the Child Exploitation Unit at the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

The conferees agree to provide $1,400,000 for FinCEN as proposed by the Senate, instead of no funding as proposed by the House. Within these funds, the conferees include $800,000 for cyberpayment studies; $300,000 for Suspicious Activity Report analysis; $200,000 for training and support for State and local GATEWAY participation; and $100,000 for money laundering regulations.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

The conferees agree to provide no VCRTF funding for FLETC as proposed by the House, instead of $1,158,000 as proposed by the Senate. The affected programs—rural law enforcement training and equipment replacement—are funded in FLETC's Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The conferees agree to provide $24,000,000 for ICDE as proposed by the House, instead of $45,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. An additional $51,900,000 is provided in the Interagency Law Enforcement account. The total of $75,900,000 fully funds the President's request.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

The conferees agree to provide $2,500,000 for ONDCP, instead of $14,000,000 as proposed by the House and no funding as proposed by the Senate. $1,000,000 of this funding would cover the costs of continuing support for Model State Drug Law Conferences, as proposed by the House. $13,000,000 proposed by the House for continued funding for the technology transfer program run by the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center will instead be funded in the ONDCP Salaries and Expenses account, as proposed by the Senate.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

The conferees agree to provide $1,500,000 in additional funding for the Milwaukee, Wisconsin HIDTA.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $71,923,000 as proposed by the House instead of $66,251,000 as proposed by the Senate, including up to $13,843,000 to be used for materials and support costs. The conferees agree to language proposed by the Senate to permit funding for travel expenses of non-Federal personnel to attend course development meetings and training sponsored by the Center. The conferees also agree to maintain existing statutory language affecting the authority to provide funding for student athletics and student interns, as proposed by the Senate.

GREAT TRAINING

The conferees agree to include new language, as proposed by the Senate, to authorize the Center to provide training for the Gang Resistance Education and Training program to Federal and non-Federal personnel at any facility in partnership with ATF.

FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEMS

The conferees direct the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, in consultation with their interested client law enforcement agencies, to examine and evaluate all available firearms training technologies for systems providing the greatest cost effective multi-application benefit for firearms training of law enforcement personnel. The conferees are aware of current technologies, such as the BEAMHIT targeting system and plastic cased ammunition, which appear to

offer cost benefits and systems flexibility for multiple training activities and greater sensitivity for environmental protection.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS, AND RELATED EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $34,760,000, instead of $28,360,000 as proposed by the House and $15,360,000 as proposed by the Senate. This amount includes $6,400,000 for construction of new facilities at Artesia, New Mexico, required to meet the Center's basic training requirements.

INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

The conferees agree to provide $51,900,000 for ICDE as proposed by the House. An additional $24,000,000 is provided in the Violent Crime Reduction Programs account. The total of $75,900,000 fully funds the President's request.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $196,490,000 for the Financial Management Service (FMS) as proposed by the Senate instead of $198,510,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees have agreed with the proposal of the Senate on the funding level for the FMS, which reflects a reduction of $6,000,000 for Year 2000 conversion costs which will be available for FMS from a separate appropriation. The conferees received conflicting information from the Department of the Treasury about what the FMS's needs are for this purpose. Therefore, the conferees have assumed the higher number. The conferees understand and fully appreciate the need for FMS equipment to be Year 2000 compliant and note that the Department does have authority to transfer funding to FMS from other accounts within the Department under Section 114 of this Act should that become necessary.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate delaying the availability of $4,500,000 for postage costs until September 30, 1999, and language proposed by the Senate stating that funds shall continue to be provided to the United States Postal Service for postage due.

DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACCOUNT

The conferees have agreed to delete funding for the Debt Collection Improvement Account proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

FEDERAL FINANCING BANK

The conference agreement provides $3,317,960,000 for the liquidation of debts by the Federal Financing Bank instead of $3,317,690,000 as proposed by the Senate. The House bill contained no similar provision.

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $541,574,000, instead of $530,624,000 as proposed by the House and $529,489,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes $2,000,000 for the Violent Crime Coordinators program and $4,500,000 for expansion of the National Tracing Center, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree that $2,206,000 of this funding will not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999, as proposed by the House.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $5,000,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance.

The conferees agree to increase the limit for purchase of police-type vehicles to 812, as proposed by the House. The conferees direct the Under Secretary for Enforcement to exercise strong oversight with regard to any additional purchases in keeping with Department-wide efforts (addressed under Departmental Offices, above) to manage the use, allocation and acquisition of law enforcement vehicles. While neither the House nor Senate provided funding for this purpose, the conferees agree to provide $3,700,000 for vehicle replacement as the Administration had requested.

The conferees agree to authorize up to $15,000 for official reception and representation expenses, instead of $20,000 as proposed by the House and $12,500 proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree to retain the limitation of $1,000,000 in authority to fund the equipping of vessels, vehicles or aircraft available for official use by a State or local law enforcement agency for use in joint law enforcement operations with ATF and for the payment of overtime salaries, travel, fuel and other costs for State and local law enforcement personnel, including sworn officers and support personnel, as proposed by the House. The conferees note that, while this maintains a limitation, unlike the Senate proposal, it allows such funding to be used for law enforcement operations other than drug-related ones, and clarifies that it encompasses support personnel as well as sworn law enforcement officers.

The conferees agree that per diem and/or subsistence allowances may be paid to employees for extensive overtime required when an employee is assigned to a National Response Team during the investigation of a bombing or arson incident, as proposed by the Senate, rather than simply for a major investigative assignment, as proposed by the House.

YOUTH CRIME GUN INTERDICTION INITIATIVE

The conferees strongly support ATF's efforts to stop illegal trafficking of crime weapons to young people and its statistical analysis in ''The Crime Gun Trace Analysis Reports: The Illegal Youth Firearms Markets in 17 Communities'', published in July 1997. However, the conferees believe that the proposed increase in funding must be supported by evidence of a significant reduction in youth crime, gun trafficking and availability. The conferees would like to see additional evidence linking the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative (YCGII) to a corresponding decrease in gun trafficking among youths and minors. Therefore, the conferees direct ATF to report no later than February 1, 1999, on the performance of YCGII.

The conferees further believe that an investment in experienced trafficking agents to conduct investigations arising out of leads obtained through this regional initiative is likely to have a significant impact on the number of prosecutions for illegal firearms trafficking. As a result, the conferees direct that, of the $27,000,000 to be provided for YCGII efforts, $16,000,000 be used to hire 81 experienced trafficking agents to expand the YCGII efforts in the 27 pilot cities. As part of the expansion, the conferees recommend that not less than $2,400,000 be used for the addition of 12 experienced trafficking agents, including 3 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to implement a multifaceted regional enforcement strategy within the Midwest region. The conferees request that ATF give strong consideration to Aurora, CO, Denver, CO, and Omaha, NE, as it determines new locations for YCGII.

CEASEFIRE

The conferees agree to provide $2,000,000 for continued expansion of the CEASEFIRE/IBIS program, and expect that this will be used to meet requests for new equipment and related installation costs. The conferees also direct the Secretary of the Treasury to provide $4,000,000 to ATF from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to allow ATF to provide CEASEFIRE technology to eligible State and local law enforcement organizations who have requested this equipment.

COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FEDERAL FIREARMS LICENSEE RECORDS

The conferees agree that there does not appear to be a written policy regarding the collection and maintenance of records on the acquisition and disposition of firearms by Federal firearms licensees for use in criminal or civil enforcement or firearms trace systems, in particular with regard to the length of time such records are kept. Therefore, the conferees direct ATF to develop such a written policy and provide a copy of that written policy to the Committees on Appropriations no later than March 31, 1999. This is in lieu of the direction by the House to provide the House Committee with a report on efforts to improve its practices within 90 days after enactment of this bill.

CONTRABAND CIGARETTES

The conferees direct ATF to continue to fully fund its investigations of diversion and trafficking of contraband cigarettes, particularly on Indian lands. The conferees are pleased to see that recent investigations have borne fruit in a number of arrests in Oklahoma and Kansas. The conferees understand that the current investigation in Oklahoma and Kansas is estimated to cost up to $2,000,000 and that nationwide investigation will cost approximately $8,000,000.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $1,642,565,000, instead of $1,638,065,000 as proposed by the House and $1,630,273,000 as proposed by the Senate. $9,500,000 is delayed for obligation, instead of the delays proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conferees agree to restrict purchase of vehicles to 550 for replacement only, as proposed by the House, rather than 985, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct the Under Secretary for Enforcement to exercise strong oversight over any purchases of new vehicles in keeping with Department-wide efforts (addressed under Departmental Offices, above) to manage the use, allocation and acquisition of law enforcement vehicles. The conferees also agree that $500,000 of the appropriation should be used to fund expansion of services at the Vermont World Trade Office, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees also agree to increase the limitation on representation funding to $40,000, instead of $30,000 as proposed by the House and Senate.

The conferees agree to provide $2,500,000 to remain available until expended for the costs of relocation of the New Orleans Air Branch from Belle Chase, Louisiana, to Hammond, Louisiana.

CUSTOMS INTEGRITY AWARENESS PROGRAM

The conferees agree to provide $6,000,000 to the Customs Service, fully funding the new Customs Integrity Awareness Program (CIAP), as proposed by the House, instead of $4,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct the Secretary of the Treasury to be fully engaged in CIAP, providing necessary oversight and assistance to the Customs Service Office of Internal Affairs in order to achieve program goals.

CHILD PORNOGRAPHY

The conferees strongly support Customs leadership in stopping the vile traffic in child pornography and are pleased with its recent successful takedown of a major international pornography organization. To continue this success, the conferees agree to set aside $2,400,000 of the Customs appropriation to double the staffing and resources for the child pornography cyber-smuggling initiative, as proposed by the Senate, instead of

$2,000,000 proposed by the House to be funded through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund. In addition, the conferees agree to include $1,000,000 in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for technology support for this initiative.

CUSTOMS INSPECTION SERVICES FOR INTERNATIONAL AIR CARGO

The conferees are concerned about the availability of Customs Service personnel to provide inspection services for airports that are seeing increased traffic or project such increases as part of regional development patterns. In many locations Customs has been asked to initiate or expand the level and availability of such services. The conferees understand that decisions to allocate inspection personnel must be based on availability of staff and funding, and should also be a function of the level of current or expected traffic, as well as concerns about enforcing trade laws and countering smuggling threats. At the same time, the conferees recognize that some airports, such as Dulles International Airport, Miami International Airport, and Fort Lauderdale International Airport, are experiencing growth and may have good cases for initiating or increasing cargo traffic operations, which are dependent on the availability of specific Customs inspection services. The conferees therefore urge the Customs Service, as it undertakes to establish a comprehensive model for assessing and allocating its inspection and investigative staff, to work closely with the airport authorities and the trade community to ensure that it will meet requirements for new and expanded service. The aim of such a process should be allocation of staff and resources that is in the best interest of regional economic interests, trade, and the mission of the Customs Service.

OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

The conferees agree to provide $113,688,000, instead of $100,688,000 as proposed by the House and $113,488,000 as proposed by the Senate. No funding for this account would be delayed, as had been proposed by the Senate, and there is no earmark for activities in South Florida and the Caribbean, as had been proposed by the Senate. This number includes an additional $1,000,000 for increased support for operations and upgrades for equipment for the marine enforcement program and $14,200,000 for Black Hawk helicopter program support.

BLACK HAWK HELICOPTERS

The conferees have included $14,200,000 to restore three off line Black Hawk helicopters to an operational readiness condition and provide for increased operation and maintenance requirements for Customs' helicopter component. The conferees understand that this funding will permit Customs to increase Black Hawk flying hours from 18 to 30 hours per month. The conferees direct the Customs Service to maximize the mission operability of all sixteen Black Hawk helicopters assigned to the Air Interdiction Program.

CUSTOMS MARINE PROGRAM

The conferees include an additional $1,000,000 to augment the $5,200,000 requested for the marine program.

CUSTOMS AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

The conferees continue to be impressed with the successes associated with the Customs Air and Marine Interdiction programs and are aware of the growing operational commitments associated with this success. The conferees encourage the Customs Service to examine the benefits of a consolidated air maintenance system and take actions to improve operational coordination of its air assets to meet our national drug enforcement priorities. The conferees, in the interest of maintaining viable and effective air and marine interdiction programs, direct the Customs Service to develop two comprehensive modernization plans for the air interdiction and marine enforcement programs, respectively. These plans shall be submitted with the President's fiscal year 2000 budget and should include the projected lifespans and project a replacement schedule, as well as the current status, of each aircraft or vessel; associated operations and maintenance activities for these craft; and any costs for fleet extension or modernization. These modernization plans should be living documents that the Customs Service continually reevaluates and utilizes in its effort to maximize its operational effectiveness.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The conferees agree that the special operations requirements of the Customs Service Air and Marine Interdiction Programs demand special tactical and logistical operations considerations due to the high threat nature of these activities. The conferees direct the Customs Service to review its utilization of these special operations assets with the goal of improving management, coordination, training and utilization of equipment and personnel. The Customs Service should consider all options to achieve the greatest efficiency and productivity for our coastal and border interdiction efforts.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

DOLLAR BILL REDESIGN

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

The conferees remain concerned about the cost associated with producing special anti-counterfeiting properties for the estimated 6 billion circulating $1 Federal Reserve Notes. As a result, the conferees do not believe the Bureau of Engraving and Printing should undertake cost prohibitive anti-counterfeiting changes to the $1 note. However, the conferees do believe it is important to update the currency, such as making minor modifications to assist the visually impaired.

Therefore, the conferees direct the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing not to pursue redesign of the $1 Federal Reserve Note to combat international counterfeiting threats, but to only make minor design enhancements to the $1 note for the visually impaired and elderly population, provided it has no effect on the use of $1 Federal Reserve Notes with existing bill accepting machinery.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

ADMINISTERING THE PUBLIC DEBT

The conference agreement appropriates $172,100,000 for the Bureau of the Public Debt as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conference agreement also provides that $2,000,000 of the funds provided shall be available until September 30, 2001, for information systems modernization initiatives as proposed by the House instead of $1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $1,000,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

PROCESSING, ASSISTANCE, AND MANAGEMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $3,086,208,000 for Processing, Assistance, and Management instead of $3,025,013,000 as proposed by the House and $3,077,353,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes $90,650,000 for mandatory cost increases and $70,279,000 for base realignments from the Tax Law Enforcement account. The conferees have agreed not to transfer funding for the TIMIS personnel/payroll system from the Information Systems appropriation to this account as proposed by the Senate.

The budget request for Processing, Assistance, and Management included $58,325,000 for customer service initiatives. Funding for these initiatives has been included in the Information Systems account as proposed by the House. The Senate had proposed to provide $18,145,000 for customer service initiatives in this account.

The conferees want to express strong support for the Commissioner's proposal for organizational modernization. The recently enacted Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 will allow the Commissioner to make significant operational improvements through organizational modernization and reorganization. Therefore, the conference agreement also includes $25,000,000 for organizational modernization and restructuring of the Internal Revenue Service, the total amount requested by the Administration for that purpose. However, because the restructuring legislation has only recently been enacted and the Commissioner has not yet been able to provide a detailed plan and cost estimate for the restructuring effort, the conferees have included language in the bill which delays these funds for obligation until September 30, 1999.

The conferees have also provided $2,000,000 for low income taxpayer clinics. These funds will be used to award matching grants to develop, expand, or continue qualifying low income taxpayer clinics as authorized in Section 3601 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate delaying the availability of $105,000,000 for postage costs until September 30, 1999, and language proposed by the Senate stating that funds shall continue to be provided to the United States Postal Service for postage due.

TAXPAYER EDUCATION

The conferees agree that the Internal Revenue Service needs to be more proactive in educating our citizens. Therefore, the conferees believe that the IRS should consider the feasibility of a taxpayer education initiative which encourages IRS employees to visit schools to talk about the history of our tax system as well as taxpayer rights and responsibilities. Further, the conferees believe that the IRS should provide no less than $750,000 to create an educational program, such as the project currently under development at the University of Florida, covering matters of current interest to those involved in administering, advising, teaching, and studying the technical aspects of Federal taxation. Therefore, the conferees request that the IRS provide an analysis of these proposals, and steps they would take to implement these proposals, to the Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1999.

TAX LAW ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $3,164,189,000 for Tax Law Enforcement as proposed by the House instead of $3,164,399,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conference agreement does not delay the availability of $175,000,000 of the funds appropriated until September 30, 1999, proposed by the Senate.

The budget request included $2,645,000 for customer service initiatives. Funding for these initiatives has been included in the Information Systems account as proposed by the House. The Senate had proposed to fund $210,000 for customer service initiatives in this account.

TAX STANDARDS FOR TAX-EXEMPT HEALTH CLUBS

The conferees are aware that there has been significant growth in health club and fitness services. Intensified competition has developed a market for for-profit and tax-exempt health clubs. With certain tax-exempt organizations moving away from their core purpose, questions arise as to whether they are engaging in commercial competition with the for-profit sector. The conferees understand that the IRS has developed appropriate standards based on broad community accessibility for determining whether fitness activities are substantially related to the charitable mission of community organizations, such as YMCAs, YWCAs, and JCCs, organizations with a variety of programs based on community needs, including health and fitness for people of all ages, incomes, and abilities. Accordingly, changes in the standards that apply to such organizations are not the conferees' concern. Rather, the conferees direct that the IRS review the standards it applies to fitness activities operated by educational and health-care organizations. The conferees further request that the Department of the Treasury report to Congress by April 1, 1999, on the statutory and regulatory changes that may be needed to assure that the health and fitness activities of these organizations substantially further the purposes for which the organization was granted tax exemption and do not constitute unfair competition with private sector, taxable organizations.

TRANSFER PRICING

The conferees are concerned about the Nation's loss of revenue as a result of foreign corporations employing transfer pricing. Transfer pricing, utilized by State Trading Enterprises, reallocates items of income and deduction among entities under common control. Reallocation of the income and deduction results in minimizing the U.S. tax of foreign corporations' U.S. affiliates. Since the foreign parent corporations do not normally do business in the United States, their income is completely free from U.S. tax.

To ensure the Internal Revenue Service is vigorously administering section 482 of the Internal Revenue Code, which empowers the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute, apportion, and allocate items of gross income and deduction between the parent corporations and their U.S. affiliates, the conferees direct the Internal Revenue Service to review and report to Congress, no later than six months after enactment of this Act, on the following issues: IRS's loss of revenue as a result of transfer pricing; detailed information on IRS's administration of section 482 to distribute, apportion, and allocate items of gross income and deduction; and recommendations on how to improve the collection of revenue from trading enterprises.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The conference agreement appropriates $1,265,456,000 for Information Systems instead of $1,224,032,000 as proposed by the House and $1,329,486,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes $43,939,000 for mandatory cost increases; however, the conferees have agreed not to transfer funding for the TIMIS personnel/payroll system from this appropriation to the Processing, Assistance, and Management account. In addition, the conference agreement includes an increase of $32,900,000 for operational information systems as proposed by the House and the Senate and $68,700,000 for the modernization program infrastructure as proposed by the Senate instead of $34,350,000 as proposed by the House.

The conferees have agreed to include language in the bill which provides that $103,000,000 of the funds appropriated in this account shall only be available for improvements to customer service. This is the full amount requested by the Administration for customer service initiatives within the Internal Revenue Service.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $359,000,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance. Included in that total is: $8,700,000 for the submissions processing investment program, $4,000,000 for compliance research information systems, $33,300,000 for examination laptop computers, $60,700,000 to complete the rollout of the Integrated Collection System, $4,300,000 for the Inventory Delivery System, and $14,000,000 for the Integrated Personnel System.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate which delayed the availability of $68,700,000 of the funds appropriated until September 30, 1999.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

The conference agreement appropriates $211,000,000 for Information Technology Investments instead of $210,000,000 as proposed by the House and $137,569,000 as proposed by the Senate. These funds are not available for obligation until September 30, 1999. The conference agreement also provides that the funds shall remain available until September 30, 2002, as proposed by the Senate instead of remaining available until expended as proposed by the House.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House which specifies the contents of an expenditure plan that the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of the Treasury are required to submit before the funds appropriated may be obligated.

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

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Section 101. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which allows the transfer of 5 percent of any appropriation made available to the IRS to any other IRS appropriation subject to Congressional approval.

Section 102. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which requires the IRS to maintain a training program in taxpayer's rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, and cross cultural relations.

Section 103. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which requires the IRS to maintain taxpayer services at not less than fiscal year 1995 levels.

Section 104. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which prohibits the expenditure of funds for the collection of taxes unless the conduct of officers and employees of the IRS complies with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

Section 105. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which requires the IRS to institute policies and practices which will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information.

Section 106. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which directs that funds shall be available for improved facilities and increased manpower to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 help line telephone assistance.

Section 107. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which provides that no reorganization of the field office structure of the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division will result in a reduction in the number of criminal investigators in Wisconsin and South Dakota from the 1996 level.

The conference agreement deletes a Sense of the Senate provision regarding the use of random selection of returns for examination by the Internal Revenue Service.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $600,302,000 instead of $594,657,000 as proposed by the House and $584,902,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes an additional $18,000,000 for the costs of protective travel. The conferees agree that $1,623,000 required for fixed site security will be included in the Acquisition, Construction, Improvement, and Related Expenses account, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees also agree that the limitation for new vehicle purchases shall be 739, as proposed by the House, rather than 705, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct the Under Secretary for Enforcement to exercise strong oversight over any purchases of new vehicles in keeping with Department-wide efforts (addressed under Departmental Offices, above) to manage the use, allocation and acquisition of law enforcement vehicles. The conferees agree that $5,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $3,000,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance.

PROTECTIVE TRAVEL

The conferees continue to be concerned about shortfalls in the United States Secret Service protective travel activity. Therefore the conferees direct the Service to develop an accurate financial plan for predicting protective travel needs, and report regularly to the Committees on Appropriations on their progress. As part of the financial plan the conferees expect the funds for this activity will be apportioned separately. The Service should consult with the Office of Management and Budget about the level of detail required in the financial plan. The conferees agree to provide additional funding of $18,000,000 for protective travel, which is made available for two fiscal years.

ARMORED PRIMARY LIMOUSINES

The conferees understand the need to provide the President of the United States safe and secure ground transportation both locally and around the world. The conferees are, however, concerned with the Secret Service's projected cost to acquire primary limousines for this purpose. As a result, the conferees direct the Secret Service to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the major differences and costs between the proposed project and armored vehicles previously acquired by the Service prior to the obligation of funds for this project.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND RELATED EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $8,068,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of $6,445,000 as proposed by the House, which includes $1,623,000 for fixed site security.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Section 110. The conference agreement includes a provision which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to comply with certain reprogramming guidelines when obligating or expending funds for law enforcement

activities from unobligated balances available on September 30, 1999, as proposed by the Senate instead of September 30, 1998, as proposed by the House.

Section 111. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase uniforms, insurance, and motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitation, and enter into contracts with the State Department for health and medical services for Treasury employees in overseas locations.

Section 112. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which requires the expenditure of funds so as not to diminish efforts under section 105 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act.

Section 113. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between law enforcement appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 114. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House and the Senate which authorizes transfers, up to 2 percent, between the Departmental Offices, Office of Inspector General, Financial Management Service, and Bureau of the Public Debt appropriations under certain circumstances.

Section 115. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which amends 18 U.S.C. 921(a) by broadening the definition of explosives and redefining the term ''antique firearm.''

Section 116. The conference agreement includes a provision regarding the purchase of law enforcement vehicles.

Section 117. The conferees have agreed to the provision contained in Section 117 of the Senate bill regarding the execution of property upon judgements against foreign state violators of international law. The conferees have included additional language giving the President the authority to waive the requirements of this provision in the interest of national security.

ELECTRONIC FILING

The conferees have agreed to delete language requested by the Administration and contained in Section 115 of the House and Senate bills regarding the electronic filing of tax returns since this matter has been addressed in a comprehensive fashion in the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. In undertaking any electronic tax administration programs, the conferees expect the Internal Revenue Service to assure the security of all electronic transmissions and provide for the full protection of the privacy of taxpayer data.

CURRENCY PAPER

The House and Senate passed bills each contained a provision (Section 116 of both bills) regarding the acquisition of currency paper by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The conferees have agreed to include no language in the bill regarding this issue. The conferees are aware of attempts made by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) to address concerns regarding the need to make it easier for all United States paper companies to compete for currency paper contracts. However, the conferees expect the BEP to continue to enhance the process for procuring currency paper to the extent permitted under Federal law. In carrying out its currency paper procurement responsibilities, the conferees expect BEP to secure the best overall value for the government, giving equal consideration to all cost factors. Based on the General Accounting Office's (GAO) inability to reach any concrete conclusions with respect to competition and pricing, the conferees understand this issue is very complicated and, therefore, direct the Department of the Treasury and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to report to the Committees on Appropriations how they plan to address GAO's recommendations to the Secretary of the Treasury. Further, it is the conferees' understanding that the authorizing committees in both the House and Senate will closely examine the GAO report, hold hearings on this matter, and develop legislation, if necessary, to ensure that the Federal government will have adequate competition and fair pricing.

TITLE II—POSTAL SERVICE

PAYMENTS TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

The conferees agree to provide $71,195,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conferees defer the obligation of these funds until October 1, 1999, as proposed by the Senate.

NON-POSTAL COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

The conferees are aware that the Postal Service is initiating a wide range of new commercial activities. These activities include, but are not limited to, volume retail photocopying, packaging services, bankwire services, the sale of office supplies and novelty items, and new e-commerce or Internet related technologies.

The conferees recognize the Postal Service's need to generate new sources of revenue to offset its operating costs. However, many of the Postal Service's new commercial activities may result in unfair competition with a number of private sector enterprises, thus raising significant policy issues about the Postal Service's present and future commercial role.

Therefore, the conferees request the Postal Service submit, within 6 months of enactment of this Act, a report on its ongoing and planned commercial services, including policy justifications, the costs of development and implementation, revenues earned, and revenues lost. As part of the report, the conferees are interested in packaging services (''Pack and Send'') and specifically direct the Postal Service to describe how packaging services will meet ''customer demand'' in all geographic regions, especially rural areas, before such service is initiated. The conferees believe these issues deserve consideration by the authorizing committees.

AVONDALE-GOODYEAR, ARIZONA

The conferees urge the Postal Service, before awarding any contract to purchase or lease property for the Main Post Office in Avondale-Goodyear, Arizona, to do an analysis of the population presently in this area to be used in assisting the Postal Service in making a selection which will be most accessible for the current and future population of the area. The Postal Service shall report to the Committees prior to awarding any contract for sale or lease, but in no event later than October 14, 1998.

GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO

The conferees urge the Postal Service to seriously consider providing a separate ZIP Code for Gilpin County, Colorado.

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

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $52,344,000 for White House Office Salaries and Expenses, as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conferees provide $10,100,000 for reimbursements to the White House Communications Agency as a specific line item, as proposed by the House.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

The conferees provide $8,061,000, as proposed by the House instead of $8,691,000, as proposed by the Senate and prohibit the use of these funds for domestic staff overtime. As a separate provision, the conferees include $630,000 for domestic staff overtime and make these funds available upon the Comptroller General notifying the Committees that the Executive Office of the President (EOP) has received, reviewed and commented on the draft report of the General Accounting Office (GAO) with respect to Executive Residence operations and that the GAO is in receipt of the EOP's comments.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $28,350,000 for the Office of Administration as proposed by the House instead of $29,140,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware that additional funds of $12,200,000 for Year 2000 compliance within the Executive Office of the President are required for fiscal year 1999.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $60,617,000 for the Office of Management and Budget as proposed by the Senate instead of $59,017,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees agree to delete the earmark and the fence on the use of funds for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, as proposed by the Senate, and include two provisos regarding the review of transcripts of the Committees on Veterans' Affairs and agricultural marketing orders, as proposed by the House. The conferees have included new language to amend Section ____.36 of OMB Circular A–110 to ensure that all data produced under an award will be made available to the public through the procedures established under the Freedom of Information Act.

Including technical modifications, the conferees agree to include bill language requiring OMB to report on government wide paperwork reduction and the implementation of the Congressional Review Act, as proposed by the Senate.

PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY RESPONSIBILITIES

The conferees have agreed to delete the earmark of $5,229,000 for the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) and a fence of $1,200,000 for OIRA. The conferees have been assured that OMB will strictly adhere to the statutory requirements included in the bill on Paperwork Reduction and the Congressional Review Act. The conferees will monitor OMB's compliance with these requirements carefully.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES' PAY COMPARABILITY ACT

The conferees question the validity of the Administration's use of the ''serious economic conditions'' exception in the Federal Employees', Pay Comparability Act (FEPCA) to put forth an alternative pay plan for 1999. Press reports have indicated that members of the Administration may have concerns regarding the pay setting methodology established by FEPCA. In an effort to see that FEPCA is either fully implemented or perfected, the conferees direct the President's Pay Agent to provide the Committees with any pay setting methodology concerns it has with regard to FEPCA by May 1, 1999.

CENTURY DATE CONVERSION

The conferees remain concerned that with little more than a year to go before the new millennium, many critical government information systems are still in jeopardy of not meeting the January 1, 2000, deadline for date conversion. The conferees further believe that the Administration has failed to adequately champion the Y2K issue, not only

to its own departments, but has also not provided the critical national leadership and coordination to our local, state and international partners in both the public and private sectors. Information systems experts have reported that the Y2K fix is rooted in management and oversight, not in the lack of technology available to address the problem. Unfortunately, valuable time has been lost waiting for management to embrace the magnitude and consequences of this issue. Only recently, has organizational management finally recognized the potential for shut down of critical information systems associated with entitlement payments, revenue collection, air traffic control, defense systems, telecommunications, mass transit, supply inventories, elevator function, medical equipment, to mention a few. Many agencies at all levels of government still do not have a complete grasp of the problem and are now at the greatest risk for systems failure.

The conferees direct the Administration to focus all of its attention and resources on the management and oversight of the most critical date sensitive information and infrastructure systems, prioritizing systems renovations, repair and replacement to those that can meet the January 1, 2000, deadline. The conferees further direct the Administration to accelerate the development of contingency plans for those critical systems that cannot meet the Y2K deadline, in order to maintain functional systems operations, until patent date conversion repairs can be completed.

The conferees strongly encourage the new Y2K Czar to take a high profile national leadership position, to aggressively promote century date change awareness for both information technology systems and sensitive infrastructure applications. The Y2K Czar should monitor, coordinate and provide oversight over the progress of all government-wide century date change conversion initiatives, with the primary goal of maintaining critical systems operations into the new millennium. Finally, the Y2K Czar should have Administration standing to directly access and take control of any critical agency system that is in jeopardy of not meeting the January 1, 2000, deadline because of ineffective management action.

OMB is directed to include in its quarterly Y2K report submissions an assessment of those critical information systems that will not meet the Y2K deadline and the problems that can be anticipated. In addition, the report should include the status of operational contingency plans for those systems identified as being in jeopardy.

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The conferees expect the President's budget submissions for the Department of the Treasury's funding from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund be reflected for the Department as a whole and not separately within each bureau's request.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $48,042,000 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) as proposed by the Senate, instead of $36,442,000 as proposed by the House. This includes $13,000,000 to continue the technology transfer pilot program managed by the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC). It also includes $17,942,000 for ONDCP operations, as proposed by the Senate, $16,000,000 for the basic CTAC program, and $1,100,000 for policy research of which $100,000 is to be used for evaluating the Drug-Free Communities Act, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to modify language governing the authority of ONDCP to accept and use gifts.

The conference agreement separately funds $1,000,000 for Model State Drug Law Conferences through the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

ONDCP STAFFING

The conferees are concerned about requests by ONDCP to reprogram monies from the Salaries and Expenses account to fund other initiatives. The conferees in the past have fully supported and funded the full time equivalent staffing level requested by ONDCP and are concerned that ONDCP is not filling those vacancies but is instead requesting to use those funds for other purposes. The conferees believe that ONDCP needs to maintain its staffing at the authorized level in order to maximize the agency's effectiveness. The conferees therefore direct ONDCP to review its staffing requirements and report back to the Committees on Appropriations by December 15, 1998, on the steps it is taking to fill the vacancies or, if not, what changes it is making in its staffing plan.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

The conferees strongly urge ONDCP to work within the Administration to ensure that the Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PMEs) it developed are embraced and employed by all federal agencies for future budgetary and planning work. The conferees direct ONDCP to apply the same standard to its own internal management and organization, and to include such measures with each new budget submission.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS INITIATIVES

The conferees recognize that ONDCP has proposed some initiatives for research that, owing to lack of resources, cannot be funded in this appropriation. Nonetheless, the conferees strongly urge ONDCP to continue to press through its interagency leadership to coordinate research in such areas as improving R&D coordination, developing a government-wide intelligence architecture, and mapping out drug trafficking flows.

PROTECTIVE SECURITY ASSESSMENT

The conferees have included a new general provision, Section 643, as proposed by the Senate which directs the U.S. Marshals Service to conduct a threat assessment on the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy on a quarterly basis. The level of security is to be provided to ONDCP on a reimbursable basis by the U.S. Marshals Service and will be based on this quarterly threat assessment.

RURAL DRUG CONFERENCES

The conferees are concerned about the spread of drugs and drug-related crimes to rural areas and whether or not rural law enforcement can sufficiently address these new trends. Therefore, the conferees encourage the Director to consider convening a national conference on rural drug crime, to include regional conferences in rural areas, such as Luna County, NM, and similar counties in Colorado, in order to assess the needs of rural law enforcement and the impact that drug-related crimes have on rural communities as they cope with these issues.

The conferees believe that ONDCP can combine its knowledge and experience working with larger communities in this area and translate effective drug fighting practices to rural law enforcement, while taking into consideration their unique needs. Should ONDCP convene this event, the conference is requested to report to the Committees on Appropriations and the Director of ONDCP on its findings.

SHOUT

The conferees have provided $50,000 to continue the work of SHOUT, an outreach organization that works with minors, as defined by 21 CFR 897.14. This early intervention program focuses on shaping the attitudes of minors in order to discourage the use of illegal substances.

COUNTERDRUG TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CENTER

The conferees expect the multiagency research and development programs to be coordinated by the Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) in order to prevent duplication of effort and to assure that, whenever possible, those efforts provide capabilities that transcend the need of any single Federal agency. Prior to obligation of these funds, the conferees expect to be notified by the chief scientist on how these funds will be spent. The conferees also expect to receive periodic reports from the chief scientist on the priority counterdrug enforcement research and development requirements identified by the Center and on the status of projects funded by CTAC.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

The conferees provide $182,477,000, instead of $162,007,000 as proposed by the House and $183,977,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees agree to fund all existing High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) at the fiscal year 1998 level. This funding level shall be based on direct fiscal year 1998 appropriations for HIDTAs contained in the HIDTA and Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund accounts. The conferees also agree that not less than fifty-one percent of this amount shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities.

Within the amount appropriated, the conferees include $20,477,000 to supplement or expand existing HIDTAs, or provide for the creation of new HIDTAs. The conferees have been informed that unmet needs for funding exist in: the Arizona HIDTA for completion of an intelligence center and unmet programmatic needs for methamphetamine and border initiatives; the New Mexico HIDTA for unmet programmatic needs; the Southwest HIDTA for its wiretapping initiative; the Cascade HIDTA for unmet programmatic needs; the expansion of the Midwest HIDTA to include the State of North Dakota; the Rocky Mountain HIDTA for expansion of its methamphetamine initiative; the Chicago HIDTA for unmet programmatic needs; and the Central Florida HIDTA for unmet programmatic needs. Additionally, the conferees are aware of interest in the designation of new HIDTAs in the New England states, East Texas, Ohio, and Hawaii.

While the conferees are obviously supportive of the HIDTA program, it is critical to the continued support and the health of all HIDTAs and the program in general that decisions about funding be founded on clear, concrete measures of performance. The conferees also believe that ONDCP must have the flexibility to allocate resources to those HIDTAs that will have the greatest impact on our drug problems. In making these decisions, ONDCP must focus on the performance of HIDTAs, existing or proposed, and their significant impact on drug trafficking, use, and associated crime. This means that ONDCP must assess which HIDTAs are the top performers and document the factors it uses to make this determination. At the same time, ONDCP must determine where the impact will be greatest based on the combined effect of HIDTA performance and the nature and severity of drug problems that exist in the areas where HIDTAs currently operate or are proposed—whether measured by use, associated crime, or volume of trafficking in drugs or money. The conferees therefore direct ONDCP to submit

its fiscal year 2000 budget for HIDTAs based on applying both ONDCP's own performance measures of effectiveness and the priorities dictated by changing threats.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

The conferees agree to provide $214,500,000, instead of $215,000,000 as proposed by the House and $200,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. This includes $185,000,000 for the youth media campaign, $20,000,000 for implementation of the Drug-Free Community Act, $5,000,000 for the chronic users study, and $4,500,000 for a transfer to the Agricultural Research Service for anti-drug research and related matters.

YOUTH MEDIA CAMPAIGN

The conferees recommend a funding level of $185,000,000 for the National Media Campaign. In fiscal year 1998, ONDCP proposed a 5-year media campaign at a total cost to the Federal government of $875,000,000. The initial request was based on a $175,000,000 annual funding level for five years of the program. The conferees continue to be fully supportive of this program and believe that this national media campaign, if properly executed, has the potential to produce concrete results. The conferees look forward to working with ONDCP on this effort to produce demonstrable results as the campaign matures.

The conferees have included new language calling for ONDCP to report on its efforts to achieve corporate sponsorship beyond the matching requirement for participation in the media campaign; clarifies the pro bono requirement; and limits the possible use of funding for creative development efforts. The conferees agree that 75% of the funds will become available when ONDCP submits to the Committees the results of Phase I of the campaign and the remainder will become available when ONDCP submits the results of Phase II.

The Committees will closely track this national media campaign, and its contribution to achieving a drug-free America. Therefore, the conferees direct ONDCP to submit quarterly reports on the obligation of funds as well as the specific parameters of the pilot campaign. The conferees anticipate that future funding will be based upon results. ONDCP is directed to report to the Committees on Appropriations by January 15, 1999 on the effectiveness of the national media campaign. In addition, ONDCP is to report to the Committees within 6 months of enactment of this Act on State and local prevention and treatment facilities infrastructure and their capacity to handle the increased demands of communities as a result of the national media campaign. ONDCP is to continue to report on the effectiveness and implementation status of the guidelines set out in the fiscal year 1998 appropriations bill.

The conferees direct the General Accounting Office to conduct a financial audit and review of the financial transactions relating to the media campaign. The conferees request that the scope of the review include how monies have been obligated and the effectiveness of the campaign and report to the Committees on Appropriations. As part of this review, GAO shall determine the definition, acquisition, and utilization of matching contributions sought by ONDCP relating to the media campaign. In addition, the conferees direct GAO to review Phase I, the 12 city test pilot, and report its findings to the Committees. This review is to examine the development of the test market plan for Phase I, determine the viability of extrapolating Phase I results to the national level, and determine the success of Phase I in the 12 city pilot.

CHRONIC USERS STUDY

The Administration's budget estimate includes a request of $10,000,000 to expand a preliminary user study conducted in Cook County, IL. The Cook County study developed a methodology for estimating the number of hardcore drug users in the United States. Accurately identifying this population is important since they consume a massive amount of the drugs available in the United States, create a large proportion of the demand for illegal drug markets, and are responsible for a great deal of criminal activity. The accurate identification of this population will provide communities a base for estimating the type and number of drug treatment and prevention programs required.

The conferees congratulate ONDCP on conducting this study and continue to support this effort. The conferees provide $5,000,000 to expand the study to regional areas. Although this is less than the request, the conferees understand that ONDCP may be able to use this level of funding to complete a study that can serve as an accurate basis for a national estimate of the size and location of chronic user populations. The conferees encourage ONDCP to work with the Department of Health and Human Services to identify additional funding sources, if necessary and available, and encourage ONDCP to promote utilization of the Cook County study that contributes to reductions in the population of hardcore drug users.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

The conferees agree to provide $1,000,000 as requested by the Administration for unanticipated needs.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The conferees have not included language contained in the Senate bill to provide $3,250,000,000 in contingent emergency funding for Year 2000 computer conversion costs. On September 2, 1998, the President transmitted to Congress a request for this level of funding in fiscal year 1998. The conferees expect that this issue will be resolved as part of a supplemental appropriation.

TITLE IV—INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $36,500,000 as proposed by the House and the Senate. This level of funding will support a base appropriation of $32,580,000, an additional $2,800,000 for enhanced enforcement efforts, as proposed by the House and Senate, and an additional $1,120,000 for other initiatives, as proposed by the House. The conferees fence $1,120,000, pending the submission of a plan for the obligation of these funds and provide that not less than $4,402,500 shall be available for internal automated data processing systems. The conferees strongly recommend that the FEC target the additional $1,120,000 in fenced appropriations to the improvement of enforcement procedures and preventing the unnecessary dismissal of appropriate enforcement actions; the conferees specifically recommend that FEC expedite automated data processing improvements as they relate to enforcement. The conferees assume that full time employment will not exceed 347 FTE in fiscal year 1999.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

The conference agreement provides $5,605,018,000 in new obligational authority for the General Services Administration's Federal Buildings Fund instead of $5,624,128,000 as proposed by the House and $5,648,680,000 as proposed by the Senate. In order to provide the resources necessary to carry out that program, the conferees have recommended an appropriation of $450,018,000 into the Fund instead of $479,300,000 as proposed by the House and $508,752,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have provided $492,190,000 for the construction and acquisition of new projects instead of $527,100,000 as proposed by the House and $538,652,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have included funding for the following projects:

Arkansas: Little Rock, U.S. Courthouse	$3,436,000
California:	
San Diego, U.S. Courthouse	15,400,000
San Jose, U.S. Courthouse	10,800,000
Colorado: Denver, U.S. Courthouse	83,959,000
District of Columbia: Southeast Federal Center Remediation	10,000,000
Florida:	
Jacksonville, U.S. Courthouse	86,010,000
Orlando, U.S. Courthouse	1,930,000
Massachusetts: Springfield, U.S. Courthouse	5,563,000
Michigan: Sault Sainte Marie, Border Station	572,000
Mississippi: Biloxi—Gulfport, U.S. Courthouse	7,543,000
Missouri: Cape Girardeau, U.S. Courthouse	2,196,000
Montana: Babb, Piegan Border Station	6,165,000
New York:	
Brooklyn, U.S. Courthouse	152,626,000
New York, U.S. Mission to the United Nations	3,163,000
Oregon: Eugene, U.S. Courthouse	7,190,000
Tennessee: Greenville, U.S. Courthouse	28,229,000
Texas: Laredo, U.S. Courthouse	28,105,000
West Virginia: Wheeling, U.S. Courthouse	29,303,000
Nationwide: Non-prospectus construction projects	10,000,000

The conferees have not provided funds for the Savannah, Georgia, U.S. Courthouse Annex project. The conferees are aware that at a recent meeting to consider the authorization of new courthouse construction projects, the Public Buildings and Economic Development Subcommittee of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure deferred action on this project pending further review. The conferees further understand that that action was taken primarily because of the significant increase in estimated project cost that has occurred since the approval of funds for site acquisition and design, even though the size of the building has been reduced. The conferees share those concerns and, have, therefore, elected to defer funding for the project pending resolution of the issues that have been raised by the authorizing committee.

The conferees recognize the efforts of the General Services Administration and the Judiciary to reduce the cost of courthouse construction and encourage the continuation of these efforts. The conferees are pleased that the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts' recent draft utilization study answers some questions about the utilization rates of existing and proposed courthouses. The conferees are aware of the Judiciary's needs to have court space available to conduct business and understand their position that a courtroom's existence may result in moving a case to settlement. However, the conferees continue to be concerned that the courts are not fully examining information that is key to the development of a utilization planning

model. As a result, the conferees request the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts to revise the utilization study to include the assumptions used to develop the planning model. Additionally, the conferees direct the General Services Administration to provide the utilization rates of existing and proposed courtrooms with any request for new construction, replacement, or expansion of court space.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate authorizing the General Services Administration to reacquire the parcel of land on Block 111, East Denver, Denver, Colorado, which was sold at public auction by the Federal government to the present owner of the property.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate which provides that funds provided in fiscal year 1993 for the Hilo, Hawaii, federal building shall be expended for the planning and design of the Mauna Kea Astronomy Educational Center.

The conference agreement deletes language proposed by the Senate regarding funding for the design of the Department of Transportation headquarters building and landing rights at Denver International Airport.

The conference agreement includes language included in the House reported bill which provides that of the funds provided for non-prospectus construction projects, $2,100,000 shall be available for acquisition, lease, construction, and equipping of flexiplace telecommuting centers.

The conferees have also agreed to include language in the bill permitting the General Services Administration to purchase, at the appropriate price, real estate essential to meet security interests related to the successful completion of the new courthouse in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The conferees have provided $668,031,000 for repairs and alterations as proposed by the Senate instead of $655,031,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement provides that $161,500,000 of the funds shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999, instead of $19,000,000 as proposed by the House and $323,800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The amount provided includes $25,000,000 for the chlorofluorocarbons program and $25,000,000 for the energy program as proposed by the Senate instead of $18,500,000 for each program as proposed by the House.

The conferees have agreed to list in the bill the amounts provided for each of the projects and activities to be undertaken under Repairs and Alterations as proposed by the Senate. Accordingly, there is no need for GSA to submit the plan for program execution called for in the House report.

The conference agreement includes the language contained in the Senate bill regarding the use of funds for security improvements.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the House which provides that funds provided in Public Law 103–329 for the IRS Service Center in Holtsville, New York, shall remain available until September 30, 1999.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate which provides that $100,000 shall be used to address lighting issues at the Byrne-Green Federal Courthouse in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; provides that $1,600,000 shall be used to complete alterations at the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Courthouse; and provides that $1,100,000 may be used to provide a new fence for the Suitland Federal Complex in Suitland, Maryland.

The conferees have provided $215,764,000 for installment acquisition payments as proposed by the House and the Senate.

The conferees have provided $2,583,261,000 for rental of space as proposed by the Senate instead of $2,580,461,000 as proposed by the House. The conference agreement provides that $15,000,000 of the funds provided shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999, instead of $51,667,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have provided $1,554,772,000 for building operations as proposed by the House and the Senate. The conference agreement provides that $68,000,000 of the funds provided shall not be available for obligation until September 30, 1999, instead of $223,000,000 as proposed by the House and $31,095,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conference agreement provides that $475,000 shall be available for the 1999 Women's World Cup soccer event and that $600,000 shall be available for the 1999 World Alpine Ski Championships.

PUBLIC SERVICE RECOGNITION WEEK

The conferees recognize that Public Service Recognition Week, a program of the Public Employees Roundtable, has educated America about the value of the career workforce which carries out the daily operations of government. This program, which has existed for over ten years, plays an important role in educating our nation's youth and providing them with timely information about their government. The conferees urge the General Services Administration to support the mission of the Public Employees Roundtable and provide administrative and logistical assistance equaling $100,000 for carrying out its Public Service Recognition Week activities.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, CIVIC CENTER TRUST

The conferees are aware that the U.S. Courthouse in Los Angeles, California, will be serving as the cornerstone for an economic revitalization of the Civic Center neighborhood, where currently more than 50 public and private projects are in various stages of development. The Los Angeles City Civic Center Trust, established by Project Restore, a nonprofit organization, will facilitate and coordinate this revitalization. The conferees urge the General Services Administration to continue its current work and support the mission of the Los Angeles Civic Center Trust by providing planning, administrative, and logistical support for its activities.

RONALD REAGAN COURTHOUSE—SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

The conferees understand that none of the artwork acquired for the Ronald Reagan Courthouse in Santa Ana, California, recognizes President Reagan. The conferees urge the General Services Administration to acquire and display artwork that appropriately commemorates President Reagan. Further, the conferees urge the General Services Administration to work with the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library and Museum to determine the feasibility of maintaining a rotating exhibit at the Ronald Reagan Courthouse.

PRESIDENT HARRY S TRUMAN

The conferees note that there is no major recognition of President Harry S Truman in the Nation's Capital. The conferees request that the General Services Administration review such proposals as may exist and report to the Committees on Appropriations no later than June 1, 1999.

POLICY AND OPERATIONS

The conference agreement appropriates $109,594,000 for Policy and Operations instead of $108,494,000 as proposed by the House and $106,494,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees direct that $2,000,000 be provided for the pilot project in digital learning technologies as described in the House report and that $1,000,000 be used to initiate a digital education project.

The conferees have also included language in the bill that provides that $100,000 of the funds appropriated shall be provided to the Property Disposal activity of this account. This amount represents the estimated fair market value of the property to be conveyed to the City of Racine, Wisconsin, as described in section 409 of the bill.

The conferees have modified language proposed by the Senate regarding the Old Post Office at 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., to make the language applicable only for fiscal year 1999 and to require that the comprehensive plan for use of the property also be approved by the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works and the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

SURPLUS EQUIPMENT TO SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The conferees urge the General Services Administration, in line with its responsibilities for the disposal of excess and surplus Federal personal property, to promote and foster the transfer of excess and surplus computer equipment directly to schools and to appropriate nonprofit, community-based educational organizations. The GSA should communicate with other Federal agencies to heighten their ongoing awareness of the existing opportunities at both the national and local levels to meet the needs of the schools for such equipment.

All Federal agencies are required, to the extent permitted by law and after determining that the equipment is excess to their needs, to give highest preference to schools and nonprofit organizations in the transfer of educationally useful Federal computer equipment. Agencies are required to inventory all computer equipment and identify in their inventories their excess and surplus equipment. Federal agencies are also required to report to GSA the transfer of any personal property, including computer equipment, made to nongovernmental entities such as schools.

The conferees commend GSA and the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) for the progress that has been made simplifying and improving the Federal Surplus Computer Donation Program. One remaining hurdle for schools interested in participating in the program is the lack of operating systems on many donated computers. The conferees urge GSA and OSTP to work together with operating system providers to develop a partnership with those providers similar to the partnership that has already been formed with van lines to assist in transporting donated computers. The goal of this partnership would be to provide operating systems to schools which receive computers through the donation program.

FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

The Federal building located at 1520 Willamette Ave. in Colorado Springs, Colorado, is owned by GSA and is currently leased to the U.S. Air Force Space Command. It is the conferees' understanding that the Space Command is moving ahead with options to vacate the facility. In the event that Space Command does not renew its lease and the facility becomes vacant and is deemed surplus, the conferees urge GSA to strongly consider the U.S. Olympic Committee's (USOC) need for additional space and to give priority to the USOC's request to gain title or acquire the property.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Section 401. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate

which provides that accounts available to GSA shall be credited with certain funds received from government corporations. The provision was also included in the House reported bill.

Section 402. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which provides that funds available to GSA shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles. The provision was also included in the House reported bill.

Section 403. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which authorizes GSA to transfer funds within the Federal Buildings Fund to meet program requirements. A similar provision was included in the House reported bill.

Section 404. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which prohibits the use of funds to submit a fiscal year 2000 budget request for courthouse construction projects that do not meet design guide criteria, do not reflect the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and are not accompanied by a standardized courtroom utilization study. A similar provision was included in the House reported bill.

Section 405. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which provides that no funds may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet or provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided, to any agency which does not pay the requested rental rates. The provision was also included in the House reported bill.

Section 406. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which provides that funds provided by the Information Technology Fund for pilot information technology projects may be repaid to the Fund. The provision was also included in the House reported bill.

Section 407. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate which permits GSA to pay claims of up to $250,000 arising from construction projects and the acquisition of buildings. The provision was also included in the House reported bill.

Section 408. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate providing $5,000,000 for the demolition, cleanup, and conveyance of the property at block 35, and lot 2 of block 36 in Anchorage, Alaska. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Section 409. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate authorizing GSA to convey the property which contains the U.S. Army Reserve Center in Racine, Wisconsin, to the City of Racine. The Senate language has been amended by deleting the phrase ''without consideration.'' The House reported bill contained a similar provision.

Section 410. The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate directing the General Services Administration to enter into an operating lease to acquire space for the Department of Transportation headquarters. The House bill contained no similar provision.

Section 411. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the House regarding the fees charged by GSA for the use of telecommuting centers by Federal agencies. The Senate bill contained no similar provision.

Section 412. The conference agreement includes a provision proposed by the Senate authorizing GSA to transfer property in Dade County, Florida, to the University of Miami. The Senate language has been amended to allow a land exchange. The House reported bill contained a similar provision.

Section 413. The conference agreement includes a provision directing GSA to reincorporate the elements of the original proposed design for the facade of the United States Courthouse project in London, Kentucky, into the revised design of the building. This will ensure that the construction of the new courthouse is compatible with the architectural character of the historic existing U.S. courthouse. The construction of the project should in no way be diminished in order to achieve this goal. This provision was included in the House reported bill.

The conference agreement deletes language contained in section 411 of the Senate bill which appropriates $14,105,000 for costs associated with the security of the Capitol complex. The conferees recognize the importance of Capitol security and have consulted with and deferred to the jurisdiction of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee to coordinate those requirements.

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

The conference agreement appropriates $4,250,000 for capitalization of the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund and operation of the United States Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution as proposed by the House. The Senate did not include funds for this activity.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD

The conferees understand that an agreement has been reached between MSPB and its administrative judges regarding the establishment of a special pay classification for the administrative judges. The conferees are encouraged by this progress and urge MSPB to work with the proper House and Senate authorizing committees and the Office of Management and Budget so this agreement can be addressed in the fiscal year 2000 budget submission and through appropriate legislative action.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION

OPERATING EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $224,614,000 for operating expenses of the National Archives and Records Administration instead of $216,753,000 as proposed by the House and $221,030,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees have included language delaying the availability of $7,861,000 of the funds appropriated until September 30, 1999, instead of $4,277,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees are aware that additional funds in the amount of $5,411,000 are required in fiscal year 1999 for Year 2000 compliance.

NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER

The conferees are aware that in many instances veterans are experiencing significant delays, often as long as six months, when attempting to gain access to records they need to obtain medical assistance or other benefits from the National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis, Missouri. The conferees believe that this is unacceptable. The conferees are also aware that the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) has initiated a business process re-engineering project at the center to address concerns about the timeliness of responses to veterans' requests. The implementation of this project will take about five years at a total cost of approximately $6,000,000. The goal of the program is to achieve case cycle time of 10 days or less. For fiscal year 1999, the NARA will be conducting a pilot test of the business process re-engineering program to validate the processes and methods that have been recommended. The conferees have been informed by NARA that this pilot test can be funded from within existing resources. The conferees further understand that the Archives plans to begin implementation of this program in fiscal year 2000. The conferees are very supportive of this extremely important effort and expect NARA to request the funds it needs to begin implementation of the program in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

The conference agreement appropriates $11,325,000 for repairs and restoration of Archives facilities as proposed by the Senate instead of $10,450,000 as proposed by the House. The conferees have not included language proposed by the Senate delaying the availability of $2,000,000 of the funds until September 30, 1999.

The conference agreement includes language proposed by the Senate providing $875,000 for a requirements study and design of a facility in Anchorage, Alaska.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

The conference agreement appropriates $10,000,000 for the Grants Program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission instead of $6,000,000 as proposed by the House and $11,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have included language delaying the availability of $4,000,000 of the funds until September 30, 1999, instead of $5,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees have agreed to provide $4,000,000 for a grant to the Center for Jewish History instead of $5,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. The conferees note, however, that a single grant of this size is far beyond the scope of activities normally undertaken by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. For example, the Commission expects to fund, in whole or in part, 103 proposals with the $5,500,000 provided in fiscal year 1998. Therefore, the conferees agree that the funds provided for the Center for Jewish History represent the total to be provided from this account.

UNITED STATES TAX COURT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement appropriates $32,765,000 for the United States Tax Court as proposed by the Senate instead of $34,490,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

THIS ACT

Sec. 501. The conferees agree to continue to limit the expenditure of appropriated funds to the current year, unless otherwise designated.

Sec. 502. The conferees agree to continue to limit funding for consulting services.

Sec. 503. The conferees agree to continue to prohibit the use of funds prohibiting the enforcement of Sec. 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act. (Sec. 307 bans imported goods produced by slave/forced labor).

Sec. 504. The conferees agree to continue the prohibition on transfer of control over FLETC.

Sec. 505. The conferees agree to continue to protect civilian employee rights following assignment with the Armed Forces.

Sec. 506. The conferees agree to continue the requirements on ''Buy American Act'' compliance.

Sec. 507. The conferees agree to continue ''Sense of Congress'' language regarding purchase of American made equipment and products.

Sec. 508. The conferees agree to continue to prohibit contract eligibility where fraudulent intent has been proven in affixing ''Made in America'' labels.

Sec. 509. The conferees agree to a provision proposed by the House which prohibits funds

to pay for an abortion or any administrative expenses for FEHBP plans that provide benefits or coverage for abortions.

Sec. 510. The conferees agree to a provision proposed by the Senate in Title VI of this bill providing that Sec. 509 shall not apply if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

Sec. 511. The conferees agree to a provision proposed by the Senate which authorizes the use of unobligated balances for certain purposes, providing that such requests be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

Sec. 512. The conferees agree to include a provision as proposed by both the House and Senate which prohibits the use of funds for the White House to request official background reports without the written consent of the individual who is the subject of the report.

Sec. 513. The conferees have included language which provides that funds provided in this Act may be used to initiate or continue projects or activities, to the extent necessary, consistent with existing agency plans, to achieve Year 2000 (Y2K) conversion to ensure adequate funding until such time as supplemental appropriations are made available for that purpose. The language also includes a provision which requires agencies that use funds appropriated in this Act for Y2K conversion activities to restore funds to the program, project, or activity from which the funds were obligated when supplemental appropriations for Y2K conversion activities are made available.

Sec. 515. The conferees agree to include a provision authorizing the payment of attorneys' fees, costs and sanctions by the Federal government in the case *Association of American Physicians and Surgeons, Inc.* v. *Clinton* from the White House Office Salaries and Expenses account, as proposed by the House in the House-reported bill.

Sec. 516. The conferees agree to include a new provision authorizing the use of fifty percent of the fiscal year 1997 unobligated balances available to the White House Salaries and Expenses account for the purposes of partially satisfying the conditions of Section 515.

Sec. 517. The conferees have agreed to include language which makes technical corrections to the Morris K. Udall Scholarship and Excellence in National Environmental and Native American Public Policy Act of 1992.

Sec. 518. The conferees have agreed to include a new provision regarding cost accounting standards to contracts under the FEHBP.

The conferees delete a provision which provides for the appointment and reappointment of Staff Director and General Counsel of the Federal Election Commission.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS

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

Sec. 602. The conferees agree to continue a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use of controlled substances.

Sec. 603. The conferees agree to continue a provision authorizing reimbursement for travel, transportation, and subsistence expenses incurred for training classes, conferences, or other meetings in connection with the provision of child care services to Federal employees.

Sec. 604. The conferees agree to continue a provision regarding price limitations on vehicles to be purchased by the Federal government.

Sec. 605. The conferees agree to continue a provision allowing funds made available to agencies for travel to also be used for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances.

Sec. 606. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting the Government, with certain specified exceptions, from employing non-U.S. citizens whose posts of duty would be in the continental U.S.

Sec. 607. The conferees agree to continue a provision authorizing agencies to use funds to pay GSA bills for renovations and other services.

Sec. 608. The conferees agree to continue a provision allowing agencies to finance the costs of recycling and waste prevention programs with proceeds from the sale of materials recovered through such programs.

Sec. 609. The conferees agree to continue a provision providing that funds may be used to pay rent and other service costs in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 610. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated funds to pay the salary of any nominee after the Senate voted not to approve the nomination.

Sec. 611. The conferees agree to continue a provision precluding the financing of groups by more than one Federal agency absent prior and specific statutory approval.

Sec. 612. The conferees agree to continue a provision authorizing the Postal Service to employ guards and give them the same special police powers as GSA guards.

Sec. 613. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting the use of funds for enforcing regulations disapproved in accordance with the applicable law of the U.S.

Sec. 614. The conferees agree to continue a provision limiting the pay increases of certain prevailing rate employees.

Sec. 615. The conferees agree to continue a provision limiting the amount of funds that can be used for redecoration of offices under certain circumstances.

Sec. 616. The conferees agree to modify a provision prohibiting the expenditure of funds for the acquisition of additional law enforcement training facilities.

Sec. 617. The conferees agree to continue a provision to allow for interagency funding of national security and emergency telecommunications initiatives.

Sec. 618. The conferees agree to continue a provision requiring agencies to certify that a Schedule C appointment was not created solely or primarily to detail the employee to the White House.

Sec. 619. The conferees agree to continue a provision requiring agencies to administer a policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from discrimination and sexual harassment.

Sec. 620. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting the use of funds for travel expenses not directly related to official governmental duties.

Sec. 621. The conferees agree to a new provision providing that no adjustment shall take effect in fiscal year 1999 in the rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 622. The conferees agree to continue a provision which prohibits the use of appropriated funds in this or any other Act to acquire information technology which does not comply with part 39.106 (Year 2000 compliance) of the Federal acquisition regulations.

Sec. 623. The conferees agree to continue the provision prohibiting the importation of any goods manufactured by forced or indentured child labor.

Sec. 624. The conferees agree to modify a provision which prohibits the use of funds for Sunday premium pay to an employee unless the work was actually performed.

Sec. 625. The conferees agree to continue a provision which prohibits the use of funds to prevent Federal employees from communicating with Congress or to take disciplinary or personnel actions against employees for such communication.

Sec. 626. The conferees agree to a new provision that provides additional flexibility relating to the FTS 2000 contract.

Sec. 627. The conferees agree to a new provision to protect Federal law enforcement officers who intervene in certain situations.

Sec. 628. The conferees agree to a new provision reforming Federal firefighters overtime pay.

Sec. 629. The conferees agree to a new provision requiring a joint review by the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Justice, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy on the coordination of Southwest border counter drug activities.

Sec. 630. The conferees agree to a new provision that provides that for fiscal year 1999 and each fiscal year thereafter, each executive agency of the Federal government shall make available at a minimum $50,000 for expenses necessary to carry out a flexiplace work telecommuting program.

Sec. 631. The conferees agree to a new provision to amend permanent law to make Senior Executive Service Presidential Awards based upon base salary percentages of 20 percent (for ''Meritorious Awards'') and 35 percent (for ''Distinguished Awards'') rather than the current dollar amounts.

Sec. 632. The conferees agree to a new provision to increase the formula used to calculate the aggregate amount available for performance awards to 10 percent of the Senior Executive Service pool or 20 percent of the average of annual rates of basic pay.

Sec. 633. The conferees agree to a new provision regarding U.S. Government participation in the Universal Postal Union.

Sec. 634. The conferees agree to continue a provision requiring the President to certify that no persons responsible for administering the Drug Free Workplace Program are themselves the subject of random drug testing.

Sec. 635. The conferees agree to modify a provision prohibiting Federal training not directly related to the performance of official duties.

Sec. 636. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting expenditure of funds for implementation of agreements in nondisclosure policies, without ''Whistleblower'' protection clauses.

Sec. 637. The conferees agree to continue a provision which prohibits executive branch agencies from the use of appropriated funds for publicity or propaganda purposes to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress.

Sec. 638. The conferees agree to a new provision requiring the OMB to do an accounting statement and associated report on the cumulative costs and benefits of Federal regulatory programs, as proposed by the Senate and make this provision applicable for one year only.

Sec. 639. The conferees agree to continue a provision providing that no funds may be expended to provide an employee's home address to a labor organization except when the employee has authorized such a disclosure or such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 640. The conferees agree to continue a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish scientific certification standards for explosives detection canines.

Sec. 641. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting the use of appropriated

funds to provide nonpublic information such as mailing or telephone lists to any person or organization outside of the Government.

Sec. 642. The conferees agree to continue a provision prohibiting funding for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by Congress.

Sec. 643. The conferees agree to a new provision that directs the U.S. Marshals Service to conduct a quarterly threat assessment on the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy upon which the Director's security needs will be based.

Sec. 644. The conferees agree to a new provision to expand section 636 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104–208) to include the judicial branch.

Sec. 645. The conferees agree to a new provision directing employees to use ''official time'' in an honest effort to perform official duties. The conferees agree that this section does not affect the rights and responsibilities under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code.

Sec. 646. The conferees agree to a new provision providing monetary relief to importers whose legally purchased goods were denied entry upon arrival because of changes in official policy.

Sec. 647. The conferees agree to a new provision regarding pay for Federal employees. The conferees anticipate that the President will issue an Executive Order allocating the 3.6 percent pay increase between an increase in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, and increases in comparability-based locality payments for General Schedule employees under section 5304. The conferees have not made the language more specific so that the President may exercise his discretion to distribute any amount allocated for comparability-based locality payments in the most appropriate fashion among the pay localities established by the President's Pay Agent.

Sec. 648. The conferees agree to a new provision requiring the Postal Rate Commission to submit an annual report to Congress regarding international mail rates.

Sec. 649. The conferees agree to a new provision to extend the sunset date for Section 2(f)(2) of the Undetectable Firearms Act of 1988 (18 U.S.C. 922 note) from 10 to 15 years.

Sec. 650. The conferees agree to a new provision to direct the Customs Service, in consultation with the U.S. Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce, to report on the importation of certain grains.

Sec. 651. The conferees agree to a new provision to designate the Eugene J. McCarthy Post Office Building.

Sec. 652. The conferees agree to a new provision authorizing the use of credit card rebates to support the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program.

Sec. 653. The conferees agree to a new provision addressing use of accrued leave as it applies to Senior Executive Service reduction in force actions.

Sec. 654. The conferees agree to a new provision directing agencies to assess the impact of Federal regulations and policies on families.

Sec. 655. The conferees include a new provision relating to the application of 18 U.S.C., Section 922(t).

Section 656. The conferees agree to a new provision addressing contraceptive coverage in health plans participating in the FEHB program.

The conferees delete a provision included by the House prohibiting the use of appropriated funds for new nonpostal commercial activities or pack and send services.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate prohibiting the acquisition of products produced by forced or indentured child labor.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate authorizing agencies to provide child care in federal or leased facilities.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate expressing a sense of Congress that a postal stamp be created to commemorate Oskar Schindler.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate prohibiting the use of any funds in this Act to pay for abortions or administrative expenses of any FEHBP plans which provide abortion benefits. This provision is addressed in Section 509.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate authorizing the expenditure of funds for abortions under the FEHBP if the life of the mother is in danger or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest. This provision is addressed in Section 510.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate requiring any Senate or House bill or joint resolution of a public character to include a detailed analysis of the potential impact of such legislation on family well-being and on children.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate authorizing $420,000,000 in emergency funding for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate expressing the sense of Congress that a postal stamp be created to honor the 150th Anniversary of Irish immigrants to the United States.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate authorizing the Community and Postal Participation Act of 1998.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate waiving Section 611 of this title to permit interagency funding of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate to permit the interagency funding of the National Science and Technology Council.

The conferees delete a provision included by the Senate allowing amounts appropriated in this Act to be transferred to the FLETC ACIRE account. The conferees address this appropriation in Title I of this Act.

The conferees delete a provision dealing with child care in Federal facilities, proposed by the Senate.

TITLE VIII—TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

The conferees delete a new title authorizing the Office of National Drug Control Policy proposed by the Senate and instead insert a new title regarding administration of the DC Retirement Trust Fund.

TITLE IX—HAITIAN REFUGEE IMMIGRATION FAIRNESS ACT OF 1998

The conference agreement includes a new Title, the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998, as proposed in the Senate bill, which provides certain Haitians who were paroled into the United States before December 31, 1995 and who applied for asylum by that date, and certain unaccompanied minors, to apply for adjustment of status. The House had no similar provision.

In addition, the conference agreement adds a seciton requiring detailed reports from the Comptroller General on the numbers of aliens who apply for and receive status adjustment under this Act.

CONFERENCE TOTAL—WITH COMPARISONS

The total new budget (obligational) authority for the fiscal year 1999 recommended by the Committee of Conference, with comparisons to the fiscal year 1998 amount, the 1999 budget estimates, and the House and Senate bills for 1999 follow:

New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	$25,325,767,500
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	26,839,489,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	26,614,669,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	29,923,612,000
Conference agreement, fiscal year 1999	26,772,527,000
Conference agreement compared with:	
New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1998	+1,446,759,500
Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1999	−66,962,000
House bill, fiscal year 1999	+157,858,000
Senate bill, fiscal year 1999	−3,151,085,000

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS (DIVISION A)

SECTIONS 102–134

The conference agreement includes $50,000,000 in final year funding for the nonpower programs of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Within this amount, $7,000,000 is provided for Land Between the Lakes.

The conference agreement includes language permitting the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) to repurchase bonds issued by the Federal Financing Bank (FFB) without prepayment penalty. This provision will permit TVA to prepay its loans at less than their full contractual value, resulting in a savings to TVA of approximately $810,000,000 over ten years. The FFB, however, retains its contractual obligation to repay its corresponding loan from the Treasury at the full market value of the TVA loan. This will require additional appropriations to the FFB.

The conference agreement repeals section 312 of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999. Section 312 delayed until September 30, 1999, the obligation of $57,000,000 in the Atomic Energy Defense Activities, Weapons Activities appropriation account.

The conference agreement provides $35,000,000 for the Columbia River Fish Mitigation, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The conference agreement provides: $1,500,000 of previously appropriated funds to initiate construction of the Delaware River Mainstem and Channel Deepening, Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, project; $400,000 of previously appropriated funds to initiate a comprehensive aquatic ecosystem restoration study in the Upper Susquehanna-Lackawanna Watershed; and $340,000 of previously appropriated funds to initiate construction of the Pierre, South Dakota, flood mitigation project, subject to authorization. The agreement also includes $1,500,000 of previously appropriated funds for water-related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Of this amount, $500,000 is for water resource projects in Scott Township, $500,000 is for projects in Shaler Township, and $500,000 is for projects in the municipality of Penn Hills.

The conference agreement includes authorization and $750,000 for repair of the Archusa Water Park Dam, Quitman, Mississippi.

The conference agreement includes $60,000,000 for solar and renewable programs in the energy supply account in addition to the amount provided for fiscal year 1999 in the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 105–245). Of this amount, $42,000,000 has been provided to reduce the $50,000,000 general reduction in the

energy supply account that otherwise would have been applied to solar and renewable programs. The remaining $18,000,000 has been provided for high-priority solar and renewable research and development activities. The Department is directed to submit a proposal for approval by the Committees on Appropriations within thirty days of enactment of this bill which includes the Department's plan to direct this additional amount to high-priority programs. The entire $60,000,000 is to remain available through September 30, 2000.

The conference agreement includes $15,000,000 for the Department of Energy to participate in the Next Generation Internet program. The Department is directed to award funds under this program using full and open competitive procedures.

The conference agreement includes language prohibiting the use of funds appropriated for fiscal year 1999 to study, or implement any plan for, the drainage of Lake Powell or the decommissioning of Glen Canyon Dam.

The conference agreement provides $100,000,000 for construction of and improvements to surface transportation projects located in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The conference agreement provides $100,000,000 for construction of and improvements to Corridor X of the Appalachian development highway system within the State of Alabama.

The conference agreement provides $32,000,000 for construction of and improvements to the Appalachian development highway system in West Virginia.

The conference agreement provides $100,000,000 for construction of and improvements to highway projects designated by section 1105(c)(18)(C)(ii) of the Intermodel Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991, as amended by section 1211(i) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century.

The conference agreement includes an appropriation of $28,000,000, to remain available until expended, to enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the state-owned Alaska Railroad. These funds are to be utilized for planning, design, administration and construction costs associated with the Anchorage International Airport-rail passenger station.

The conference agreement rescinds $392,000,000 in excess contract authority from the Federal Transit Administration's discretionary grants program. A similar rescission was proposed by the Senate as part of the fiscal year 1999 Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

The conference agreement includes a provision that provides within funding provided in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, for discretionary grants under the obligation limitation for Federal Aviation Administration, ''Grants-in-Aid for Airports'' in fiscal year 1999, not less than $11,250,000 shall be made available for capital improvement projects at the Wilkes-Barre/Scranton International Airport. These projects are in the FAA-approved airport layout plan, and include construction of a new terminal building, relocation of the FAA air traffic control tower, and relocation of the airport rescue and firefighting facility. The conference agreement includes an understanding that the airport authority is supportive of renaming this airport after Congressman Joseph M. McDade, who has served that area of Pennsylvania faithfully and diligently for 36 years. The conferees are strongly supportive of the airport's efforts in this regard.

The conference agreement includes a provision that provides within funding provided in the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, for discretionary grants under the obligation limitation for Federal Aviation Administration, ''Grants-in-Aid for Airports'' in fiscal year 1999, not less than $7,000,000 shall be made available for capital improvement projects at the Minneapolis/St. Paul International Airport.

The conference agreement amends the appropriating paragraph for the Joint Committee on Printing in the Conference Report on the Legislative Branch Appropriations, 1999 (H.R.4112) to provide that the $150,000 made available, subject to certain conditions, to the Committee on House Oversight shall be disbursed by the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives.

The conference agreement includes a provision to appropriate $30,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the American Fisheries Act, which is included in Division C, title II of this Act, as follows: (1) $750,000 for the cost of a direct loan under section 207(a); (2) $20,000,000 for direct payments under section 207(d); (3) $250,000 for the cost of the direct loans under section 211(e); (4) $1,000,000 for the cost of direct loans in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab fishery; and (5) $8,000,000 for administrative expenses associated with implementation of this title. Neither the House nor Senate bills addressed this matter.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision, which includes the following amounts in addition to the amounts provided in the conference report (H. Rept. 105–769) accompanying H.R. 4194:

(1) $10,000,000 for the housing opportunities for persons with AIDS account. This amount is an increase above the $215,000,000 provided for this program in the Fiscal Year 1999 Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act;

(2) $45,000,000 for grants of $3,000,000 to each urban empowerment zone designated by HUD under the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 for economic development activities consistent with the strategic plan of each empowerment zone;

(3) $20,000,000 for ''State and tribal assistance grants'' for wastewater infrastructure needs in Boston, Massachusetts. This additional funding brings the fiscal year 1999 appropriation for Boston's wastewater infrastructure project to $50,000,000;

(4) $10,000,000 for AmeriCorps grants. This amount is an increase above the earmarking of not more than $227,000,000 for such grants provided in the Fiscal year 1999 Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act;

(5) $10,000,000 for ''Science and technology'' to conduct additional research pursuant to the Climate Change Technology Initiative. For fiscal year 1999, $37,000,000 has been provided for such research in this account;

(6) $15,000,000 for the ''Community development financial institutions fund program account'', bringing the total fiscal year 1999 funding level to $95,000,000; and

(7) $5,000,000 of the community development block grant funds provided in the 1999 appropriations shall be for a grant to Cayuga County, New York, to repair and rehabilitate the seawalls at the Owasco Lake outlet.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision repealing Sec. 202 regarding GSE Default Loss Protection in the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision making a technical correction to targeting language in the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision clarifying the use of funds provided to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma through the Community Development Block Grants program in the fiscal year 1999 appropriations Act.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision making technical modifications to a 1999 economic development initiative grant for Hawaii.

The conference agreement inserts a new general provision making technical modifications to the reappointment authority of the VA's Under Secretary for Health.

The conference agreement includes new language establishing a Trade Deficit Review Commission to study the nature, causes and consequences of the United State merchandise trade and current account deficits and report its findings to the President and the Congress. The conference agreement also includes language under this section appropriating $2,000,000 for the expenses of this Commission. Neither the House nor Senate bills addressed this matter.

Sec. 130. The conference agreement includes a new section as proposed by the Administration that directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest, or direct the Trustee to invest, the assets of the District of Columbia Pension Fund for Police Officers, Fire Fighters, and Teachers, in public debt securities not later than September 30, 1999. The intended results of this action, according to the Administration, is to increase Federal receipts by an estimated $2.414 billion in fiscal year 1999 and reduce receipts in subsequent years.

Sec. 131. The conference agreement appropriates $25,000,000 as proposed by the Administration for economic development planning, project development, capital investments, loans, grants, administrative expenses and other purposes included in authorizing legislation enacted by the Council of the District of Columbia. The conference agreement directs that none of these funds be obligated or expended until at least 30 days after the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority submits a spending plan to Congress.

Sec. 132. The conference agreement appropriates $30,000,000 as proposed by the Administration for special education costs in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 133. The conference agreement appropriates $20,000,000 as proposed by the Administration for Year 2000 information technology and related chip replacement projects in the District of Columbia. The conference agreement directs that none of these funds be obligated or expended until at least 30 days after the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority submits a spending plan to Congress.

Sec. 134. The conference agreement appropriates $50,000,000 as proposed by the Administration for the repair and maintenance of roads, highways, bridges and transit in the District of Columbia and other economic development projects and planning in the District of Columbia. The conference agreement directs that none of these funds be obligated or expended until at least 30 days after the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority submits a spending plan to Congress.

DIVISION B—EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

TITLE I—MILITARY READINESS AND OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Chapter 1 of this title includes a total of $5,958,053,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

The conference agreement includes: $1,301,000,000 for urgent personnel and readiness requirements of the armed forces; $1,858,600,000, the amount requested by the President for overseas contingency operations; and $259,853,000 for costs resulting from damage incurred at U.S. military installations in the United States and South Korea due to natural disasters (chapter 3 of this title includes related military construction funding). Additional funding is provided in this chapter for Ballistic Missile Defense enhancements, defense counter-drug and drug interdiction activities, and certain classified activities.

The following table provides details of the emergency supplemental appropriations in this chapter for military readiness, overseas contingency operations, and damages resulting from natural disasters.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Readiness enhancements	Contingency operations	Facilities repair
Military Personnel:			
Army	10,000	310,600	0
Navy	33,300	9,275	0
Marine Corps	8,900	2,748	232
Air Force	0	17,000	0
Army Reserve	0	0	343
Navy Reserve	10,000	2,295	100
Total, Military Personnel	62,200	341,918	675
Operation and Maintenance:			
Army	314,500	0	139,056
Navy	232,600	0	57,179
Marine Corps	52,400	0	8,470
Air Force	303,000	0	34,254
Army Reserve	3,000	0	853
Navy Reserve	0	0	5,058
Marine Corps Reserve	3,300	0	0
Air Force Reserve	9,000	0	0
Army National Guard	50,000	0	5,750
Air National Guard	21,000	0	4,355
Overseas Contingency Operations Transfer Fund	0	1,516,682	0
Morale, Welfare and Recreation and Personnel Support	50,000	0	0
Total, Operation and Maintenance	1,038,800	1,516,682	254,975
Other Department of Defense Programs:			
Navy Working Capital Fund	0	0	2,083
Defense Health Program	200,000	0	2,120
Total, Other Department of Defense Programs	200,000	0	4,203
Grand Total	1,301,000	1,858,600	259,853

READINESS ENHANCEMENTS

The conference agreement includes a total of $1,301,000,000 to enhance personnel- and readiness-related programs supporting the armed forces, in the following categories:

Personnel Recruiting and Retention Initiatives:	
Military Personnel, Army	$10,000,000
Military Personnel, Navy	23,300,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	8,900,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	38,600,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	13,500,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	10,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	3,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	3,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	3,000,000
Subtotal	113,300,000
PPERSTEMPO Relief Initiatives:	
Military Personnel, Navy	10,000,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	10,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	5,500,000
Subtotal	25,500,000
MWR and Personnel Support	50,000,000
Flying Hours/Spare Parts:	
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	45,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	170,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	6,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	18,000,000
Subtotal	239,000,000
Depot Maintenance	
Operation and Maintenance, Army	30,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (Aviation)	75,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (Ships)	74,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	123,000,000
Subtotal	302,000,000
Operating Forces Support:	
Operation and Maintenance, Army	284,500,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	12,700,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	50,000,000
Subtotal	347,200,000
Individual Combat Equipment:	
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	20,700,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	3,300,000
Subtotal	24,000,000
Defense Health Program	200,000,000

OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS

The conference agreement includes $1,858,600,000, the amount requested by the President, for the costs of ongoing overseas contingency operations.

FACILITIES REPAIR

The conference agreement includes a total of $259,853,000 to conduct repairs to U.S. military facilities both within the United States and overseas due to storm damage and other natural disasters. This funding is distributed as follows;

Korea Flooding:	
Operation and Maintenance, Army	$134,056,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	1,700,000
Subtotal	135,756,000
Hurricane Bonnie:	
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	7,300,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	8,200,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	408,000
Navy Working Capital Fund	1,758,000
Subtotal	17,666,000
Hurricane Earl:	
Operation and Maintenance, Army	2,184,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	100,000
Subtotal	2,284,000
Hurricane Georges:	
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	232,000
Reserve Personnel, Army	343,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	100,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army	2,816,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	49,779,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	270,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	32,554,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	853,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	4,650,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	5,750,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	4,355,000
Navy Working Capital Fund	325,000
Defense Health Program	2,120,000
Subtotal	$104,147,000

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this conference agreement.

DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM

The conference agreement includes $200,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the Defense Health Program, to address funding shortfalls and other requirements which have emerged since submissions of the fiscal year 1999 budget request. These funds shall be used, as required, to address the operation and maintenance program level adjustments directed in the conference report accompanying the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999; new mission requirements, including implementation of automated clinical guidelines and outcome management; and backlogs in real property maintenance.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

The conference agreement includes $42,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the following high-priority requirements:

National Guard General Support	$20,000,000
Observation/Spray Aircraft	8,000,000
Caribbean/Eastern Pacific Surface Interdiction	8,000,000
Operation CAPER FOCUS	6,000,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

Division B, Title I of the conference agreement includes section 101, which provides authorization for intelligence activities in this Act.

The conference agreement includes section 102, which provides $1,000,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for Ballistic Missile Defense program enhancements.

Recent launches of longer range and increased payload rockets by Iran and North Korea have highlighted the growing threat posed by ballistic missiles. Despite significant investment and strong congressional support, this nation has achieved only limited improvements in its ability to defeat theater ballistic missiles since facing this threat during Operation Desert Storm. Further, as highlighted by the recent report of the commission to Assess the Ballistic Missile Threat to the United States, more and more nations have within the grasp access to intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and ICBM technology. The United States must respond now. To enable this response, the conference agreement includes an emergency supplemental appropriation of $1,000,000,000 for ballistic missile defense program enhancements.

The funds are for the sole purpose of enhancing our ability to confidently and expeditiously develop and deliver ballistic missile defense capability, and shall be available only for allocation by the Secretary of Defense. The Secretary shall use these funds only to accelerate development and enhance testing of theater and national ballistic missile defense programs, and shall also give consideration to allocating these funds to program and infrastructure activities which accelerate this nation's efforts to field theater and national ballistic missile defense capability. The Secretary of Defense shall provide written notification to the congressional defense committees 30 days before allocating any of the available funds to a specific ballistic missile defense program.

The conference agreement includes section 103, which provides $259,853,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations only emergency expenses incurred at U.S. military facilities or installations as a result damage or other natural disasters.

The conference agreement includes section 104, which provides $2,000,000 in supplemental appropriations only for the construction of additional ''Fisher Houses'', which are used by military families for temporary lodging when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of service members or their dependents.

The conference agreement includes section 105, which amends section 8136 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ATOMIC ENERGY DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

OTHER DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

The conference agreement includes $200,000,000 for expenditures in the Russian Federation to implement a United States/Russian accord for the disposition of excess weapons plutonium. None of these funds may be obligated until the Department of Energy submits a detailed budget justification to Congress, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have approved the proposal.

The conference agreement includes $325,000,000 for the purchase of natural uranium associated with the 1997 and 1998 deliveries under the United States-Russian Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) Purchase Agreement.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

The conference agreement provides a total of $209,492,000, of which $118,000,000 is designated as an emergency, as requested, for damage related to monsoons in the Republic of Korea, and $91,492,000 is provided as a contingency for storm related damage. Authorization for these projects, including planning and design, is provided in 10 U.S.C. 2854 and 10 U.S.C. 2803.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY

The bill includes $118,000,000, as requested, for planning and design and to replace facilities destroyed by monsoons in the Republic of Korea during August of 1998, as follows:

Location/Facility	*Cost*
Camp Casey:	
Whole Barracks Complex Renewal	$29,000,000
Bachelor Officer Quarters	6,500,000
Warehouses	7,700,000
Administrative Facility	10,600,000
Vehicle Maintenance Shop	7,500,000
Subtotal, Camp Casey	61,300,000
Camp Hovey:	
Whole Barracks Complex Renewal	20,000,000
Bachelor Officer Quarters	6,400,000
Subtotal, Camp Hovey	26,400,000
Camp Red Cloud:	
Consolidated Administrative Facility	6,900,000
Bachelor Officer Quarters	12,400,000
Subtotal, Camp Red Cloud	19,300,000
Camp Howze:	
Community Service Center	1,750,000
Company Operations Building	2,650,000
Subtotal, Camp Howze	4,400,000
Planning and Design	6,600,000
Grand Total	118,000,000

In a number of instances, these construction projects include consolidation of activities that were previously conducted in a number of facilities that have been destroyed. All projects, for which funds are appropriated, including such consolidations and planning and design, are authorized by 10 U.S.C. 2854. Language is also included, as requested, authorizing the Secretary of the Army to acquire property and carry out a military construction project at Camp Casey, Korea in the amount of $12,016,000.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The conference agreement provides a total of $5,860,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage for the following projects:

Mississippi—Gulfport Naval Construction Training Center:	
Consolidated equipment operator training facility	$860,000
Puerto Rico—Naval Station Roosevelt Roads:	
CPO Club	1,000,000
Pier replacement	4,000,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement provides a total of $29,200,000, as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage and for force protection which are authorized under 10 U.S.C. 2803 and 10 U.S.C. 2854 for the following project:

Mississippi—Keesler AFB:	
Electrical Distribution System	$27,000,000
Turkey—Incirlik AB:	
Base Main Gate Complex	2,200,000

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement provides $2,500,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage for a bridge replacement at Camp Santiago, Puerto Rico. Authority is provided for the Army National Guard to procure targetry systems in support of military construction projects as specified in Senate Report 105–213.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

The conference agreement provides $15,900,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage for the following projects:

Mississippi—Gulfport Air National Guard Base:	
Replace fire station	2,600,000
Replace hangar 69	7,100,000
Replace dormitory	6,200,000

FAMILY HOUSING, ARMY

The conference agreement provides $5,200,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage of family housing units and whole house improvements for rehabilitation of family housing units referred to in section 8142 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999 at Ft. Buchanan, Puerto Rico.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The conference agreement provides $10,599,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage for repair and replacement of family housing units and necessary debris removal and clean-up at the following locations:

Florida—Key West Naval Air Station	1,547,000
Florida—Pensacola Naval Station	650,000
Mississippi—Gulfport Construction Battalion Center	2,802,000
North Carolina—Camp Lejeune	2,000,000
North Carolina—Cherry Point	500,000
Puerto Rico—Roosevelt Roads	3,100,000

Repairing damage caused by Hurricane Georges to one Navy general or flag officer quarters at Naval Station Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico may exceed the maintenance and repair threshold of $25,000. The report required by House Report 105–578 may be submitted after these repairs are completed.

FAMILY HOUSING, AIR FORCE

The conference agreement provides a total of $22,233,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation due to storm damage for repair and replacement of necessary family housing units, supporting facilities, electrical distribution, and necessary debris removal and clean-up at the following locations:

Florida—Hurlburt Field	113,000
Florida—Eglin AFB	120,000
Mississippi—Kessler AFB	22,000,000

GENERAL PROVISIONS

A general provision is included which makes a technical correction to Section 2304(c)(2) of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1999.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

In total, this chapter of the bill includes $210,000,000 for support of the U.S. Coast Guard. Of this amount, $72,000,000 is to maintain the Coast Guard's operational readiness, and $138,000,000 is for the Coast Guard to play an expanded role in drug interdiction activities. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill includes $100,000,000 for additional necessary operating expenses of the Coast Guard, $28,000,000 of which is only available for expenses related to expansion of drug interdiction activities. The balance of funding is provided to maintain the Coast Guard's operational readiness across all mission areas. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The bill includes $100,000,000 for additional necessary expenses for capital acquisition, construction, renovation and improvement programs of the Coast Guard. This funding is included to expand the Coast Guard's drug interdiction capabilities. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency. The bill specifies that the funds are available only to purchase specific assets for increasing drug interdiction capabilities, as follows:

Program	*Amount*
Barracuda-class coastal patrol boats	$33,000,000
Cutter sensors & communication systems	13,000,000
Reactivation of HU–25 jets	7,500,000
Operational test, use of force from aircraft	2,500,000
Aircraft sensors & C–130 engine upgrade	44,000,000
Total	100,000,000

RESERVE TRAINING

The bill includes $5,000,000 for additional necessary expenses for reserve training and stipulates that the highest priority for use of these funds is enhancement of drug interdiction activities conducted by the Coast Guard reserves. The bill designates the entire amount as an emergency requirement, and restricts the Coast Guard from transferring any of these funds to the service's operating account. The funding is made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency requirement.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION

The bill includes $5,000,000 for additional necessary expenses for research, development, test, and evaluation activities of the Coast Guard. The bill specifies that drug interdiction technologies and related operations research shall receive the highest priority for the use of these funds. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency.

TITLE II—ANTITERRORISM

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $21,680,000, as requested, to remain available until expended as an emergency appropriation to provide additional funds for staff and equipment to increase the capacity and capability of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to respond to acts of terrorism. These funds, when combined with existing resources, will enable the FBI to establish a total of five rapid deployment teams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR PROGRAMS

The conference agreement includes $773,700,000, to remain available until expended, as an emergency appropriation. Of this amount, $748,000,000 is to provide funds for reconstitution of embassy activities in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and for security improvements for overseas facilities, as requested. In addition, $25,700,000, which is provided above the request, and release of which is contingent upon a Presidential emergency declaration, is to continue funding for antiterrorism requirements overseas initiated in the fiscal year 1997 Appropriations Act. The provision includes language permitting the Secretary of State to procure services and equipment overseas necessary to improve worldwide security and reconstitute embassy operations in Kenya and Tanzania on behalf of any other agency. The Department is expected to consult with the relevant Committees on plans for expenditure of funds to assure that the Committees are in agreement on all planned uses of these funds. The Department is expected to report annually to the relevant Committees on the expenditure of funds made available in this emergency supplemental, to provide Congress a clear accounting of the progress in implementing this package of enhancements.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement includes $12,000,000 in emergency funding, as requested, to remain available until expended, to provide funds for security improvements and for a security review panel.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $1,000,000 in emergency funding, as requested, to remain available until expended, to provide funds to enable the Inspector General to carry out additional security oversight and construction inspections at U.S. diplomatic posts abroad.

SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE OF UNITED STATES MISSIONS

The conference agreement includes $627,000,000 in emergency funding, as requested, to remain available until expended. This is to provide funds for reconstruction of embassy facilities in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for reconstitution of embassy activities in interim facilities, and for other activities that improve the security of overseas facilities of the State Department and other Federal agencies. Of the $627,000,000, $56,000,000 is for security projects, relocations, and security projects, relocations, and security equipment on behalf of missions of other U.S. Government agencies. In addition, $185,000,000 of this amount is for capital improvements or relocation of office and residential facilities to improve security, which can only be made available 15 days after notice to the Committees on Appropriations.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

The conference agreement includes $10,000,000 in emergency funding, as requested, to remain available until expended, to provide funds for emergency expenditures resulting from the bombing of embassy facilities in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, including expenses related to evacuations, rewards, and the medical and other needs of employees and their families.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILITARY

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

The conference agreement includes $358,427,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide for counter-terrorism programs, security enhancements, and other programs.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Adjustments to classified programs are addressed in a classified annex accompanying this conference agreement.

DOMESTIC PREPAREDNESS AGAINST WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

The conference agreement includes $50,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations to initiate and expand activities of the Department of Defense to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a potential terrorist attack in the United States involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The National Guard, with its dual status as both a federal and state force, has great potential to enhance the nationwide WMD response capability. The Department of Defense has invested billions of dollars in WMD detection, warning, protection, and decontamination and possesses much knowledge and technology that can be transferred to civil authorities. The National Guard is the logical entity to act as a conduit between the Department of Defense and state and local civil authorities to avoid duplication of effort, and to explain the needs of civil authorities to Department of Defense planners.

The conference agreement provides funds for the following activities:

National Guard Personnel, Army:	
WMD training and support	$4,000,000
National Guard Personnel, Air Force:	
WMD training and support	1,000,000
O&M, Army National Guard:	
Consequence management	20,000,000
O&M, Army:	
Consequence management	2,000,000
Procurement, Defense-Wide:	
Consequence management	8,000,000
RDT&E, Army:	
Consequence management	15,000,000

The expanded training initiatives developed with research, development, test and evaluation funds are to be fully coordinated and integrated with efforts being planned by other agencies under the new federal framework that has been developed. The Department of Defense training program shall be focused on: (a) transferring military knowledge, expertise, and technology regarding the detection, warning, protection, and decontamination of weapons of mass destruction to appropriate federal, state and local personnel; and (b) promoting the interoperability between designated WMD emergency response units of the National Guard and counterpart federal, state, and local first responder units. Emphasis will be given to developing a comprehensive and sustainable training curriculum to include operational training and refresher courses as well as basic classroom coursework. Implementation of this training program shall use existing infrastructure to the fullest possible extent with emphasis on the use of distributive training technology (e.g., RCAS, Warrior Network, and the collaborative virtual workspace initiative) at National Guard and Reserve Component armories, air bases, schools, and other appropriate facilities.

In addition to the activities identified in House Report 105–591, funds are to be used to

provide assistance to civil authorities in conducting detailed equipment needs assessments and procuring or loaning basis and essential equipment to those communities; procure equipment for RAID Elements to include mobile analytical laboratory systems, unified communications suites and other essential operational and communications/computer equipment; establish and equip small organizations in each of the 44 states not receiving an initial RAID Element in 1999 to provide limited chemical/biological response capabilities; develop joint doctrine and training plans; and test/evaluate the new system through a comprehensive joint exercise program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS CHAPTER

Division B, Title II of the conference agreement includes section 201, as proposed in the supplemental budget request, which amends Section 374 of title 10, United States Code, in order to foster better coordination between the Department of Defense and other Federal agencies with regard to counter-terrorism activities.

The conference agreement includes section 202, which provides $50,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for Domestic Preparedness programs of the Department of Defense against Weapons of Mass Destruction.

The conference agreement includes section 203, which provides $120,500,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the provision of crisis response aviation support.

CHAPTER 3

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

The conference agreement appropriates $50,000,000 for an additional amount for ''Economic Support Fund'' for assistance for Kenya and Tanzania, to remain available until September 30, 2000. These funds are designated an emergency requirement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, pursuant to the President's request.

In addition, the conference agreement provides for the transfers of $2,500,000 to ''Operating Expenses of the Agency for International Development'' and $1,269,000 to ''Peace Corps'' for security and related expenses, and funds are authorized to be made available for administrative costs associated with assistance provided under this heading. Funds appropriated under this heading are subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committee on Appropriations.

NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

The conference agreement appropriates $20,000,000 for an additional amount for ''Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs'' for anti-terrorism assistance. These funds are designated an emergency requirement under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, pursuant to the President's request.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

An additional $2,320,000 is provided for operation of the national park system to address emergency, security-related expenses. This amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CONSTRUCTION

An additional $3,680,0000 is provided for construction to address emergency, security-related expenses. This amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL VISITOR CENTER

The conference agreement provides $100,000,000 to the Architect of the Capitol for planning, engineering, design, and construction of a Capitol visitor center, a facility that will provide greater security for all persons working in or visiting the United States Capitol and a more convenient place in which to learn of the work of the Congress. Each of the above-named milestones will require the approval of the appropriate authorizing and appropriations committees as the project progresses. The language of the bill also provides that appropriated funds for this purpose be supplemented by private funds. In this way, all citizens may share in both the services that will be provided by a visitor center as well as an opportunity to help defray the costs of construction.

The Architect of the Capitol completed an earlier design of a proposed center in 1995. The planning that supported that design needs a thorough review and a more current endorsement from the committees of jurisdiction. The Capitol Preservation Commission is considering a proposal to have the General Accounting Office undertake an analysis of all ancillary costs and operational impacts of a visitor center. It is appropriate that this study go forward during the planning phase and be incorporated into the analysis that underpins the revised plan.

The funding for the visitor center will remain available until expended and the language provides that section 3709 of the revised statutes shall not apply to these expenditures. The latter provision is standard on such projects and allows negotiated bidding as well as a competitive process. The Architect of the Capitol is directed not to expend any funds for this project without an obligation plan approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations which shall specify the purpose and amount of anticipated obligations. The authorizing committees will oversee these activities in the normal manner.

JOINT ITEMS

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

SECURITY ENHANCEMENTS

The conference agreement provides $106,782,000 to the Capitol Police Board for security enhancements to the United States Capitol complex and the Library of Congress buildings and grounds. These funds will remain available until expended. Language has also been included to allow the transfer of funds to either the Architect of the Capitol or the Library of Congress, based upon plans approved by the Committee on House Oversight of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. The Capitol Police Board, Architect of the Capitol, and the Library of Congress are directed not to expend any funds for these security enhancements without an obligation plan approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations which shall specify the purpose and amount of anticipated obligations. The authorizing committees will oversee these activities in the normal manner.

The Capitol Police Board is directed to secure approval of any plans necessary to carry out these security enhancements from the above-named committees. In carrying out this task, the police board will be expected to consult with the Architect of the Capitol and the Library of Congress. Those agencies, in turn, are directed to make all such requests through the police board for resource allocations from the funds available. The Committees on Appropriations will not approve obligations or transfers of funds until the authorizing and appropriations committees of the respective body have approved the appropriate plans.

Due to the recent tragic shootings at the Capitol, together with other threats identified by Congressional security experts, the Capitol police have undertaken a broad review of the existing security program and needs for improvement or updating. This review, aided by other Federal security agencies and private consultants, has developed a number of proposals. Several hearings and discussions with the leadership and the committees of jurisdiction have resulted in a priority list that are included within this conference agreement.

The conference agreement provides funding for the following:

Capitol, House and Senate office buildings:	
1. Command center equipment	$2,265,000
2. Intrusion detection systems	11,852,000
3. Closed circuit television	8,656,000
4. Communications	2,789,000
5. Screening equipment	12,458,000
6. Access control	4,456,000
7. Training	1,250,000
8. Officer—issued equipment	9,778,000
9. Operational capabilities	2,640,000
10. Physical upgrades	2,417,000
11. Personnel and overtime increase	25,260,000
12. Capital improvements	3,586,000
Subtotal, Capitol, House and Senate office buildings	87,407,000
Library of Congress:	
13. Consolidate command centers	$2,500,000
14. Intrusion detection systems	2,500,000
15. Closed circuit television	210,000
16. Screening equipment	391,000
17. Access control	4,950,000
18. Training	55,000
19. Officer equipment	63,000
20. Physical upgrades	3,864,000
21. Studies and analyses	200,000
22. LC police staffing increase	2,242,000
Subtotal, Library of Congress	16,975,000
24. Contingency	$ 2,400,000
Total, Capitol, House and Senate office buildings, and Library of Congress	$106,782,000

For capital improvements, certain funds have been provided for further analysis of the need for training and off-site delivery facilities (including the Library of Congress). As the police master plan funded in the FY1999 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act is being conducted, the police board is directed to review and study alternatives for

such facilities. If it is determined that new construction is needed, the police board is instructed to seek authority from the appropriate authorizing committees *before making any further funding requests in the appropriations process.* The appropriate authorization committees are identified in the House and Senate rules and, if there is any question, the police board should refer to those official authorities.

A contingency has been provided for items such as a mobile command center, decontamination trailers, studies, and a strategic plan. All of these are subject to further justification and approval as is the entire funding program.

For the Capitol police, funds are provided for additional police staffing sufficient for 260 sworn officers, operational and administrative personnel over a two-year period, assuming a steady recruitment ramp up pattern. This will allow the Capitol police to schedule approximately twice the ordinary number of attendees at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. The police board has assured the committees that FLETC is capable of handling this increase. The administrative personnel are provided for the added infrastructure support that will be necessary. In addition to salary funds, $12,000,000 is provided for overtime over the two-year period that will augment the amounts in the base budgets for both years that are customarily provided for overtime. The police are directed to maintain the current high standards for recruitment and deployment of the additional personnel.

For the Library of Congress, two-year funding is provided for 46 additional police and 5 support personnel, assuming a steady ramp up pattern. An additional $525,000 is provided for overtime expenses.

It should be noted that these are not hard and fast allocations. As estimates become more precise, further analysis may reveal the necessity to adjust these allocations. In particular, the amounts provided for the Library of Congress items may undergo change due to the transfer of design, installation, and maintenance of LOC physical security systems from the Architect of the Capitol to the Capitol Police Board. The police board and the other agencies, therefore, may have to request changes in these amounts as they present the specific plans for subsequent approval as required by the appropriating legislation. The amounts are identified herein because they are based on the amounts presented to the committees in the justifications given by the police board and the other agencies, as adjusted in the priority list.

GENERAL PROVISION, THIS CHAPTER

The conference agreement transfers the responsibility for the design, installation and maintenance of physical security systems for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds from the Architect of the Capitol to the Capitol Police Board. This transfer of responsibility is in keeping with recent efforts to establish a reasoned and uniform approach to security within the Capitol complex. The Capitol Police Board is directed to apply the appropriate standards of security to Library of Congress buildings and grounds.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

The bill includes $100,000,000 for necessary expenses for acquisition, installation, and related activities supporting the deployment of bulk and trace explosive detection systems and other advanced security equipment at U.S. airports. The Senate received correspondence from the Vice President on September 15, 1998 which stated: ''The terrorist attacks against our embassies in Kenya and Tanzania remind us of the global nature of terrorism. . .These events provide strong evidence of the need to recognize aviation security as a national security issue and to provide substantial federal funds for aviation security improvements as a major element of our overall national security counterintelligence policy''. Consistent with this view, the bill includes $100,000,000 for advanced airport security systems. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement. The conference agreement distributes funds as follows:

Activity	*Amount*
Acquisition of additional bulk or trace EDS systems	$50,000,000
TIP-ready, operator-assist x-ray units	24,600,000
Integration costs—EDS systems	20,000,000
Trace detection document scanners	3,400,000
Trace detection passenger portals	$2,000,000
Total	100,000,000

Compared to original budget estimates, this bill provides more funding for system integration costs based on information that lack of such funding has contributed to the delay in commissioning the security equipment which has been procured thus far. The FAA, airlines, and airport officials all acknowledge that integrating these systems into airline and airport operating systems has been a greater than anticipated challenge. Furthermore, since the certification of second generation bulk EDS systems has been delayed, the conference agreement reallocates some funding to other items which will have a stronger impact on security in the near-term. It is hoped that one or more second generation systems will meet the certification standards over the coming year, and that viable competition in this program can be developed.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $3,548,000, instead of $4,043,000, as requested by the President. This reflects the actual costs of additional instructors at the Center, as well as training, meals, lodging, and related operational costs associated with basic training for Secret Service and State Department students being hired to respond to threats of domestic and foreign terrorism.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conferees agree to provide $80,808,000, instead of $86,317,000, as requested by the President. The difference between the requested and funded levels is equal to the amount that the President made available for obligation from the Treasury Counter-Terrorism Fund subsequent to the original request. This funding is to cover costs of additional personnel required to increase the number of protective details for Secret Service protectees, enhanced protective capabilities, and protective operations, equipment and services. The conferees remind the Director of the United States Secret Service that funding for vehicle acquisition will not be available for obligation until the Secretary of the Treasury determines that such acquisitions are consistent with Departmental vehicle management policy.

TITLE III

YEAR 2000 CONVERSION OF FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

The conferees have provided $2,250,000 for emergency expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems for all federal Departments and agencies except the Department of Defense. Of these funds, the conferees agree to provide $16,873,000 for Legislative Branch Year 2000 conversion efforts and $13,044,000 for the conversion of Judicial Branch information technology and security systems. Additional funds for the Department of Defense are provided elsewhere in this Title.

The conference agreement transfers $16,873,000 to the Legislative branch of the funds appropriated to the President for expenses related to Year 2000 conversion of Federal information technology systems. Of this amount, $5,500,000 is provided to the Senate Sergeant at Arms for Senate computer systems. As requested by the Senate, the Senate Sergeant at Arms is directed to secure approval from the Senate Committees on Appropriations and Rules and Administration. For the House of Representatives, $6,373,000 is provided to the Chief Administrative Officer of the House for activities necessary to complete the year 2000 conversion of systems maintained for the House. The CAO is directed to obtain approval of the plan for carrying out these activities from the Committee on House Oversight. In addition, $5,000,000 is transferred to the General Accounting Office to be available to emergency Year 2000 conversion efforts in other agencies of the Legislative branch. Before making any request for an allocation of these funds, the legislative agency should inform the appropriate oversight committees.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS AND SECURITY

The conference agreement includes $1,100,000,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense, for expenses relating to year 2000 conversion of information technology and national security systems, for information technology and infrastructure protection to include computer security/information assurance programs, and for related expenses.

TITLE IV—OTHER EMERGENCIES

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES

The conference agreement includes $5,000,000 for disaster assistance for persons or entities in the Northeast multispecies fishery who have incurred losses from a commercial fishing failure under section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986. Language is included making the entire amount contingent upon the President submitting a budget request designating the entire amount as an emergency requirement.

RELATED AGENCY

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the conference agreement provides an additional $71,000,000 in emergency fiscal year 1999 subsidy appropriations for disaster loans for recovery efforts related to Hurricane Georges and other natural disasters.

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, the conference agreement includes an additional $30,000,000 in emergency fiscal year 1999 appropriations for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the

disaster loan program for Hurricane Georges and other natural disasters.

Language is included designating these amounts as an emergency requirement, and making these amounts available only to the extent that an official budget request is submitted requesting that these specific amounts be designated as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 2

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

FLOOD CONTROL, MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, ARKANSAS, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, AND TENNESSEE

The conference agreement includes $2,500,000 for emergency repair and dredging requirements associated with Hurricane Georges and other storms.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, GENERAL

The conference agreement includes $99,700,000 for emergency repair and dredging requirements associated with Hurricane Georges and other storms.

CHAPTER 3

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DISEASE PROGRAM FUND

The conference agreement includes a supplemental appropriation of $50,000,000 for ''Child Survival and Disease Program Fund'', to remain available until expended. The entire amount is available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement under the Budget Act is transmitted by the President to the Congress. The entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency.

The conferees intend that most of these funds be used for child survival activities. The conferees further expect AID to use some of these additional funds for activities to address the needs of children affected by the global AIDS epidemic.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

The conference agreement includes a supplemental appropriation of $46,000,000 for ''Assistance for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union'', to remain available until September 30, 2000. The entire amount is available only to the extent an official budget request for a specific dollar amount that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement under the Budget Act is transmitted by the President to the Congress. The entire amount is designated by the Congress as an emergency.

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

An additional $25,000,000 in emergency appropriations is provided for construction to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

An additional $10,000,000 is provided for construction to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

An additional $1,000,000 is provided for surveys, investigations, and research to repair damage due to hurricanes, floods and other acts of nature. This amount is contingent upon receipt of a budget request that includes a Presidential designation of the amount requested as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The conference agreement includes $7,000,000 as recently requested by the President for the migrant and seasonal farmworker program under the Job Training Partnership Act. These funds will be used to provide supportive services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers experiencing a loss of income because of crop failures related to drought and other weather-related difficulties in the South and Southwest. This would include temporary shelter, meals, health care, transportation and other emergency assistance as authorized by the Act.

CHAPTER 6

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The bill includes an appropriation of $12,600,000 to address the damage to Coast Guard facilities in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Puerto Rico arising from Hurricane Georges. These funds remain available until expended, are designated as an emergency requirement by the Congress, and are available only after submission by the President of an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency requirement.

CHAPTER 7

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

The agreement provides $250,000,000 for disaster relief, long-term recovery, and mitigation in communities affected by Presidentially-declared natural disasters designated during fiscal years 1998 and 1999. The amount provided is available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific amount, which includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

Concerns remain about use of the CDBG program for disaster relief. The program was not designed for that purpose and the authorizing statute provides no clear guidance regarding the role of CDBG grants in assisting with disaster relief and recovery. Given these concerns, the conference agreement directs HUD, prior to allocating funds, to provide an explanation of the purpose for which funds are requested and how the activity or program was impacted by the disaster.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF

The conference agreement includes an additional $906,000,000 for disaster relief costs associated with Hurricane Georges and other natural disasters. The amount provided is available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific amount, which includes designation of the entire amount of the request as an emergency, is transmitted by the President to the Congress.

FEMA is directed, in carrying out disaster relief activities, to work with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to give particular attention to assessing and meeting the needs of Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands following Hurricane Georges. All necessary steps should be taken to help the territories recover from the hurricane and restore their economies.

In addition, FEMA is directed to take all appropriate steps to help the cities of Del Rio and Laredo, Texas recover from damages sustained by tropical storm Charlie in August, 1998. It is noted that FEMA has the discretion under law to adjust the cost share for components of disaster assistance. Given the extreme economic devastation of tropical storm Charlie, FEMA is urged to exercise its discretion in this area.

Additionally, FEMA is requested to review the emergency needs of Kelso, Washington, resulting from the landslide at that location.

Finally FEMA is directed to accept the Notice of Interest from Santa Marta Hospital in East Los Angeles and to review the damages to determine eligibility for disaster assistance.

TITLE V—COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES AND INTERDICTION

CHAPTER 1

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH SERVICE

The conference agreement provides an additional $23,000,000 for the Agriculture Research Service for counterdrug research and development activities. The conference provides that these funds be used as follows:

Narcotic crop eradication technologies	$5,000,000
Narcotic plant identification and biotechnology	2,000,000
Worldwide narcotic crop identification	1,000,000
Alternate crop research and development	5,000,000
Herbicide product research and development	10,000,000

CHAPTER 2

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act for the Drug Enforcement Administration, the conference agreement provides an additional $10,200,000 in emergency fiscal year 1999 funding as follows: $1,000,000 for additional surveillance and electronic intercept equipment in source countries and transit zones; $1,000,000 for continued development and implementation of automation systems to support intelligence and investigative requirements; and $8,200,000 to complete the implementation of the MERLIN and FIREBIRD systems for all offices in Mexico, the Caribbean, Central and South America.

Language is included designating these amounts as an emergency requirement, and making these amounts available only to the extent that an official budget request is submitted requesting these specific amounts to be designated as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

ENFORCEMENT AND BORDER AFFAIRS

In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the conference agreement

provides for an additional $10,000,000 for Integrated Surveillance Information Systems, including sensors, motion detectors, remote video surveillance cameras, and infrared optics.

Language is included designating this amount as an emergency requirement, and making this amount available only to the extent that an official budget request is submitted requesting this amount to be designated as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

CHAPTER 3

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The conference agreement appropriates $232,600,000 for ''International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement''. These funds are available contingent on designation by the President of the entire amount as an emergency under the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. The Congress designates these funds as an emergency under said Act. In addition, the obligation of these funds is subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

The funds should be made available for the following purposes:

Alternative economic development for Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia	$10,000,000
Procurement and upgrade of UH–1H/1N helicopters for Colombian National Police (CNP)	40,000,000
Procurement of 6 UH–60 helicopters for CNP	96,000,000
Operations and support for CNP air wing	6,000,000
Procurement of DC–3 transport for CNP air wing	2,000,000
Procurement of minigun system for CNP air wing	6,000,000
Reconstruction of Miraflores counter-narcotics base	2,000,000
Base and force security for forward CNP counterdrug Bases	6,000,000
Enhancements to CNP prison security systems	1,200,000
Support of Bolivian air, riverine and eradication Operations	9,000,000
Support of Peruvian air, riverine and eradication Operations	6,000,000
Implement A–37 extended life program (Peru/Colombia)	24,900,000
Podded radar initiative for aircraft	10,000,000
Procure 3 additional observation aircraft	13,500,000
Total	232,600,000

CHAPTER 4

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

COAST GUARD

This chapter of the bill includes $133,700,000 for additional expenses to expand the Coast Guard's counter-drug activities as part of the broader counter-drug initiative in this bill. The funding is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency.

OPERATING EXPENSES

The bill includes $16,300,000 for additional operating expenses of the Coast Guard, for expenses related to the expansion of drug interdiction activities. The funding is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency. The bill specifies that, of the total funds provided, $4,000,000 shall be used for establishment and operation of a Caribbean international support tender, to train and support foreign coast guards in the Caribbean region.

ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The bill includes $117,400,000 for additional expenses for capital acquisition, construction, renovation and improvement programs of the Coast Guard, to expand the service's drug interdiction capabilities. The entire amount is designated as an emergency requirement and made contingent on the President's request and designation of such as an emergency. The conferees expect the funds the be allocated in the following manner:

Program	*Amount*
Maritime patrol aircraft acquisition	$44,500,000
Acquisition or conversion of up to two vessels to be used as support or command and control platforms	20,000,000
Deployable pursuit boat acquisition	3,500,000
Barracuda-class coastal patrol boats	33,100,000
Cutter sensors & communication systems	16,300,000
Total	117,400,000

CHAPTER 5

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides an additional $1,500,000, which may be transferred to the National Foreign Intelligence Program, as a contingent emergency appropriation for enhanced money laundering intelligence.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides an additional $106,300,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation for counterdrug initiatives, as follows: $80,000,000 for non-intrusive inspection technology (which will augment $54,000,000 in funding provided elsewhere in this Act for a total of $134,000,000 in such technology); $15,000,000 for personnel support for aircrews for additional P–3 and Citation aircraft; $1,300,000 to meet immediate P–3 aircrew support requirements; and $10,000,000 for a port integrity initiative.

OPERATIONS, MAINTENANCE, AND PROCUREMENT, AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION PROGRAMS

The conference agreement provides $162,700,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation for counterdrug initiatives, as follows: $93,000,000 for procurement and conversion of two P–3B AEW Aircraft for use in drug surveillance and interdiction in the source and transit zones; $60,000,000 for procurement and conversion of four P–3B Slick aircraft for surveillance and interdiction in the source and transit zones; $5,000,000 for P–3 deployment to the source zone; and $4,700,000 for four tracker aircraft for surveillance and interdiction in the source and transit zones.

CUSTOMS FACILITIES, CONSTRUCTION, IMPROVEMENTS AND RELATED EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $7,000,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation to construct and furnish an additional support facility for Customs P–3 aircraft.

INCORPORATION OF EMERGENCY FUNDING FOR AIR INTERDICTION PROGRAMS INTO CUSTOMS MODERNIZATION PLAN

The U.S. Customs Service is directed to address all contingent emergency funding provided in this bill for staffing, procurement, operations, and facilities for Customs air interdiction in its Air Interdiction Modernization Plan, which is to be submitted with the President's fiscal year 2000 budget.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The conference agreement provides $1,200,000 as a contingent emergency appropriation for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses.

SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

The conference agreement provides $2,000,000 to be available for transfer to the Office of Justice Programs to support the Drug Court Institute.

DIVISION C—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 101. The conference agreement includes a provision which allows for appointment of an Acting Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to make interim arrangements for administrative support of the office, establish interim positions for personnel transferred for the function, appoint acting personnel as necessary on an interim basis, and to provide input for the fiscal year 2000 budget process.

Sec. 102. The conferees agree to include language amending Section 122 of Public Law 105–119 to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to establish, over a three year period, a new system of pay, classification, and personnel management for up to 950 employees who fill critical scientific, technical, engineering, intelligence analyst, language translator and medical positions in the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the United States Customs Service, and the United States Secret Service.

Sec. 103. The conference agreement includes a section that would give the Secretary of State the authority to reemploy Foreign Service annuitants on a temporary basis, but only if and for so long as, the authority is necessary due to an emergency involving a direct threat to life or property or other unusual circumstances. This authority exists under current law for Civil Service employees. This authority is intended to be used to reemploy annuitants to work on the stand up of the Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania embassies and related world-wide security issues.

Sec. 104. The conference agreement includes a provision amending the Diplomatic Security and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 to enable the Bureau of Diplomatic Security of the Department of State to employ individuals or organizations by contract to carry out the provisions of that Act. This authority will enable the Bureau to recruit on short notice engineers and technicians with skills specific to such security fields as alarm installations, perimeter security detection systems, and explosives detection systems. This authority will permit an immediate response to increased security requirements and emergency upgrades at diplomatic posts throughout the world.

The conference agreement includes a provision relating to intrastate bus transportation in the State of Hawaii.

The conference agreement includes a provision that waives the per-state, per-disaster cap for the State of California for projects resulting from flooding in January and March 1995.

The conference agreement includes a provision that pertains to the registration of container chassis.

The conference agreement includes a provision that extends the authorization of the grants-in-aid for airports program through March 31, 1999.

Sec. 111. The conference agreement includes a provision expressing the Sense of the Congress regarding the increase of steel imports into the United States, and urges the President to take several actions to address this issue and report to Congress by January 5, 1999, with a comprehensive plan for responding to the program.

Provides for the inclusion of Spirit Mound, South Dakota, as part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire this property.

Sec. 113–Sec. 133. The conferees agree to include new provisions naming several post office buildings in various locations throughout the country.

Sec. 134. The conference agreement inserts a new section requested by District officials that enacts certain provisions of the Omnibus Personnel Reform Amendment Act of 1998 approved by the Council of the District of Columbia and signed by the Mayor on April 1, 1998.

Sec. 135. The conference agreement inserts a new section that transfers any right, title, or interest of the United States in certain property in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, that was formerly the site of Cedar Knoll School, a juvenile detention center operated by the District of Columbia.

The conference agreement includes language authorizing the Flood Mitigation Near Pierre, South Dakota, project of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

The conference agreement includes language authorizing the Grand Forks, North Dakota, and East Grand Forks, Minnesota, project of the U.S. Army corps of Engineers.

Sec. 138 The conference agreement includes an authorization for the Police Corps for the years 1999 through 2002 and makes certain change in the training session requirements.

Sec. 139. The conferees include a new provision authorizing national medals for the ''Little Rock Nine'' and for Gerald and Betty Ford.

Sec. 140. The conference agreement includes language which provides for the transfer, by negotiated sale, of approximately 200 acres of property in San Joaquin County, California currently under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Persons of Department of Justice to the City of Tracy, California.

Sec. 141. The conferees agree to include a new provision transferring control of any property on which the Lorton Correctional Complex is located to the General Services Administration.

The conference agreement inserts a new section in Division C of the bill than amends and updates that Act that establishes the U.S. Olympic Committee and the framework for Olympic and amateur sports in the United States. This was not included in either the House or Senate bills. Among other improvements, the section would incorporate the Paralympics under the umbrella of U.S. Olympic Committee responsibilities and would ensure that disabled amateur athletes. The section includes a number of other amendments developed by consensus over a four-year period.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which amends section 8106(a) of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1997.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which makes a technical correction to section 8120 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1999.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which amends section 1043 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which amends section 1512 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which requires the Secretary of the Navy, in conjunction with the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to review F/A–18 requirements and production capability and permits the reprogramming of funds to sustain F/A–18 production capability.

The Marine Corps has a stated requirement for additional F/A–18 aircraft to meet requirements due to anticipated attrition of current inventory aircraft. While it may be possible to purchase these aircraft in the future if international sales sustain the production line, the Congress recognizes the risk of this strategy because of the uncertainty of potential foreign sales. Following the review by the Secretary of the Navy and the Commandment of the Marine Corps regarding F/A–18 requirements and production capability, the Congress expects the submission of a reprogramming action or future budget request, if needed, to ensure that the Marine Corps has adequate attack aircraft to meet force structure requirements.

The conference agreement includes a general provision which amends section 8135 of the Department of Defense Appropriations, Act, 1992.

FUTURE OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS

The Department of Defense is currently examining a number of alternative operational concepts for the military forces of the future. These include potential doctrinal changes and experimentation by the individual military services as well as joint warfighting initiatives, including those under consideration as part of Joint Vision 2010. The Congress has supported these steps, and believes it imperative that innovative concepts such as ''Rapid Dominance'' be fully considered and refined and if possible be evaluated in conjunction with a targeted research and development program coupled with ''proof-of-concept'' field testing and evaluation. The Secretary of Defense is directed to review such programs to ensure they are being adequately supported in the budget process. The Secretary is encouraged to reprogram or request funds to ensure these important efforts are fully supported.

ENTRY LEVEL COMMISSION FOR MILITARY NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

The Administrative is examining whether it should allow individuals with Associate degrees to enter the Nurse Corps as officers. The conferees believe that the responsibilities of Nurse Corps officers necessitate that they should be required to have baccalaureate degrees.

This provision extends the 1998–1999 duck hunting season in the State of Mississippi.

TITLE II—AMERICAN FISHERIES ACT

The conference agreement includes a new title which: (1) amends current law regarding the ownership requirements for eligibility of a vessel to receive a fishery endorsement to operate in certain fisheries and under certain terms and conditions; and sets forth procedures for implementation and penalties for noncompliance; (2) establishes allocations regarding the total allowable catch in the Bering Sea pollock fishery; (3) authorizes a buyout program of certain catcher/processors operating in the Bering Sea pollock fishery, to be financed through $20,000,000 in Federal payments, and $75,000,000 in direct loans to be repaid through a fee on pollock harvested in the fishery; (4) authorizes a direct loan program for the western Alaska community development quota program for the purchase of certain vessels and shoreside processors in the pollock fishery; and (5) sets forth certain requirements for protection and conservation measures for other fisheries in the North Pacific. Neither the House nor Senate bill addressed this matter.

TITLE IV—AMERICAN COMPETITIVENESS AND WORKFORCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

The conference agreement includes a new title which will increase the annual quota of temporary visas for foreign professionals through 2001, will increase protections for American professional workers, and will fund job training and scholarship programs for American students and workers in computer science and other scientific fields.

TITLE V

The conference agreement includes language authorizing and directing the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct feasibility studies for the restoration and reclamation of the Salton Sea in California.

TITLE VI

The conference agreement includes the text of S. 1341, the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Mitigation Act of 1997.

TITLE X

The conference agreement includes language establishing the terms and conditions under which the Secretary of the Interior shall convey leaseholds in certain properties around Canyon Ferry Reservoir, Montana.

TITLE XI—MORATORIUM ON CERTAIN TAXES

The conference agreement includes Title XI, The Internet Tax Freedom Act, which establishes a national policy against State and local government interference with interstate commerce on the Internet or interactive computer services, and a three-year moratorium on the imposition of exactions that would interfere with the free flow of commerce via the Internet.

TITLE XII—OTHER PROVISIONS

The conference agreement includes Title XII, Other Provisions, which contains several provisions related to the Internet, including declarations that the Internet should be free of taxes, tariffs, and trade barriers.

TITLE XIII—CHILDREN'S ONLINE PRIVACY PROTECTION

The conference agreement includes Title XIII, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998, which establishes a framework for the regulation of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in connection with the collection and use of personal information from and about children on the Internet.

TITLE XIV—CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION ACT

The conference agreement includes Title XIV, The Child Online Protection Act, which amends the Communications Act of 1934 to require commercial distributors of material through the World Wide Web that is harmful to minors to restrict access to such material by minors. This title also establishes a temporary Commission on Online Child Protection, which is required to produce a report within one year, and to terminate 30 days after producing the report.

TITLE XV

VACCINE INJURY COMPENSATION

The conference agreement includes a new title in Division C that was not included in either the House or Senate bills. This title inserts the Vaccine Injury Compensation

Program Modification Act which amends the Public Health Service Act and the Internal Revenue Code with respect to vaccine injury compensation.

TITLE XVI—SERVICE CONNECTION FOR PERSIAN GULF WAR ILLNESSES

The conference agreement inserts a new title regarding benefits for Persian Gulf War veterans.

TITLE XVII—GOVERNMENT PAPERWORK ELIMINATION ACT

The conference agreement includes Title XVII, the Government Paperwork Elimination Act, which requires the development of procedures for the use and acceptance of electronic signatures by Executive agencies of the U.S. Government.

DIVISION G, FOREIGN AFFAIRS REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

The conference agreement includes Division G, the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998. That Act consists of two subdivisions. Subdivision A consolidates foreign affairs agencies, by requiring that (1) the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency merge with the State Department by April 1, 1999; (2) the United States Information Agency merge with the State Department by October 1, 1999; and (3) the authorities of the United States International Development Cooperation Agency are to be brought under the State Department by April 1, 1999. Subdivision B provides authorizations of appropriations for the State Department, United States Information Agency, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other related agencies, and makes a number of changes in the statutory authorities of these agencies.

DIVISION J

TITLE I. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN EXPIRING PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—TAX PROVISIONS

A. EXTENSION OF RESEARCH TAX CREDIT

(SEC. 101 OF THE HOUSE BILL,[1] SEC. 101 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 41 OF THE CODE)

Present law

Section 41 provides for a research tax credit equal to 20 percent of the amount by which a taxpayer's qualified research expenditures for a taxable year exceeded its base amount for that year. The research tax credit expired and generally does not apply to amounts paid or incurred after June 30, 1998.

Except for certain university basic research payments made by corporations, the research tax credit applies only to the extent that the taxpayer's qualified research expenditures for the current taxable year exceed its base amount. The base amount for the current year generally is computed by multiplying the taxpayer's ''fixed-base percentage'' by the average amount of the taxpayer's gross receipts for the four preceding years. If a taxpayer both incurred qualified research expenditures and had gross receipts during each of at least three years from 1984 through 1988, then its ''fixed-base percentage'' is the ratio that its total qualified research expenditures for the 1984–1988 period bears to its total gross receipts for that period (subject to a maximum ratio of .16). All other taxpayers (so-called ''start-up firms'') are assigned a fixed-base percentage of 3 percent.

Taxpayers are allowed to elect an alternative incremental research credit regime. If a taxpayer elects to be subject to this alternative regime, the taxpayer is assigned a three-tiered fixed-base percentage (that is lower than the fixed-base percentage otherwise applicable under present law) and the credit rate likewise is reduced. Under the alternative credit regime, a credit rate of 1.65 percent applies to the extent that a taxpayer's current-year research expenses exceed a base amount computed by using a fixed-base percentage of 1 percent (i.e., the base amount equals 1 percent of the taxpayer's average gross receipts for the four preceding years) but do not exceed a base amount computed by using a fixed-base percentage of 1.5 percent. A credit rate of 2.2 percent applies to the extent that a taxpayer's current-year research expenses exceed a base amount computed by using a fixed-base percentage of 1.5 percent but do not exceed a base amount computed by using a fixed-base percentage of 2 percent. A credit rate of 2.75 percent applies to the extent that a taxpayer's current-year research expenses exceed a base amount computed by using a fixed-base percentage of 2 percent. An election to be subject to this alternative incremental credit regime may be made for any taxable year beginning after June 30, 1996, and such an election applies to that taxable year and all subsequent years (in the event that the credit subsequently is extended by Congress) unless revoked with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury.

House Bill

The House bill extends the research tax credit for 18 months—i.e., generally, for the period July 1, 1998, through December 31, 1999.

Effective date.—The extension of the research credit is effective for qualified research expenditures paid or incurred during the period July 1, 1998, through December 31, 1999.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is similar to the provision contained in the House bill. S. 2622 extends the research tax credit for 12 months—i.e., generally, for the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.

Effective date.—The extension of the research credit is effective for qualified research expenditures paid or incurred during the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement follows S. 2622 and extends the research credit for 12 months—i.e., generally, for the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.

In extending the credit, the conferees wish to reaffirm the scope of the term ''qualified research.'' Section 41 targets the credit to research which is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information which is technological in nature and the application of which is intended to be useful in the development of a new or improved business component of the taxpayer. However, eligibility for the credit does not require that the research be successful—i.e., the research need not achieve its desired result. Moreover, evolutionary research activities intended to improve functionality, performance, reliability, or quality are eligible for the credit, as are research activities intended to achieve a result that has already been achieved by other persons but is not yet within the common knowledge (e.g., freely available to the general public) of the field (provided that the research otherwise meets the requirements of section 41, including not being excluded by subsection (d)(4)).

Activities constitute a process of experimentation, as required for credit eligibility, if they involve evaluation of more than one alternative to achieve a result where the means of achieving the result are uncertain at the outset, even if the taxpayer knows at the outset that it may be technically possible to achieve the result. Thus, even though a researcher may know of a particular method of achieving an outcome, the use of the process of experimentation to effect a new or better method of achieving that outcome may be eligible for the credit (provided that the research otherwise meets the requirements of section 41, including not being excluded by subsection (d)(4)).

Lastly, the conferees observe the lack of clarity in the interpretation of the distinction between internal-use software, the costs of which may be eligible for the credit if additional tests are met, and other software. The conferees emphasize that application of the definition of internal-use software should fully reflect Congressional intent.

Effective date.—The extension of the research credit is effective for qualified research expenditures paid or incurred during the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.

B. EXTENSION OF THE WORK OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT

(SEC. 102 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 102 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 51 OF THE CODE)

Present Law

In general

The work opportunity tax credit (''WOTC''), which expired on June 30, 1998, was available on an elective basis for employers hiring individuals from one or more of eight targeted groups. The credit equals 40 percent (25 percent for employment of 400 hours or less) of qualified wages. Qualified wages are wages attributable to service rendered by a member of a targeted group during the one-year period beginning with the day the individual began work for the employer. For a vocational rehabilitation referral, however, the period begins on the day the individual began work for the employer on or after the beginning of the individual's vocational rehabilitation plan.

The maximum credit per employee is $2,400 (40% of the first $6,000 of qualified first-year wages). With respect to qualified summer youth employees, the maximum credit is $1,200 (40 percent of the first $3,000 of qualified first-year wages).

The employer's deduction for wages is reduced by the amount of the credit.

Targeted groups eligible for the credit

The eight targeted groups are: (1) families eligible to receive benefits under the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program; (2) high-risk youth; (3) qualified ex-felons; (4) vocational rehabilitation referrals; (5) qualified summer youth employees; (6) qualified veterans; (7) families receiving food stamps; and (8) persons receiving certain Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits.

Minimum employment period

No credit is allowed for wages paid to employees who work less than 120 hours in the first year of employment.

Expiration date

The credit is effective for wages paid or incurred to a qualified individual who began work for an employer before July 1, 1998.

House Bill

The House bill extends the work opportunity tax credit for 18 months (through December 31, 1999).

Effective date.—The provision is effective for wages paid or incurred to qualified individuals who begin work for the employer on or after July 1, 1998, and before January 1, 2000.

[1] All references to the ''House bill'' are to H.R. 4738, as passed by the House of Representatives on October 12, 1998.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is similar to the provision contained in the House bill. S. 2622 extends the work opportunity tax credit for 12 months (through June 30, 1999).

Effective date.—The provision is effective for wages paid or incurred to qualified individuals who begin work for the employer on or after July 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1999.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows S. 2622.

C. EXTENSION OF THE WELFARE-TO-WORK TAX CREDIT

(SEC. 103 OF S. 2622 AND SEC. 51A OF THE CODE)

Present law

The Code provides to employers a tax credit on the first $20,000 of eligible wages paid to qualified long-term family assistance (AFDC or its successor program) recipients during the first two years of employment. The credit is 35 percent of the first $10,000 of eligible wages in the first year of employment and 50 percent of the first $10,000 of eligible wages in the second year of employment. The maximum credit is $8,500 per qualified employee.

Qualified long-term family assistance recipients are: (1) members of a family that has received family assistance for at least 18 consecutive months ending on the hiring date; (2) members of a family that has received family assistance for a total of at least 18 months (whether or not consecutive) after the date of enactment of this credit if they are hired within two years after the date that the 18–month total is reached; and (3) members of a family who are no longer eligible for family assistance because of either Federal or State time limits, if they are hired within two years after the Federal or State time limits made the family ineligible for family assistance.

Eligible wages include cash wages paid to an employee plus amounts paid by the employer for the following: (1) educational assistance excludable under a section 127 program (or that would be excludable but for the expiration of sec. 127); (2) health plan coverage for the employee, but not more than the applicable premium defined under section 4980B(f)(4); and (3) dependent care assistance excludable under section 129.

The welfare to work credit is effective for wages paid or incurred to a qualified individual who begins work for an employer on or after January 1, 1998, and before May 1, 1999.

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, extends the welfare-to-work tax credit for two months.

Effective date.—The provision extends the welfare-to-work credit effective for wages paid or incurred to a qualified individual who begins work for an employer on or after May 1, 1999, and before July 1, 1999.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows S. 2622.

D. EXTEND THE DEDUCTION PROVIDED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF APPRECIATED STOCK TO PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS; PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION ANNUAL RETURNS

1. EXTEND THE DEDUCTION PROVIDED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF APPRECIATED STOCK TO PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS (SEC. 104(A) OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 104 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 170(E)(5) OF THE CODE)

Present law

In computing taxable income, a taxpayer who itemizes deductions generally is allowed to deduct the fair market value of property contributed to a charitable organization.[2] However, in the case of a charitable contribution of short-term gain, inventory, or other ordinary income property, the amount of the deduction generally is limited to the taxpayer's basis in the property. In the case of a charitable contribution of tangible personal property, the deduction is limited to the taxpayer's basis in such property if the use by the recipient charitable organization is unrelated to the organization's tax-exempt purpose.

In cases involving contributions to a private foundation (other than certain private operating foundations), the amount of the deduction is limited to the taxpayer's basis in the property. However, under a special rule contained in section 170(e)(5), taxpayers are allowed a deduction equal to the fair market value of ''qualified appreciated stock'' contributed to a private foundation prior to July 1, 1998. Qualified appreciated stock is defined as publicly traded stock which is capital gain property. The fair-market-value deduction for qualified appreciated stock donations applies only to the extent that total donations made by the donor to private foundations of stock in a particular corporation did not exceed 10 percent of the outstanding stock of that corporation. For this purpose, an individual is treated as making all contributions that were made by any member of the individual's family.

House bill

The House bill extends permanently the special rule contained in section 170(e)(5).

Effective date.—The provision is effective for contributions of qualified appreciated stock to private foundations made on or after July 1, 1998.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is similar to the provision contained in the House bill. The provision in S. 2622 extends the special rule contained in section 170(e)(5) for one year—for contributions of qualified appreciated stock made to private foundations during the period July 1, 1998, through June 30, 1999.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

2. PUBLIC INSPECTION OF PRIVATE FOUNDATION ANNUAL RETURNS (SEC. 104(B) OF THE HOUSE BILL AND SECS. 6104(D) AND (E) OF THE CODE)

Present law

Tax-exempt organizations (other than churches and certain small organizations) are required to file an annual information return (Form 990) with the Internal Revenue Service (''IRS''), setting forth the organization's items of gross income and expenses attributable to such income, disbursements for tax-exempt purposes, plus certain other information for the taxable year.

Private foundations are required to make the current year's annual information return (Form 990–PF) available for public inspection at the foundation's principal office during regular business hours (sec. 6104(d)). Such return must be made available for inspection by any citizen on request made within 180 days after the date of publication of notice of its availability. Notice must be published, not later than the day the return is required to be filed, in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the principal office of the foundation is located. The notice must state that the annual return is available for public inspection by any citizen who requests it, and must state the address and telephone number of the private foundation's principal office and the name of its principal manager.

Tax-exempt organizations (other than private foundations) that are required to file a Form 990, including public charities, are required to allow public inspection at the organization's principal office (and certain regional or district offices) of their Forms 990 for the three most recent taxable years (sec. 6104(e)).

The Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 imposed additional public inspection requirements on tax-exempt organizations. All tax-exempt organizations, except private foundations, will be required to comply with requests made in person or in writing by individuals who seek a copy of the organization's Form 990 for any of the organization's three most recent taxable years. Upon such a request, the organization is required to supply copies without charge other than a reasonable fee for reproduction and mailing costs. If the request for copies is made in person, then the organization must immediately provide such copies. If the request for copies is made in writing, then copies must be provided within 30 days. In addition, all tax-exempt organizations, including private foundations, will be required to comply in the same manner with requests made in person or in writing by individuals who seek a copy of the organization's application for recognition of tax-exempt status and certain related documents. However, an organization may be relieved of its obligation to provide copies if, in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of Treasury, (1) the organization has made the requested documents widely available or (2) the Secretary of the Treasury determined, upon application by the organization, that the organization was subject to a harassment campaign such that a waiver of the obligation to provide copies would be in the public interest. These additional public inspection provisions apply to requests made no earlier than 60 days after the date on which the Treasury Department publishes regulations defining when requested documents have been made widely available or when a request is part of a harassment campaign.[3] While proposed regulations have been issued, final regulations have not been published; therefore, the provision is not yet in effect.[4]

Upon written request to the IRS, members of the general public also are permitted to inspect annual information returns of tax-exempt organizations and applications for recognition of tax-exempt status (and related documents) at the National Office of the IRS in Washington, D.C. A person making such a written request is notified by the IRS when the material is available for inspection at the National Office, where notes may be taken of the material open for inspection, photographs taken with the person's own equipment, or copies of such material obtained from the IRS for a fee (Treas. Reg. secs. 301.6104(a)–6 and 301.6104(b)–1).

House bill

Under the House bill, private foundations are subject to the public inspection requirements that currently apply to public charities and all other tax-exempt organizations that file annual information returns. Accordingly, private foundations will be required to

[2] The amount of the deduction allowable for a taxable year where respect to a charitable contribution may be reduced depending on the type of property contributed, the type of charitable organization to which the property is contributed, and the income of the taxpayer (sec. 170(b) and 170(e)).

[3] However, the legislative history of the provision indicates that Congress expected that organizations will comply voluntarily with the public inspection provisions prior to the issuance of such final regulations.

[4] Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 301.6104(e)–1.

comply with requests from individuals who seek a copy of the foundation's annual information return for any of the foundation's three most recent taxable years. Private foundations are no longer subject to the publication requirements of section 6104(d).[5]

Effective date.—The additional public inspection provisions apply to requests made after the later of: (1) the date which is 60 days after the date on which the Treasury Department publishes regulations defining when requested documents have been made widely available or when a request is part of a harassment campaign, or (2) December 31, 1998. The repeal of the present-law publication requirement shall apply only to those returns the due date for filing of which is on or after the date the public inspection requirements become effective.

SENATE AMENDMENT

No provision.

CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

E. EXCEPTIONS UNDER SUBPART F FOR CERTAIN ACTIVE FINANCING INCOME

(SEC. 105 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 105 OF S. 2622, AND SECS. 953 AND 954 OF THE CODE)

Present law

In general

Under the subpart F rules, certain U.S. shareholders of a controlled foreign corporation (''CFC'') are subject to U.S. tax currently on certain income earned by the CFC, whether or not such income is distributed to the shareholders. The income subject to current inclusion under the subpart F rules includes, among other things, ''foreign personal holding company income'' and insurance income. The U.S. 10–percent shareholders of a CFC also are subject to current inclusion with respect to their shares of the CFC's foreign base company services income (i.e., income derived from services performed for a related person outside the country in which the CFC is organized).

Foreign personal holding company income generally consists of the following: (1) dividends, interest, royalties, rents and annuities; (2) net gains from the sale or exchange of (a) property that gives rise to the preceding types of income, (b) property that does not give rise to income, and (c) interests in trusts, partnerships, and REMICs; (3) net gains from commodities transactions; (4) net gains from foreign currency transactions; (5) income that is equivalent to interest; (6) income from notional principal contracts; and (7) payments in lieu of dividends.

Insurance income subject to current inclusion under the subpart F rules includes any income of a CFC attributable to the issuing or reinsuring of any insurance or annuity contract in connection with risks located in a country other than the CFC's country of organization. Subpart F insurance income also includes income attributable to an insurance contract in connection with risks located within the CFC's country of organization, as the result of an arrangement under which another corporation receives a substantially equal amount of consideration for insurance of other-country risks. Investment income of a CFC that is allocable to any insurance or annuity contract related to risks located outside the CFC's country of organization is taxable as subpart F insurance income (Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.953–1(a)).

Temporary exceptions from foreign personal holding company income and foreign base company services income apply for subpart F purposes for certain income that is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, insurance, or similar business.[6] These exceptions (described below) are applicable only for taxable years beginning in 1998.

Income from the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business

A temporary exception from foreign personal holding company income applies to income that is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business by a CFC that is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of such business. For this purpose, income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business generally is determined under the principles applicable in determining financial services income for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. However, in the case of a corporation that is engaged in the active conduct of a banking or securities business, the income that is eligible for this exception is determined under the principles applicable in determining the income which is treated as nonpassive income for purposes of the passive foreign investment company provisions. In this regard, the income of a corporation engaged in the active conduct of a banking or securities business that is eligible for this exception is the income that is treated as nonpassive under the regulations proposed under section 1296(b) (as in effect prior to the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997). See Prop. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1296–4 and 1.1296–6. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to prescribe regulations applying look-through treatment in characterizing for this purpose dividends, interest, income equivalent to interest, rents and royalties from related persons.

For purposes of the temporary exception, a corporation is considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if it is engaged in the active conduct of a banking or securities business or is a qualified bank affiliate or qualified securities affiliate. In this regard, a corporation is considered to be engaged in the active conduct of a banking or securities business if the corporation would be treated as so engaged under the regulations proposed under prior law section 1296(b) (as in effect prior to the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997); qualified bank affiliates and qualified securities affiliates are as determined under such proposed regulations. See Prop. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1296–4 and 1.1296–6.

Alternatively, a corporation is considered to be engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if more than 70 percent of its gross income is derived from such business from transactions with unrelated persons located within the country under the laws of which the corporation is created or organized. For this purpose, income derived by a qualified business unit (''QBU'') of a corporation from transactions with unrelated persons located in the country in which the QBU maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity is treated as derived by the corporation from transactions with unrelated persons located within the country in which the corporation is created or organized. A person other than a natural person is considered to be located within the country in which it maintains an office through which it engages in a trade or business and by which the transaction is effected. A natural person is treated as located within the country in which such person is physically located when such person enters into the transaction.

Income from the active conduct of an insurance business

A temporary exception from foreign personal holding company income applies for certain investment income of a qualifying insurance company with respect to risks located within the CFC's country of creation or organization. These rules differ from the rules of section 953 of the Code, which determines the subpart F inclusions of a U.S. shareholder relating to insurance income of a CFC. Such insurance income under section 953 generally is computed in accordance with the rules of subchapter L of the Code.

A temporary exception applies for income (received from a person other than a related person) from investments made by a qualifying insurance company of its reserves or 80 percent of its unearned premiums. For this purpose, in the case of contracts regulated in the country in which sold as property, casualty or health insurance contracts, unearned premiums and reserves are defined as unearned premiums and reserves for losses incurred determined using the methods and interest rates that would be used if the qualifying insurance company were subject to tax under subchapter L of the Code. Thus, for this purpose, unearned premiums are determined in accordance with section 832(b)(4), and reserves for losses incurred are determined in accordance with section 832(b)(5) and 846 of the Code (as well as any other rules applicable to a U.S. property and casualty insurance company with respect to such amounts).

In the case of a contract regulated in the country in which sold as a life insurance or annuity contract, the following three alternative rules for determining reserves apply. Any one of the three rules can be elected with respect to a particular line of business.

First, reserves for such contracts can be determined generally under the rules applicable to domestic life insurance companies under subchapter L of the Code, using the methods there specified, but substituting for the interest rates in Code section 807(d)(2)(B) an interest rate determined for the country in which the qualifying insurance company was created or organized, calculated in the same manner as the mid-term applicable Federal interest rate (''AFR'') (within the meaning of section 1274(d)).

Second, the reserves for such contracts can be determined using a preliminary term foreign reserve method, except that the interest rate to be used is the interest rate determined for the country in which the qualifying insurance company was created or organized, calculated in the same manner as the mid-term AFR. If a qualifying insurance company uses such a preliminary term method with respect to contracts insuring risks located in the country in which the company is created or organized, then such method is the method that applies for purposes of this election.

Third, reserves for such contracts can be determined to be equal to the net surrender value of the contract (as defined in section 807(e)(1)(A)).

In no event can the reserve for any contract at any time exceed the foreign statement reserve for the contract, reduced by

[5] As set forth in the legistive history of the provision, the House Committee on Ways and Means noted that the length of annual information returns filed by certain private foundations may make duplication and mailing of the return expensive and administratively burdensome. The Committee expressed its expectation that the Treasury Department will publish regulations to address this issue (e.g., by permitting perons to request a copy of portions of the return).

[6] The President canceled these exceptions in 1997 pursuant to the Line Item Veto Act. On June 25, 1998, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the cancellation procedures set forth in the Line Item Veto Act are unconstitutional. *Clinton* v. *City of New York*, 118 S. Ct. 2091 (June 25, 1998).

any catastrophe or deficiency reserve. This rule applies whether the contract is regulated as a property, casualty, health, life insurance, annuity or any other type of contract.

A temporary exception from foreign personal holding company income also applies for income from investment of assets equal to: (1) one-third of premiums earned during the taxable year on insurance contracts regulated in the country in which sold as property, casualty, or health insurance contracts; and (2) the greater of 10 percent of reserves, or, in the case of a qualifying insurance company that is a startup company, $10 million. For this purpose, a startup company is a company (including any predecessor) that has not been engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business for more than 5 years. In general, the 5–year period commences when the foreign company first is engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business. If the foreign company was formed before being acquired by the U.S. shareholder, the 5–year period commences when the acquired company first was engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business. In the event of the acquisition of a book of business from another company through an assumption or indemnity reinsurance transaction, the 5–year period commences when the acquiring company first engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business, except that if more than a substantial part (e.g., 80 percent) of the business of the ceding company is acquired, then the 5–year period commences when the ceding company first engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business. Reinsurance transactions among related persons may not be used to multiply the number of 5–year periods.

Under rules prescribed by the Secretary, income is allocated to contracts as follows. In the case of contracts that are separate account-type contracts (including variable contracts not meeting the requirements of sec. 817), only the income specifically allocable to such contracts is taken into account. In the case of other contracts, income not specifically allocable is allocated ratably among such contracts.

A qualifying insurance company is defined as any entity which: (1) is regulated as an insurance company under the laws of the country in which it is incorporated; (2) derives at least 50 percent of its net written premiums from the insurance or reinsurance of risks situated within its country of incorporation; and (3) is engaged in the active conduct of an insurance business and would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation.

The temporary exceptions do not apply to investment income (includable in the income of a U.S. shareholder of a CFC pursuant to sec. 953) allocable to contracts that insure related party risks or risks located in a country other than the country in which the qualifying insurance company is created or organized.

Anti-abuse rule

An anti-abuse rule applies for purposes of these temporary exceptions. For purposes of applying these exceptions, items with respect to a transaction or series of transactions are disregarded if one of the principal purposes of the transaction or transactions is to qualify income or gain for these exceptions, including any change in the method of computing reserves or any other transaction or transactions one of the principal purposes of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of these exceptions.

Foreign base company services income

A temporary exception from foreign base company services income applies for income derived from services performed in connection with the active conduct of a banking, financing, insurance or similar business by a CFC that is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of such business or is a qualifying insurance company.

House Bill

In general

The House bill extends and modifies the present-law temporary exceptions from subpart F for income that is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business or in the conduct of an insurance business. These exceptions (as modified) are applicable only for taxable years beginning in 1999.

With respect to income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, the House bill differs from the present-law temporary exceptions in the following significant respects. First, the House bill requires a CFC to conduct substantial activity with respect to its business in order to qualify for the exceptions. Second, the House bill adds certain nexus requirements which require that income which is derived by a CFC or QBU from transactions with customers is eligible for the exceptions if, among other things, substantially all of the activities in connection with such transactions are conducted directly by the CFC or QBU in its home country, and such income is treated as earned by the CFC or QBU in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws. Third, the House bill modifies the tests for determining whether a CFC is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, including modifications for income derived from a lending or finance business. Fourth, the House bill extends the exceptions to income derived from certain cross border transactions, provided that certain requirements are met. Fifth, the determination of where a customer is treated as located is made under rules prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Finally, the look-through rule that was included in the present-law provision for purposes of determining the income eligible for the exceptions is eliminated.

In the case of insurance, the House bill differs from present law in the following significant respects. In addition to the exception for certain income of a qualifying insurance company with respect to risks located within the CFC's country of creation or organization that is provided under present law, the House bill provides additional exceptions. First, the House bill provides temporary exceptions from insurance income and from foreign personal holding company income for certain income of a qualifying branch of a qualifying insurance company with respect to risks located within the home country of the branch, provided certain requirements are met under each of the exceptions. Further, the House bill adds additional temporary exceptions from insurance income and from foreign personal holding company income for certain income of certain CFCs or branches with respect to risks located in any country other than the United States, provided that the requirements for these exceptions are met.

Income from the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business

Substantial activity requirement.—The House bill modifies the exceptions from subpart F for income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business by, among other things, incorporating a substantial activity requirement. Under the House bill, the subpart F exceptions apply to a CFC that is an eligible controlled foreign corporation (an ''eligible CFC''). An eligible CFC is defined as a CFC which is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, but only if it conducts substantial activity with respect to such business.

Whether a CFC is considered to conduct substantial activity with respect to a banking, financing, or similar business is determined under all the facts and circumstances. It is intended that as part of this facts and circumstances analysis in determining whether the activities conducted by the CFC are substantial, all relevant factors are taken into account, including the overall size of the CFC, the amount of its revenues and expenses, the number of its employees, the ratio of its revenues per employee, the amount of property it owns, and the nature, size, and relative significance of the applicable activities conducted by the CFC. Under the House bill, the Treasury Secretary is granted the authority to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of these exceptions. It is intended that such authority includes the authority to prescribe rules relating to whether a CFC (or, as relevant, a QBU) is considered to conduct substantial activity.

It also is intended that as part of this facts and circumstances analysis, a CFC is required to conduct substantially all of the activities necessary for the generation of income with respect to the business, which generally include the following: initial solicitation of customers (including vendors); advising customers on financial needs, including funding and financial products; providing financial and technical advice to customers; designing or tailoring financial products to customers' needs; negotiating terms with customers; performing credit analysis on customers and evaluating noncredit risks; providing related services to customers; making loans, entering into leases, extending credit or entering into other transactions with customers that generate income that would be considered derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business; collecting from customers; performing remarketing activities (including sales) following termination of transactions with customers; responding to customers' failure to satisfy their obligations under transactions, including enforcement or renegotiation of terms, liquidation of collateral, foreclosure, and/or institution of litigation; and holding collateral for transactions with customers.

It is intended that the performance of back-office functions (including accounting for income or loss, recordkeeping, and routine communicating with customers) not be taken into account in determining whether the substantial activity requirement is satisfied. It also is intended that the relevant activities of the business may be modified by Treasury regulation to take into account future changes in the operations of these businesses.

In general, the substantial activity requirement is applied based on the activities of the CFC as a whole, including the activities of any QBUs of the CFC. In determining whether the substantial activity requirement is satisfied, activities performed in the country in which the CFC is incorporated (or in the country in which the QBU has its principal office) by employees of a related person of the CFC are taken into account, but only to the extent that the related person is compensated on an arm's-length basis for the services of such employees and such compensation is includible in the related person's income in such country for purposes of such country's income tax laws. For this purpose, a related person has the meaning provided in section 954(d)(3), substituting ''at least 80 percent'' for ''more than 50 percent.''

It is intended that the activities of such a related person are not again taken into account in determining whether another CFC or QBU (e.g., the related person) satisfies the substantial activity requirement.

Predominantly engaged requirement

The House bill also modifies the rules for determining whether a CFC is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business. Alternative rules apply for this purpose.

Banking or securities business.—The House bill modifies the present-law application of the banking or securities business tests for determining whether a CFC is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business. Under the House bill, a CFC is considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if it is engaged in the active conduct of a banking business and is an institution licensed to do business as a bank in the United States (or is any other corporation not so licensed which is specified in regulations). In addition, a CFC is considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business if it is engaged in the active conduct of a securities business and is registered as a securities broker or dealer under applicable U.S. securities laws (or is any other corporation not so registered which is specified in regulations). It generally is intended that these requirements for the active conduct of a banking or securities business be interpreted in the manner provided in the regulations proposed under prior law section 1296(b) (as in effect prior to the enactment of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997). See Prop. Treas. Reg. secs. 1.1296–4 and 1.1296–6. Specifically, it is intended that these requirements include the requirements for foreign banks under Prop. Treas. Reg. sec. 1.1296–4 as currently drafted. However, it is not intended that these requirements be considered to be satisfied by a CFC merely because it is a qualified bank affiliate or a qualified securities affiliate within the meaning of the proposed regulations under former section 1296(b).

Lending or finance business.—The House bill modifies the present-law 70–percent test for determining whether a CFC is predominantly engaged in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business. Under the House bill, a CFC is considered to be predominantly engaged in the active conduct of such business if more than 70 percent of its gross income is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers which are unrelated persons. For this purpose, it is intended that transactions with customers located in the United States not be taken into account in determining whether the 70–percent test is satisfied.

For this purpose, a CFC is considered to be engaged in a lending or finance business if it is engaged in the business of: (1) making loans; (2) purchasing or discounting accounts receivable, notes (including loans), or installment obligations; (3) engaging in leasing (including entering into leases and purchasing, servicing and disposing of leases and leased assets); (4) issuing letters of credit and providing guarantees; (5) providing charge and credit card services; or (6) rendering services or making facilities available in connection with the foregoing activities carried on by the corporation rendering such services or facilities, or by another corporation which is a member of the same affiliated group.

For this purpose, whether two corporations are affiliated is determined by reference to section 1504 with one modification: the exclusion for foreign corporations is disregarded.

Whether any portion of a CFC's gross income is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business is determined under all the facts and circumstances. Under the House bill, the Treasury Secretary is granted the authority to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of these exceptions. It is intended that such authority includes the authority to prescribe rules relating to this determination.

Qualified banking or financing income exempt from subpart F

In general.—If a CFC is treated as an eligible CFC (i.e., it satisfies the substantial activity and predominantly engaged requirements), the subpart F exceptions apply to qualified banking or financing income of such corporation. Qualified banking or financing income is defined as income which is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business by an eligible CFC or a QBU of such CFC if: (1) the income is derived from transactions with customers not located in the United States, (2) substantially all of the activities in connection with such transactions are conducted directly by the corporation or unit in its home country, and (3) the income is treated as earned by such corporation or unit in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws. For this purpose, income is considered to be earned by a CFC or a QBU in its home country if such income is sourced and allocable to such CFC or QBU in its home country for purposes of such country's tax laws. In addition, for this purpose, activities are considered to be conducted by a CFC or QBU if such activities are performed by employees of the CFC or QBU. Except as provided by regulations, a CFC's home country is defined as its country of creation or organization, and a QBU's home country is defined as the country in which the unit maintains its principal office. Moreover, income derived from transactions with customers apply only to transactions with customers acting in their capacity as such.

For this purpose, it is intended that income derived by an eligible CFC or QBU of such CFC from the following types of activities be considered to be income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business (provided that the other requirements for these exceptions are satisfied):

(1) regularly making personal, mortgage, industrial, or other loans in the ordinary course of the corporation's trade or business;

(2) factoring evidences of indebtedness for customers;

(3) purchasing, selling, discounting, or negotiating for customers notes, drafts, checks, bills of exchange, acceptances, or other evidences of indebtedness;

(4) issuing letters of credit and negotiating drafts drawn thereunder for customers;

(5) performing trust services, including as a fiduciary, agent, or custodian, for customers, provided such trust activities are not performed in connection with services provided by a dealer in stock, securities or similar financial instruments;

(6) arranging foreign exchange transactions (including any section 988 transaction within the meaning of section 988(c)(1)) for, or engaging in foreign exchange transactions with, customers;

(7) arranging interest rate or currency futures, forwards, options or notional principal contracts for, or entering into such transactions with, customers;

(8) underwriting issues of stock, debt instruments or other securities under best efforts or firm commitment agreements for customers;

(9) engaging in leasing (including entering into leases and purchasing, servicing and disposing of leases and leased assets);

(10) providing charge and credit card services for customers or factoring receivables obtained in the course of providing such services;

(11) providing traveler's check and money order services for customers;

(12) providing correspondent bank services for customers;

(13) providing paying agency and collection agency services for customers;

(14) maintaining restricted reserves (including money or securities) in a segregated account in order to satisfy a capital or reserve requirement imposed by a local banking or securities regulatory authority;

(15) engaging in hedging activities directly related to another activity described herein;

(16) repackaging mortgages and other financial assets into securities and servicing activities with respect to such assets (including the accrual of interest incidental to such activity);

(17) engaging in financing activities typically provided in the ordinary course by an investment bank, such as project financing provided in connection with construction projects, structured finance (including the extension of a loan and the sale of participations or interests in the loan to other financial institutions or investors), and leasing activities to the extent incidental to such financing activities;

(18) providing financial or investment advisory services, investment management services, fiduciary services, or custodial services;

(19) purchasing or selling stock, debt instruments, interest rate or currency futures or other securities or derivative financial products (including notional principal contracts) from or to customers and holding stock, debt instruments and other securities as inventory for sale to customers, unless the relevant securities or derivative financial products are not held in a dealer capacity;

(20) effecting transactions in securities for customers as a securities broker; and

(21) any other activity that the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be a financing activity conducted by active corporations in the ordinary course of their business.

Qualified banking or financing income of an eligible CFC or QBU of such CFC is determined separately for the CFC and each QBU, taking into account, in the case of an eligible CFC, only items of income, gain, deduction, loss or other items, as well as activities, of such CFC that are not properly allocable to any QBUs. Similarly, in the case of a QBU, qualified banking or financing income is determined by taking into account such applicable items (e.g., income and activities) that are properly allocable to such QBU. Under the House bill, the Treasury Secretary is granted the authority to prescribe regulations to carry out the purposes of these exceptions. It is intended that such authority includes the authority to prescribe rules for properly allocating items and activities among branches or units of a CFC, and between the CFC and its branches or units.

Income from local customer transactions.—If the requirements above are satisfied, the exceptions apply to income that is derived from transactions with customers located in the CFC's home country. In addition, the exceptions apply to income that is derived by a QBU of an eligible CFC from transactions with customers located in the QBU's home country.

For example, assume that a CFC is incorporated in the United Kingdom and has operations in France that constitute a QBU. Also assume that the activities of the U.K. CFC's head office together with the activities of

the French QBU satisfy the substantial activity requirement. Under the House bill, income derived by the U.K. CFC from transactions with customers in the United Kingdom is eligible for the exceptions if substantially all of the activities in connection with the transaction are performed in the United Kingdom by employees of the U.K. CFC, and the income is treated as earned by the U.K. CFC in the United Kingdom for U.K. income tax purposes. In addition, income derived by the French QBU from transactions with customers in France is eligible for the exceptions if substantially all of the activities in connection with the transactions are performed in France by employees of the French QBU, and the income is treated as earned by the French QBU in France for French income tax purposes.

Income from cross border transactions.—If the requirements above are satisfied, the exceptions also apply to income from certain cross border transactions, but only if a higher standard with respect to the substantial activity requirement is satisfied. Under the House bill, income derived by a CFC from transactions with customers not located in the CFC's home country or the United States is eligible for the exceptions if the CFC conducts substantial activity with respect to a banking, financing, or similar business in its home country. In addition, income derived by a QBU of an eligible CFC from transactions with customers not located in the QBU's home country or the United States is eligible for the exceptions, but only if the QBU conducts substantial activity with respect to such a business in its home country. For this purpose, the substantial activity requirement is applied by looking only at the activities of the applicable CFC or QBU on a stand-alone basis. Thus, income derived by a QBU from transactions with customers not located in its home country (or in the United States) is eligible for the exceptions if the activities of the QBU itself constitute substantial activities (provided that the other requirements are satisfied).

Consider again the U.K. CFC and the French QBU. If the head office of the U.K. CFC derives income from a transaction with a customer in Germany, the income is eligible for the exceptions if the activities of the CFC itself (without regard to those of the French QBU) satisfy the substantial activity requirement. Alternatively, if the French QBU derives income from a transaction with a German customer, the income is eligible for the exceptions if the activities of the French QBU itself satisfy the substantial activity requirement.

Home country requirement for income earned with respect to a lending or finance business.—In the case of a lending or finance business, in addition to the requirements described above, the House bill includes an additional requirement to qualify for the exceptions in the case of income earned by a CFC which qualifies as an eligible CFC by satisfying the predominantly engaged requirement for an active lending or finance business. For such an eligible CFC, income derived by such CFC is eligible for the exceptions only if such CFC derives more than 30 percent of its gross income directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers that are unrelated persons and that are located within the CFC's home country (the ''home country'' requirement). In addition, income derived by a QBU of such an eligible CFC is eligible for the exceptions only if such QBU derives more than 30 percent of its gross income directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with customers that are unrelated persons and that are located within the QBU's home country. For this purpose, it is intended that transactions with customers located in the United States not be taken into account.

The home country requirement is applied on a stand-alone basis to the particular CFC or QBU. Thus, the 30–percent gross income test takes into account only the gross income of a particular CFC (without regard to the income of its QBUs) from transactions with its home-country unrelated customers. Similarly, in the case of a QBU, there is taken into account the gross income of the particular QBU (without regard to the income of the CFC or other QBUs) from transactions with its home-country unrelated customers. Accordingly, if more than 70 percent of the CFC's gross income is derived directly from the active and regular conduct of a lending or finance business from transactions with unrelated customers, and one of the CFC's QBUs satisfies the home country requirement but another QBU does not satisfy such requirement, income derived by the QBU that satisfies the home country requirement is eligible for the exceptions from subpart F (provided that the other requirements are satisfied), but income derived by the other QBU is not eligible for the exceptions.

Coordination with other rules.—The House bill provides that the exceptions under section 954(h) for income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business do not apply to income described in the dealer exception under section 954(c)(2)(C)(ii) (described below) for a dealer in securities which is an eligible CFC that satisfies the predominantly engaged requirement for a securities business.

In addition, it is expected that the Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service will issue timely guidance to make currently effective conforming changes to existing regulations in order to reflect the exceptions under section 954(h), including conforming changes to the regulations under section 954(c)(3).

Exception for securities dealers

The House bill provides an additional exception from foreign personal holding company income for certain income derived by a securities dealer within the meaning of section 475 (the so-called ''dealer exception''). The dealer exception applies to interest or dividends (or equivalent amounts described in sec. 954(c)(1)(E) or (G)) from any transaction (including a hedging transaction or a transaction consisting of a deposit of collateral or margin described in sec. 956(c)(2)(J)) entered into in the ordinary course of the dealer's trade or business as such a securities dealer, but only if the income is attributable to activities of the dealer in the country in which the dealer is created or organized (or, in the case of a QBU of the dealer, is attributable to activities of the QBU in the country in which the QBU both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity). For this purpose, income is considered to be attributable to activities of the dealer in its country of incorporation (or to a QBU in the country in which the QBU both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity), if such income is attributable to activities performed in such country by employees of the dealer (or QBU), and such income is treated as earned in such country by the dealer (or QBU) for purposes of such country's tax laws. For this purpose, income is considered to be earned in the country in which the dealer is created or organized (or, in the case of a QBU, in the country in which the QBU both maintains its principal office and conducts substantial business activity), if such income is sourced and allocable to such dealer (or QBU) in such country for purposes of such country's tax laws. It is intended that the dealer exception not apply to income from transactions with persons located in the United States with respect to U.S. securities. This reflects the understanding that the exception from current inclusion under subpart F for income earned by dealers in securities does not apply to activities that would otherwise be conducted in the United States. In addition, it is intended that the dealer exception will apply to interest paid by customers to the dealer on margin loans in connection with sales of securities (provided that the other requirements of the provision are satisfied).

Insurance income

In general.—The House bill provides a temporary exception to insurance income under section 953. For purposes of the exception to insurance income, reserves for an exempt insurance or annuity contract are determined in the same manner as under the temporary exception, described below, for foreign personal holding company income relating to certain insurance contracts (sec. 954(i), as added by the House bill). For purposes of these provisions, reserves are intended to include discounted unpaid losses or losses incurred, as appropriate, for property and casualty contracts.

Operation of the exception.—The House bill provides an exception from insurance income for income derived by a qualifying insurance company that is attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract by the qualifying insurance company or a qualifying insurance company branch of such a company, and that is treated as earned by the company or branch in that company's, or branch's, home country for purposes of that country's tax laws. The exception from insurance income does not apply to income attributable to the issuing (or reinsuring) of an exempt contract as the result of any arrangement whereby another corporation receives a substantially equal amount of premiums or other consideration in respect of issuing (or reinsuring a contract that is not an exempt contract). An exempt contract is an insurance or annuity contract issued or reinsured by a qualifying insurance company or qualified insurance company branch in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, a country other than the United States.

No contract is treated as an exempt contract unless the qualifying insurance company or branch derives more than 30 percent of its net written premiums from exempt contracts (determined without regard to this sentence) covering applicable home country risks, and with respect to which no policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person (within the meaning of sec. 954(d)(3)). Applicable home country risks are risks in connection with property in, liability arising out of activity in, or the lives or health of residents of, the home country of the qualifying insurance company or branch, as the case may be. In all cases, the 30–percent test is applied on a unit-by-unit basis. Accordingly, income derived by a qualifying insurance company branch of a CFC qualifies only if such branch alone satisfies the 30–percent test (without regard to the net written premiums of any other branch). Income derived by the CFC qualifies only if the CFC alone satisfies the 30–percent test without regard to the net written premiums of any other unit or branch of the CFC.

When determinations under the House bill are made separately with respect to a qualifying insurance company and its qualifying insurance company branch or branches, then in the case of the qualifying insurance company, only income, gain, or loss and activities of the company not properly allocable or

attributable to any qualifying insurance company branch are taken into account. In the case of a qualifying insurance company branch, only income, gain, or loss and activities of the branch that are properly allocable or attributable to it are taken into account. Under the House bill, the Treasury Secretary is granted the authority to carry out the purposes of these exceptions. It is intended that such authority includes the authority to prescribe rules for properly allocating items and activities among branches or units of a CFC, and among the CFC and its branches or units.

The home country of a CFC is the country in which the CFC is created or organized. The home country of a qualified business unit that is a qualifying insurance company branch of a qualifying insurance company means the country in which the principal office of such unit is located and in which such unit is licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body to sell insurance, reinsurance or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of sec. 954(d)(3)) in that country.

Qualifying insurance company.—A qualifying insurance company is a CFC that meets the following requirements, which are intended to distinguish firms that have a real business nexus with a foreign country or countries from firms that do not. The first requirement is that the CFC be subject to regulation as an insurance (or reinsurance) company by its home country, and that the CFC be licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance, or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of section 954(d)(3)) in its home country.

The second requirement is that the CFC derive more than 50 percent of its aggregate net written premiums from the insurance or reinsurance by the CFC (on an aggregate basis, including qualifying insurance company branches) covering applicable home country risks (as described above) of the CFC or branch, as the case may be. For purposes of this rule, if a policyholder, insured, annuitant, or beneficiary is a related person, then the contract is treated as not covering home country risks. A related person has the meaning set forth in section 954(d)(3). In the case of a qualifying insurance company branch, premiums are taken into account under this second requirement only to the extent that the premiums are treated as earned by the branch in its home country for purposes of that country's tax laws.

The 50–percent test applies on an aggregate basis. For example, assume that a German CFC has a branch in France and a branch in Italy. Assume that $50 of net written premiums are properly allocable to the Italian branch, $100 of net written premiums are properly allocable to the French branch, and $100 of net written premiums are properly allocable to the CFC in Germany. For the Italian branch, assume $20 of the $50, or 40 percent, is from home country risks. For the French branch, assume that $80 of the $100, or 80 percent, is from home country risks. For the CFC in Germany, assume that $60 of the $100, or 60 percent, is from home country risks. Taking into account the respective amounts and percentages, the CFC has 64 percent of its net written premiums from home country risks on an aggregate basis.

The third requirement is that the CFC be engaged in the insurance business and that it would be subject to tax under subchapter L if it were a domestic corporation. A CFC is considered to be engaged in the insurance business, within the meaning of this provision of the House bill, if it operates in a manner consistent with the operation of other bona fide commercial insurance companies that sell insurance products to unrelated parties in its home country, and conducts managerial activities in that country with respect to the major functions of the insurance business. A factor, among others, that could be considered in determining whether it conducts managerial activities in its home country with respect to the major functions of the insurance business may be whether in its home country it exercises key decision making in determining business strategy with respect to the major functions of the insurance business. For purposes of the requirement that the CFC be engaged in the insurance business, activities performed in the home country of the CFC by employees of the CFC and of a related person are taken into account, to the extent that the related person is compensated on an arm's-length basis for the services of such employees and such compensation is includible in the related person's income in such country for purposes of that country's tax laws. For this purpose, a related person has the meaning provided in section 954(d)(3), substituting ''at least 80 percent'' for ''more than 50 percent.'' In determining whether a CFC is engaged in the insurance business, for example, an entity that is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with persons that are not related persons (as described in the anti-abuse rules) is not considered as engaged in the insurance business.

Qualifying insurance company branch—A qualifying insurance company branch is a qualified business unit of a CFC that meets two requirements. A qualified business unit means any separate and clearly identified unit of a trade or business of a taxpayer which maintains separate books and records (within the meaning of sec. 989(a)). The first requirement is that the unit be licensed, authorized, or regulated by the applicable insurance regulatory body for its home country to sell insurance, reinsurance or annuity contracts to persons other than related persons (within the meaning of sec. 954(d)(3)) in that country. It is intended that the applicable insurance regulatory body be the regulatory body that has the authority to license, authorize, or regulate with respect to the insurance business in the country where the branch is located and a branch that is regulated by such a body be considered to be regulated in the country where the branch is located. The second requirement is that the CFC (of which the branch is a unit) be a qualifying insurance company, taking the unit into account for purposes of the applicable tests (above) as if it were a qualifying insurance company branch.

Additional requirements in the case of cross border risks

The House bill imposes additional requirements with respect to any contract that covers cross border risks (that is, risks other than applicable home country risks), due to the increased concern about mobility of income in cross border business. A contract issued by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch that covers risks other than applicable home country risks is not treated as an exempt contract unless such company or branch, as the case may be, (1) conducts substantial activity in its home country with respect to the insurance business, and (2) performs in its home country substantially all of the activities necessary to give rise to the income generated by the contract.

Whether a CFC or unit thereof is considered to perform in its home country substantial activities with respect to the insurance business is determined under all the facts and circumstances. It is intended that as part of this facts and circumstances analysis in determining whether the activities conducted by the CFC or unit are substantial, all relevant factors are taken into account, including the overall size of the CFC or unit, the amount of its revenues and expenses, the number of its employees, the ratio of its revenues per employee, the amount of property it owns, and the nature, size and relative significance of the applicable activities conducted by the CFC or unit. Under the House bill, the Treasury Secretary is granted the authority to carry out the purposes of these exceptions. It is intended that such authority includes the authority to prescribe regulations relating to whether a CFC or unit is considered to conduct substantial activity.

It also is intended that as part of this facts and circumstances analysis, a CFC or unit is required to conduct substantially all of the activities necessary for the generation of income with respect to the insurance business. Such activities of an insurance business generally depend on the line of business, and could include: designing or tailoring insurance products to meet market or customer requirements; performing actuarial analysis with respect to insurance products; determining investment options for separate account-type products; performing underwriting functions with respect to insurance products; performing analysis for purposes of risk assessment; performing analysis for purposes of setting premium rates; performing analysis for purposes of calculating reserves; performing claims management and adjustment functions; developing marketing strategies, advertising and other public image activities; making (or arranging for) sales to customers; maintaining reserves and surplus (other than excess surplus); making (or arranging for) investments; and collecting from customers.

It further is intended that the performance of back-office functions (including accounting for income or loss, recordkeeping, and routine communicating with customers) not be taken into account in determining whether the substantial activity requirement is satisfied. It also is intended that the relevant activities of the business may be modified by Treasury regulation to take into account the actual operation of lines of insurance business and future changes in the operation of lines of insurance business.

It further is intended that activities performed in the CFC's or unit's home country by employees of a related person (within the meaning of sec. 954(d)(3), substituting ''at least 80 percent'' for ''more than 50 percent'') be taken into account, to the extent that the related person is compensated on an arm's-length basis for the services of such employees and such compensation is includible in the related person's income in that country for purposes of such country's tax laws. It also is intended that the activities of such a related person are not again taken into account in determining whether another CFC or unit (e.g., the related person) satisfies the substantial activity requirement.

In addition, with respect to a contract issued by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch that covers risks other than applicable home country risks, the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch is required to perform in its home country substantially all of the activities necessary to give rise to the income generated by the contract.

Foreign personal holding company income with respect to insurance

The House bill provides a temporary exception from foreign personal holding company income for certain investment income derived by a qualifying insurance company and by certain qualifying insurance company branches.

The exception applies to income (received from a person other than a related person) from investments made by a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch of its reserves allocable to exempt contracts or 80 percent of its unearned premiums from exempt contracts. For this purpose, an exempt contract has the meaning provided under the House bill.

In the case of exempt contracts that are property, casualty, or health insurance contracts, unearned premiums and reserves mean unearned premiums and reserves for losses incurred determined using the methods and interest rates that would be used if the qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch were subject to tax under subchapter L of the Code, with certain modifications. For this purpose, unearned premiums and losses incurred are determined in accordance with section 832(b) and 846 of the Code (as well as any other rules applicable to a U.S. property and casualty insurance company with respect to such amounts). However, in applying these rules, there is substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate the interest rate determined for the functional currency of the company or branch and which (except as provided by the Treasury Secretary) is calculated in the same manner as the Federal mid-term rate under section 1274(d). In addition, there is substituted for the loss payment pattern under section 846 the appropriate foreign loss payment pattern determined by the Treasury Secretary for the line of business. In the case of health insurance contracts, it is intended that appropriate foreign mortality and morbidity tables be used for this purpose. In the case of disability contracts (other than credit disability) which are subject to section 846(f)(6)(A), it is intended that mortality and morbidity tables reasonably reflect appropriate experience and foreign mortality and morbidity factors.

In the case of an exempt contract that is a life insurance or annuity contract, reserves for such contracts are determined as follows. The reserves equal the greater of: (1) the net surrender value of the contract (as defined in section 807(e)(1)(A)), including in the case of pension plan contracts; or (2) the amount determined by applying the tax reserve method that would apply if the qualifying insurance company were subject to tax under Subchapter L of the Code, with the following modifications. First, there is substituted for the applicable Federal interest rate an interest rate determined for the functional currency of the qualifying insurance company's home country, calculated (except as provided by the Treasury Secretary in order to address insufficient data and similar problems) in the same manner as the mid-term applicable Federal interest rate (''AFR'') (within the meaning of section 1274(d)). Second, there is substituted for the prevailing State assumed rate the highest assumed interest rate permitted to be used for purposes of determining statement reserves in the foreign country for the contract. Third, in lieu of U.S. mortality and morbidity tables, there is applied mortality and morbidity tables that reasonably reflect the current mortality and morbidity risks in the foreign country. Fourth, the Treasury Secretary may provide that the interest rate and mortality and morbidity tables of a qualifying insurance company may be used for one or more of its branches when appropriate.

In no event may the reserve for any contract at any time exceed the foreign statement reserve for the contract, reduced by any catastrophe, equalization, or deficiency reserve or any similar reserve. In the case of a contract that is a property, casualty, or health insurance contract, it is intended that this limitation applies with respect to unpaid losses by line of business (similar to sec. 846(a)(3)). These rules apply whether the contract is regulated as a property, casualty, health, life insurance, annuity, or any other type of contract.

The House bill also provides an exception from foreign personal holding company income for income from investment of assets equal to (1) one-third of premiums earned during the taxable year on exempt contracts regulated in the country in which sold as property, casualty, or health insurance contracts, and (2) 10 percent of reserves (determined for purposes of the provision) for contracts regulated in the country in which sold as life insurance or annuity contracts. In no event does the exception from foreign personal holding company income apply to investment income with respect to excess surplus.

To prevent the shifting of relatively high-yielding assets to generate investment income that qualifies under this temporary exception, the House bill provides that, except as provided by the Treasury Secretary, income is allocated to contracts as follows. In the case of a separate account-type contract (including a variable contract not meeting the requirements of section 817), the income credited under the contract is allocable only to that contract. Income not so allocated generally is allocated ratably among all contracts that are not separate account-type contracts, subject to the anti-abuse rules (described below).

Other definitions and anti-abuse rules relating to insurance

The House bill provides that the present-law statutory definition of a life insurance contract (under secs. 7702 or 101(f)), as well as the distribution on death requirement of section 72(s) and the diversification requirement of section 817(h), do not apply for purposes of determining reserves for a life insurance or annuity contract under sections 953 and 954 of the Code, provided that neither the policyholders, the insureds or annuitants, nor the beneficiaries with respect to the contract are U.S. persons.

The House bill provides a rule coordinating the exception to insurance income with the present-law special rule for certain captive insurance companies (sec. 953(c)). Under the coordination rule, the scope of the present-law rule that related party insurance income is treated as subpart F income is retained. The exception under the House bill from the definition of insurance income does not include income derived from exempt contracts that cover risks other than applicable home country risks, for purposes of the rules of section 953(c).

The anti-abuse rules applicable under the subpart F exceptions provided in section 954(h) (other than sec. 954(h)(7)(B)) (as added by the House bill) apply to these exceptions for insurance. In addition, the House bill provides anti-abuse rules applicable under the exceptions from subpart F income relating to insurance.

The House bill provides that there shall be disregarded any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction of, or derived from, an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with persons that are not related persons. This rule is intended, for example, to address the use of fronting companies or similar entities (that are not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with persons that are not related persons) to reinsure risks in a manner to cause a CFC or branch to qualify as a qualifying insurance company or qualifying insurance company branch by meeting percentage requirements with respect to home country risks that it would not otherwise meet.

The House bill provides that there shall be disregarded any change in the method of computing reserves or any other transaction or transactions one of the principal purposes of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of these exceptions.

The House bill also provides that a contract is not treated as an exempt contract (as described above), if any policyholder, insured or annuitant, or beneficiary is a resident of the United States, the contract was marketed to the U.S. resident, and was written to cover a risk outside the United States.

The House bill also provides that a contract is not treated as an exempt contract, if the contract covers risks located both within and outside the United States, and the qualifying insurance company or branch does not maintain such records, and file such reports, with respect to the contract as the Treasury Secretary requires. It is intended that documentation that is contemporaneous with the issuance of the contract be maintained by the qualifying insurance company or branch.

The House bill also provides that the Treasury Secretary may prescribe rules for the allocation of contracts (and income from contracts) among two or more qualifying insurance company branches of a qualifying insurance company in order to clearly reflect the income of such branches.

The House bill also provides that premiums from a contract are treated as not covering home country risks (and are treated as covering risks other than home country risks) for purposes of the tests for 30 percent and 50 percent, respectively, of net written premiums if the contract reinsures a contract issued or reinsured by a related person (within the meaning of sec. 954(d)(3)).

The House bill also provides that the Treasury Secretary may prescribe regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the exceptions from insurance income and foreign personal holding company income provided under sections 953(e) and 954(i) (as added by the House bill).

Other anti-abuse rules

The House bill generally includes the anti-abuse rules of the present-law provision, with certain further refinements. Under the House bill, the anti-abuse rules provide that items with respect to a transaction or series of transactions are disregarded if one of the principal purposes of the transaction or transactions is to qualify income or gain for these exceptions, including any transaction or a series of transactions a principal purpose of which is the acceleration or deferral of any item in order to claim the benefits of these exceptions. In addition, the anti-abuse rules provide that items of an entity which is not engaged in regular and continuous transactions with customers which are not related persons are disregarded. Moreover, items with respect to a transaction or series of transactions are disregarded if one of the principal purposes of the transaction or transactions is to qualify income or gain for these exceptions, including utilizing or doing business with: (1) one or more entities in order to satisfy any home country requirement, or (2) a special purpose entity or arrangement, including a securitization or financing arrangement or any similar entity or arrangement. Finally, the anti-abuse rules provide that a related person, officer, director, or employee with respect to any CFC (or QBU) which otherwise would be treated as a customer of such corporation or unit with respect to any transaction is not treated as a customer, if a principal purpose of such transaction is to satisfy any requirement for these exceptions.

Sale of assets of an active financing business

The House bill includes a modification to address the treatment of sales of assets of an active financing business. In general, foreign personal holding company income includes net gains from the sale or exchange of property that gives rise to dividends, interest, royalties, rents, or annuities. The House bill provides an exception from this rule for income that qualifies for the exception from subpart F for income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business. Under the House bill, foreign personal holding company income does not include net gains from the sale or exchange of property that gives rise to dividends, interest, royalties, rents, or annuities if such property gives rise to income not treated as foreign personal holding company income for the taxable year by reason of the exceptions under section 954(h) or (i) (as added by the House bill) for income derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business or in the conduct of an insurance business. It is intended that this exception applies only to the extent that, prior to its disposition, the property was held to generate or generated income which qualifies for the exceptions under section 954(h) or (i) (and such property was not so held for a principal purpose of taking advantage of such exception).

Exceptions from foreign base company services income

The present-law provision includes a corresponding exception from foreign base company services income for income derived by a CFC from the performance of services that are directly related to a transaction entered into by the CFC that gives rise to income that is eligible for these exceptions from subpart F. Under the House bill, foreign base company services income does not include income that is not treated as foreign personal holding company income by reason of the exceptions under section 954(h) or 954(i) or the securities dealer exception under section 954(c)(2)(C)(ii), or treated as exempt insurance income by reason of section 953(e) (as added by the House bill).

Other matters

Nothing in this provision is intended to alter the Treasury Department's agreement, as reflected in Notice 98–35, not to finalize regulations regarding so-called hybrid entities prior to January 1, 2000, in order to allow Congress the opportunity to fully consider the tax policy issues involved.

Effective date

The provision applies only to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning in 1999, and to taxable years of U.S. shareholders with or within which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that extends for one year the present-law temporary exceptions from foreign personal holding company income and foreign base company services income for income that is derived in the active conduct of a banking, financing, insurance or similar business.

Effective date.—The provision applies only to the first full taxable year of a foreign corporation beginning in 1998 and to the taxable year of such corporation immediately following such first full taxable year, and to taxable years of U.S. shareholders with or within which such taxable years of such foreign corporation end. If a foreign corporation does not have such a first full taxable year beginning in 1998, the provision applies only to the first taxable year of the foreign corporation beginning in 1999, and to taxable years of U.S. shareholders with or within which such taxable year of such foreign corporation ends.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

F. DISCLOSURE OF RETURN INFORMATION TO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN CONNECTION WITH INCOME CONTINGENT LOANS

(SEC. 106 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 107 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 6103(L)(13) OF THE CODE)

Present Law

Under section 6103(l)(13) of the Code, the Secretary of Treasury was authorized to disclose to the Department of Education certain return information with respect to any taxpayer who has received an ''applicable student loan.'' An ''applicable student loan'' is any loan made under (1) part D of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 or (2) parts B or E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 which is in default and has been assigned to the Department of Education, if the loan repayment amounts are based in whole or in part on the taxpayer's income. The Secretary is permitted to disclose only taxpayer identity information and the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer. The Department of Education may use the information only to establish the appropriate income contingent repayment amount for an applicable student loan.

The disclosure authority under section 6103(l)(13) terminated with respect to requests made after September 30, 1998.

House Bill

The House bill reinstates the disclosure authority under section 6103(l)(13) with respect to requests made after the date of enactment and before October 1, 2003.

Effective date.—The disclosure authority under section 6103(l)(13) applies to requests made after the date of enactment and before October 1, 2003.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is similar to the provision contained in the House bill. S. 2622 reinstates the disclosure authority under section 6103(l)(13) with respect to requests made after the date of enactment and before October 1, 2004.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

SUBTITLE B—TRADE PROVISIONS

A. EXTENSION OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

(SEC. 111 OF THE HOUSE BILL AND S. 2622)

Present Law

Title V of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, grants authority to the President to provide duty-free treatment on imports of certain articles from beneficiary developing countries subject to certain conditions and limitations. To qualify for GSP privileges, each beneficiary country is subject to various mandatory and discretionary eligibility criteria. Import sensitive products are ineligible for GSP. The GSP program, which is designed to promote development through trade rather than traditional aid programs, expired after June 30, 1998.

House Bill

The House bill reauthorizes the GSP program to terminate after December 31, 1999. Refunds are authorized, upon request of the importer, for duties paid between July 1, 1998, and the date of enactment of the bill.

Effective date.—The House bill provision is effective for duties paid on or after July 1, 1998, and before January 1, 2000.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, a provision contained in S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, is the same as the House bill.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement is the same as the House bill and S. 2622, except that it reauthorizes the GSP program through June 30, 1999.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for duties paid on or after July 1, 1998, and before July 1, 1999.

B. EXTENSION OF THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(SEC. 112 OF S. 2622)

Present Law

Title II of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, authorizes three trade adjustment assistance (TAA) programs for the purpose of providing assistance to individual workers and firms that are adversely affected by the reduction of barriers to foreign trade. Those programs include—

(1) The general TAA program for workers provides training and income support for workers adversely affected by import competition.

(2) The TAA program for firms provides technical assistance to qualifying firms.

(3) The third program, the North American Free Trade Agreement (''NAFTA'') program for workers (established by the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1993) provides training and income support for workers adversely affected by trade with or production shifts to Canada and/or Mexico.

All three TAA programs expired on September 30, 1998. The TAA program for firms is also subject to annual appropriations.

House Bill

No provision.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, a provision of S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, reauthorizes each of the three TAA programs through June 30, 1999.

Effective date.—The provision is effective on the date of enactment.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement reauthorizes the three TAA programs through June 30, 1999.

Effective date.—The provision is effective on the date of enactment.

TITLE II. OTHER PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—PROVISIONS RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS

A. PERSONAL CREDITS FULLY ALLOWED AGAINST REGULAR TAX LIABILITY DURING 1998

(SEC. 204 OF S. 2622 AND SEC. 26 OF THE CODE)

Present Law

Present law provides for certain nonrefundable personal tax credits (i.e., the dependent care credit, the credit for the elderly and disabled, the adoption credit, the child tax credit, the credit for interest on certain home mortgages, the HOPE Scholarship and Lifetime Learning credits, and the D.C. homebuyer's credit). Generally, these credits are allowed only to the extent that the individual's regular income tax liability exceeds the individual's tentative minimum tax (determined without regard to the AMT foreign tax credit).

The tentative minimum tax is an amount equal to (1) 26 percent of the first $175,000 ($87,500 in the case of a married individual filing a separate return) of alternative minimum taxable income (''AMTI'') in excess of a phased-out exemption amount and (2) 28 percent of the remaining AMTI. The maximum tax rates on net capital gain used in computing the tentative minimum tax are the same

as under the regular tax. AMTI is the individual's taxable income adjusted to take account of specified preferences and adjustments. The exemption amounts are: (1) $45,000 in the case of married individuals filing a joint return and surviving spouses; (2) $33,750 in the case of other unmarried individuals; and (3) $22,500 in the case of married individuals filing a separate return, estates and trusts. The exemption amounts are phased out by an amount equal to 25 percent of the amount by which the individual's AMTI exceeds (1) $150,000 in the case of married individuals filing a joint return and surviving spouses, (2) $112,500 in the case of other unmarried individuals, and (3) $75,000 in the case of married individuals filing separate returns or an estate or a trust. These amounts are not indexed for inflation.

For families with three or more qualifying children, an additional child credit is provided which may offset the liability for social security taxes to the extent that tax liability exceeds the amount of the earned income credit. The additional child credit is reduced by the amount of the individual's minimum tax liability (i.e., the amount by which the tentative minimum tax exceeds the regular tax liability).

House Bill

No provision.

Senate Amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that allows the nonrefundable personal credits to offset the individual's regular tax in full for taxable years beginning in 1998 (as opposed to only the amount by which the regular tax exceeds the tentative minimum tax, as under present law).

In addition, the provision of present law that reduces the additional child credit by the amount of an individual's AMT does not apply for taxable years beginning in 1998.

Effective date.—The provisions apply to taxable years beginning in 1998.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement contains the provisions in S. 2622.

B. INCREASE DEDUCTION FOR HEALTH INSURANCE EXPENSES OF SELF-EMPLOYED INDIVIDUALS

(SEC. 203 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 201 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 162(L)(1) OF THE CODE)

Present law

Under present law, self-employed individuals are entitled to deduct a portion of the amount paid for health insurance for the self-employed individual and the individual's spouse and dependents. The deduction for health insurance expenses of self-employed individuals is not available for any month in which the taxpayer is eligible to participate in a subsidized health plan maintained by the employer of the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse. The deduction is available in the case of self insurance as well as commercial insurance. The self-insured plan must in fact be insurance (e.g., there must be appropriate risk shifting) and not merely a reimbursement arrangement.

The portion of health insurance expenses of self-employed individuals that is deductible is 45 percent for taxable years beginning in 1998 and 1999, 50 percent for taxable years beginning in 2000 and 2001, 60 percent for taxable years beginning in 2002, 80 percent for taxable years beginning in 2003, 2004, and 2005, 90 percent for taxable years beginning in 2006, and 100 percent for taxable years beginning in 2007 and thereafter.

Under present law, employees can exclude from income 100 percent of employer-provided health insurance.

House bill

The House bill increases the deduction for health insurance expenses of self-employed individuals to 100 percent for taxable years beginning in 2003 and later.

Effective date.—The House bill provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, increases the deduction for health insurance of self-employed individuals to 70 percent for taxable years beginning in 2001 and to 100 percent for taxable years beginning in 2002 and thereafter.

Effective date.—The provision in S. 2622 is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement increases the deduction for health insurance expenses of self-employed individuals to 60 percent for taxable years beginning in 1999 through 2001, to 70 percent for taxable years beginning in 2002, and to 100 percent for taxable years beginning in 2003 and thereafter.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

C. MODIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATED TAX SAFE HARBORS

(SEC. 205 OF THE HOUSE BILL AND SEC. 6654 OF THE CODE)

Present law

Under present law, an individual taxpayer generally is subject to an addition to tax for any underpayment of estimated tax. An individual generally does not have an underpayment of estimated tax if he or she makes timely estimated tax payments at least equal to: (1) 100 percent of the tax shown on the return of the individual for the preceding year (the ''100 percent of last year's liability safe harbor'') or (2) 90 percent of the tax shown on the return for the current year. The 100 percent of last year's liability safe harbor is generally modified to be a 110 percent of last year's liability safe harbor for any individual with an AGI of more than $150,000 as shown on the return for the preceding taxable year, except that it is 105 percent of last year's liability for taxable years beginning in 1999, 2000, and 2001, and 112 percent of last year's liability for taxable years beginning in 2002. If a married individual files a separate return for the year for which an estimated tax installment payment was due, the $150,000 amount becomes $75,000.

House bill

For taxable years beginning in 2000 and 2001, the 105 percent of last year's liability safe harbor for any individual with an AGI of more than $150,000 as shown on the return for the preceding taxable year is modified to be a 106 percent of last year's liability safe harbor.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for taxable years beginning in 2000 and 2001.

Senate amendment

No provision.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

SUBTITLE B—PROVISIONS RELATING TO FARMERS

A. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF INCOME AVERAGING FOR FARMERS

(SEC. 103 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 203 OF S. 2622, AND SEC. 1301 OF THE CODE)

Present law

An individual engaged in a farming business may elect to compute his or her current year tax liability by averaging, over the prior three-year period, all or a portion of the taxable income that is attributable to the farming business.

In general, an individual who makes the election (1) designates all or a portion of his or her taxable income attributable to any farming business from the current year as ''elected farm income;''[7] (2) allocates one-third of the elected farm income to each of the three prior taxable years; and (3) determines the current year section 1 tax liability by combining (a) his or her current year section 1 tax liability excluding the elected farm income allocated to the three prior taxable years, plus (b) the increases in the section 1 tax liability for each of the three prior taxable years caused by including one-third of the elected farm income in each such year. Any allocation of elected farm income pursuant to the election applies for purposes of any election in a subsequent taxable year.

The provision does not apply for employment tax purposes, or to an estate or a trust. The provision also does not apply for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, and before January 1, 2001.

House bill

The provision permanently extends the income averaging provision for farmers.

Effective date.-The provision is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

B. FARM PRODUCTION FLEXIBILITY CONTRACT PAYMENTS

(SEC. 202 OF THE HOUSE BILL AND S. 2622)

Present law

A taxpayer generally is required to include an item in income no later than the time of its actual or constructive receipt, unless such amount properly is accounted for in a different period under the taxpayer's method of accounting. If a taxpayer has an unrestricted right to demand the payment of an amount, the taxpayer is in constructive receipt of that amount whether or not the taxpayer makes the demand and actually receives the payment.

The Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (the ''FAIR Act'') provides for production flexibility contracts between certain eligible owners and producers and the Secretary of Agriculture. These contracts generally cover crop years from 1996 through 2002. Annual payments are made under such contracts at specific times during the Federal government's fiscal year. Section 112(d)(2) of the FAIR Act provides that one-half of each annual payment is to be made on either December 15 or January 15 of the fiscal year, at the option of the recipient.[8] This option to receive the payment on December 15 potentially results in the constructive receipt (and thus potential inclusion in income) of one-half of the annual payment at that time, even if the option to receive the amount on January 15 is elected.

The remaining one-half of the annual payment must be made no later than September

[7] The amount of elected farm income of a taxpayer for a taxable year may not exceed the taxable income attributable to any farming business for the year.

[8] This rule applies to fiscal years after 1996. For fiscal year 1996, this payment was to be made not later than 30 days after the production flexibility contract was entered into.

30 of the fiscal year. The Emergency Farm Financial Relief Act of 1998 added section 112(d)(3) to the FAIR Act which provides that all payments for fiscal year 1999 are to be paid at such time or times during fiscal year 1999 as the recipient may specify. Thus, the one-half of the annual amount that would otherwise be required to be paid no later than September 30, 1999, can be specified for payment in calendar year 1998. This potentially results in the constructive receipt (and thus required inclusion in taxable income) of such amounts in calendar year 1998, whether or not the amounts actually are received or the right to their receipt is fixed.

House bill

The time a production flexibility contract payment under the FAIR Act properly is includible in income would be determined without regard to the options granted by section 112(d)(2) (allowing receipt of one-half of the annual payment on either December 15 or January 15 of the fiscal year) or section 112(d)(3) (allowing the acceleration of all payments for fiscal year 1999) of that Act.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for production flexibility contract payments made under the FAIR Act in taxable years ending after December 31, 1995.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

C. EXTEND THE NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYBACK PERIOD FOR FARMERS

(SEC. 212 OF H.R. 4579 AND SEC. 172 OF THE CODE)

Present law

A net operating loss (''NOL'') is, generally, the amount by which business deductions of a taxpayer exceed business gross income. An NOL may be carried back two years and carried forward 20 years to offset taxable income in such years. A taxpayer may elect to forgo the carryback of an NOL. In the case of an NOL (1) arising from casualty or theft losses of individual taxpayers, or (2) attributable to Presidentially declared disasters for taxpayers engaged in a farming business or a small business, the NOL can be carried back three years. A farming business includes the trade or business of farming, as well as the trade or business of operating a nursery or sod farm, or the raising or harvesting of certain trees.[9] Special rules apply to real estate investment trusts (no carrybacks), specified liability losses (10–year carryback), and excess interest losses (no carrybacks).

A carry back of an NOL will result in the refund of Federal income tax for the carryback year. A carry forward of an NOL will reduce Federal income tax for the carryforward year.

House bill

No provision. However, H.R. 4579, as passed by the House of Representatives, contains a provision that provides a special five-year carryback period for a farming loss, regardless of whether the loss was incurred in a Presidentially declared disaster area. The carryforward period remains at 20 years. A ''farming loss'' is defined as the amount of any net operating loss attributable to the income and deductions of a farming business (as defined in section 263A(e)(4)). A farming loss cannot exceed the taxpayer's NOL for the taxable year. In calculating the amount of a taxpayer's NOL carrybacks, the portion of the NOL that is attributable to a farming loss is treated as a separate NOL and is taken into account after the remaining portion of the NOL for the taxable year.

A taxpayer can elect to forgo the five-year carryback period for a farming loss. The election to forgo the five-year carryback period is made in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and must be made by the due date of the return (including extensions) for the year of the loss. The election is irrevocable. If a taxpayer elects to forgo the five-year carryback period, then the farming losses are subject to the rules that otherwise would have applied under section 172 absent the five-year rule. The three-year carryback period continues to apply to an NOL incurred in a Presidentially declared disaster area if such NOL is not eligible for the five-year carryback period.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for NOLs arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

Senate amendment

No provision.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the provision in H.R. 4579.

SUBTITLE C—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

A. INCREASE STATE VOLUME LIMITS ON PRIVATE ACTIVITY TAX-EXEMPT BONDS

(SEC. 204 OF THE HOUSE BILL AND SEC. 146 OF THE CODE)

Present Law

Interest on bonds issued by States and local governments is excluded from income if the proceeds of the bonds are used to finance activities conducted and paid for by the governmental units (Code sec. 103). Interest on bonds issued by these governmental units to finance activities carried out and paid for by private persons (''private activity bonds'') is taxable unless the activities are specified in the Internal Revenue Code. Private activity bonds on which interest may be tax-exempt include bonds for privately operated transportation facilities (e.g., airports, docks and wharves, mass transit, and high speed rail facilities), privately owned and/or provided municipal services (e.g., water, sewer, solid waste disposal, and certain electric and heating facilities), economic development (e.g., small manufacturing facilities and redevelopment in economically depressed areas), and certain social programs (e.g., low-income rental housing, qualified mortgage bonds, student loan bonds, and exempt activities of charitable organizations described in Code sec. 501(c)(3)).

The volume of tax-exempt private activity bonds that States and local governments may issue for most of these purposes in each calendar year is limited by State-wide volume limits. The current annual volume limit for any State is $50 per resident of the State or $150 million if greater. The volume limits do not apply to private activity bonds to finance airports, docks and wharves, certain governmentally owned, but privately operated solid waste disposal facilities, certain high speed rail facilities, and to certain types of private activity tax-exempt bonds that are subject to other limits on their volume (qualified veterans' mortgage bonds and certain ''new'' empowerment zone and enterprise community bonds).

House Bill

The House bill increases the present-law annual State private activity bond volume limits to $75 per resident of each State or $225 million (if greater) beginning in calendar year 2007. The increase is phased-in as follows, beginning in calendar year 2003:

Volume limit:

	Calendar year
$55 per resident ($165 million if greater)	2003
$60 per resident ($180 million if greater)	2004
$65 per resident ($195 million if greater)	2005
$70 per resident ($210 million if greater)	2006

Effective date.—The provision is effective beginning in calendar year 2003.

Senate Amendment

No provision.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

B. COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF RECOVERY PERIODS AND DEPRECIATION METHODS UNDER SECTION 168

(SEC. 201 OF THE HOUSE BILL)

Present Law

A taxpayer is allowed to deduct a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property that is used in a trade or business or is held for the production of income. For most tangible personal and real property placed in service after 1986, the amount of the deductible allowance is determined under section 168 using the applicable recovery period, the applicable depreciation method, and the applicable convention specified in section 168.

For some types of assets, the applicable recovery period of an asset is provided in section 168. In other cases, the recovery period of an asset is determined by reference to its class life. The class life of an asset may be provided by section 168, or may be determined with regard to the list of class lives provided by the Treasury that was in effect on January 1, 1986. The Treasury Department is required to monitor and analyze actual experience with respect to all depreciable assets.

The applicable depreciation method determines the rate at which the cost of the property is recovered. In general, the applicable depreciation method specified in section 168 varies with the recovery period of the property. For property with a recovery period of 10 years or less, the applicable method is the 200 percent declining balance method, switching to straight-line in the first year in which that method yields a larger allowance. The 150 percent declining balance, (switching to straight-line) is the applicable method for property with a recovery period of 15 or 20 years, as well as for all property used in the trade or business of farming. The straight-line method must be used for property with a longer recovery period, as well as for certain specified types of property.

The applicable convention determines the point of time during the year that the property is considered placed in service. Applicable conventions specified in section 168 include the mid-year, the mid-quarter and the mid-month conventions.

House Bill

The Secretary of the Treasury (or his delegate) is directed to conduct a comprehensive study of the recovery periods and depreciation methods under section 168 of the Code, and to provide recommendations for determining such periods and methods in a more rational manner. The Secretary of the Treasury (or his delegate) is directed to submit the results of the study and recommendations to the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees by March 31, 2000.

Senate Amendment

No provision.

Conference Agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

[9] For this purpose, the term ''farming business'' is defined as in sec. 263A(e)(4).

C. STATE ELECTION TO EXEMPT STUDENT EMPLOYEES FROM SOCIAL SECURITY

(SEC. 206 OF THE HOUSE BILL)

Present law

The Social Security Amendments of 1972 provided an opportunity for States to obtain exemptions from Social Security coverage for student employees of public schools, colleges, and universities. States choosing to opt out had to do so prior to January 1, 1974. Most States did. Student employees in these States do not have to pay FICA taxes on their wages, allowing them to keep more of their earnings.

House bill

The House bill allows a limited window of time (January 1 through March 31, 1999) for States to modify existing State agreements to exempt students (including graduate assistants) from Social Security coverage who are employed by a public school, university, or college in a nonexempted State.

Effective date.—The provision permitting States to modify existing agreement is effective with respect to services performed after June 30, 2000.

Senate amendment

No provision.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

TITLE III.—REVENUE OFFSET PROVISIONS

A. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DEDUCTIBLE LIQUIDATING DISTRIBUTIONS OF REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS

(SEC. 301 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 301 OF S. 2622, AND SECS. 332 AND 334 OF THE CODE)

Present law

Regulated investment companies (''RICs'') and real estate investment trusts (''REITs'') are allowed a deduction for dividends paid to their shareholders. The deduction for dividends paid includes amounts distributed in liquidation which are properly chargeable to earnings and profits, as well as, in the case of a complete liquidation occurring within 24 months after the adoption of a plan of complete liquidation, any distribution made pursuant to such plan to the extent of earnings and profits. Rules that govern the receipt of dividends from RICs and REITs generally provide for including the amount of the dividend in the income of the shareholder receiving the dividend that was deducted by the RIC or REIT. Generally, any shareholder realizing gain from a liquidating distribution of a RIC or REIT includes the amount of gain in the shareholder's income. However, in the case of a liquidating distribution to a corporation owning 80-percent of the stock of the distributing corporation, a separate rule generally provides that the distribution is tax-free to the parent corporation. The parent corporation succeeds to the tax attributes, including the adjusted basis of assets, of the distributing corporation. Under these rules, a liquidating RIC or REIT might be allowed a deduction for amounts paid to its parent corporation, without a corresponding inclusion in the income of the parent corporation, resulting in income being subject to no tax.

A RIC or REIT may designate a portion of a dividend as a capital gain dividend to the extent the RIC or REIT itself has a net capital gain, and a RIC may designate a portion of the dividend paid to a corporate shareholder as eligible for the 70-percent dividends-received deduction to the extent the RIC itself received dividends from other corporations. If certain conditions are satisfied, a RIC also is permitted to pass through to its shareholders the tax-exempt character of the RIC's net income from tax-exempt obligations through the payment of ''exempt interest dividends,'' though no deduction is allowed for such dividends.

House bill

Any amount which a liquidating RIC or REIT may take as a deduction for dividends paid with respect to an otherwise tax-free liquidating distribution to an 80-percent corporate owner is includible in the income of the recipient corporation. The includible amount is treated as a dividend received from the RIC or REIT. The liquidating corporation may designate the amount distributed as a capital gain dividend or, in the case of a RIC, a dividend eligible for the 70-percent dividends received deduction or an exempt interest dividend, to the extent provided by the RIC or REIT provisions of the Code.

The provision does not otherwise change the tax treatment of the distribution to the parent corporation or to the RIC or REIT. Thus, for example, the liquidating corporation will not recognize gain (if any) on the liquidating distribution and the recipient corporation will hold the assets at a carryover basis, even where the amount received is treated as a dividend.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for distributions on or after May 22, 1998, regardless of when the plan of liquidation was adopted. No inference is intended regarding the treatment of such transactions under present law.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

B. ADD VACCINES AGAINST ROTAVIRUS GASTROENTERITIS TO THE LIST OF TAXABLE VACCINES

(SEC. 302 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 4 OF S. 2616, AND SEC. 4132 OF THE CODE)

Present law

A manufacturer's excise tax is imposed at the rate of 75 cents per dose on the following vaccines routinely recommended for administration to children: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, rubella, polio, HIB (haemophilus influenza type B), hepatitis B, and varicella (chicken pox). Amounts equal to net revenues from this excise tax are deposited in the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

House bill

The House bill adds any vaccine against rotavirus gastroenteritis to the list of taxable vaccines.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for vaccines sold by a manufacturer or importer after the date of enactment.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2616 (the Medicare Home Health Fair Payment Act), as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

C. CLARIFY AND EXPAND MATHEMATICAL ERROR PROCEDURES

(SEC. 303 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 3 OF S. 2616, AND SEC. 6213 OF THE CODE)

Present law

Taxpayer identification numbers (''TINs'')

The IRS may deny a personal exemption for a taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse or the taxpayer's dependents if the taxpayer fails to provide a correct TIN for each person for whom the taxpayer claims an exemption. This TIN requirement also indirectly effects other tax benefits currently conditioned on a taxpayer being able to claim a personal exemption for a dependent (e.g., head-of-household filing status and the dependent care credit). Other tax benefits, including the adoption credit, the child tax credit, the Hope Scholarship credit and Lifetime Learning credit, and the earned income credit also have TIN requirements. For most individuals, their TIN is their Social Security Number (''SSN''). The mathematical and clerical error procedure currently applies to the omission of a correct TIN for purposes of personal exemptions and all of the credits listed above except for the adoption credit.

Mathematical or clerical errors

The IRS may summarily assess additional tax due as a result of a mathematical or clerical error without sending the taxpayer a notice of deficiency and giving the taxpayer an opportunity to petition the Tax Court. Where the IRS uses the summary assessment procedure for mathematical or clerical errors, the taxpayer must be given an explanation of the asserted error and a period of 60 days to request that the IRS abate its assessment. The IRS may not proceed to collect the amount of the assessment until the taxpayer has agreed to it or has allowed the 60-day period for objecting to expire. If the taxpayer files a request for abatement of the assessment specified in the notice, the IRS must abate the assessment. Any reassessment of the abated amount is subject to the ordinary deficiency procedures. The request for abatement of the assessment is the only procedure a taxpayer may use prior to paying the assessed amount in order to contest an assessment arising out of a mathematical or clerical error. Once the assessment is satisfied, however, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund if he or she believes the assessment was made in error.

House bill

The House bill provides in the application of the mathematical and clerical error procedure that a correct TIN is a TIN that was assigned by the Social Security Administration (or in certain limited cases, the IRS) to the individual identified on the return. For this purpose, the IRS is authorized to determine that the individual identified on the tax return corresponds in every aspect (including, name, age, date of birth, and SSN) to the individual to whom the TIN is issued. The IRS also is authorized to use the mathematical and clerical error procedure to deny eligibility for the dependent care tax credit, the child tax credit, and the earned income credit even though a correct TIN has been supplied if the IRS determines that the statutory age restrictions for eligibility for any of the respective credits is not satisfied (e.g., the TIN issued for the child claimed as the basis of the child tax credit identifies the child as over the age of 17 at the end of the taxable year).

Effective date.—The provision is effective for taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2616 (the Medicare Home Health Fair Payment Act), as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

D. RESTRICT 10-YEAR NET OPERATING LOSS CARRYBACK RULES FOR SPECIFIED LIABILITY LOSSES

(SEC. 304 OF THE HOUSE BILL, SEC. 5 OF S. 2616, AND SEC. 172(F) OF THE CODE)

Present law

Under present law, that portion of a net operating loss that qualifies as a ''specified liability loss'' may be carried back 10 years rather than being limited to the general two-year carryback period. A specified liability loss includes amounts allowable as a deduction with respect to product liability, and also certain liabilities that arise under Federal or State law or out of any tort of the taxpayer. In the case of a liability arising out of a Federal or State law, the act (or failure to act) giving rise to the liability must occur at least 3 years before the beginning of the taxable year. In the case of a liability arising out of a tort, the liability must arise out of a series of actions (or failures to act) over an extended period of time a substantial portion of which occurred at least three years before the beginning of the taxable year. A specified liability loss cannot exceed the amount of the net operating loss, and is only available to taxpayers that used an accrual method of accounting throughout the period that the acts (or failures to act) occurred.

House bill

Under the provision, specified liability losses are limited to product liability losses and amounts allowable as a deduction (other than a deduction under sec. 468(a)(1) or sec. 468A(a)) that are in satisfaction of a liability under a Federal or State law requiring the reclamation of land, decommissioning of a nuclear power plant (or any unit thereof), dismantlement of a drilling platform, remediation of environmental contamination, or a payment under any workers compensation act (within the meaning of sec. 461(h)(2)(C)(i)), if the act (or failure to act) giving rise to such liability occurs at least 3 years before the beginning of the taxable year. As under present law, the specified liability loss (as redefined) cannot exceed the amount of the net operating loss and is only available to taxpayers that used an accrual method of accounting throughout the period that the act (or failure to act) giving rise to the liability occurred. No inference regarding the interpretation of the specified liability loss carryback rules under present law is intended.

Effective date.—The provision is effective for net operating losses arising in taxable years ending after the date of enactment.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2616 (the Medicare Home Health Fair Payment Act), as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains a provision that is the same as the provision contained in the House bill.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement follows the House bill.

TITLE IV. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS PROVISIONS

House bill

The House bill contains technical, clerical, and conforming amendments to the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, and other tax legislation.

Senate amendment

No provision. However, S. 2622, as introduced by Senators Roth and Moynihan, contains the same provisions as the House bill. In addition, S. 2622 also includes a perfecting amendment related to voluntary income tax withholding from Social Security benefits.

Conference agreement

The conference agreement generally follows the House bill and S. 2622. The conference agreement includes the provision related to voluntary income tax withholding from Social Security benefits included in S. 2622.

SUBTITLE VI—MEDICARE-RELATED PROVISIONS

SUBTITLE A—HOME HEALTH

SEC. 6101.—INCREASE IN PER BENEFICIARY LIMITS AND PER VISIT LIMITS FOR PAYMENT FOR HOME HEALTH SERVICES

Present law

Section 4602 of the Balanced Budget Act established interim payments for Medicare home health care agencies until the implementation of a new prospective payment system on October 1, 1999. Also scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 1999, is an across-the-board reduction in payments to home health agencies. Under the interim payment system (IPS), agencies are currently paid the lesser of either their actual costs, a per visit limit, or an annual per beneficiary limit. The first limit—the per visit limit—is based on the mix of visits an agency provided to Medicare patients during the year. The per visit limits are based on 105 percent of the wage adjusted median cost for each of the six categories of service. The second limit—the per beneficiary limit—is based 75 percent on an agency's historical cost per beneficiary and 25 percent on the average per beneficiary historical costs for the region in which the agency is located (minus 2 percent), and is adjusted by the home health market basket. Agencies whose first full year cost report began after October 1, 1993 receive the national median of the per beneficiary limits.

House bill

H.R. 4567, the ''Medicare Home Health Care and Veterans Health Care Improvement Act,'' as passed by the House of Representatives on October 12, 1998, makes changes to the payment system for Medicare's home health care benefit as defined in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–33). Under the bill, the per beneficiary limit is increased for older agencies below the national median. In addition, the bill increases payments to new agencies and establishes payments for agencies that would receive Medicare payments until implementation of the new prospective system. The bill excludes these costs from the calculation of the beneficiary monthly premium. The bill requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to report back to Congress with alternatives to the 15 percent across-the-board reduction in payments that is scheduled for October 1, 1999. In addition, several reports on the prospective payment system summarizing research conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services are to be submitted to the Congress so that implementation of the new payment system is not further delayed. The policies contained in the bill were carefully designed to meet administrative restrictions relating to the Year 2000.

Effective date.—The provision is effective upon enactment.

Senate amendment

S. 2616, the ''Medicare Home Health Fair Payment Act of 1998,'' as introduced in the Senate, makes changes to the payment system for Medicare's home health care benefit as defined in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–33). Under the bill, the transition period for payment changes to the prospective payment system (PPS) is lengthened by providing all agencies a longer transition period in which to adjust to changed payment limits. Both the 15 percent across-the-board reduction and the PPS are delayed for 12 months. A budget-neutral blend establishes greater equity among agencies by increasing the per beneficiary limits for low cost agencies and reducing the high cost per beneficiary limits. In the legislation, greater fairness is achieved by eliminating the 2% discount applicable to new agencies, and raising the per visit limits for all agencies from 105% to 110% of the national median. No distinction in payment limit is made for ''brand new'' agencies.

In order to offset the cost of the payment changes, the home health care annual market basket (MB) is reduced in the following manner: for fiscal year 2000 it is MB minus 0.5 percentage point; for FY 2001 it is MB minus 0.5 percentage point; for FY 2002 and FY 2003 it is full MB; and in FY 2004 it is MB plus 1.0 percentage point.

Effective date.—The provision is effective upon enactment.

Division J

Division J includes a provision that makes changes to the payment system for Medicare's home health care benefit as defined in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–33). The provision delays the implementation of the prospective payment system until October 1, 2000 and delays an across-the-board 15 percent reduction in payments to home health agencies until that date. The provision would also allow for periodic interim payments until implementation of the prospective payment system. The provision is expected to provide equity to those agencies which have low-cost, low-utilization practices relative to other agencies, by increasing the per beneficiary limits. Those agencies below the national median per beneficiary limit will have their limit increased by 1/3 of the difference between their limit and the national median. In addition, the provision increases payments to ''new'' agencies whose first full year cost report began after October 1, 1993 by two percent, and establishes that agencies opening after October 1, 1998 will have per beneficiary limits equal to 75 percent of the wage adjusted national median (calculated with a two percent reduction).

The provision also reduces the home health market basket update for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, by 1.1 percentage points. Despite the increase in Medicare part B expenditures, the provision excludes these costs from the calculation of the beneficiary monthly premium until the prospective payment system is implemented. Finally, the provision requires several reports on the prospective payment system summarizing research conducted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to be submitted to the Congress so that implementation of the new payment system is not further delayed. The policies contained in the bill were carefully designed to meet administrative restrictions relating to the Year 2000.

Effective date.—The provision is effective upon enactment.

SUBTITLE B—OTHER MEDICARE-RELATED PROVISIONS

SEC. 6201.—AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL EXCEPTIONS TO IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES FOR PROVIDING INDUCEMENTS TO BENEFICIARIES

Present law

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) had the effect of prohibiting medical facilities from offering patient financial assistance programs. HIPAA contained a number of provisions designed to toughen fraud and abuse enforcement. One provision—Section 231(h)(l)(C)(5) of HIPAA—prohibited medical facilities from offering patients any kind of inducement to receive services from any particular medical provider. This provision was designed to prevent kickbacks which the Inspector General

reported was occurring in some circumstances.

Prior to the enactment of HIPAA, specialized medical facilities, such as dialysis centers, operated programs to help their patients afford medical treatment. Examples of these programs included paying patients' Medicare Part B premiums; giving patients free eye-glasses and other services designed to assist patients. The effect of the HIPAA fraud and abuse provision was to discourage medical facilities from offering programs to help patients lest these programs be seen as inducements for patients to receive services from the particular medical facility.

House bill

H.R. 4567, the ''Medicare Home Health Care and Veterans Health Care Improvement Act,'' as passed by the House of Representatives on October 12, 1998, contained provisions which would allow the Inspector General to develop criteria for making limited exceptions to the current fraud and abuse laws.

H.R. 4567's provisions would amend HIPAA in several ways: First, the Inspector General of the Health and Human Services Department could create exceptions—known as ''safe harbors'' to the fraud and abuse rules so as to exclude specific payment practices from the HIPAA provisions. Second, H.R. 3511 would allow medical facilities to obtain advisory opinions from the Inspector General. These opinions would provide legal and regulatory guidance to medical facilities as to whether payment of coinsurance or other premiums violates HIPAA's fraud and abuse provisions. Finally, H.R. 3511 would also give the Secretary of HHS interim final rulemaking authority which would speed up the process whereby these safe harbors and advisory opinions become effective.

Effective date.—The provision is effective upon enactment.

Senate amendment

The Senate bill had no similar provision.

DIVISION J

Division J provides authority for the Inspector General to promulgate a rule authorizing exceptions to the fraud and abuse provisions. The provision places limits on the Inspector General's safe harbor authority relating to providers or health care facilities providing Medicare supplemental coverage to end-stage renal disease beneficiaries. The duration of the safe harbor authority for this particular issue will be limited to a two year period which commences on the date that the rule is promulgated. The provision also stipulates that the Comptroller General shall conduct a study that compares any disproportionate impact on specific issuers of the purchase of Medicare supplemental policies for end stage renal disease patients. The provision also requires the Comptroller General to submit recommendations on whether the Inspector General's authority to issue such exceptions should be extended.

SEC. 6202.—EXPANSION OF MEMBERSHIP OF MEDPAC TO 17

Present law

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Public Law 105–33, established the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) as a result of merging two commissions, the Prospective Payment Advisory Commission and the Physician Payment Review Commission. MedPAC, like its predecessors, is a nonpartisan commission which advises Congress and makes recommendations regarding Medicare payment policies. MedPAC commissioners are appointed by the Comptroller General and serve terms of three years. The Balanced Budget Act authorizes the Commission to have fifteen commissioners.

Section 4022 of the Balanced Budget Act detailed the criteria for membership on the Commission: The membership of the Commission shall include individuals with national recognition for their expertise in health finance and economics, actuarial science, health facility management, health plans and integrated delivery systems, reimbursement of health facilities, allopathic and osteopathic medicine, and other related fields of health care delivery and services, who provide a mix of different professionals, broad and geographic representation, and a balance between urban and rural representatives.

House bill

H.R. 4567, the ''Medicare Home Health Care and Veterans Health Care Improvement Act,'' as passed by the House of Representatives on October 12, 1998, contained provisions which would increase the number of commissioners appointed to MedPAC to seventeen. The addition of two commissioners would enable the commission to reflect more fully the diversity of backgrounds and interests in the health policy community.

Effective date.—The provision is effective on May 1, 1999.

Senate amendment

The Senate bill had no similar provision.

DIVISION J

Division J contains provisions which would increase the number of commissioners appointed to MedPAC to seventeen. The addition of two members would enable the Commission to reflect more fully the diversity of backgrounds and interests in the health policy community.

Effective date.—The provision is effective on May 1, 1999.

REVENUE OFFSETS FOR MEDICARE HOME HEALTH PROVISIONS

TAX TREATMENT OF PRIZES AND AWARDS

Present law

A taxpayer generally is required to include an item in income no later than the time of its actual or constructive receipt, unless the item properly is accounted for in a different period under the taxpayer's method of accounting. If a taxpayer has an unrestricted right to demand the payment of an amount, the taxpayer is in constructive receipt of that amount whether or not the taxpayer makes the demand and actually receives the payment. Under the principle of constructive receipt, the winner of a contest who is given the option of receiving either a lump-sum distribution or an annuity is required to include the value of the award in gross income, even if the annuity option is exercised.

House bill

No provision.

Senate amendment

No provision.

DIVISION J

The existence of a ''qualified prize option'' is disregarded in determining the taxable year for which any portion of a qualified prize is to be included in income. A qualified prize option is an option that entitles a person to receive a single cash payment in lieu of a qualified prize (or portion thereof), provided such option is exercisable not later than 60 days after the prize winner becomes entitled to the prize. Thus, a qualified prize winner who is provided the option to choose either cash or an annuity not later than 60 days after becoming entitled to the prize is not required to include amounts in gross income immediately if the annuity option is exercised merely by reason of having the option. This provision applies with respect to any qualified prize to which a person first becomes entitled after the date of enactment.

In addition, the provision also applies to any qualified prize to which a person became entitled on or before the date of enactment if the person has an option to receive a lump-sum cash payment only during some portion of the 18–month period beginning on July 1, 1999. This is intended to give previous prize winners a one-time option to alter previous payment arrangements.

Qualified prizes are prizes or awards from contests, lotteries, jackpots, games or similar arrangements that provide a series of payments over a period of at least 10 years, provided that the prize or award does not relate to any past services performed by the recipient and does not require the recipient to perform any substantial[1] future service. The provision applies to individuals on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting. Income and deductions resulting from this provision retain their character as ordinary, not capital. In addition, the Secretary is to provide for the application of this provision in the case of a partnership or other pass-through entity consisting entirely of individuals on the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting.

Any offer of a qualified prize option must include disclosure of the methodology used to compute the single cash payment, including the discount rate that makes equivalent the present values of the prize to which the prize winner is entitled (or relevant portion thereof) and the single cash payment offered. Any offer of a qualified prize option must also clearly indicate that the prize winner is under no obligation to accept any offer of a single cash payment and may continue to receive the payments to which he or she is entitled under the terms of the qualified prize.

Effective date.—The provision applies with respect to any qualified prize to which a person first becomes entitled after the date of enactment. In addition, the provision also applies to any qualified prize to which a person became entitled on or before the date of enactment if the person has an option to receive a lump-sum payment only during some portion of the 18–month period beginning on July 1, 1999.

[1] Appearing in advertising relating to the prize or award is not (in and of itself) substantial.

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ESTIMATED BUDGET EFFECTS OF TAX AND TRADE PROVISIONS OF H.R. 4328,
THE "OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999"

Fiscal Years 1999 - 2007

[Millions of Dollars]

Provision	Effective	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1999-02	2003-07	1999-07
I. Extension of Expiring Tax Provisions													
A. Extend the R&E Credit (through 6/30/99)	7/1/98	-1,126	-505	-258	-184	-94	-20	---	---	---	-2,073	-114	-2,187
B. Extend Work Opportunity Tax Credit (through 6/30/99)	wpoifibwa 6/30/98	-191	-140	-73	-29	-10	-2	---	---	---	-434	-11	-445
C. Extend Welfare-to-Work Tax Credit (through 6/30/99)	wpoifibwa 4/30/99	-4	-10	-7	-3	-1	---	---	---	---	-24	-1	-25
D. Permanently Extend Contributions of Appreciated Stock to Private Foundations; Public Inspection of Private Foundation Annual Returns	7/1/98 [1]	-23	-56	-71	-83	-91	-95	-100	-104	-109	-233	-499	-732
E. 1-Year Modified Extension of Exemption from Subpart F for Active Financing Income	tybi 1999	-117	-378	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-495	---	-495
F. Extension of Tax Information Reporting for Income Contingent Student Loan Program (through 9/30/03) [2]	10/1/98	*Negligible Budget Effect*											
Subtotal of Extension of Expiring Tax Provisions		**-1,461**	**-1,089**	**-409**	**-299**	**-196**	**-117**	**-100**	**-104**	**-109**	**-3,259**	**-625**	**-3,884**
II. Extension of Expiring Trade Provisions													
A. Extend the Generalized System of Preferences (through 6/30/99) [2]	dpo/a 7/1/98	-310	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-310	---	-310
B. Extend Trade Adjustment Assistance (through 6/30/99) [2]	DOE	-34	-15	-1	---	---	---	---	---	---	-50	---	-50
Subtotal of Extension of Expiring Trade Provisions		**-344**	**-15**	**-1**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**---**	**-360**	**---**	**-360**
III. Other Tax Provisions													
A. Treatment of Nonrefundable Personal Credits (child credit, adoption credit, HOPE and Lifetime Learning credits, etc.) Under the Alternative Individual Minimum Tax (for 1998 only)	tyba 12/31/97	-474	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-474	---	-474
B. Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction - 60% in 1999 through 2001, 70% in 2002, and 100% in 2003 and thereafter [3]	tyba 12/31/98	-105	-289	-235	-251	-384	-637	-680	-602	-257	-880	-2,559	-3,439
C. Prior Year Estimated Tax Safe Harbor for Individuals With AGI over $150,000 (106% in 2000 and 2001)	tyba 12/31/99	---	525	---	-525	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
D. Increase Private Activity Bond Volume Cap to the Greater of $55 Per Capita or $165 Million Starting in 2003; Phased In Ratably to the Greater of $75 Per Capita or $225 Million in 2007	1/1/03	---	---	---	---	-11	-44	-111	-177	-252	---	-595	-595
E. Treasury Study on Depreciation (due 3/31/00)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
F. State Election to Exempt Student Employees From Social Security [2]	ea 6/30/00	---	-5	-47	-49	-51	-52	-54	-56	-58	-101	-271	-372
Subtotal of Other Tax Provisions		**-579**	**231**	**-282**	**-825**	**-446**	**-733**	**-845**	**-835**	**-567**	**-1,455**	**-3,425**	**-4,880**

Provision	Effective	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1999-02	2003-07	1999-07
IV. Revenue Offset Provisions													
A. Change the Treatment of Certain Deductible Liquidating Distributions of RICs and REITs	dma 5/21/98	2,425	1,109	723	640	672	705	741	778	817	4,897	3,713	8,610
B. Add Vaccines Against Rotavirus Gastroenteritis to the List of Taxable Vaccines ($0.75 per dose)	vpa DOE	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	6	7	11	31	42
C. Clarify and Expand Math Error Procedures	tyea DOE	12	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	90	150	240
D. Restrict Special Net Operating Loss Carryback Rules for Specified Liability Losses	NOLgi tyea DOE	14	21	29	39	42	40	40	40	42	103	204	308
Subtotal of Revenue Offset Provisions		**2,452**	**1,157**	**781**	**710**	**747**	**780**	**817**	**855**	**898**	**5,101**	**4,098**	**9,200**
V. Tax Technical Corrections Provisions		*No Revenue Effect*											
NET TOTAL		**68**	**284**	**89**	**-414**	**105**	**-70**	**-128**	**-84**	**222**	**27**	**48**	**76**
VI. Emergency Tax Relief for Farmers													
A. Permanent Extension of Income Averaging for Farmers	tyba 12/31/00	---	---	-2	-21	-22	-22	-23	-24	-24	-23	-115	-138
B. Production Flexibility Contract Payments to Farmers Not Included in Income Prior to Receipt	tyea 12/31/95	*Negligible Revenue Effect*											
C. Extend the Net Operating Loss Carryback Period for Farmer Losses	NOLgi tyba 12/31/97	-73	-66	-60	-55	-50	-46	-42	-39	-36	-254	-214	-468
Total of Emergency Tax Relief for Farmers		**-73**	**-66**	**-62**	**-76**	**-72**	**-68**	**-65**	**-63**	**-60**	**-277**	**-329**	**-606**
VII. Medicare Home Health Provisions													
A. Medicare Provisions (home health care and exceptions to impositions of penalties) [2] [4]	various	-150	-2,000	1,100	50	200	250	250	300	300	-1,000	1,300	300
B. Provide Special Rule for Cash Options for Receipt of Qualified Prizes by Individuals	[5]	170	1,618	-99	-348	-397	-384	-367	-346	-321	1,341	-1,815	-474
Total of Medicare Home Health Provisions		**20**	**-382**	**1,001**	**-298**	**-197**	**-134**	**-117**	**-46**	**-21**	**341**	**-515**	**-174**

Joint Committee on Taxation

NOTE: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Legend for "Effective" column:

dma = distributions made after
DOE = date of enactment
dpo/a = duties paid on or after
ea = earnings after
NOLgi = net operating losses generated in
tyba = taxable years beginning after
tybi = taxable years beginning in
tyea = taxable years ending after
vpa = vaccines purchased after
wpoifibwa = wages paid or incurred for individuals beginning work after

[1] Effective for requests made after the later of the date which is 60 days after the date on which the Treasury Department publishes regulations or 12/31/98.
[2] Estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office.
[3] Under present law, the self-employed health insurance deduction rates are 45% in 1998 and 1999, 50% in 2000 and 2001, 60% in 2002, 80% in 2003 through 2005, 90% in 2006, and 100% in 2007 and thereafter.
[4] Negative numbers indicate an increase in Federal outlays, and positive numbers indicate a decrease in Federal outlays.
[5] The provision applies with respect to any qualified prize to which a person first becomes entitled after the date of enactment. In addition, the provision also applies to any qualified prize to which a person became entitled on or before the date of enactment if the person has an option to receive a lump-sum payment only during some portion of the 18-month period beginning on 7/1/99.

OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED AND EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1999

(DISCRETIONARY BUDGET AUTHORITY, IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

Division A—Omnibus Appropriations:	
Agriculture	13.7
Agriculture emergency funding	5.9
Commerce, Justice, State	33.1
District of Columbia	0.5
Foreign Operations[1]	31.2
Interior	13.9
Labor, HHS, Education	83.2
Transportation	13.1
Treasury, Postal Service	13.4
Miscellaneous appropriations	0.8
Offsets	−2.8
Subtotal, Division A	206.1
Division B—Emergency Supplemental Appropriations:	
Military readiness and overseas contingency operations	6.8
Antiterrorism	2.4
Year 2000 conversion	3.4
Other emergencies	1.5
Counter-drug activities and interdiction	0.7
Subtotal, Division B	14.9
Recap:	
Total, regular appropriations	203.0
Total, emergency agriculture and supplemental appropriations	20.8
Total, offsets	−2.8
Total, funding	221.0
Appropriations subject to allocation[2]	219.9
Remaining allocation[3]	220.1
Appropriations vs. allocation	−0.2

[1] Includes $17.9 billion for the International Monetary Fund.

[2] Excludes $1.1 billion in transportation budget authority for transit programs, which is scored as obligation limitations for Congressional Budget Act purposes.

[3] Allocation available after scoring of all other bills. Includes all adjustments to allocations permitted by the Congressional Budget Act.

TOM DELAY,
RALPH REGULA,
HAROLD ROGERS,
RON PACKARD,
S. CALLAHAN,
TODD TIAHRT,
ROBERT ADERHOLT,
BOB LIVINGSTON,
MARTIN OLAV SABO,
ESTEBAN E. TORRES,
JOHN W. OLVER,
ED PASTOR,
BUD CRAMER,
DAVE OBEY,
Managers on the Part of the House.

RICHARD SHELBY,
PETE V. DOMENICI,
ROBERT F. BENNETT,
TED STEVENS,
FRANK R. LAUTENBERG,
ROBERT C. BYRD
(with the exception of certain leadership legislative riders),
HARRY REID,
PATTY MURRAY,
DANIEL K. INOUYE,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

MAKING FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 137) making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes, and that the House immediately consider and pass the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the joint resolution is as follows:

H.J. RES. 137

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 106(c) of Public Law 105–240 is further amended by striking ''October 20, 1998'' and inserting in lieu thereof ''October 21, 1998''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the joint resolution is passed.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. tomorrow for morning hour debates.

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

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:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, October 19, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER, Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on October 19, 1998 at 1:00 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he submits a Notice on the continuation of the national emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 105–326)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia is to continue in effect for 1 year beyond October 21, 1998.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on October 21, 1995, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and to cause unparalleled violence, corruption, and harm in the United States and abroad. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to maintain economic pressure on significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia by blocking their property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and by depriving them of access to the United States market and financial system.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 19, 1998.*

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. PEASE.

H.R. 624. An act to amend the Armored Car Industry Reciprocity Act of 1993 to clarify certain requirements and to improve the flow of interstate commerce.

H.R. 678. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of Thomas Alva Edison and the 125th anniversary of Edison's invention of the light bulb, and for other purposes.

H.R. 700. An act to remove the restriction on the distribution of certain revenue from the Mineral Springs parcel to certain members of the Agua Calients Band of Cahuilla Indians.

H.R. 1021. An act to provide for a land exchange involving certain National Forest System lands within the Routt National Forest in the State of Colorado.

H.R. 1197. An act to amend title 35, United States Code, to protect patent owners against the unauthorized sale of plant parts taken from plants illegally reproduced, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1274. An act to authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1702. An act to encourage the development of a commercial space industry in the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1756. An act to amend chapter 53 of title 31, United States Code, to require the development and implementation by the Secretary of the Treasury of a national money laundering and related financial crimes strategy to combat money laundering and related financial crimes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1853. An act to amend the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

H.R. 2000. An act to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to make certain clarifications to the land bank protection provisions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2186. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming.

H.R. 2281. An act to amend title 17, United States Code, to implement the World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty and Performances and Phonograms Treaty, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2327. An act to provide for a change in the exemption from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for minors who are 17 years of age and who engage in the operation of automobiles and trucks.

H.R. 2370. An act to amend the Organic Act of Guam to clarify local executive and legislative provisions in such Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2616. An act to amend title VI and X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve and expand charter schools.

H.R. 2795. An Act to extend certain contracts between the Bureau of Reclamation and irrigation contractors in Wyoming and Nebraska that receive water from Chendo Reservoir.

H.R. 2675. An act to provide for the Office of Personnel Management to conduct a study and submit a report to Congress on the provision of certain options for universal life insurance coverage and additional death and dismemberment insurance under chapter 87 of title 5, United States Code, to improve the administration of such chapter, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2807. An act to clarify restrictions under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act on baiting and to facilitate acquisition of migratory bird habitat, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3055. An act to deem the activities of the Miccosukee Tribe on the Miccosukee Reserved Area to be consistent with the purposes of the Everglades National Park, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3069. An act to extend the Advisory Council on California Indian Policy to allow the Advisory Council to advise Congress on the implementation of the proposals and recommendations of the Advisory Council.

H.R. 3332. An act to amend the High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1999 and 2000 for the Next Generation Internet program, to require the President's Information Technology Advisory Committee to monitor and give advice concerning the development and implementation of the Next Generation Internet program and to report to the President and the Congress on its activities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3494. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3528. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to the use of alternative dispute resolution processes in United States district courts, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3687. An act to authorize prepayment of amounts due under a water reclamation project contract for the Canadian River Project, Texas.

H.R. 3830. An act to provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah.

H.R. 3874. An act to amend the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 to provide children with increased access to food and nutrition assistance, to simplify program operations and improve program management, to extend certain authorities contained in those Acts through fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3903. An act to provide for an exchange of lands located near Gustavus, Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4079. An act to authorize the construction of temperature control devices at Folsom Dam in California.

H.R. 4151. An act to amend chapter 47 of title 18, United States Code, relating to identity fraud, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4166. An act to amend the Idaho Admission Act regarding the sale or lease of school land.

H.R. 4259. An act to allow Haskell Indian Nations University and the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute each to conduct a demonstration project to test the feasibility and desirability of new personnel management policies and procedures, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4293. An act to establish a cultural training program for disadvantaged individuals to assist the Irish peace process.

H.R. 4309. An act to provide a comprehensive program of support for victims of torture.

H.R. 4326. An act to transfer administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal lands located within or adjacent to the Rogue River National Forest and to clarify the authority of the Bureau of Land Management to sell and exchange other Federal lands in Oregon.

H.R. 4337. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide financial assistance to the State of Maryland for a pilot program to develop measures to eradicate or control nutria and restore marshland damaged by nutria.

H.R. 4558. An act to make technical amendments to clarify the provision of benefits for noncitizens, and to improve the provision of unemployment insurance, child support, and supplemental security income benefits.

H.R. 4566. An act to make technical corrections to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 with respect to the courts and court system of the District of Columbia.

H.R. 4655. An act to establish a program to support a transition to democracy in Iraq.

H.R. 4660. An act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of any individual for the commission of an act, or conspiracy to act, of international terrorism, narcotics related offenses, or for serious violations of international humanitarian law relating to the Former Yugoslavia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4679 An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the circumstances in which a substance is considered to be a pesticide chemical for purposes of such Act, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. PEASE, announced his signature to enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 231. An act to establish the National Cave and Karst Research Institute in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

S. 890. An act to dispose of certain Federal properties located in Dutch John, Utah, to assist the local government in the interim delivery of basic services to the Dutch John community, and for other purposes.

S. 1021. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide that consideration may not be denied to preference eligibles applying for certain positions in the competitive service, and for other purposes.

S. 1298. An act to designate a Federal building located in Florence, Alabama, as the ''Justice John McKinley Federal Building.''

S. 1333. An act to amend the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 to allow national park units that cannot charge an entrance or admission fee to retain other fees and charges.

S. 2094. An act to amend the Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act of 1978 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to more effectively use the proceeds of sales of certain items.

S. 2106. An act to expand the boundaries of Arches National Park, Utah, to include portions of certain drainages that are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, and to include a portion of Fish Seep Draw owned by the State of Utah, and for other purposes.

S. 2193. An act to implement the provisions of the Trademark Law Treaty.

S. 2232. An act to establish the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site in the State of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

S. 2240. An act to establish the Adams National Historical Park in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and for other purposes.

S. 2246. An act to amend the Act which established the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by modifying the boundary, and for other purposes.

S. 2285. An act to establish a commission, in honor of the 150th Anniversary of the Seneca Falls Convention, to further protect sites of importance in the historic efforts to secure equal rights for women.

S. 2413. An act prohibiting the conveyance of Woodland Lake Park tract in Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest in the State of Arizona unless the conveyance is made to the town of Pinetop-Lakeside or is authorized by an Act of Congress.

S. 2427. An act to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to extend the legislative authority for the Black Patriots Foundation to establish a commemorative work.

S. 2468. An act to designate the Biscayne National Park Visitor Center as the Dante Fascell Visitor Center.

S. 2505. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey title to the Tunnison Lab Hagerman Field Station in Gooding County, Idaho, to the University of Idaho.

S. 2561. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act with respect to furnishing and using consumer reports for employment purposes.

S.J. 51. A joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to the Potomac Highlands Airport Authority Compact entered into between the States of Maryland and West Virginia.

S.J. 58. A joint resolution recognizing the accomplishments of Inspectors General since their creation in 1978 in preventing and detecting waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement, and in promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Federal Government.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on House Oversight, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On October 16, 1998:

H.R. 2431. To express United States foreign policy with respect to, and to strengthen United States advocacy on behalf of, individuals persecuted in foreign countries on account of religion; to authorize United States actions in response to violations of religious freedom in foreign countries; to establish an Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom within the Department of State, a Commission on International Religious Freedom, and a Special Advisor on International Religious Freedom within the National Security Council; and for other purposes.

H.R. 4112. Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 136. Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 4 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, October 20, 1998, at 12:30 p.m. for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

11684. A letter from the the Acting Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's third special impoundment message for fiscal year 1998, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685; (H. Doc. No. 105–325); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

11685. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting a report on the Department of Defense pharmacy programs to identify opportunities and obstacles for improving the cost-effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of pharmacy services for beneficiaries of the Uniformed Services; to the Committee on National Security.

11686. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the consolidated annual report for Fiscal Years 1991—1994 for completed projects funded under Section 681(b)(A) of the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Act; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

11687. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1998 report of Health, United States, compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 242m(a)(2)(D); to the Committee on Commerce.

11688. A letter from the Secretary, Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an annual report to the President and to the Congress on the audit of the Telecommunications Development Fund, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 614; to the Committee on Commerce.

11689. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Defense, transmitting Audit Report, FY 1997 DOD Superfund Financial Transactions (Report Number 98–200); to the Committee on Commerce.

11690. A letter from the AMD-Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Olney, Archer, Denison-Sherman and Azle, Texas; and Lawton, Oklahoma) [MM Docket No. 97–225; RM–9173; RM–9254] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11691. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Station. (Arcadia, Ellington, & Marble Hill, Missouri, Carbondale & Steeleville, Illinois, and Tiptonville, Tennessee [MM Docket No. 97–168 RM–9103 RM–9182] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11692. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations, (Eastland and Baird, Texas) [MM Docket No. 97–242 RM–9192] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11693. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Laramie and Rock River, Wyoming) [MM Docket No. 96–255 RM–8960 RM–9044] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11694. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Freeport and Cedarville, Illinois) [MM Docket No. 97–67 RM–8996 RM–9079] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11695. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b), Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Stations. (Missoula, Montana) [MM Docket No. 98–106 RM–9277] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11696. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Amendment of Section 73.202(b) Table of Allotments, FM Broadcast Station. (Macon, Hampton and Roswell, Georgia) [MM Docket No. 98–18 RM–9204 RM–9326] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11697. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Minor Revision of Design Basis Accident Dose Limits for Independent Spent Fuel Storage and Monitored Retrievable Storage Installations (RIN: 3150–AF84) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11698. A letter from the Deputy Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Investment Adviser Year 2000 Reports [Release No. IA–1769; IC–23476; File No. S7–20–98] (RIN: 32335–AH45) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

11699. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Greece [Transmittal No. DTC 69–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11700. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification of a proposed license for the export of major defense equipment sold commercially under a contract to the Singapore Ministry of Defense Army [Transmittal No. DTC 130–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11701. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Japan [Transmittal No. DTC 116–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11702. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Greece [Transmittal No. DTC 91–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11703. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Singapore [Transmittal No. DTC 129–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11704. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed license for the export of defense articles or defense services sold commercially under a contract to Japan [Transmittal No. DTC 143–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11705. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with Turkey [Transmittal No. DTC 88–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11706. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting certification of a proposed Manufacturing License Agreement with the United Kingdom [Transmittal No. DTC 137–98], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2776(c); to the Committee on International Relations.

11707. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting List of all reports issued or released

by the GAO in August 1998, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11708. A letter from the Executive Director, Committee For Purchase From People Who Are Blind Or Severely Disabled, transmitting the Committee's final rule—Procurement List Additions and Deletions—received October 16, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

11709. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Atlantic Tuna Fisheries; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna; Closure [I.D. 092398B] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Resources.

11710. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report to Congress: Operations of Glen Canyon Dam, pursuant to Pub. L 102–575; to the Committee on Resources.

11711. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting notification that the President has authorized the admission of up to 78,000 refugees to the United States during FY 1999 [Presidential Determination No. 98–39], pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(3); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11712. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Bureau of Prisons Central Office, Regional Offices, Institutions, and Staff Training Centers [BOP–1087–F] (RIN: 1120–AA82) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11713. A letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule—Non-Discrimination Toward Inmates [BOP–1077–F] (RIN: 1120–AA73) received October 16, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11714. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting a report entitled, ''Report on Citizenship of Certain Legalized Aliens''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11715. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the Department's final rule—VISAS: Regulations Regarding Public Charge Requirements under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as Amended [Public Notice 2903] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

11716. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment of State waters for private aids to navigation in Wisconsin and Alabama [USCG–1998–3604] (RIN: 2115–AF50) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11717. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; Elizabeth River, South Branch, Portsmouth-Chesapeake, Virginia [CGD05–98–014] (RIN: 2115–AE47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11718. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone: Storrow Drive Connector Bridge (Central Artery Tunnel Project), Charles River, Boston, MA [CGD01–98–140] (RIN: 2115–AA97) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11719. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Safety Zone Regulations: Port of Guanica, Guanica, Puerto Rico [COTP San Juan 98–065] (RIN: 2115–AA97) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11720. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt and Whitney Canada PW100 Series Turboprop Engines [Docket No. 97–ANE–33–AD; Amendment 39–10636; AD 98–14–02] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11721. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–59–AD; Amendment 39–10827; AD 98–21–18] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11722. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 29357; Amdt. No. 1893] (RIN: 2120–AA65) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11723. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Model 3101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–32–AD; Amendment 39–10822; AD 98–21–13] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11724. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Jetstream Model 3101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–33–AD; Amendment 39–10823; AD 98–21–14] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11725. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Saab Model SAAB 2000 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–190–AD; Amendment 39–10828; AD 98–21–19] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11726. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 747 Series Airplanes Equipped with Pratt & Whitney Model JT9D–70 Engines [Docket No. 97–NM–185–AD; Amendment 39–10826; AD 98–21–17] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11727. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Standard Instrument Approach Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No. 29358; Amdt. No. 1894] (RIN: 2120–AA65) received October 15, 1998], pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11728. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Twin Commander Aircraft Corporation 500,680, 690, and 695 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 96–CE–54–AD; Amendment 39–10821; AD 98–08–25 R1] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11729. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Denison, IA; Correction [Airspace Docket No. 98–ACE–29] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11730. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Repeat Intoxicated Driver Laws [Docket No. NHTSA–98–4537] (RIN: 2127–AH47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11731. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Buffalo Bayou, TX [CGD08–98–066] (RIN: 2115–AE47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11732. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operating Regulation; Lafourche Bayou, LA [CGD08–98–064] (RIN: 2115–AE47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11733. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Drawbridge Operation Regulations; New Jersey Intracoastal Waterway; Grassy Sound Channel [CGD05–98–083] (RIN: 2115–AE47) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11734. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Delaware River Safety Zone and Anchorage Regulations [CGD05–98–084] (RIN: 2115–AA98) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11735. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Time of Designation for Restricted Area R–2908, Pensacola, FL [Airspace Docket No. 97–ASO–9] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11736. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Realignment of Colored Federal Airway; AK [Airspace Docket No. 98–AAL–6] (RIN: 2120–AA66) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11737. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Boeing Model 737–700 and -800 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–272–AD; Amendment 39–10819; AD 98–21–11] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11738. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Pratt & Whitney Canada PW530A Series Turbofan Engines [Docket No. 98–ANE–58–AD; Amendment 39–10817; AD 98–17–

10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11739. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Aerospatiale Model ATR42–200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 97–NM–266–AD; Amendment 39–10818; AD 98–21–10] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11740. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Fokker Model F27 Mark 050, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, and 700 Rough Field Version (RFV) Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–92–AD; Amendment 39–10810; AD 98–21–02] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11741. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace (Jetstream) Model 4101 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–168–AD; Amendment 39–10811; AD 98–21–03] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11742. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Dornier Model 328–100 Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–173–AD; Amendment 39–10812; AD 98–21–04] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11743. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; SOCATA-Groupe AEROSPATIALE Model TBM 700 Airplanes [Docket No. 98–CE–58–AD; Amendment 39–10824; AD 98–21–15] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11744. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Short Brothers Model SD3–30, SD3–60, SD3–60 SHERPA, and SD3 SHERPA Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–203–AD; Amendment 39–10813; AD 98–21–05] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11745. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model BAe 146–100A, -200A, and -300A Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–214–AD; Amendment 39–10814; AD 98–21–06] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11746. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Meade, KS [Airspace Docket No. 98–ACE–43] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11747. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; British Aerospace Model Avro 146–RJ85A and RJ100A Series Airplanes [Docket No. 98–NM–235–AD; Amendment 39–10815; AD 98–21–07] (RIN: 2120–AA64) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11748. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Ottumwa, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98–ACE–27] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11749. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Amendment to Class E Airspace; Clinton, IA [Airspace Docket No. 98–ACE–26] received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11750. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Magnetic Levitation Transportation Technology Deployment Program [FRA–98–4545] (RIN: 2130–AB29) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11751. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Use of Brokerage Firms as Depositories under the Capital Construction Fund Program [Docket No. MARAD–98–4433] (RIN: 2133–AB35) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11752. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—National Highway Traffic Safety Administration [Docket No. NHTSA–98–4532] (RIN: 2127–AH43) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11753. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report to Congress covering the training grants program administered by the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) for the fiscal years 1993–1996; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

11754. A letter from the Chief, Regulations Unit, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Classification of Certain Transactions Involving Computer Programs [TD 8785] (RIN: 1545–AU70) received October 15, 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

11755. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to reform enforcement provisions of the Housing Act of 1949; jointly to the Committees on Banking and Financial Services and the Judiciary.

11756. A letter from the Chairperson, Commission On Civil Rights, transmitting the reports, ''Helping Employers Comply with the ADA,'' pursuant to Public Law 103–419, also a companion report, ''Helping State and Local Governments Comply with the ADA''; jointly to the Committees on Education and the Workforce and the Judiciary.

11757. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report of the effectiveness of providing disease prevention and health promotion services to Medicare beneficiaries; jointly to the Committees on Ways and Means and Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calender, as follows:

Mr. LIVINGSTON: Committee of conference. Conference report on H.R. 4328. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, and for other purposes (Rept. 105–825). Ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

H.R. 4851. A bill to withhold voluntary proportional assistance for programs and projects of the International Atomic Energy Agency relating to the development and completion of the Bushehr nuclear power plant in Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on International Relations.

By Mr. ARCHER:

H.R. 4852. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that the transfer of property subject to a liability shall be treated in the same manner as the transfer of property involving an assumption of liability; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 4853. A bill to modify retroactively the residence requirement for transmission of citizenship to certain individuals born abroad before 1953 to one citizen parent and one alien parent; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MINK of Hawaii:

H.R. 4854. A bill to declare certain Amerasians to be citizens of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4855. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to reinstate certain bonus and capital payment levels for rehabilitation hospital services under part A of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON:

H.J. Res. 137. A joint resolution making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 902: Mr. ISTOOK.
H.R. 2698: Mr. HINCHEY.
H.R. 2821: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin.
H.R. 3915: Mr. KILPATRICK.
H.R. 4031: Mr. MALONEY of Connecticut.
H.R. 4127: Mr. ACKERMAN and Mr. FORD.
H.R. 4449: Mr. KLINK.
H.R. 4684: Mr. BACHUS.
H.R. 4843: Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. SERRANO.
H Con. 328: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H Res. 483: Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.
H. Res. 595: Mr. MILLER of California and Mr. SABO.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 105th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 144 WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1998 *No. 149*

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, October 2, 1998)

The Senate met at 9:58 and 40 seconds a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

RECESS UNTIL 10 A.M., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1998

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand recessed until 10 a.m., Tuesday, October 20, 1998.

Thereupon, the Senate at 9:58 and 54 seconds a.m., recessed until Tuesday, October 20, 1998, at 10 a.m.

NOTICE

If the 105th Congress adjourns sine die on or before October 20, 1998, a final issue of the Congressional Record for the 105th Congress will be published on October 28, 1998, in order to permit Members to revise and extend their remarks.

All material for insertion must be signed by the Member and delivered to the respective offices of the Official Reporters of Debates (Room HT–60 or S–123 of the Capitol), Monday through Friday, between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. through October 27. The final issue will be dated October 28, 1998, and will be delivered on Thursday, October 29.

If the 105th Congress does not adjourn until a later date in 1998, the final issue will be printed at a date to be announced.

None of the material printed in the final issue of the Congressional Record may contain subject matter, or relate to any event that occurred after the sine die date.

Senators' statements should also be submitted electronically, either on a disk to accompany the signed statement, or by e-mail to the Official Reporters of Debates at ''Records@Reporters''.

Members of the House of Representatives' statements may also be submitted electronically on a disk to accompany the signed statement and delivered to the Official Reporter's office in room HT–60.

Members of Congress desiring to purchase reprints of material submitted for inclusion in the Congressional Record may do so by contacting the Congressional Printing Management Division, at the Government Printing Office, on 512–0224, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. daily.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

JOHN W. WARNER, *Chairman.*

● This ''bullet'' symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CLINTON AFFAIR WITH LEWINSKY NOT SUBJECT TO IMPEACHMENT

HON. CHAKA FATTAH

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. FATTAH. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following speech for the RECORD.

CLINTON AFFAIR WITH LEWINSKY NOT SUBJECT TO IMPEACHMENT

(By Burton Caine)[1]

Debate on the meaning of impeachable offenses must start with the wording of Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution, which provides:

''The President, Vice President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.''

The word ''other'' before ''high Crimes and Misdemeanors''—often overlooked—is important, for it serves to define impeachable offenses: first, by listing treason and bribery as primary illustrations. Secondly, by demonstrating that only serious derelictions of comparable gravity in the performance of the duties of office are grounds for impeachment. Treason, obviously, is the ultimate betrayal of official duty. And bribery has been condemned as least as far back as the Biblical injunction against judicial bribe-taking in Deuteronomy, Chapter 16:19.

Article I, Section 3, of the Constitution provides that upon conviction, removal from office is the sole remedy, and there is no immunity from subsequent criminal punishment. Reading the two impeachment clauses together, it is clear that their only purpose is to protect the nation, not to punish the offender.

For this reason, articles of impeachment against President Nixon all related to grave and corrupt misuse of the powers of government, including conspiracies to deprive individuals of their civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In contrast, the House Judiciary Committee refused to impeach Nixon for fraudulent evasion of $576,000 in income taxes, unlawfully using government funds to renovate private residences, and even lying to Congress about bombing Cambodia.

The assertion of then Representative Gerald Ford, and now Senator Trent Lott, that an impeachable offense is whatever the House of Representatives says it is, is contradicted by the debates at the Constitutional Convention which made clear that Congressional disapproval of the President could not serve as the basis for impeachment. Ford and Lott seem to be confusing the standard for impeachment with the lesser standard of ''disorderly Behaviour'' for which a member of Congress may be expelled, as provided in Article I, Sec. 5. There is no trial and a two-thirds vote is required. The House attempted to exclude Adam Clayton Powell on grounds of misconduct but the Supreme Court reversed on grounds that he met the qualifications of age and residency, the Constitutional criteria. One wonders whether the result would be the same had the House admitted Powell, then expelled him for ''disorderly Behaviour.''

Kenneth Starr's view of impeachment also contradicts the language of the Constitution. In arguing before the Supreme Court in the impeachment of federal Judge Walter Nixon, Starr told the justices that one could even be impeached for poisoning the neighbor's cat, advice the Supreme Court ignored.

From Starr's chamber also came the preposterous claim that the President could be impeached for asserting executive privilege later rejected by lower courts. On that basis, Starr himself could be impeached for asserting in court that the lawyer-client privilege of Vincent Foster expired upon the death of the client. That claim was rejected by the Supreme Court. More serious grounds of impeachment against Starr arise from his official conduct as so-called Independent Counsel, a badly disguised campaign to remove President Clinton and reverse the process of election by the people in two national elections. Most egregiously, perhaps, is his wiring Linda Tripp to record Monica Lewinsky in violation of the law of Maryland. This was precisely what Justice Louis Brandeis condemned in his historic rebuke of the overzealous prosecutor:

''Our government is the potent, the omnipresent teacher. For good or for ill, it teaches the whole people by its example. . . . If the government becomes a lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for law, it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy.''

At best, the notion that anything can be an impeachable offense and that Congress can act as outrageously as politics permits, is idle talk based upon the prediction that the Supreme Court could never review a Congressional impeachment or conviction. Since the issue has never come up, one is free to wonder. The only President who was impeached was Andrew Johnson. Since he was not convicted, there could be no judicial ruling on whether it was an impeachable offense to disobey a law of Congress the President believed was unconstitutional. Judges have been convicted upon impeachment, but never for personal misconduct unrelated to the conduct of their offices.

The last impeachment case to come before the Supreme Court involved Judge Walter Nixon who complained that the Senate did not ''try'' him, as required by the Constitution, because it delegated the gathering of evidence to a committee of senators, upon which the Senate convicted him. He lost on the ground that that was all the trial the Constitution required. Some cite the case for the proposition that the Senate is free to conduct any type of trial it wants. That is doubtful because the Court considered the trial fair. Justice Souter made it clear that the Senate had no right to decide ''upon a coin-toss'' or a summary determination that defendant ''was simply 'a bad guy' ''

Those who would rely upon the Walter Nixon Case for the proposition that Congress can impeach for any reason at all are really contending that Congress may totally and blatantly ignore their sworn oath to obey the Constitution.

Never in the history of the republic, has Congress ever dared to take that route. In the case of President Richard Nixon, all articles of impeachment related to substantial and corrupt misuse of the powers of government, including conspiracies to deprive individuals of their rights guaranteed under the Constitution. The House Judiciary Committee refused to impeach Nixon for evading $576,000 in federal income taxes, unlawfully using government funds to renovate private residences and even lying to Congress about the bombing of Cambodia.

There was no move to impeach President Reagan for violating an act of Congress and then lying about it both to Congress and the public in the Iran-Contra affair. And no President—Thomas Jefferson, Franklin Roosevelt, Warren Harding, and John Kennedy, included—has been impeached for adultery in office. Nor was Alexander Hamilton, President George Washington's Secretary of the Treasury, impeached by the Founding Fathers themselves for carrying on an adulterous affair with the wife of a convicted securities swindler and making secret payments to cover it up. The matter was deemed private.

There is a mischievous irony in the zealous pursuit by Congressional leaders to impeach the President. Even under the relaxed standard of ''disorderly Behaviour'' for expelling members of Congress—far less demanding than ''high Crimes and Misdemeanors''—admitted adulterers, including Rep. Henry J. Hyde, Chair of the Judiciary Committee, and fellow Republicans critical of the President's marital infidelity, have not been expelled, or rebuked, or punished in any way

And in the case of Newt Gingrich, Speaker of the House and third in line for the presidency, lying to Congress and the American people on matters of official duties, and ethical transgressions, did not prompt the House to expel, or even demote him from leadership. A fine with extended payment terms was considered enough. Nor does history record the expulsion of a single member of Congress for extra-marital sex, even with the prevarioation that goes with concealment.

Kenneth Starr himself, as a ''Civil Officer of the United States,'' is also subject to impeachment for numerous acts—in addition to illegal wiretapping. Under the Ford-Trent Lott standard of impeaching for whatever displeases Congress, why has not Starr been impeached, for example, for the many leaks of grand jury testimony for which he was admonished by the district court? Or issuing a subpoena to a book seller to ascertain what books Monica Lewinsky purchased. This evidences a contempt for First Amendment liberties of the people reminiscent of Richard Nixon, and for which that President faced impeachment.

The devastation that Starr has inflicted upon our Constitutional democracy is in marked contrast to Clinton's private sexual trysts with all the lying that marked the cover-up. None of our rights under the Charter of Liberty were eviscerated.

The Constitution, history, and common sense teach the same lesson. Impeachable offenses are limited to the serious corrupt misuse of the powers of government, that is, grave derelictions of official duty. That excludes private adulterous affairs even if the President lies about them and urges others to do likewise. Punishment for sin—and even crime—belongs elsewhere, and are not subject to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States.

[1] Professor of Law, Temple Law School, and Past President American Civil Liberties Union, Greater Philadelphia Chapter.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL TO REINSTATE INCENTIVE AND CAPITAL PAYMENTS TO PPS-EXEMPT HOSPITALS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Reinstatement of Medicare Bonus and Capital Payments for Rehabilitation Act of 1998. This bill would restore the full incentive payment percentages for PPS-exempt rehabilitation hospitals and units that were repealed in Section 4415 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA). The restored percentages would remain in effect only until the new prospective payment system (PPS) for inpatient rehabilitation services in fully phased in by October 1, 2002.

The bill would also change the provision in the BBA that reduced capital payments for PPS-exempt hospitals and units by 15 percent for FY 1999–2002.

Prior to the BBA, qualifying PPS-exempt hospitals were eligible to obtain an incentive payment for keeping their costs below their TEFRA limits. That payment was the lesser of 50 percent of the difference between their costs and the TEFRA limit, or 5 percent of the limit. This system encourages these facilities to incorporate efficiencies without compromising service or quality for their patients. The BBA reduced the applicable percentages to 15 percent and 2 percent, respectively. This modification for paying PPS-exempt (TERFA) hospitals dramatically reduces incentive payments that were designed to reward efficient facilities that are able to keep costs below their TEFRA limits.

The earlier formula actually worked as it was intended. It provided an incentive for PPS-exempt hospitals to keep costs below TEFRA limits while still retaining high quality care. This is evidenced by the fact that patient outcomes have remained the same, despite a decrease in average lengths of stay in PPS-exempt hospitals.

The BBA provision reduces incentive payments so significantly the payments are unlikely to motivate facilities to further reduce lengths of stay. And there could easily be additional negative ramifications to this misguided policy.

First, absent incentives to hold down costs, many facilities may increase lengths of stay if it is more economically feasible to do so. The end result will be increased costs to the Medicare program. In fact, a one-day increase in average Medicare length of stay in rehabilition facilities would result in increase payments of about $200 million. This is substantially more than the amount ''saved'' by the BBA's new formula.

Second, incentive payments should be retained to hold costs down and motivate efficiencies since payments under the new PPS system will be set to total 98 percent of what would have been paid absent the PPS system. That is why it is particularly important that Congress offer providers incentives to hold down costs in the interim. However, under the bill, the restored incentive payments would be retained only until the new PPS for inpatient rehabilitation services, also authorized by the BBA, is fully implemented.

Third, increased lengths of stay may negatively impact patient outcomes if providing necessary rehabilition services is postponed to lengthen a patient's stay. This could lead to another negative—a shortage of beds. It follows that longer lengths of stay will also mean that fewer beds will be available for new patients who require access to rehabilitation services.

Fourth, a shortage of rehabilitation beds could also negatively effect hospitals' costs. Hospitals could end up keeping patients, who otherwise would have been discharged, for longer periods. This would increase their costs.

Finally, many facilities have used incentive payments in the past to help fund building programs for persons with disabilities. These programs also will likely suffer under the revised BBA incentive payment scheme.

My bill would also change the provision in the BBA which imposed a 15-percent reduction in capital payments for PPA-exempt hospitals and units for FY 1999–2002. This provision is very problematic.

Rehabilitation facilities and others are paid on a cost basis, not on a prospective payment basis as other hospitals and providers. They were exempted from capital cuts in the past because of this difference.

The argument for full reimbursement of capital is that a provider under cost reimbursement has no opportunity to make up the loss of capital payments through operating efficiencies. If operating costs go down, so does reimbursement, and the provider is stuck with payment below cost. The provider does not have any incentives to become more efficient, thus the rationale for the incentive bonus payment. This argument is still valid. However, the incentive payment has also been seriously reduced.

A 15-percent cut in capital reimbursement will cost PPS-exempt providers at least $79 million. Total incentive payments are likely to be far less than the aggregate loss from the 15-percent cut in capital reimbursement. Few rehabilitation providers can cover capital cuts with incentive payments. This means that almost all rehabilitation providers will be paid below cost.

Compounding this situation is the fact that a rehabilitation provider does not have the same opportunity as other providers to shift costs to other payers. Because rehabilitation hospitals are heavily dependent on Medicare, they have few non-Medicare patients on whom they can shift costs. That is because 70 percent of admissions and 65 percent of days in rehabilitation are covered by Medicare fee for service. This rate of Medicare utilization is unique among provider groups.

Until the PPS system authorized by the BBA is fully implemented, capital cuts should not be imposed on PPS-exempt rehabilitation hospitals and units. Full payment of capital should continue under the cost-based system because, unlike providers in a PPS system, PPS-exempt providers have no opportunity to make up the loss of capital payments through operating efficiencies. If operating costs go down, so do reimbursements.

For the rehabilitation entities, that leaves the only other way to generate revenue from Medicare—cover the shortfall on capital reimbursement through incentive payments—which the BBA also reduced. For this reason, almost all rehabilitation providers will be paid below cost under the BBA.

That is why I am introducing my bill today. We need to enact this legislation which will repeal Section 4415 and restore the former 50/50 incentive payment formula until a PPS for inpatient rehabilitation services is fully implemented. It also removes the provision that reduces capital reimbursement for rehabilitation hospitals and units for FY 1999–2002. I appreciate your support and look forward to working with all of you on this very important issue.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4757, legislation renaming the North/South Center at the University of Miami after our former House colleague, the former Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Honorable Dante B. Fascell.

Dante Fascell served in the House of Representatives, from 1954–1992; I was privileged to serve with him on the Foreign Affairs Committee and witness, first-hand, his tireless efforts on behalf of the North/South Center. Given his commitment and his role as a driving force behind the creation and development of the North/South Center, H.R. 4757 is a fitting and long-overdue tribute for Dante Fascell's great work in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, most of us know that the North/South Center is an independent research and educational organization that promotes policy initiatives aimed at resolving the most critical issues facing the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The Center's research, publications, and training efforts have focused on furthering freedom and democracy, and economic development. To date, the Center's programs have benefited citizens of the Western Hemisphere by supplying significant knowledge and expertise relevant to an inter-American agenda which has grown more complex and more critical each year.

In its first eight years, the North/South Center has embraced and fostered the ideals that Dante Fascell outlined when he first envisioned the program, especially the importance of offering academic interchanges—the free exchange of views to promote understanding and cooperation—as a means to promote democracy. The Center has also proven that it is uniquely capable of assessing the increasing interdependence of the two hemispheres, the North and the South, and developing cross border policies that stress the similarities and also bridge the gaps of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. The academic and intellectual dialogues promoted by the Center have helped advance democratic ideals especially in those Western Hemisphere countries where democracy has not yet taken hold.

The North/South Center at the University of Miami has lived up to Dante's hopes and dreams, becoming a major player in helping to determine the conduct of the U.S. in our public policy for the two hemispheres. It is well respected and provides an invaluable source of research, public outreach, cooperative study, and programs of education and training on a large variety of Western Hemisphere issues.

Mr. Speaker, in 1990 the gentleman from Florida, Chairman Dante Fascell, put forth a democracy-promoting concept that today stands as a great tribute to his foresight, commitment and leadership. I am pleased to have had the privilege of serving with Mr. Fascell in this chamber and delighted to participate in honoring his accomplishments in this way. His alma mater, the University of Miami, is to be congratulated for its continued contributions through the North/South Center and for the recommendation to rename the North/South Center in Dante's behalf. It is a well-deserved recognition, and one which will make him, and all of us who served with him here in the House, very proud.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of this important legislation to address the growing problem of telephone slamming. As the sponsor of an earlier version of anti-slamming legislation with Congressman BASS of New Hampshire, I was pleased to work with the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. TAUZIN, to move this bill through the Congress.

As we are all aware, the problem of slamming has become an epidemic that has affected millions of American consumers. According to the Federal Communications Commission, tens of thousands of Americans are slammed each year. Among telephone users, this is by far their number one complaint. For many folks, telephones and e-mail are more than just communications devices. They can be the only links between a parent and a child halfway across the globe, or a way for old friends separated by the miles to relive old times. Many of our nation's seniors also rely on the telephone as a window to the world around them. It can be a vital connection that enables them to celebrate life with family and friends.

Telephone slammers don't just rob these folks of their hard-earned dollars. They rob them of a source of happiness, a lifetime to family and friends, and replace it with a feeling of anger and frustration at being swindled. The unsavory characters who commit this crime deserve swift and strong purnishment. Consumers are in need of stronger protections from these criminals. The passage of H.R. 3888 will help law enforcement put an end to the crime of long distance slamming and e-mail spamming.

Congress gave the FCC significant authority to eliminate slamming as part of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. Unfortunately, little action was taken by the FCC to exercise this new authority. The legislation we are considering today will remove a significant portion of the flexbility originally given to the FCC. Instead, the bill outlines a more detailed and instructive plan for eliminating the practice of slamming.

The bill gives telephone carriers two choices. The first option is for carriers to regulate themselves. The carriers have said that they want to eliminate slamming, and we will see if they can live up to their word.

For those carriers that cannot responsibly regulate themselves, they will be subject to the heavy hand of FCC enforcement. I join my colleagues in expressing optimism that carriers will be able to agree on regulations for themselves and stop slamming on their own. I strongly support giving the industry an opportunity to lead on this issue, having long opposed the imposition of burdensome regulations that raise the cost of doing business and serve as a barrier for competition.

For those companies that choose to violate the law, H.R. 3888 provides for significant penalties, including fines as high as $150,000 for repeat offenders. In addition, slammers will be forced to reimburse their victims for any extra charges incurred as a result of the slamming. This will achieve a balance between the need to give companies the ability to standardize their business practices and the need to allow State officials to enforce State statutes against consumer fraud.

The bill also addresses the growing problem of ''spamming,'' which is the mass distribution of unsolicited commercial E-mail messages to private computers. This annoying practice, which has become more widely used as the use of E-mail grows, is not only disruptive but highly intrusive. H.R. 3888 expresses the sense of the Congress that the private sector should promptly adopt, implement, and enforce measures to deter and prevent the improper use of unsolicated commercial electronic mail.

The characters who commit the crime of telephone slamming are striking at one of our most basic human freedoms—communication. Our ability to communicate with others, free from interruption and through our choice of services, must be protected. H.R. 3888 gives law enforcement the ammunication they need to defend consumers against telephone slammers, and will help bring an end to this private pervasive crime. I want to thank the hard work of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN), and also my colleague from New Hampshire (Mr. BASS), who has long taken an interest in this important issue. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

STATEMENT ON K–12 EDUCATION INITIATIVES

HON. MATT SALMON

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. SALMON. Mr. Speaker, the results of the Third International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) released earlier this year, which revealed that U.S. 12th graders scored next to last in advanced math and dead last in physics, are a stunning rebuke to the aggressive efforts of the U.S. Department of Education to centralize the American education system. The Department of Education, which promised that the United States would lead the world in math and science by the year 2000, can't even claim bragging rights over war-torn Slovenia. As to reading, which was not measured by TIMSS, 40 percent of fourth graders can't read. Yet, in response to these epic failures, the education establishment in Washington has come back with demands for more power, more central control, more of the same—although with some new packaging. This is almost the equivalent of exhuming the Kremlin to institute democratic reforms in Russia.

The answer to our educational woes cannot be found in Washington. Washington has spent 30 years and untold billions on a top-down approach to education with little if any success. Spending for education has increased on an annual basis. In fact, according to a report that I commissioned the Congressional Research Service to prepare on a variety of comparative statistics on education in the United States versus other nations participating in the TIMSS assessment, the United States is on the upper end of countries in terms of expenditures per pupil, expenditures per capita, and for average salaries for elementary school teachers. Clearly, our education woes are not for a lack of funding. To improve the educational performance of our children, I believe that we must open the education monopoly at both the federal and state levels, spend education resources more wisely, and return power to parents and communities.

When it comes to returning power to parents and injecting competition and accountability into the public school system, Arizona is at the front of the class. Charter schools—innovative public schools financed by tax dollars but free of most regulations—have flourished. Arizona, which has two percent of the nation's population, is home to one-quarter of the charter schools in existence. (Congress just passed a bill that is designed to increase the number of charter schools.) These schools have fundamentally altered the Arizona education system; traditional public schools now compete with charters for students. The charter school movement has begun the process of having education dollars literally follow the student from school to school. The Arizona legislature also enacted education tax credits last year, which can be used by parents to cover a wide array of education expenses associated with primary and secondary education. The Arizona legislature also enacted education tax credits last year, which can be used by parents to cover a wide array of education expenses associated with primary and secondary education. The education reforms enacted in Arizona are designed to increase parental choice over their children's education and improve education quality. In Arizona, education reform is no longer a spectator sport.

I have introduced two bills with Senator JON KYL that will compliment the new reforms in place in my state and should provide other states with similar opportunities for innovation. One bill, the ''K–12 Community Participation Education Act,'' was inspired by the new Arizona education tax credit and would encourage Americans to get involved personally and to participate in efforts to improve K–12 education. The other proposal, the ''Dollars Follow the Student Education Block Grant Act'' would block grant certain federal education dollars and permit states to distribute the funds in such a way that money would literally ''follow the child'' from school to school, which is the manner in which charter schools are funded in Arizona.

K–12 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION EDUCATION ACT

The ''K–12 Community Participation Act'' calls on parents, other members of the community, and businesses to invest in education. Phased in over four years, the legislation offers every family and business a tax credit of up to $500 for any K–12 education-related expense or activity.

The tax credit could be used for expenses incurred at any public (including charter), private, or parochial institution. The credit could also be applied for home schooling. Permissible expenses include: books, tuition, fees, supplies, computers, tutors, or equipment required for courses of instruction. Additionally, the credit would be available for extracurricular activities. Moreover, the tax credit could be contributed to ''school tuition organizations''—charitable organizations that allocate at least ninety percent of their annual revenue for educational scholarships or tuition grants to children to allow them to attend any qualified school of their parents' choice.

Imagine the possibilities. For example, concerned businesses in a particular community could band together, and direct tax credit contributions to a school tuition organization that provides scholarships to low income children in malfunctioning school districts. Rather than wait for governmental assistance, individuals and businesses would be deputized to act immediately to save children in dangerous or academically under-achieving schools.

Unlike the big government proposals being pushed by the President, under the K–12 tax credit bill families control the expenditure of education dollars, not centralized bureaucrats. Additionally, the community participation tax credit would direct immediate assistance to our faltering K–12 system.

DOLLARS FOLLOW THE STUDENT EDUCATION BLOCK GRANT ACT

According to a report released by the Heritage Foundation, at least 20 percent of education tax dollars spent from Washington are lost to administrative costs. Moreover, the House Committee on Education and the Workforce report, Education at the Crossroads, disclosed this staggering statistic: The federal government accounts for only seven percent of the funding for K–12 education, but 50 percent of the paperwork burden for schools. Several important initiatives have been introduced in this Congress to ensure that more federal education dollars reach the classroom, without the staggering administrative burdens that currently accompany these funds.

The Dollars Follow the Student Education Block Grant Act would give states the opportunity to have nearly all of a $13 billion pot of federal education dollars go directly to parents of children. The block grant is modeled after a proposal that has already passed in the House and Senate, but was stripped from an appropriations bill last year at the President's insistence. That proposal would have consolidated most federally funded K through 12 education programs, except for special education, and would have given states the ability to have federal funds sent directly to local school districts or to the state education authority minus federal regulations. States also would have been allowed to reject the block grant approach if they preferred to maintain the current system of allocating funds directly into specific programs, with very little flexibility.

The bill I have introduced would permit each state opting to have a block grant to have the money ''follow the child.'' The states would be permitted to decide to allow parents of children in public schools (including charter), private schools, and parents of ''home schooled'' kids, to receive their ''per capita'' amount directly, rather than indirectly through the school district and school, thus creating an incentive for schools to provide quality education by competing for children. All schools would have an incentive to improve its overall performance, since if parents weren't satisfied, they could move their child to another school—along with the dollars that accompany their children.

The proposal provides that if federal funding falls below the levels agreed to in the 1997 budget agreement, it will revert back to the current system of funding under federally-designated categories. My bill also requires that states adjust block grants to ensure that poorer districts receive an adequate level of funding.

In a recent article, ''First, Do No Harm: The Federal Role in Education Reform,'' featured in American Outlook, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Education Chester E. Finn identified as part of a new paradigm for education, child-centered funding:

''[U]ncle Sam should replace today's hundreds of separate ''categorical'' programs with a couple of block grants or voucher-style programs. When a child is deemed eligible for federal aid, for whatever reason, that aid should follow him to the school (or other vendor) of his and his family's choice. . . . Washington should also quit subsidizing state and local education bureaucracies.''

Under a child-centered approach, Dr. Finn argued that: ''No school will be guaranteed its budget (or jobs). No school will own its students. It will have to 'earn' its revenue by doing what it is supposed to.''

CONCLUSION

We need the courage to stand up to the powerful education bureaucrats and say you have failed our children and we will tolerate it no longer. No more five or ten year plans to nowhere. It's time to give the fabric of America, our families and communities, new tools to improve student performance. My hope is that Congress has the wisdom to follow the lead of the Arizona legislature, and pass a K–12 education tax credit bill, and the Dollars Follow the Student Education Block Grant Act.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 4852

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, today, in coordination with the Treasury Department, I am introducing H.R. 4852, a bill to clarify the tax treatment of certain transfers of assets and liabilities to a corporation.

In general, when a shareholder transfers assets to a corporation it controls and receives stock in return, the shareholder does not have gain from the exchange. The shareholder may have gain, however, if the corporation assumes a liability of the shareholder, or receives assets from the shareholder that secure a liability. If the shareholder has gain, the corporation's basis in the assets is received is increased by the gain.

The tax treatment under present law is unclear in situations involving the transfer of liabilities, and some taxpayers are structuring transactions to take advantage of the uncertainty. For example, where more than one asset secures a single liability, some taxpayers take the position that, on a transfer of the assets to different subsidiaries, each subsidiary counts the liability in determining the basis of the asset. This interpretation arguably could result in assets having a tax basis in excess of their value and excessive depreciation deductions—results that are clearly inconsistent with fundamental tax policy.

The legislation I am introducing today is intended to eliminate the uncertainty and to focus on the underlying economics of these corporate transfers. Under the legislation, a corporation is treated as assuming a liability if, based on the facts and circumstances, the corporation has agreed and is expected to satisfy the liability. In addition, in determining the corporation's basis in property it receives as part of these transfers, the corporation's basis cannot exceed the fair market value of the property. Special rules apply with respect to nonrecourse liabilities.

The House of Representatives and the Senate passed substantially identical legislation earlier this year which did not become law at the time originally anticipated. To discourage continued use of corporate transaction structuring that the Congress and the Administration believe is inappropriate, I am introducing the legislation today, and it applies to transfers on or after today. I anticipate including this proposal in tax legislation next year.

A Joint Committee on Taxation explanation of the bill follows.

TECHNICAL EXPLANATION

Under the bill, the distinction between the assumption of a liability and the acquisition of an asset subject to a liability is generally eliminated. First, except as provided in regulations, a recourse liability or any portion thereof is treated as having been assumed if, as determined on the basis of all facts and circumstances, the transferee has agreed and is expected to satisfy the liability or portion thereof (whether or not the transferor has been relieved of the liability). Thus, where more than one person agrees to satisfy a liability or portion thereof, only one will be treated as expected to satisfy such liability or portion thereof. Second, except as provided in regulations, a nonrecourse liability is treated as having been assumed by the transferee of any asset subject to the liability with a limitation. The amount treated as assumed shall be reduced by the amount of the liability which an owner of other assets not transferred to the transferee and also subject to such liability has agreed with the transferee to, and is expected to satisfy, up to the fair market value of such other assets (determined without regard to section 7701(g)).

In determining whether any person has agreed to and is expected to satisfy a liability, all facts and circumstances are to be considered. In any case where the transferee does agree to satisfy a liability, the transferee will be treated as expected to satisfy the liability in the absence of facts indicating the contrary.

In determining any increase to the basis of property transferred to the transferee as a result of gain recognized because of the assumption of liabilities under section 357, the increase cannot cause the basis to exceed the fair market value of the property (determined without regard to sec. 7701(g)). In addition, if gain is recognized to the transferor

as the result of an assumption by a corporation of a nonrecourse liability that is also secured by property not transferred to the corporation, and if no person is subject to tax under the Internal Revenue Code on such gain, then for purposes of determining the basis of assets transferred, the amount of gain so treated as recognized shall be determined as if the liability assumed by the transferee equaled such transferee's ratable portion of the liability, based on the relative fair market values (determined without regard to sec. 7701(g)) of all assets subject to such nonrecourse liability.

The Treasury Department has authority to prescribe any regulations which may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the provision. Where appropriate, the Treasury Department may also prescribe regulations which provide that the manner in which a liability is treated as assumed under the provision is applied elsewhere in the Code.

The bill would be effective for transfers on or after October 19, 1998. No inference regarding the tax treatment under present law is intended.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD W. NUTTER

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has, by his record of service to the agriculture industry, raised the standard for the profession. On July 27, 1998, Richard W. Nutter retired from 28 years of unparalleled service as Monterey County's Agricultural Commissioner and I wish to respectfully honor his deeds.

Under Mr. Nutter's leadership, the Monterey County Agriculture Commissioner's Office has developed into one of the highest qualify work performance organizations in the Nation. The ''Salad Bowl of the Nation'' harvests eighty percent of all head lettuce during peak months and leads the Nation in the production of several other vegetables and strawberries. Recent statistics show that the county grows well over two billion dollars of crops annually including exports.

Through Mr. Nutter's vision he lead the vanguard for farm worker safety, raised standards of quality for fruits and vegetables, and developed superior pesticide control programs that are recognized world-wide as innovative and effective. He fully assisted in the development of the California Organic Food Act, the registration of farm labor contractors, agricultural chemical recycling, field safety posting requirements and the functional equivalent of an Environmental Impact Report for pesticide application to protect applicators and the public alike.

He initiated projects during his service to protect and promote agriculture, the environment, and the public welfare which is meant to assure consumer and business confidence in the marketplace. Those endeavors involved food safety, water use and conservation, land use, voluntary agricultural land conservation, farm worker pesticide exposure monitoring and he established standards to maintain the quality of products intended for export and international trade.

By his record of accomplishments, Mr. Nutter has distinguished himself as a factual, logical, visionary resource to members of the agriculture community and is a reference to local, state and federal legislators. His long-term record of volunteer service to the community enhances his professional role and enriches those who benefit from his commitment.

When I observe Mr. Nutter's accomplishments, I acknowledge a man of integrity and principle. He is an admirable public servant, and I am pleased to note, a personal friend. He is an ally of agriculture who never dodged his responsibility to those who nurture the corps that feed us and certainly not to those who depend on it's wholesomeness for sustenance.

It is not at his retirement alone that he is honored, but rather for his tireless service to assure that his responsibilities were discharged with informed authority and with the intelligent dignity of a man so well suited to this important position of public trust.

REGARDING STEEL IMPORTS

SPEECH OF

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. COLLINS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support H. Res. 598 introduced by the gentleman from Ohio. There are dramatic changes that are occurring in our domestic industries affected by increases in steel imports. That impact is affecting all levels of U.S. business and their employees—from the small scrap dealers all the way up the industry chain to the large manufacturers who have a high production demand for steel.

The steel market is extremely reactive to supply and demand. Consequently it is one of the strongest indicators of the economic strength of our domestic manufacturing industries. Even the chairman of the Federal Reserve has stated that he closely watches steel market indicators in evaluating the progress of our national economy.

While steel industry prices have grown relatively steadily over the past ten years in the last 10 months there has been a dramatic drop. The change indicates that something unusual is currently going on in the market place.

According to American Metal Market Weekly Steel Scrap Price Composites, between January and October of 1998, the price per gross ton for heavy melt steel scrap has dropped from $140 to $83.67.

In addition, the gross ton price for shredded scrap metal has dropped form approximately $146 in January of this year to the current price of $94.84.

Mr. Speaker, opponents of H. Res. 598 argue that this is a consumer issue—that a higher presence of foreign steel makes end-stage manufacturing cheaper and ultimately the final price to consumers lower. However, it is more than simply cheaper steel prices because final manufacturing is not the only line of business affected by an increase in steel imports. There are broader implications for our economy. The failure to enforce the terms of existing trade laws, which essentially sanctions the dumping of foreign products in this country, hurts U.S. businesses that supply scrap steel to end-stage manufacturers. Cutting off the demand for domestic steel means the elimination of their business and ultimately a reduction in U.S. jobs.

I have small business scrap metal suppliers in my district who sell their scrap metal to U.S. manufacturers. They have told me that there is so much foreign metal pouring into this country through southern ports it is having a real impact on their business. In fact there are at least 2 steel mills in the southeast who, as a result of the increase in imports, have not purchased any U.S.-sourced scrap metal in the past 2 months. That means U.S. suppliers are losing business—and that means another nail in the coffin for businesses that supply domestic manufacturers.

The resolution before us today simply states that the Administration should make studying the recent shift in the domestic market a priority. At minimum, the President should focus on whether violations of current trade laws and agreements are being committed to the detriment of U.S. business and the loss of U.S. jobs. Cheaper steel attributable to increased imports may mean cheaper prices for consumers, but in the end it may mean fewer jobs for Americans and that possibility is worthy of our attention. I urge support for H. Res. 598.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, due to official business in the 30th Congressional District, I was unable to record my vote on S. 1733, a bill to ''Require the Commissioner of Social Security and Food Stamp State Agencies to Take Certain Actions to Ensure that Food Stamp Coupons are Not Issued for Deceased Individuals.'' In addition, I was unable to record my vote on S. 2133, a ''To Preserve the Cultural Resources of Route 66 Corridor and to Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to Provide Assistance,'' S. 1132, the ''Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act'' and H. Res. 598, regarding ''Foreign Imports of Steel.''

Had I been present, I would have voted ''aye'' on all these items.

SALUTING THE INNOVATION AND CREATIVITY OF JESSICA FERRETTI

HON. JAMES E. ROGAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 16, 1998

Mr. ROGAN. Mr. Speaker, every year, the National Women's Business Council sponsors the National Business Plan Competition. Drawing from a nationwide pool of contestants, the Women's Business Council honors a select group of young women from across the country. This year I am pleased to announce that one of my constituents has been chosen for this great honor. I am proud to salute the accomplishments of all the participants. Their efforts are a vote of confidence in our future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize a recipient from my hometown, Jessica Ferretti.

Jessica has proven that the key to success is hard work, determination, and innovation. As a contestant in the National business Plan Competition, she developed a business plan for a company that would serve the needs of the community and the needs of her family. After watching her mother hunt endlessly for day care facilities for a family friend, Jessica notices a market niche and developed a plan to fill this void.

Every family has different day care needs. And finding a facility that meets these needs can be a full time job in itself. Jessica hopes to capitalize on this growing need by proposing a company to locate day care facilities for families. Her proposal also includes an aggressive marketing campaign teaming her firm with local newspaper and Internet advertisers.

Mr. Speaker, our nation was founded by confident individuals following their hearts and making their dreams a reality. That tradition is alive with America's youth today. Jessica Ferretti developed an innovative business plan that will meet her financial needs and also those of her community. For her innovative spirit and her desire to benefit her community, I ask my colleagues to join me here today in saluting the commitment and dedication of Jessica Ferretti.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MILDRED BOND

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to proudly recognize Mrs. Mildred Bond on her nomination for the Teacher of Excellence Award in the Decatur Public Schools, District 61. As a former teacher, I understand the challenges and rewards associated with this most noble profession and I have the deepest admiration for Mildred's accomplishments. She is a strong proponent of education as demonstrated by her dedicated work within the school system, with the students, and among her community and church. Her efforts to ensure the future of our nation by educating our children are an inspiration and model for the entire country.

Mildred Bond has been an educator for 35 years with a majority of them being at Roosevelt Middle School in Decatur. She served as the mathematics department chair at Roosevelt for ten years, and is active in district task forces. Mildred takes a genuine interest in her students both inside and outside the classroom. Through her work in Student Council, The Alternative II program for troubled youths, the School Store, and cheerleading she encourages her students to participate and to succeed. Mildred also reaches out to her community and is active in the Trinity CME Church as the director of Christian Education and Sunday school teacher. She also devotes countless hours as an advisor for Peer Counselors for Future Collegians.

Mr. Speaker, we have spent a great deal of time in this Congress discussing the importance of education. I have worked toward the goals of reducing class size and modernizing aging school buildings, for at the heart of this effort is the premise that the education of our children is the most important investment we can make for our country. It is imperative that we recognize and celebrate our educators and constantly strive to improve the quality of education in this nation. Mildred has made education her life's work, which has earned her the respect of parents and colleagues and made her beloved by students. She has received other outstanding educator awards for her achievements and dedication to teaching, such as the Golden Apple Award from Springfield and the Talented Tenths Award as a role model for African American youth. Mildred Bond is a source of motivation and inspiration to those around her. I commend her commitment to education and young people. It has been an honor to represent her in the 105th Congress.

BUST CREATED TO HONOR THE MEMORY OF THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE BILL EMERSON

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 19, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, on June 24, 1998, Members of Congress, friends, colleagues, and family came together to witness the unveiling of a bust created in loving memory of the late Representative Bill Emerson of Missouri. The event was attended by over 300 people who crowded into the Capitol's Statuary Hall to be part of this tribute.

This extremely generous effort was made possible due to the dedication and loyalty of the many friends of Bill Emerson. However, one individual stands out as giving his unlimited personal time and determination to make this project a reality. Former staff member and close friend Bill Coffield set up the Bill Emerson Memorial Foundation in 1997 with its sole charter being to build a lasting memorial to the late Congressman. Once established, Mr. Coffield, with the help of others, set out to solicit private donations and corporate contributions to fund the creation of the bust. Thanks in large part to the significant generosity of The Doe Run Company, Sabreliner Corporation, The Pillsbury Company, TRW Inc., Hill International, Inc., SBC Communications, American Sugar Alliance, ASARCO, National Mining Association, Noranda Aluminum, Inc., The Jefferson Group, Inc., and Sharp and Lankford, the Foundation had the financial support to move forward in commissioning a sculptor. Renowned sculptor Michael Curtis of Alexandria, Virginia, was commissioned and began by reviewing numerous photographs spanning several years of Bill's life.

I was honored to take part in this event, which began with an invocation by the House Chaplain, followed by personal tributes drom several Members including the Speaker of the House NEWT GINGRICH, Senator PAT ROBERTS and other distinguished colleagues from the House including Reps. KANJORSKI and SKELTON, and Bill's widow, Rep. JO ANN EMERSON, Mr. Curtis unveiled the bust for all to see.

The finished product is truly a work of art. A remarkable and life-like bust of our colleague and friend will now reside at the entrance of the Page School in the Library of Congress. The location could not be more fitting—appropriately named Emerson Hall—since Bill's political career started in the 1950's as a page himself, and he was past chairman of the House Page Board. We can all be proud knowing that the likeness of our beloved late friend, Bill Emerson, will forever smile upon the enthusiastic young men and women who come to Washington as pages—like Bill did—to invest in themselves and of themselves in the service of their country. I know in my heart that Bill will watch over these fine young men and women with the love and respect he shared for his family, friends, colleagues and the proud people of southern Missouri he so capably represented.

Monday, October 19, 1998

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House Report 105–825, Conference Report on H.R. 4238, Omnibus Appropriations, filed in the House.

The House passed H.J. Res. 137, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, page S12677

The Senate met at 9:58:40 a.m. in a pro forma session, and recessed at 9:58:54 a.m., until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, October 20, 1998.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 5 public bills, H.R. 4851–4855, and 1 resolution, H.J. Res. 137, were introduced. **Page H11549**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Conference report on H.R. 4328, Making Appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999 (H. Rept. 105–825). **Pages H11044–H11545, H11549**

Speaker Pro Tempore: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Pease to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H11043**

Speaker Pro Tempore to Sign Enrolled Bills and Joint Resolutions: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he designated Representative Pease to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through Oct. 20, 1998. **Pages H11043–44**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:02 p.m. and reconvened at 9:00 p.m. **Page H11044**

Making Further Continuing Appropriations: The House passed H.J. Res. 137, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1999. **Page H11545**

Meeting Hour: Agreed that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on October 20. **Page H11545**

Presidential Message—Narcotics Traffickers in Colombia: Read a message from the President wherein he transmitted his report concerning the actions of significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia—referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered printed (H. Doc. 105–326). **Page H11545**

Quorum Calls—Votes: No votes developed during the proceedings of the House today. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 12 noon and adjourned at 9:04 p.m.

Committee Meetings

No committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1998

Senate

No meetings are scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, to consider the conference report to accompany H.R. 4328, making appropriations for the Department of Transportation and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1999, 3:30 p.m., H–313 Capitol.

Select Committee on U.S. National Security and Military/Commercial Concerns with the People's Republic of China, executive, to consider pending business, 4:45 p.m., H–140 Capitol.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Tuesday, October 20

Senate Chamber

Program for Tuesday: After the transaction of any morning business (not to extend beyond 11 a.m.), Senate may consider any legislative or executive items cleared for action.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 20

House Chamber

Program for Tuesday: Consideration of S. 1132, Bandelier National Monument Administrative Improvement and Watershed Protection Act of 1998 (closed rule, 1 hour of general debate);

Consideration of S. 2133, Preservation of the Route 66 Corridor (closed rule, 1 hour of general debate);

Consideration of 1 Suspension:

(1) H.R. , Miscellaneous and Technical Amendments to Trade Law;

Consideration of H. Res. 594, Providing for Consideration of Certain Resolutions in Preparation for the Adjournment of the Second Session Sine Die;

Consideration of H.R. 4238, Omnibus Appropriations Conference Report (subject to a rule); and

Consideration of H. Con. Res. , Adjournment Resolution.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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